

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Monroe Residential Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Approx. 68 blocks southeast, south and west N/A not for publication
city, town of the central business district of Monroe N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Union code 179 zip code 28110

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>376</u>	<u>89</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>4</u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>381</u>	<u>90</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: None N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Fair
Signature of certifying official 5 Nov 87
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structures
Religion/religious structure
Funerary/cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/multiple dwelling
Religion/religious structure
Funerary/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Queen Anne
Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Shingle
Stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Monroe Residential Historic District consists of an irregularly-configured area of approximately 181 acres extending to the east, south and west of the city's central business district. Within the district are a variety of street patterns, influenced by the original incorporation limits, later territorial additions to the city, and the location of major roads leading out of the city. Most of the residential area of Monroe developed between 1870 and 1940 is contained within its boundaries. These residences, varying in size from small cottages to large and imposing dwellings, include representative examples of the Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian Eclectic, Queen Anne, Tudor, Spanish Mission, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, and particularly, various manifestations of the Classical Revival. While wood is the dominant building material in the district, with few solid masonry buildings, there is a heavy sprinkling of brick veneer houses--mainly bungalows and Colonial Revival or Craftsman-influenced houses--dating from the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to residential uses, there are two churches in the district, one contributing and one non-contributing, a senior citizens center, a number of houses converted to commercial uses, and the three earliest sections of the Monroe Cemetery. There are 381 contributing and 90 non-contributing resources in the district. While many of the buildings have received some alteration, individually, and as a group, they retain an integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling.

The district encompasses a portion of the grid-patterned original 75-acre town tract and sections of the city, also laid off in a grid pattern, as additions to the original area. This rectilinear grid is broken by areas whose layout was dictated by the angled route of roads to Lancaster, South Carolina (Lancaster Avenue) in the southwestern quadrant and Wadesboro, North Carolina (East Franklin Street and US 74) in the northeastern quadrant. Like the rest of the city, the residential historic district is set on gently-rolling hills typical of Piedmont geography, with the grid system superimposed without apparent concern for topography. Although the earliest system of land division created uniform blocks and lots, almost from the beginning these were subdivided in a random manner and lot sizes vary considerably. Setbacks

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and distances between the houses vary widely, as does the size of individual houses. Larger houses on larger lots are generally set back farther from the street, regardless of age, but most houses in the district are set on the front half of their lot, creating a substantially uniform appearance. Most areas of the district, particularly the major streets, are lined with mature trees, providing a further unifying element. There are no planned open spaces within the district, other than the Monroe Cemetery, landscaped grounds around major houses, and parking lots.

Bands of twentieth century construction, parking lots, major thoroughfares and areas of the downtown affected by urban renewal separate the central business district (a portion of which is being nominated to the National Register as the Monroe Downtown Historic District) from the residential district. The latter is overwhelmingly residential in character, with the majority of the buildings having been erected as single family dwelling units. A number of houses have been divided into two or more units, and there are some small apartment buildings, mostly constructed within the last twenty years, scattered throughout the district. The majority of the houses remain in single family use, although some have been subdivided into rooming houses or apartments.

Most of the district's buildings are in fair to good condition. Although a number have been altered, many of the alterations were carried out early in this century, while other alterations have left intact the basic form and character of the building and are reversible. Many of the residences have been maintained continuously, and there is a substantial amount of rehabilitation occurring in the area.

Most outbuildings within the district are garages, generally small, and of frame or brick construction contemporary with the main house. A few early residences, such as the Houston-Redfearn House [#43] retain complexes of outbuildings, including barns and wellhouses. Several large garages have been converted to apartments or offices, including those of the Belk House [#189] and the M. G. Sheppard House [#232].

Although the town was founded in 1844, there are no houses in the historic district which survive in recognizable form from this period. Stylistically, the earliest residence in the district is the R. V. Houston House [#282], a typical example of a Greek Revival/Italianate house form popular in the piedmont areas of North and South Carolina in the mid-nineteenth century, characterized by a pedimented two-story portico superimposed on an I-house with bracketted cornices.

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Within the district are a number of one and two-story Italianate residences constructed during the 1870s and 1880s. Again, most have been altered by turn of the century remodellings. An unaltered one-story example is the ca. 1880 Elizabeth Friedeman House [#77], whose hipped front porch has lacy, scroll-sawn brackets and pendants. The front entrance to the Friedeman House has a shouldered architrave, together with sidelights and front doors with octagonal panels, features seen on other Monroe buildings from the same period.

The most intact two-story Italianate house is the former Methodist Parsonage [#381], built ca. 1886. This single-pile, gable-roofed house has a narrow, projecting, gable-roofed bay centered in the front elevation and a full-width porch with paired, chamfered posts. Both the porch and the main cornices are bracketted. Like the Friedeman House, the main entrance has a shouldered surround, only with tabernacle instead of octagonal sidelight panels. The basic form of a single-pile house with a projecting, gabled bay and a full-width, one-story porch is recognisable in spite of alterations in the S. B. Bundy House [#281], the Heath-Williamson-Neal House [#26], the former Baptist Parsonage [#85] and several other houses.

Two other Italianate houses in the district which are not of this form are the Payne-Vann-Hamilton House [#370] on South Washington Street, and the Bruner-Coble House [#371] next door. The Payne-Vann-Hamilton House has an L-shaped plan with a small, chamfered-posted porch in the inter-section and scalloped vergeboards over the bracketted eaves. The slightly later Bruner-Coble House also has an L-plan, but with a larger, chamfered-posted front porch and a south side porch, both ornamented with lacy scroll-sawn brackets.

Scattered around the district are a fair number of small houses constructed in an eclectic Victorian style, often characterized by overlays of scroll-sawn ornament or Eastlake style detailing. On W. Jefferson Street is the J. W. Townsend House [#267] and on S. Washington the Isaac B. Bourne House [#353]. The McKenzie-Sikes House [#41] on S. Church Street is typical of the Eastlake-influenced cottages with their gabled window pediments. Although somewhat altered, the F. B. Ashcraft House [#203] is the sole surviving Second Empire style dwelling in the district.

The best example of Queen Anne design surviving in the district is the Gaston Meares House [#72]. Typical of the style, it has a picturesque massing composed of a high, hipped roof with multiple gables, a round corner tower and a U-shaped porch richly ornamented with turned posts,

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spindle screens and pendants. Other large examples include the Thomas J. Shannon House [#139] on West Franklin Street, and the Dr. B. C. Redfearn House on West Franklin [#182]. A host of smaller Queen Anne houses, like the richly-ornamented E. D. Worley House [#27] on South Church, and the Houston House on W. Washington Street [#359], with its jerkin-headed gables, the J. E. Efird House 1 on South Crawford Street [#105] and the two rental houses built by Randolph Redfearn at 603 [#167] and 605 [#168] West Franklin Street are scattered throughout the district.

Many turn-of-the-century dwellings in the district were constructed in a transitional Late Queen Anne style that combines Queen Anne massing with classical detailing. Perhaps the best of these is the Dr. George B. Nance House [#224] on East Houston Street, which has an octagonal corner tower and multiple gables combined with a Tuscan-columned wrap-around front porch. Another large example is the Flemish bond brick N. W. Tharp House [#181] on West Franklin Street. Small houses were also built in this transitional mode, such as 304 Charles Street [#6].

Houses of both this and subsequent periods in the district in many cases have notable glazing, including stained, bevelled, leaded, cut and textured glass used in transoms and sidelights.

Most of the many houses constructed in the district during the first fifteen years of the century partake to some degree in the Classical Revival. This includes new dwellings as well as many remodellings and overbuildings of earlier houses. At one end of the scale are the many Classical Revival cottages, with high-hipped roofs and multiple gables, fronted by Tuscan-columned porches. The E. C. Carpenter House [#327] on E. Talleyrand and 302 Charles Street [#5] are two good examples of this popular house form. Two-story Classical Revival houses are also dotted throughout the district, such as the William E. Cason House [#294] on South Main, the Lockhart-Tucker-Mahoney House [#199] on S. Hayne, and the W. A. Lane [#364] and Ramsay-Fairley [#369] houses on South Washington Street. These houses in general have a picturesque or freely-arranged plan with plentiful, often carefully-detailed classical ornament. On a grander scale, and more symmetrically-arranged, is the W. S. Blakeney House [#129] on East Franklin Street, which presides over substantial grounds.

At still another level are small-scale versions of the full-blown Neo-classical Revival house, which state their pretensions through the use of colossal columns, though generally limited to two each. Representative of this type of dwelling are the Snyder-Beasley House [#209] on

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South Hayne, the W. M. Gordon House [#64] on S. College and the J. B. Copple House [#330] on East Talleyrand Street.

The district also contains an unusual number of large, Neo-Classical Revival residences built between 1900 and 1915. Largest, and most thoroughly articulated of these is the Dr. J. M. Belk House [#189] on S. Hayne, but there are also the J. H. Lee House [#23] on South Church and the Charles Iceman [#150] and N. G. Russell [#180] Houses on West Franklin Street, all with four-column colossal porticos. Most unique of the set is the Houston-Redfearn House [#43] on S. Church Street, an overbuilt Italianate house whose colossal portico is topped by segmented domes and sheetmetal urns.

Coextant with the Classical Revival in Monroe was the Colonial Revival-- in some early cases it is a moot question as to whether the designer's intent was to capture the details of early American architecture or simply confused the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styles with more direct classicism. Consciously "colonial" is the frame, gambrel-roofed West-Funderburk House [#20] on South Church Street. A decade later, numerous brick-veneered, boxy, two-story Colonial Revival houses were erected, such as the Efir House II [#278] on Lancaster Avenue, the Neil M. Redfern House [#349] on S. Washington, and the Dr. Ed J. Williams House [#285] on Lancaster Avenue.

There are quantities of bungalows or bungalowoid houses located in the district, particularly in the east section, built from about 1913 through the 1930s. Most of these are in the Craftsman style, or show Craftsman influence in the use of exposed rafter tails and triangular braces, three over one or four over one novelty sash, wood shingling and pyramidal porch columns. While most are relatively modest in scale and detailing, there are also a number of well-detailed bungalows. On West Franklin Street are the W. Maroun House [#144], a jerkin-headed "English Cottage" and the stone and shingle W. C. Stack House [#152]. On S. Church Street is the Allen Heath House [#47], with jerkin-headed gables and dormers and the Samuel Howie House [#39], whose cross-gable roof is supported at the front by battered brick columns with tan brick capitals and which has a notable Craftsman style interior. Among the non-bungalow Craftsman style houses are the near-twin R. E. Heath [#113] and Gilmer Clontz [#114] Houses on Everett Street.

A sole, but striking example of the Spanish Mission Revival is the two-story, brick, M. G. Sheppard House [#232] with its pent roofs of metal Spanish tile.

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During the late 1920s and the 1930s, the Tudor Revival style was employed for several houses in the district. Most notable of these is the George B. McClellan House [#136] on West Franklin Street, though the F. M. Morgan House [#202] on S. Hayne and a number of smaller residences show Tudor Revival influence.

At the southeast corner of the district is the Monroe Cemetery [#394], the earliest portions of which are included within the district boundaries. The oldest burials, with stones dating from the 1850s, are located in the northeast corner of the cemetery, where the headstones are irregularly-grouped and there are a number of large trees. Later portions of the cemetery are divided by roads into large rectangles, which are further subdivided into standardized family plots surrounded by granite curbs.

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LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE KEY

C = Contributing

Those properties which establish or contribute to the character of the district, through their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics.

NC = Noncontributing

Those properties which do not contribute to the character of the district. They may clearly be of later construction than the district's period of significance, or they may have been erected during the period of significance but altered to such a degree that they have lost the essential qualities which would contribute to the character of the district.

KEY TO SOURCES

An attempt was made to identify individuals or businesses associated with as many properties in the district and as accurately as possible, which involved the correlation of information from several sources. Inventory entries will be accompanied by an indication of the source(s) of historical information about the property. Abbreviations of the most frequently used sources are as follows:

BBD - Levi Branson, ed., North Carolina Business Directories, 1872, 1877-78, 1884, 1890, 1896.

CD - City Directories for Monroe: 1922-23, 1928, 1942-43.

GM - Gray's Map of Monroe, Union County, 1882.

LRI - Allison Black interview with Miss Marion Lee and Mrs. Worth Redwine, 202 E. Windsor St., Monroe, N. C., 7 April 1987.

MAL - Mary Ann Lee, An Inventory of Historic Architecture, 1978.

NEW - Monroe newspapers: Monroe Journal; 1910-22, 1926-28, 1939.
Monroe Enquirer; 1875-1880, 1927-1964.

SB - Stack and Beasley, Sketches of Monroe and Union County, 1902.

SF - Files created during 1978 survey of Monroe by Mary Ann Lee.

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SM - Sanborn maps for Monroe: 1885, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1908, 1914, 1922, 1930.

UCRD - Union County Register of Deeds Office: deeds, records of corporations, marriage register, maps.

USC - United States Census, population schedules, 1880, 1900, 1910.

USCW - Union County Clerk of Superior Court, wills.

East Side South Beasley Street

1. 205 S. Beasley Street - D. F. Hayden Office; ca. 1855; C

This one-story frame dependency with hipped tin roof is probably an office associated with another house. The great-granddaughter of Monroe's first mayor D. F. Hayden has stated that this building was used by Hayden as his office while mayor and that it was moved to its present location about 1900. The 1882 Gray's Map of Monroe shows small buildings on both the Hayden lot and the adjacent one of J. Sheppard [#186], who was Hayden's son-in-law and had received the lot from the Haydens. The two-room structure has two exterior four-panel doors under a recessed porch with square-section columns. Beneath the porch the walls are German-sided, and there are molded surrounds on the six over six windows. A new railing with scroll-sawn balusters has been installed, replacing a previous one. Inside, the two rooms have a connecting door, plaster walls and a tongue and groove ceiling. (GM; SF; SM)

East Side Charles Street

2. 203 Charles Street - House; ca. 1930; C

This two-story, tapestry brick-veneered foursquare house has a hipped slate roof with exposed rafter tails. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a flat-roofed brick porch sheltering a door with elliptical fanlight. This doorway has been converted to two full-sized doors. On the south end of the house is a hipped sunroom, on the north side is a hipped sun porch with brick piers. The rear of the house has a hipped porte cochere with brick piers and a small frame section. Window sash are a combination of three over one and four over one. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 203 Charles St.; ca. 1930; C

Hipped-roofed brick garage contemporary with house.

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3. 205 Charles Street - E. Blair Bivens House; ca. 1900; C
Built for E. Blair Bivens of Bivens Bros. Grocers, this one-story frame house has a hipped roof with gables at the two front corners and twin rear gables. The two front gables have vertical tongue and groove sheathing and decorative vents in the gable end. Across the front of the house is a hipped porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers, added ca. 1920 and now screened in. At the north side of the house is a porte cochere with the same supports. Window sash are two over two. (USC; CD; UCRD)

4. 207 Charles Street - Porter House; ca. 1900; C
During the teens and early twenties this one-story, Late Queen Anne house was owned and occupied by members of the Porter family, including J. M. Porter of Porter-Myers Lumber Company. Extending to the rear of its L-shaped, gable-roofed front section is a gable-roofed wing. The gable ends have unusual kite-shaped louvers and two also have spindled gable inserts. In the front ell of the house is a large porch which has been enclosed. Window sash are two over two. House is aluminum-sided. (USC; CD; UCRD; SM)

West Side Charles Street

5. 302 Charles Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Typical of a number of one-story, frame Classical Revival houses built during the first two decades of the 20th century in Monroe, this house has a pyramidal roof with gables on the front three sides. An L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns and a gable over the steps runs across the front elevation and part of the north side. Two of the columns have been replaced with square posts. The house has notable windows, including a diamond-shaped window at front with fan motif and Art Nouveau leaded glass transoms at the front and rear doorways. The front gable also has a small Palladian window. Chimneys with corbelled caps rise on either side of the main roof. Window sash are one over one. Converted to a duplex by turning front window into door. Concrete deck on front porch. (SM; CD)

6. 304 Charles Street - House; ca. 1910; C
In 1922 this house was occupied by Joe Thompson and A. Frank Thompson, an engineer with Seaboard Airline Railway. The one-story, frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival style house has a pyramidal hipped roof with gables on the front three sides and an L-shaped porch with pedimented gable over the front steps. This porch has turned columns with fan brackets between them. In the roof over the entrance is a pedimented dormer with a cross-pattern upper sash. The front gable has a semi-

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circular-arched vent. Two chimneys with corbelled caps rise through the main roof. Window sash are one over one. (CD; SM)

7. 306 Charles Street - W. J. Heath House; ca. 1910; C
W. J. Heath occupied this one-story, Queen Anne/Classical Revival frame house in 1922. Like other houses on this block, it has a pyramidal hipped roof with gables on the front three elevations. Its L-shaped porch, with Tuscan columns, runs across the front elevation and part of the south side. The corner portion is screened off. The front door has sidelights and, like the adjacent large window, stained glass transoms. A pedimented dormer over the entrance has Queen Anne pattern stained glass windows, as does the small window in the front dormer. At the southwest corner of the house is a large, one-story shed addition with rows of windows. House has three corbelled-capped chimneys. Asbestos-sided. (CD; SM)

8. 400 Charles Street - T. C. Anderson House; ca. 1910; C
In 1922 this one-story, Classical Revival style frame house was occupied by T. C. Anderson, a travelling salesman with Monroe Hardware Company. Its pyramidal hipped roof has a pair of gables at the southeast corners and one at the northeast corner. An L-shaped porch with Ionic columns (all but three missing their capitals) extends across the front elevation and partway down the south side. At the rear of the house is a shed roof and porch. The chimneys on either side of the main roof have corbelled caps. Windows have two over two sash and gables have rectangular louvers. (CD; SM)

West Side Charlotte Avenue

9. 300 Charlotte Avenue - House; ca. 1930; C
Constructed ca. 1930, this one-story brick-veneered bungalow has a central hipped block with wings extending from the north and east that have jerkin-headed gable roofs. On the south side of the house is a jerkin-headed dormer with asphalt-shingled sides. The recessed front porch with brick piers has been enclosed with brick walls, bringing the front door out to the street. Eight over one windows on the front of the house have yellow brick corner blocks. Side elevations have four over one sash. Recessed rear porch has been enclosed. (SM)

10. 302 Charlotte Avenue - House; ca. 1925; C
At the front of this one-story, German-sided frame bungalow with jerkin-headed, cross-gabled roof is a three-bay, jerkin-headed front porch. The porch has pyramidal columns on brick piers, a rectangular gable vent, and, like the main roof, triangular knee braces. At the

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rear of the house is a shed-roofed wing. Window sash are four over one, front door is a 1950s replacement. (SM)

11. 306 Charlotte Avenue - House; ca. 1925; C

This modest, gable-roofed rectangular frame bungalow has a gable-roofed porch across most of its front elevation. The porch has tapestry brick walls and brick piers at the corners, now painted. A low arch joins the corner piers, and there is a square window in the gable end. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and ornate knee braces. There is a Craftsman style front door. Windows are four over one. (SM)

12. 308 Charlotte Avenue - House; ca. 1925; C

Like 302 Charlotte Ave., this one-story frame house has a jerkin-headed cross gable and jerkin-headed front porch. However, this house is sheathed in patterned wood shingles, and its front porch roof is supported by a pair of square Tuscan columns at the corner, with balustrade in between. The brackets in its deep eaves are of an ornamental pattern. Window sash are four over one. (SM)

13. 310 Charlotte Avenue - House; ca. 1925; C

This one-story, tapestry brick-veneered Tudor Revival-influenced house has a cross-gable roof with a broad, -hipped rear wing. Centered in the front elevation is a small gable with flared verge boards, and there is a a gabled hood over the corner entrance. An exterior chimney is set between these two elements. At the southeast corner of the house is a recessed, screened sunporch. Window sash are one over one. (SM)

East Side South Church Street

14. 117 S. Church Street - Griffith-Evans House; ca. 1880; C

This one-story, L-plan frame cross gable house appears to have been constructed ca. 1880 by John Griffith, later county sheriff from 1908-1912 and 1918-1920. It was purchased in 1920 by Mrs. Lura L. Evans, widow of Robert E. and manager of Bradshaw Millinery. Originally a simple Italianate-influenced house, its five-bay front elevation dominated by a pedimented portico with chamfered columns, the house was renovated ca. 1930 by the Evans family and given a more Colonial Revival appearance. The north end of the house has a screened porch with chamfered columns and a brick deck. A six-panel front door has replaced the original one, but the three-light transom and six over six window sash throughout have survived. (GM; SF; NEW; UCRD)

15. 201 S. Church Street - House; 1939, moved mid 1960s; NC

Two-story brick Colonial Revival style house moved to current location from Windsor Street in mid 1960s.(Owner)

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16. 203 S. Church Street - Boylin-Williamson-Griffin House; ca. 1890; C
Julian Griffin, vice-president of Henderson-Snyder, wholesale grocers, and his wife Selma purchased this house in 1905 from Hettie Williamson, who had acquired it in 1892 from W. J. Boylin. Mrs. Griffin sold the house to her brother-in-law Hardin Hasty in 1927. Classical Revival in style, the two-story frame, single-pile house has a cross gable roof with a matching gable on the front elevation. Centered in the diagonal-board sheathing of this front gable is a Palladian vent. An L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns runs across the front and south elevations of the house, the central bays breaking forward into a flat-roofed portico with a balustrade at the top. The south side of this porch has been enclosed. The front door has a shouldered architrave and a transom. At the rear of the house are several one-story, gable-roofed wings. (SF; CD; UCRD)

17. 205 S. Church Street - Roland Helms House; ca. 1938; C
Constructed ca. 1938 for Mr. and Mrs. Roland Helms, this one-story frame Colonial Revival style residence has steeply-pitched intersecting gable roofs, including a gabled entrance bay with a round-arched vent and round-arched doorway. A large, half-shouldered chimney is centered in the front gable and there is an engaged sun porch with square columns at the southwest corner. Helms is listed at this address in the 1942-43 City Directory as associated with Helms Transfer Company. (SF; CD)

18. 209 S. Church Street - Henry Smith, Sr. House; 1937; C
The main mass of this Colonial Revival style frame house is one and a half stories under a large cross gable roof with a pair of widely-spaced gabled dormers at the front. Its five-bay front elevation, covered with wide clapboards, has a central doorway flanked by pairs of six over six windows. At the south end of the house is a lower gabled wing with a corner engaged porch. Henry B. Smith was an attorney and solicitor for Recorder's Court. (SF; CD)

19. 401 S. Church Street - Joel T. Brewer House; ca. 1890; C
Joel Thomas Brewer purchased the land on which this house stands in 1882 from W. T. Wolfe. The one-story, frame, Queen Anne-influenced residence has a series of intersecting gable roofs, the ends of which are faced with triple-beaded weatherboard and have vents with scroll-sawn louvers. An L-shaped porch with narrow Tuscan columns, probably a turn-of-the-century updating, runs around the front and north sides. Both the corner of the house and the porch corner are angled. There is also a rectangular, one-story hipped bay window on the south elevation sheathed with vertical beaded flushboarding. (SF; UCRD; CD)

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Garage, rear of 401 Church St.; ca. 1920; NC
Plain gable-roofed frame garage with modern metal doors.

20. 403 S. Church Street - West-Funderburk House; ca. 1905; C
R. T. West purchased a lot at this location in 1899, probably building a house within several years. In 1922 West's wife Hattie sold the house to Vann Funderburk, a grocer who was selected to fill out C. E. Houston's mayoral term in the mid-1920s and was subsequently re-elected twice, only to die in office in 1930. One and a half stories tall, this unusual end-gambrel, German-sided frame house has a cross-gable on the south elevation, together with two hipped dormers. On the north elevation is another hipped dormer, this one with an oval window, and a small dormer high on the roof. The front gambrel end is shingled and has three oval vents, as well as a mock Palladian window with strapwork along the top. A semi-circular porch with Tuscan columns is centered at the front, but the main entrance, with its Queen Anne surround, is in a recessed corner adjacent to a diamond pane stair window. (UCRD; NEW; CD)

Garage, rear of 403 Church St.; ca. 1920; C
Hipped-roofed brick double garage with wood doors.

21. 405 S. Church Street - House; 1940; C
Two-story brick Colonial Revival style residence.

Garage, rear 405 S. Church St.; ca. 1920; C
One-story, frame two-car garage with gable roof and exposed rafter ends; probably associated with the one-story frame house which appears at this location on the 1922 and 1930 Sanborn maps.

22. 407 S. Church Street - Norwood House; ca. 1890; C
Walter H. Norwood, who was superintendent of the Monroe Telephone Company from 1898 to the early 1920s, occupied this house during that period. One story, of frame construction now covered with aluminum siding, the Queen Anne style house has intersecting gable roofs with gables of various sizes. The northwest corner of the house has a three-sided bay under a large gable with scroll-sawn and incised vergeboards and mock half-timbering in the gable end. Also on the front elevation is a tall, narrow gable with the same ornamental treatment. At the north side of the house is a rectangular, flush-boarded, hipped bay window. The front door has a tall Queen Anne surround with bull's-eye blocks and a transom. The present front porch is a small portico with slender Tuscan columns, probably of mid-20th century date, and there is a similar, larger porch on the south side elevation. The 1914 Sanborn maps

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shows an L-shaped porch that wraps around the corner; it was apparently removed when the new porch was built. At the rear is a frame addition with picture windows and a low, hipped roof. (USC; CD; SF)

Garage and carport; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame garage and carport.

23. 501 S. Church Street - James H. Lee House; 1912-1914; C
Located in the center of a corner lot dotted with large oak trees, the J. H. Lee House is the most accomplished Monroe example of the Classical Revival style. Lee moved to Monroe from Marshville in 1892, opening a drug store on Lafayette Street (now Main). In 1902 he and his brother George S. Lee erected a large brick store at the corner of Main and Franklin streets where they operated a dry goods store known as Lee and Lee. J. H. Lee was also president of both the First National Bank of Monroe and the Bank of Marshville, director of the Monroe Telephone Company, and one of the organizers of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills. Following his second marriage, to Annie Williams, in 1908, Lee had the former Methodist Parsonage on this corner moved to an adjoining lot (later demolished) and a new residence designed by Wheeler & Stern of Charlotte. The house was constructed in 1912-1914 under the supervision of master carpenter William Ervin Wallace. The central mass of the house is a two-story frame cube, three bays on a side, with a hipped slate roof. Dominating the front elevation is a full-height portico with pairs of colossal fluted Ionic columns. The ceiling of this portico has deep coffering, while the tympanum is sheathed in German siding and has a large lunette. Both the portico and the main cornice of the building have deep eaves filled with mutules. The soffits behind these mutules, however, are slotted for attic ventilation. Midway down the north and south elevations are two-story, three-sided bays with pedimented gables detailed like that of the front portico. A one-story porch with widely-spaced Ionic columns runs from one side bay to the other across the front of the house behind the main portico columns. On the north elevation this porch terminates in a one-story portico, while on the south side it extends into a porte cochere. Underneath the front portico, a balustraded deck is located on the roof of this porch. On both levels, the front entrances have large central doors flanked by sidelights and transoms with leaded stained glass panes. There are also stained glass transoms on the flanking front windows and on the side bays. The wall under the portico is flushboarded. The roof is pierced by prominent pressed brick chimneys with corbelled caps. In the interior, the house has a central hall plan, and the major rooms have sophisticated Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Craftsman-influenced mantels and woodwork. (SF, SB, Owner)

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Garage; rear of 501 S. Church St.; 1914; C
One-story, hipped-roofed frame garage covered with asbestos siding.

Fence; S. Church and Houston St. sides of 501 S. Church; 1914; C
Victorian ornamental wrought iron fence with cast iron posts and gates.

24. 505 S. Church Street - Hill Wolf House; ca. 1925; C
Constructed ca. 1925 for H. H. Wolf, Sr., a cotton broker, this cross-gambrel roofed Dutch Colonial style frame residence has a symmetrically-arranged main block. The central Craftsman-styled doorway with sidelights is flanked by large eight over one windows. A rainbow-roofed portico with trellis posts originally sheltered the door. In the wood-shingled lower plane of the roof is a large shed dormer with small four over one windows framed by pairs of larger six over one windows. At the north end of the house is a one-story, hipped-roofed screened porch with square columns, which is matched by an enclosed room at the other end of the house. (SF; CD)

25. 507 S. Church Street - Armfield House; ca. 1875; C
E. A. Armfield purchased the lot on which this house was constructed in 1875 and it appears on the 1882 Gray's Map. Armfield was a horse and mule dealer in business with N. S. Ogburn in the 1870s and 80s. In 1890 he opened a stable at the corner of Church and Jefferson Streets, taking in his sons Davis and Rufus in 1897. Rufus, and later his widow, lived in the house in the 1920s. As built, the house appears to have been a central hall, single pile, gable-roofed frame residence with a stepped-shoulder end chimney. The five-bay front elevation has six over six sash and a central doorway. Sanborn maps show a porch around the front and sides of the house. The current front door and sidelights, as well as the gabled front portico with Tuscan columns, appear to be 1950s additions. In the pedimented gable ends are vertical beaded flush-boarding. A one-story, screened porch has been added to the north elevation, and a two-story central ell on the rear has been surrounded by one-story additions. (SM; SF; SB; CD; UCRD)

26. 601 S. Church Street - Heath-Williamson-Neal House; ca. 1874; C
Merchant B. D. Heath moved from Waxhaw to Monroe in 1874, probably building this house soon afterward. In 1878 it was purchased by store clerk S. R. Williamson who remodelled it, possibly adding some of the Italianate detailing. The two-story, three-bay single pile Italianate portion of the house has deep eaves supported by scroll-sawn brackets and a gabled front bay with an ornamental insert. Two chimneys with

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corbelled caps rise from the rear of the house. On the front of the house are pairs of two over two windows, above which are triple one over one windows. High in the gable ends are double round-headed vents. Dr. J. W. Neal owned the residence from 1901 to 1918 and apparently added the Classical Revival, L-shaped front porch with tall Tuscan columns and the curious paired Tuscan columns which support the returns of the front gable. Beaded tongue and groove siding was installed under the porch and behind the second floor columns. The front entrance was also altered by the addition of a large single door with sidelights and transoms. A series of one-story wings have been added to the rear. Other owners have included Dr. W. D. Pemberton, W. C. Sanders, assistant treasurer of the Sikes Company, and auditor F. L. Wolfe. (CD; NEW; UCRD; SF; USC)

27. 603 S. Church Street - E. D. Worley House; ca. 1895; C
Local merchant E. D. Worley had this embellished, two-story, frame, eclectic Victorian house built ca. 1895. The single-pile, three-bay residence has a large central gable and a pair of gable-roofed rear wings. Centered in the front elevation is an extraordinary porch consisting of pedimented gables on either side of a rainbow roof with a pent. The gables have diagonal flushboarding and ornamental louvers, while in the rainbow end is a scroll-sawn sunburst and the pent roof has a scroll-sawn fringe. Turned posts support the roofs, between which are modern baluster railings. The face of the house above the porch has chamfered mock half-timbering. Under the eaves on either side of the porch are small sliding windows. A wide central doorway has a richly-ornamented Victorian surround with transoms. At the southeast corner of the house is a small porch with heavy, turned posts. The house has been converted to a duplex. (CD; SF; UCRD)

28. 605 S. Church Street - J. C. Sikes House; 1906; NC
Prominent local attorney and businessman J. C. Sikes had this Queen Anne/Classical Revival-style house built shortly after his 1906 purchase of a tract of land from E. D. Worley. Sikes lived in the house until the mid-1920s, when he had a large brick Neo-Classical Revival house built on Wadesboro Road (East Franklin Street), which was listed in the National Register in 1978. Numerous changes made to the earlier house since its construction, including removal of the wraparound, Tuscan-columned porch and reworking of the front entrance and a facade bay, have greatly altered its appearance. (UCRD; SF; CD; Owner)

29. 607 S. Church Street - Jerome-Green House; ca. 1895, 1900; C
In 1899 Thomas J. Jerome purchased a house at this corner from J. W. Bivens. An attorney, Jerome was elected to the State Senate in 1898 and

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in 1900 ran for state attorney general. Jerome sold the house in 1907 to S. H. Greene for several times what he had paid for it, and the present appearance of the house no doubt reflects additions made by Jerome. S. H. Greene, a railroad conductor, lived in the house through the 1920s. The two-story frame house has a single-pile main block with a two-story, gabled wing extending at the front. This front wing is semi-octagonal on both floors. A hipped porch with tall, turned posts and turned baluster railings runs around the front three elevations of the building, following its lines. The front entrance is off-center, next to the two-story bay, and has a leaded glass tranom. At either side of the second floor facade are rectangular oriel windows. The front portions of the house have exposed rafter tails and triangular brackets. Across the rear of the house is a hipped wing from which extends a gabled wing. These two wings have cornices with Victorian brackets. There is also a three-sided bay window on the north side of the first wing. Except under the front porch, the house has two over two sash. The rear wing has a chimney with corbelled cap, but there is an unusual angled interior chimney on the front portion. (SF; UCRD; SB; CD)

30. 701 S. Church Street - Duplex; ca. 1980; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival style duplex.

31. 703 S. Church Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival style house.

32. 705 S. Church Street - Duplex; ca. 1965; NC
One-story brick ranch style duplex.

33. 707 S. Church Street - L. C. Bickett House; ca. 1900; C
This one-story, cross-gable frame house with rear gable-roofed wings appears to have been constructed ca. 1900, probably by Major L. C. Bickett. Across the front of the three-bay house is a shed-roofed porch with turned posts and railings, all modern reconstruction. The window surrounds and wide door surround under the porch have shoulders. German siding is used under the porch, clapboards elsewhere. The paired front doors are modern replacements. In the gable ends are diagonal boarding with diamond vents. (UCRD; GM; SM)

34. 709 S. Church Street - House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story frame Classical Revival style house may be one constructed by James Keziah following the sale of Davis and Rufus Armfield's property at auction in 1908. The house has a pyramidal hipped roof with gables on the front and side elevations. The flat-roofed front porch

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has triple Tuscan columns at the corners with square-in-section baluster railings. The central entrance has a Victorian door with carved panels and stained glass, flanked by oval sidelights that have stained glass. A three-sided bay on the north elevation also has stained glass. On the south side of the house is a shed-roofed, partially enclosed porch. This porch and the front windows have aluminum awnings. Chimneys with corbelled caps rise on either side of the main roof. Windows have two over two sash. (SF; UCRD; CD; SM)

West Side South Church Street

35. 116 S. Church Street - St. Paul's Episcopal Church; 1911; C
Built for a congregation organized in 1874, the current St. Paul's Episcopal Church was erected in 1911 from designs by Wheeler and Stern of Charlotte, with G. Marion Tucker as the contractor. As originally constructed, the gable-roofed red brick church had a cruciform plan with a square, crenellated two-story tower on the north side. Entrance to the sanctuary was through the transepts. In 1922 the chancel was moved from the eastern wall to the western and a new chancel window installed. A gabled porch complimentary to the existing building was added over the new entrances at the east end. A one-story brick colonial revival style addition was added to the rear of the church in 1956 for an educational building, and in 1978 additional colonial revival wings were constructed on either side of this structure. The common bond brick walls of the church have a stone water table and a corbelled brick string course at the spring level for the round-arched, stained glass windows with corbelled hoods. Both transepts have rose windows, and there is a smaller rose window over the porch. Three arches supported on panelled stone columns front the porch, which also has side arches. A central stair leads to single doors on either side and a large, round-arched window, originally in the chancel. The simply-finished interior has a ceiling with two scissored trusses with mock trusses at either end of the sanctuary and exposed rafters with tongue and groove sheathing. Below the plastered side walls is a continuous chairrail. Both the communion rail and altar employ a Tudor arch motif. (SF)

Memorial Garden; SE of 116 Church St.; 1967; NC
Brick-walled memorial garden on site of original rectory.

36. 210 S. Church Street - Albert Lee House; ca. 1935; C
Albert Lee, a high school teacher and horticulturalist, had this house constructed about 1933. One and a half stories tall, the Tudor Revival-influenced residence is of frame construction with a prominent coursed rubble stone chimney and one-story corner bay. A high cross gable roof

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is interrupted at the southeast corner by a front gabled entrance bay that has a board and batten first floor and a clapboarded second floor with a kick. The Tudor Revival front door has flanking slit windows and there is a larger slit window on the second floor. There is also a shed dormer on the front plane of the roof. At the south end of the house is a lower gabled wing with a shed wall dormer at the front. Behind this wing is a screened porch, while at the other end of the house is a small gabled stoop. The large lot is carefully landscaped. (UCRD; SF)

Garage; rear of 210 Church St.; ca. 1935; C
One-story, gable-roofed coursed rubble stone garage.

37. 400 S. Church Street - House; ca. 1905; C
Built ca. 1905, this Queen Anne/Classical Revival style one-story frame house has a pyramidal hipped roof with gables on three sides. The gable ends are flushboarded and have Queen Anne style windows. Tall chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the roof on either side. Across the front of the house is a hipped-roofed porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers with railings between them. The wall beneath the porch is also flushboarded. At the southeast corner of the building is a flat-roofed enclosed porch with six over six windows, probably a later addition. There is also a large, one-story frame addition at the rear of the house. (SF)

38. 402 S. Church Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
One-story brick Colonial Revival-influenced residence.

Garage; rear of 402 Church St.; ca. 1970; NC
Large, gable-roofed concrete block double garage.

39. 404 S. Church Street - Samuel S. Howie House; 1919; C
Seaboard Railway engineer Samuel S. Howie remodelled his existing house into this handsomely-detailed frame Craftsman style bungalow in 1919. Its large, cross-gabled roof is supported at the outer front corners by battered red brick piers with tan brick capitals. Panelled wooden columns on brick pedestals are spaced evenly between them. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a shed dormer. The eaves of the house have exposed rafters and triangular knee braces on the side elevation. In the wood-shingled gable ends are oversized diamond vents. On the south elevation of the house are a pair of one-story, gabled bays. The northeast corner has a one-story sleeping porch. Rising along the north side of the house is an exterior chimney, and there is an interior chimney at the rear. Windows throughout have three over one sash. There is a notable Craftsman style interior. (NEW; CD; SM; SF)

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40. 406 S. Church Street - Beasley-Fitzwater House; ca. 1910; C
In 1910 Isabel Beasley purchased a lot and house on Church Street on which her husband Roland Beasley built a new house soon thereafter. The earlier house had been the home place of the J. Outen family since at least 1882. The Beasleys were separated in 1920 and Isabel married J. E. Fitzwater, living there as his wife and later widow. The rectangular, two-story frame Classical Revival style house has a pedimented front gable with a Palladian window and large side gables with segmentally-arched windows. The eaves of the house are treated like a modillioned cornice. Across the front is a hipped porch with crude Tuscan columns and a pediment over the steps. The off-center front door has a large single sidelight and leaded glass transoms. There is a three-sided bay window at the southeast corner of the house and a small hipped extension at the northwest corner. Window sash are one over one. There are two large, internal chimneys with corbelled caps. (UCRD; CD; SM; SF)

Garage, rear of 406 S. Church St.; ca. 1920; C
Frame, single-car garage with gable roof and exposed rafter ends.

41. 500 S. Church Street - McKenzie-Sikes House; ca. 1890; C
Built ca. 1890, probably for Ellie J. McKenzie, this one-story, gable-roofed frame Victorian eclectic cottage has an L-shape with paired, gable-roofed rear wings. In 1907 it was purchased by Faye Bennett Sikes, and it was later occupied by V. Dixon Sikes of the Sikes Company, mayor of Monroe during the 1940s. The Sikeses apparently added the present brick and concrete deck that runs from the front door around the northeast corner, as well as the sunroom at the southeast corner of the house. Original features of the house include the Eastlake style gabled window surrounds and vents and the wave-pattern gable clapboards. The rafter tails are exposed but covered at the verges with molded boards. The main chimneys have decoratively-corbelled caps. (CD; SF)

Garage; rear of 500 Church Street; ca. 1910; C
Hipped-roofed garage of rock-faced concrete block, shared with 502.

42. 502 S. Church Street - John B. Ashcraft House; 1956; NC
Two-story brick Colonial Revival style residence, built on the site of the residence of Eugene Ashcraft, owner of the Monroe Enquirer. (Owner)

43. 506 S. Church Street - Houston-Redfearn House; 1874 on; C
The earliest portion of this house was apparently constructed ca. 1874 by B. F. Houston (1821-1897), a prominent Monroe businessman and early land developer, probably in the Italianate style. At the time of his

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death in 1897, Houston was no longer living in the house, which he willed to his daughter Mary Houston Redfearn, wife of Randolph Redfearn (1865-1932), a businessman and real estate developer. The Redfearns, who were married in 1887, may have been living in the house when it was remodeled in 1892. They certainly were responsible for remodelling and expanding the house about 1905. The earliest portion of the house appears to have been a T or L-shaped, two-story frame Italianate house with a hipped-roofed, single-pile front section and hipped rear ell. The cornices on the south elevation retain their Italiante brackets. With the 1905 remodelling came a full-width, colossal portico with widely-spaced, fluted Corinthian columns set on brick pedestals. Centered in the hipped roof of this portico is an unusual dormer with flanking sheetmetal domed turrets topped with urns and finials set on pedestals. The entablature of the portico has a variety of mannered ornament, including paired consoles over the central columns and paired stubby pilasters over the corner ones. Underneath the porch, the entrance has stained glass sidelights and transom and flanking Palladian windows with stained glass. On the second floor under the porch is a shallow balcony with a single door that has stained glass sidelights. At the north side of the house is an Ionic-columned porte cochere with swag-ornamented frieze. Also on the north elevation is a two-story, three-sided bay with a dormer and cornice similar to that of the front portico. This bay has a bevelled, leaded glass window. At the rear of the house is a two-story wing with a sleeping porch on the second floor. There is also a jerkin-headed rear dormer, a hipped-roofed one-story kitchen wing and, on the southwest corner, a one-story sunroom. (SF; NEW; USCW)

Garage; rear of 506 S. Church St.; ca. 1920; C
Two-story frame double garage with standing seam tin roof.
Rear of garage has gable and shed-roofed wings.

Small barn; rear of 506 S. Church St.; ca. 1900; C
Gable-roofed frame barn with shed wing and attached cold
frame.

44. 600 S. Church Street - Wolfe-Ashcraft House; ca. 1874, ca. 1915; C
In 1874 W. C. Wolfe, one of the founders of the Monroe Enquirer, purchased a lot on this corner from B. F. Houston. Wolfe subsequently built a two-story, three-bay, single pile Italianate house here. Dr. J. E. Ashcraft purchased the house in 1906, and about 1915 overbuilt and greatly expanded the original house, converting it into a Classical Revival style residence. Like the J. H. Lee House, the hipped, slate-roofed mass of the house is dominated by a colossal portico, in this

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case with paired, fluted Corinthian columns. A large lunette is cut through the tympanum. On either side of the portico are one-story, Corinthian-columned porches, the north one wrapping around the side elevation and extending into a porte cochere, the south one becoming a sun room at the corner. The main entrance is the original door opening with transom, around which has been built a pedimented frontispiece with Doric pilasters. At the north side of the house is a three-sided dining room bay with leaded glass windows. At the southeast corner is a two-story wing with pedimented gable. From the rear of the house extends a gabled, one-story kitchen wing with an adjacent enclosed porch. At the northwest corner is a one-story, gable-roofed wing. Two corbel-capped chimneys rise from either side of the roof, and there is another at the southwest corner. The second floor window sash are eight over one, while the first floor sash are largely fixed or one over one with transoms. (UCRD; SF; SM)

45. 602 S. Church Street - Duplex; ca. 1960; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival duplex.

46. 602 1/2 S. Church St. - Duplex; ca. 1960; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival duplex.

47. 606 S. Church Street - Allen A. Heath House; 1916; C
Allen A. Heath, a salesman with the Monroe Hardware Company, had this handsome Craftsman style frame bungalow built in 1916 on an ample, tree-bordered lot. The one and a half-story house has a low, jerkin-headed cross gable with a sizeable jerkin-headed dormer centered in front. Across the shingle-sided dormer are a row of four, four over one windows. Both the dormer and the main roofs have verge boards ornamented with square bosses. Clapboard is used for the first floor, with wood shingles on the second. The deep eaves have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. A recessed, L-shaped porch runs across the front and south sides of the house, with single, double and triple square Tuscan columns on brick piers supporting the roof. The rear of the house has another large dormer, and at the northwest corner a jerkin-headed one-story wing. There is also a small, rectangular bay window at the northwest corner of the house adjacent to the exterior end chimney. Window sash are a mixture of four, six and eight over one. (SF; CD; NEW)

48. 700 S. Church Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick, gable-roofed Colonial Revival style house.

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49. 702 S. Church Street - Rose-English House; ca. 1925; C
This one and a half-story frame Craftsman style bungalow was built for Estelle English Rose, whose husband was a clerk at Belk Brothers. It was later lived in by her brother John English. Its cross-gable roof has a pair of small, gable-roofed dormers at the front on either side of a gabled portico. The portico roof is supported by square brick piers, and like the main roof and dormers, has exposed rafter tails. At the rear corners of the house are shallow, one-story, gable-roofed wings. A brick and concrete deck with modern wrought iron railings connects the front porch with three north side entrances. A tall, exterior chimney stack breaks through the roof at the northeast corner. The front door has multipane sidelights and transoms, while the rest of the house has five over one windows. (SF, CD)

50. 704 S. Church Street - Dr. R. D. Pearson House; 1929; C
Dr. R. D. Pearson, a surgeon at Ellen Fitzgerald Hospital, married Katherine Shute in 1928 and built this house the next year, only to become ill in 1931 and die in 1936. The one-story, brick-veneered frame house shows a slight Tudor Revival influence. It has a series of intersecting gable roofs of various heights, each with a wood-shingled gable end. The projecting front gable has a row of three round-arched openings, two for a sun porch and one, with a smaller gable over it, for the entrance. Windows throughout have Queen Anne pattern sash. A modern deck has been added to the rear corner. (NEW; CD; SF)

51. 706 S. Church Street - Duplex; ca. 1970; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed brick duplex.

52. 708 S. Church Street - Duplex; ca. 1970; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed brick duplex.

53. 712 S. Church Street - Armfield-Fowler House; ca. 1908; C
Davis Armfield purchased the lot on which this house sits in 1908 and his widow, Annie Ragan Armfield, sold the lot and house to J. W. Fowler, a livestock merchant, in 1919. The two-story, frame, Queen Anne/Classical Revival style residence has a high hipped roof with projecting, three-sided, gable-roofed wings at the southeast, southwest and northwest corners. All of these roofs have a slight kick. Diagonal German siding is used to ornament the gable ends, which also have segmentally-arched vents. The returns of these gables are ornamented with scroll-sawn brackets. A U-shaped veranda with Tuscan columns wraps around the front of the house, breaking forward into a gabled portico at the central front entrance which has diagonal siding like the main gables. The single front door has sidelights and transoms. Windows throughout are

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one over one. Across the rear of the house is a hipped, one-story wing, a corner of which, now enclosed, was previously a porch. Chimneys with corbelled caps project through the roof on either side. (SF; CD; UCRD)

Garage/apartment; rear of 712 Church Street; ca. 1910; C
Two-story, gable-roofed building with brick first floor containing garage, apartment on frame second floor.

East Side North College Street

54. 108 N. College Street - Duplex; ca. 1925; C
Built about 1925, this one story, tapestry brick-veneered duplex bungalow has a jerkin-headed cross gable roof. The off-center front porch is also jerkin-headed, with a clapboarded face and square brick piers at the corners. Side-by-side front doors have a Craftsman pattern. Most of the windows are four over one, the attic ones with obscure glass. A large, hipped wing stretches across the rear. Single-shouldered exterior chimneys are located on either side elevation. (CD)

West Side North College Street

55. 107 N. College Street - House; 1922; C
Shown as under construction on the 1922 Sanborn map, this simple one-story frame Craftsman style bungalow has a large cross gable with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. At one corner of the front elevation is a rectangular, gable-roofed wing, while at the other corner is a recessed porch under a larger gable supported by paired square columns on brick pedestals. The window sash have a Queen Anne pattern. (SM; CD)

56. 109 N. College Street - House; ca. 1930; C
About 1930 this hipped-roofed, one-story frame Craftsman style bungalow was built. Running along the front and part of the north sides of the house is an engaged porch with square-in-section columns on low brick piers. A hipped dormer with louvered vents is centered in the front of the roof, and there are chimneys with corbelled caps on either side of the roof. Window sash are two over two. (SM; CD)

57. 203 N. College Street - House; ca. 1920; C
In 1922 this one and a half-story, gambrel-roofed frame house was occupied by Fred Maness, a salesman for Heath-Morrow Company. Its front elevation is dominated by a large, shed wall dormer with widely-spaced two over two windows. The front door is at the southeast corner under a hipped hood supported on large triangular brackets. Adjacent to it is a

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row of two over two windows. At the north end of the house is an enclosed area which appears to have been an open porch. The eaves of the house have decoratively-cut rafter tails and ornamental braces. (SM; CD)

East Side South College Street

58. 103 S. College Street - Duplex; ca. 1980; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed frame duplex.

59. 111 S. College Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick ranch house.

60. 113 S. College Street - House; ca. 1938; C
Built prior to the early 1940s, this one-story tapestry brick veneer house exhibits restrained Colonial Revival styling, with a shed-roofed semi-engaged two-bay porch on square-section posts linked by arches. The gable ends are sheathed in aluminum siding. Windows have six over six sash, and a brick chimney is in an interior location.(CD)

61. 203 S. College Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival style house.

62. 301 S. College Street - Duplex; ca. 1980; NC
One-story, brick Colonial Revival-influenced duplex.

63. 307 S. College Street - Duplex; ca. 1980; NC
One-story, brick Colonial Revival-influenced duplex.

64. 401 S. College Street - William M. Gordon House; ca. 1910; C
In 1903, William M. Gordon, president of the Gordon Insurance and Investment Company, purchased half of the home place of Thomas D. Wolfe on College Street. Although it is not clear precisely when he built on the lot, the house standing today appears to date from about 1910. The three-bay, two-story, frame Classical Revival style house is a pocket version of the larger Classical Revival houses found on Church Street. Like them it has a colossal portico at the front, only with single Tuscan columns supporting an unpedimented gable. A one-story, hipped porch with smaller Tuscan columns runs across the facade behind the portico, with a balustraded deck on the second floor. The first and second floor entrances are the same--a central doorway with sidelights. At the south end of the house is a three-sided bay window which appears to have once been capped with a balustrade like those of the porch. While the main roof is hipped, a two-story gable and shed wing extends from the northeast corner, and there is also a one-story gabled and

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hipped wing centered in the rear. Two chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the rear plane of the roof. (SM; CD; SF)

65. 405 S. College Street - Victor C. Davis House; ca. 1900; C
In 1922 this one-story, frame, Queen Anne cottage was occupied by Victor C. Davis, assistant cashier of the Monroe Bank & Trust Company. The house has parallel gable roofs joined by a cross gable, and with an additional cross gable mid-way down the south elevation. The walls below these gables all have clipped corners. Diagonal beaded flushboarding is used in the front gables, vertical flushboarding on the side. The gables also have diamond-shaped vents with decoratively-pierced panels and scroll-sawn ornament. An L-shaped porch with turned columns wraps around the front and north side of the house. Its roof is gabled at the front steps and has a pierced insert. The walls beneath the porch are faced with beaded tongue and groove. The house has one original, corbelled cap chimney and a large, modern one. The front door has a simple Victorian door surround and transom. Window sash are one over one. While much of the interior has been remodelled, the entrance foyer with beaded board wainscot, reeded door surrounds and bulls'eye corner blocks has survived. (CD; SM)-

66. 501 S. College Street - E. H. McKenzie House; ca. 1920; C
This plain, one-story frame bungalow was occupied by E. H. McKenzie, a clerk at Efird's, in 1922. Although now vinyl sided, the house retains its form and basic detailing. The main roof is cross gable, with a broad rear gable roof. There is an engaged front porch with widely-spaced pyramidal columns on brick piers, and a shed dormer, its vent now covered with siding. The Craftsman front door is flanked by paired one over one windows. (CD; SM)

67. 503 S. College Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Built about 1910, this one-story, frame Classical Revival house has a tin-shingled, hipped roof with single and paired gables on all elevations. Across the front of the house is a hipped porch with slender Tuscan columns. The front door has a Victorian pattern. On either side of the main roof are chimneys with corbelled caps. Window sash are one over one. (SM; CD)

68. 505 S. College Street - H. T. Pate House; ca. 1920; C
H. T. Pate, a furniture dealer, occupied this one and a half-story, wood-shingled Craftsman bungalow in the 1920s, having bought the lot on which it was built in 1919. The house has a cross-gable roof that extends at the front corner into a porte cochere. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a gabled dormer that, like the main roof, has

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exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces, now covered with plywood panels. The recessed porch across the front has square columns on brick piers set into a continuous wall. Windows have three over one sash. (UCRD; CD)

69. 601 S. College Street - V. C. Austin House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story, frame Classical Revival style cottage was occupied in the 1920s by V. C. Austin. Its high, pyramidal roof is tin-shingled and there are tin-shingled gables at the northwest, northeast and southeast corners of the house. These gables have rectangular vents with ornamental cutouts. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a large dormer with pedimented gable roof. An L-shaped porch with square Tuscan columns wraps around the front and part of the south elevation. This porch has a pedimented gable over the front steps. Chimneys with corbelled caps are located on either side of the main roof. Window sash are two over two. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 601 S. College St.; ca. 1915; C
Gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

70. 603 1/2 S. College Street - House; ca. 1930; NC
This one-story frame bungalow has been altered through the addition of a large, multi-pane picture window, multipane sash on the remaining windows, gingerbread vergeboards, trellis porch supports and wider than original clapboards.

71. 603 S. College Street - Efird House; ca. 1925; C
In 1928 this one-story, tapestry brick bungalow was occupied by Fay Efird, a dealer in radios. The rear portion of the house has a low hipped roof, but extending forward from it is a long gable-roofed wing. Fronting this wing is an end chimney with battered shaft and stone-paved shoulders. A cross-gabled porch with heavy, battered piers projects from the side of this wing. French doors open from both wings onto this porch. Nine over one sash are used for other windows. At the northeast corner is a small, latticed porch. (CD)

Garage; rear of 603 S. College; ca. 1925; NC
Deteriorated, hipped-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

West Side South College Street

72. 110 S. College Street - Gaston Meares House; ca. 1898; C
In 1896, Seaboard Airline engineer Gaston Meares (1869-1938) and his wife Juanita Stewart Meares attended the Columbian Exposition in Chi-

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cago, bringing back the plans for this house, purchased from an exhibit showing the latest in residential design. Their residence was constructed soon after their return. The one and a half-story, frame Queen Anne style house sits in the center of a substantial, wooded corner lot. Its picturesque design features a high pyramidal roof from which spring fishscale-shingled gables at the northwest, southeast and southwest corners. High in the front plane of the roof is a large, gabled dormer which originally had round-arched windows, but now has a pair of rectangular ones. Dominating the corner of the house is a one and a half-story, conically-roofed attached tower ringed below its eaves with a band of multi-pane windows. The most dramatic aspect of the building is an engaged, U-shaped porch that curves to follow the outline of the tower. Richly ornamented with Queen Anne decorative elements, this veranda has turned columns between which are spaced knob-topped posts joined by a railing of turned balusters. Semi-circular spindle screens are attached to the columns, forming oval and circular patterns above the railings. A small portico projects from the porch at the front entrance, its tympanum decorated with applied garlands. Tall chimneys with corbelled caps project from the roof on either side slope. The front door has large sidelights and a transom. Windows on the front of the house are one over one, on the rear two over two. The foundation of the porch, originally on piers with lattice between, has been filled in. While the exterior of the house is basically unchanged, the interior was remodelled in the 1920s, including the finishing of the upper level and removal of spindlework screens. The house presents a two-room deep, center hall plan. (SF, Owner)

Playhouse; rear of 110 N. College Street; ca. 1900; C
One-story, gable-roofed frame playhouse.

73. 112 S. College Street - J. W. Griffin House; ca. 1914; C
Built ca. 1914, this symmetrically-arranged, one-story frame Craftman style house was occupied in the early 1920s by J. W. Griffin of R. C. Griffin and Brothers and Williams-Griffin Implement Company. The front portion of the house has a cross gable roof, the rear a broad, intersecting gable. At either side elevation are small, hipped screened porches in front of gabled bays. The front entrance is recessed behind a gabled portico with square posts. Triple one over one windows flank the portico. Rafter tails are exposed in the deep eaves. (SM; CD)

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Garage; rear of 112 S. College St.; ca. 1980; NC
Large brick double garage and carport

Garage; rear of 112 S. College St.; ca. 1914; C
Hipped-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

74. 202 S. College Street - Houston-Lee House; ca. 1880, 1919; C
In 1919 A. M. Lee of Star Market purchased a house at this location from the estate of Mrs. Susan G. Houston and apparently remodeled it to its current appearance at that time. Mrs. Houston, a daughter of D. A. Covington, wife of farmer H. W. Houston and herself a school teacher, was living here in 1882 according to Gray's Map. Currently, the house has a cross gable roof that extends to cover a northwest wing. At the northeast corner is a gable-roofed kitchen wing. Centered in the front of the main roof is an unusual rainbow dormer with a three-light window. Windows on the side elevations of the house also have semi-circular hoods. Across the front of the house is a hipped-roofed porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers. Exterior chimneys are centered in both side elevations. The eaves have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. Front door has sidelights. (SM; CD; GM; USC; UCRD)

75. 204 S. College Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

76. 302 S. College Street - Funderburk House; ca. 1880; C
Portions of this one and a half-story frame house appear to date from ca. 1880, when it was constructed for W. A. Funderburk. The pyramidal main roof, large gabled front wall dormer and Tuscan-columned front portico appear to be of turn-of-the-century vintage from a remodeling to the Classical Revival style. A sun porch along the south end of the house was part of a wraparound porch, which has been enclosed. From the southwest corner of the house extends a gable-roofed wing fronted by a porch with turned columns and flush-board sheathing, possibly an early outbuilding. Elements of the earlier house have been retained in remodeling, including a panelled, three-sided bay window on the north elevation, shouldered window and door surrounds with incised strapwork ornament, and sidelights with octagonal-headed panels. (SF; CD; MAL; Owner)

77. 400 S. College Street - Elizabeth Friedeman House; ca. 1874; C
This house was apparently built shortly after Elizabeth J. Friedeman's 1873 purchase of a lot from John D. Stewart. She is listed in the 1880 U. S. Census as a widow living with her daughter and son-in-law, Henry L. Fletcher, age 23, a store clerk, and the house appears under Mrs.

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Friedeman's name on the 1882 Gray's Map. The Fletchers sold the house in 1900 after Mrs. Friedeman's death.

The one-story, frame Italianate house has a double-pile front portion with hipped roof, and a rear, hipped-roofed ell. Inside the ell is a hipped kitchen wing and a latticed rear porch. Cornices on the front portion of the house have Italianate brackets. Across the three-bay facade of the house is a hipped porch with chamfered posts, turned baluster railings and scroll-sawn brackets and pendants. Paired central front doors have octagonal panels, matching the lower panels of the sidelights. The door surround has a shouldered, molded architrave and there are small brackets dividing the transoms. Under the porch the wall is German-sided. Windows on the front portion are one over one, on the rear two over two. On either side of the standing seam tin roof are chimneys with panelled stacks. (GM; UCRD; USC; CD; SM)

78. 402-404 S. College Street - Duplex; ca. 1985; NC
Gable-roofed, two-story Colonial Revival brick duplex.

79. 500 S. College Street - House; ca. 1914; C
Constructed ca. 1914, this one-story, T-plan, Craftsman-influenced frame house has a pedimented front portico with modern wrought-iron trellis supports flanked by pairs of four over one windows. Shed wings flank the Tee on either side at the rear. The central chimney has been truncated. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 500 S. College St.; ca. 1914; C
Gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

80. 502 S. College Street - House; ca. 1910; C
This small, Late Queen Anne style, one-story frame house has been covered with vertical board and batten siding. Beneath the hipped front porch with heavy turned columns is German siding, and the pedimented gable in the front of the pyramidal tin roof has clapboards that were probably the original finish of the exterior. Windows have six over six sash. The twin chimneys have been partially rebuilt. The rear elevation has hipped wings. (SM; CD)

Converted trailer; rear of 502 S. College St.; ca. 1950; NC
Rectangular metal trailer converted to fixed apartment.

81. 600 S. College Street - Major L. D. Andrews House; ca. 1892; C
In 1891 the high school operated at this location by Major L. D. Andrews and Professor J. C. Wright burned. The school was rebuilt at a different location and Major Andrews, the principal, built a frame, two-story,

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Italianate residence for himself on the earlier site. Following the sale of the house to W. F. Benton in 1920, it was remodelled. The central front door has a plain surround and sidelights. Windows on the first floor have two over two sash, on the second six over six. At the rear of the house is a two-story ell with one-story extensions, all with bracketted cornices. there is also a two-story shed wing inside the ell. In recent years the south porch has been enclosed and wrought iron trellis substituted for the columns of the front porch and porte cochere. Aluminum siding now hides the decorative vertical boarding in the gables and sawtooth vergeboards have been removed. The rear interior chimneys have rebuilt caps.(UCRD; MAL; SF)

82. 602 S. College Street - J. A. Pate House; ca. 1898; C
This one-story, frame Queen Anne cottage was probably constructed for J. A. Pate about 1898 after his purchase of a tract from Major L. D. Andrews [#81]. Its intersecting gable roofs terminate in gable ends sheathed with beaded tongue and groove boards, with ornate scroll-sawn vergeboards and vents with decorative overlays. The horizontal verges of the roof also have scroll-sawn trim. On the front of the house, the large gable at the north end sits over a three-sided bay, and brackets with pendants support the gable returns. At the other end of the front elevation is a small, steep gable. The front porch has a simple, low gable with chamfered posts and may, like the brick foundation and concrete porch deck, be a modern replacement. German siding on the front of the house and clapboards on the rest suggests that there was once a larger porch. An original, decoratively-panelled front door survives. Window sash are six over six. (UCRD; SM; CD)

83. 800 S. College Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
One and a half-story, brick-veneered Tudor Revival house.

East Side North Crawford Street

84. 200 N. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1935; C
Built about 1935 in place of an earlier frame house, this rectangular, one-story, brick Tudor Revival cottage has intersecting gables at the front and a hipped-roofed rear section. Centered in the front elevation is a small gable with returns that has a round-arched recess leading to a round-headed door. Next to the entrance is a screened corner porch. The gable on the other side of the entrance has a triple window with crossette sash and a round-headed vent in the gable front that matches one over the door. On the north elevation of the house is an exterior end chimney. Other windows in the house have crossette sash. (CD; SM)

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West Side North Crawford Street

85. 101 N. Crawford Street - Former Baptist Parsonage; ca. 1873, 1894; C
In 1894 the Monroe Baptist Church purchased the lot on which this house stands, probably acquiring with it a ca. 1874 residence, shown on Gray's 1882 Map as being owned by T. C. Lingle and located on a lot purchased by Lingle in 1873. The Baptists remodelled the frame house, converting it to a Queen Anne style parsonage. The two-story, three-bay, single-pile front portion is hipped-roofed, with a gable-roofed, two-story central bay. A full-width front porch with square columns on brick piers appears to have been added ca. 1910, although flush sheathing under the porch suggests that it replaces an earlier one. Widely-spaced dentil blocks fill the second story frieze. The front gable has verge boards with circular bosses and a scroll-sawn panel overlaying a flush-sheathed gable end with ornamented vent. Surrounds on the second floor windows of the entrance bay and on the door surround have bulls'eye blocks. At the rear of the house is a gable-roofed, one-story wing that runs its full width. A wooden fire escape has been added to the south side of the building. (UCRD; SF; CD; GM)

Garage, rear of 101 N. Crawford St.; ca. 1915; C
One-story, hip-roofed, two-car frame garage.

86. 103 N. Crawford Street - Morgan House; ca. 1920; C
This Craftsman-influenced, two-story foursquare house was occupied in the 1920s by C. D. Morgan, a clerk at Union Drug Company, and later by Mrs. H. O. Morgan, widow of W. F. Morgan. Its three-bay front elevation has a hipped central porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers, flanked by pairs of four over one windows. At the northwest and southeast corners of the house are one-story, hipped wings. Typical of the style are the exposed rafter tails. (CD; SM)

87. 201 N. Crawford Street - Griffith House; ca. 1920; C
Occupied during the 1920s by Mrs. Ruby Griffith, widow of J. V. Griffith, this plain, one-story, L-plan frame house has intersecting gable roofs. Inside the ell is a low-hipped porch with square columns on brick piers and square-section railings. At the rear of the house is a wide, gable-roofed wing. Windows are six over six and the front door has sidelights. Walls are covered with vinyl siding. (SM; CD)

88. 203-205 N. Crawford Street - Rudge-Welsh House; ca. 1880; ca. 1905; C
Dr. Stephen J. Welsh came to Monroe in 1881 to practice medicine with

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his cousin, Dr. I. H. Blair, purchasing the homeplace of J. W. and Carrie Rudge, which deed records indicate had been built the preceding year. Rudge, a native of France, was listed in the 1880 census as a tinsmith. During the 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, Welsh operated a wholesale and retail drug establishment. Around 1905 he is said to have added 12 rooms to the existing three, creating the present two-story, Classical Revival style frame residence. The pyramidal-roofed, three-bay central block has gables on the front three sides that contain Palladian windows. At the front of this block is a pedimented portico with Tuscan columns and double front doors with a leaded glass transom. On either side of the main block are one-story, gable-roofed wings, that on the south having a Tuscan-columned porch at its front and clipped corners, the other having a small portico on its side. Hipped wings extend from the rear of these wings, with a screened shed porch between them. Several chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the tin-shingled roofs. (SF; GM; UCRD; CD; USC; BBD)

East Side South Crawford Street

89. 101 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

90. 201 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

91. 301 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
One-story brick Colonial Revival style house.

92. 401 S. Crawford Street - J. S. Stearns House; ca. 1900; C
During the 1920s this house was occupied by J. S. Stearns, a building contractor. Built about the turn of the century, the one-story, Queen Anne style frame cottage has a T-shaped plan with gable-roofed rear wings. In the front corner of the tee is a hipped-roofed porch with turned posts and turned baluster railings. The front gable ends have bevelled tongue and groove sheathing, spindled gable inserts and rectangular vents with wave pattern louvers. Windows are two over two. (CD; SF)

93. 503 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1930; C
This one-story, Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow has intersecting gable roofs. In the southwest corner is a screened porch supported by a single square column on a brick pier. Windows are four over one, and there is a fixed metal awning over the triple window at front. (CD; SM)

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94. 505 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Although asbestos-sided, this one-story, frame Classical Revival style building retains its essential form, including a Tuscan-columned shed porch, and pyramidal roof with front and side gables. At the south side of the house is a small shed porch with turned posts. Windows are two over two. Chimneys have been stuccoed. In 1928 it was the residence of Judge W. O. Lemmond. (CD; SM)

West Side South Crawford Street

95. 110 S. Crawford Street - James A. Stewart House; ca. 1905; C
James A. Stewart, president of the Monroe Hardware Company, built this eccentric one and a half-story frame Classical Revival style house after acquiring the lot in 1904. The central core of the house is a hipped-roofed cube with a large wall dormer at front, but numerous additions and alterations have been made to the house. On the south side is a rectangular, two-story sleeping porch/sunroom. An off-center screened porch with roof balustrade runs across part of the front, and there is another screened porch at the northeast corner. At the rear are gable and hipped-roofed additions. There are two small, hipped dormers on the north side of the main roof, as well as chimneys with corbelled caps on either side. (SF; UCRD; SF)

96. 112 S. Crawford Street - Nelson House; ca. 1910; NC
One-story frame Classical Revival house extensively altered ca. 1980.

97. 114 S. Crawford Street - J. D. Futch House; ca. 1915; C
This plain, one-story, cross-gable frame house was occupied in the 1920s by J. D. Futch of J. D. Futch and Sons, wholesale grocers. The three-bay front elevation of the house has a wide, hipped porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers. The central front door has sidelights. At the rear of the house are a number of gable and shed ells and wings. Windows on the front have two over two sash. (CD; SM)

98. 202 S. Crawford Street - Walsh House; ca. 1910; C
During the 1920s this one-story, hipped-roofed house was occupied by painter Sam Walsh and carpenter William Walsh. Across the three-bay front is a hipped porch with square-section columns topped by scroll-sawn brackets. Chinese chippendale railings around the porch are modern. The front door has sidelights and a bracketted surround. Windows are a combination of two over one and one over one. The rear of the house has a broad, gable-roofed wing. There is one chimney with corbelled cap. House is vinyl-sided. (CD; SM)

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99. 204 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1940; NC
One-story frame house with Colonial Revival influence, altered by use of aluminum siding and replacement wrought iron porch supports and railing.

100. 404 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1965; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

101. 406 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1900; C
This one-story frame Queen Anne cottage features a side-hall-plan, rectangular main block topped by a high hipped roof with projecting hip-roofed bays on the facade and side elevations. Those on the facade and south elevations are semi-octagonal and have sawn bracketes under the eaves of the clipped corners. The one-story porch spanning the receding south and facade bays has turned posts and balustrade and a spindled frieze. Windows have one over one sash, and brick chimneys are in interior positions. One-story gabled wings extend to the rear.(CD; SM)

102. 502 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Constructed ca. 1910, this one-story, Classical Revival style frame house has a hipped tin-shingle roof with two prominent gables at the front. Each of these gables has a Palladian window centered in its flushboarded face. At the northwest corner of the house is a similar gable over a three-sided bay. There is also a hipped dormer at this corner. The two southwest corners have gabled wings. A U-shaped porch with Tuscan columns runs across the front of the house, with a gable over the front steps. Chimney with corbelled caps rise on either side of the house. Windows are two over two. Converted to three apartments. (CD; SM)

Garage/apartment, rear of 502 S. Crawford St.; ca. 1920; C
Two-story frame garage with apartment on second floor.

103. 504 S. Crawford Street - J. W. Hinson House; ca. 1910; C
During the 1920s this house was occupied by J. W. Hinson, a conductor with the Seaboard Airline Railway. The one-story, Classical Revival-influenced frame house has a hipped-roofed main block with gabled wings at the north and west sides. The front of the house has a small gable over a three-bay, hipped front porch with square columns. Corbelled-capped chimneys are located on either side of the main roof. Window sash are a mixture of two over two and six over six. (CD; SM)

104. 506 S. Crawford Street - House; ca. 1895; C
This one-story frame house has a cross-gabled single-pile front bay with rear gable-roofed wings. A wide gable at the front has vertical tongue

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and groove sheathing and a decorative vent. At the corners of the house are paired and single brackets. Ca. 1915 a bungalow-type front porch was added, with square columns on brick piers. The central entrance to the house has a shouldered surround and sidelights. Window sash are two over two. (CD; SM)

105. 508 S. Crawford Street - J. E. Efird House I; ca. 1895; C
Probably built around 1895 for Jacob E. Efird (1867-1931) of Efird Marble Works, this one and a half-story frame Queen Anne style house has a hipped main block with twin gables at the front corners. Centered between the gables is a gabled dormer with a small balcony in front of it. Extending from the south side of the house is a gable-roofed wing. Another gable is set in the north elevation. These gables and the dormer have flush-sheathed faces and ornamental spindled and scroll-sawn gable inserts. Across the front of the house is a front porch that has angled gables at the two outer corners and a gabled portico over the front steps. This porch has turned posts, a spindled fringe, and square-section railings. Windows on the house have two over two sash, except for one over one windows in gables. Windows under the porch have molded surrounds and bulls' eye corner blocks. The porch walls are sheathed with beaded tongue and groove. Although the original front door has been removed, the molded surround, sidelights and transom remain. (UCRD; SM; CD)

North Side Everett Street

106. 405 Everett Street - H. F. McDonald House; ca. 1925; C
H. F. McDonald, a travelling salesman, occupied this bungalow in 1928. The one-story, frame, front gable Craftsman bungalow has German siding, triangular braces and exposed rafter tails. A rectangular attic window at front is located over the broad gable of the front porch, supported by brick piers at either end, with modern wrought iron intermediate supports on brick piers. Four over one window sash. (CD; SM)

107. 407 Everett Street - R. A. Williams House; ca. 1925; C
R. A. Williams of Williams Dry Cleaning Company occupied this one-story, Craftsman-influenced frame house in 1928. Its cross-gabled front has a central entrance with a segmentally-arched hood supported by triangular braces. On either side are six over one windows flanked by four over one sash, with decoratively-cut shutters. The rear of the house has a large gabled wing. Rafter tails throughout are exposed, and there are triangular braces in the eaves. (CD; SM)

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Garage; rear of 407 Everett St.; ca. 1925; C
Hipped-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

108. 409 Everett Street - C. H. Griffin House; ca. 1910; C
During the 1920s this one-story, frame, Classical Revival style house was occupied by C. H. Griffin, a clerk in the Quality Shoe Store. Projecting from the tin-shingled, pyramidal roof are gabled wings at the southwest, west and northeast. Each of these has a rectangular vent. A Tuscan-columned porch runs across the front and half of the east side of the house. The chimneys, located on either side of the main roof, have stuccoed shafts below their corbelled caps. Window sash are one over one and two over two. At the rear of the house is a shed wing. (CD; SM)

109. 503 Everett Street - House; ca. 1910; C
This rectangular, one-story frame house has an unusual series of three offset gables at the front. A Tuscan-columned, hipped porch is set in the angle of the front two gables. Roof is tin-shingled. The front door is of the Victorian, half-glazed type, while the windows are one over one. (CD; SM)

110. 505 Everett Street - Bowles House; ca. 1910; C
Built about 1910, this one-story, frame Classical Revival style house has intersecting pyramidal and hipped tin-shingled roofs, with gabled wings projecting from the southeast, east and west sides. An L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns wraps around the southwest corner. Windows are one over one. Chimney stacks have been cut down. In 1918 the house was purchased by Kelley Bass Bowles, wife of Hargrove Bowles, asst. cashier of the Bank of Union. Hargrove "Skipper" Bowles, a member of the N. C. House and Senate from Guilford County and gubernatorial candidate in 1972 was born here. (SF; UCRD; CD; SM)

111. 507 Everett Street - House; ca. 1929; C
Extending from the cross gable roof of this one-story, narrow-German-sided, frame, Craftman style bungalow is a gabled corner wing. A small, Tuscan-columned porch is set in the angle between the two gables. There also a gabled wing projecting from the northeast corner. Typical of the style are the exposed rafter tails and the four over one windows, here arranged in sets of two and three. High in the front gable is a four-light attic window. At the rear is a screened-in porch. (SM; CD)

112. 509 Everett Street - House; ca. 1930; C
This two-story, double-pile brick veneered house has a hipped porch across its front with square columns set on brick piers. The house has six over one windows and high, round-arched gable vents. The second

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floor windows at the front have shutters with decoratively-pierced upper panels. At the rear is a shed wing. (SM; CD)

Garage; rear of 509 Everett Street; ca. 1930; C
One-story, gable-roofed frame garage covered with asbestos siding.

113. 511 Everett Street - R. E. Heath House; ca. 1918; C
Apparently built ca. 1918 for R. E. Heath, a travelling salesman, this large, rectangular, two-story frame Craftsman style house has clapboards on the first floor and shingles on the second. An end gable roof with exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces has cross gables at the northwest and southeast corners. Running across the front of the house is a hip and gable front porch with square columns on brick piers that extends out to the east in a screened section. On the west elevation is a rectangular oriel window. An exterior chimney extends through the roof on the east side. Windows are a mixture of one over one, two over one and cross pattern over one. there is also a circular attic vent with keystones in the front gable. (SM; CD)

Garage; rear of 511 Everett St.; ca. 1918; C
One-story, gable-roofed frame garage contemporary with house.

114. 513 Everett Street - Gilmer Clontz House; 1914; C
Gilmer Clontz, a partner in Austin and Clontz 5, 10 and 25 cent stores, built this house in 1914. The rectangular, two-story, Craftsman-style frame house is similar in most respects to the house next door at 511. However, it has shed dormers on the east and west sides, no oriel window, and a door out onto the deck over the porch. In the front gable is a rectangular, rather than a circular vent and the front porch is also screened all the way across. The rear of this house has a shed-roofed addition. (SM; CD)

115. 515 Everett Street - House; ca. 1925; NC
Although constructed ca. 1925, this one-story frame bungalow was brick veneered in a 1950s remodelling that also included replacement of windows with two over two horizontal sash and the installation of a front picture window. (SM)

116. 517 Everett Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Built ca. 1910, this one-story, Classical Revival style frame house has a tin-shingled pyramidal roof with gabled bays at the northeast and southwest corners and on the west side. An L-shaped porch with square-section posts wraps around the front and part of the east side. This

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porch has a modern brick and concrete deck. Windows are one over one. One of the two chimneys has had its corbelled cap removed. In 1922 this was the residence of T. B. Laney, secretary/treasurer of the Secrest Motor Company. (SM; CD)

117. 521 Everett Street - House; ca. 1925; C

The rectangular, gable-roofed main wing of this Craftsman style frame house with German siding is fronted by a cross-pavillion with a jerkin-headed gable roof. Recessed in the southwest corner of the cross pavillion is a porch with square and round Tuscan columns. Centered in the other end is an exterior chimney. Across the front of the cross pavillion are a row of three, nine over nine windows. The side elevations of the house have one over one windows. The gable at the front has a semi-circular vent. Typical of the style are the exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. At the rear of the house is a gable-roofed wing with screened porch. (CD; SM)

118. 525 Everett Street - Carl Bowie House; ca. 1925; C

Built ca. 1925 for Carl Bowie of Bowie Motor Company, this one-story, frame, Craftsman-influenced house has a jerkin-headed cross-gable roof. Across the front of the house is an engaged, jerkin-headed gabled porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers. The area between the piers is filled in with clapboards and screening. Both roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Windows have four over one sash. (CD; SM)

South Side Everett Street

119. 406 Everett Street - House; ca. 1930; C

Constructed between 1928 and 1930, this one-story, German-sided frame house has a jerkin-headed, cross-gabled roof with boxed cornices. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a shed-roofed portico with triple square posts. The front door is of Craftsman style and there are four over one windows. At the east end of the house is a shed-roofed wing in front of a gable-roofed one, and there is a shed porch at the rear. (CD; SM)

120. 510 Everett Street - House; ca. 1910; C

This pyramidal-roofed, one-story frame house has a high, hipped roof with a gabled bay on the southwest corner. Across the front is a hipped porch with square-section columns on brick piers, the east end of which is screened in. On the east side of the house this porch becomes an enclosed sunroom with rows of six over six windows. On either side of the main roof are tall, corbelled-capped chimneys. At the rear of the

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house is a gabled wing with an adjacent flat-roofed addition. The house is asbestos-sided and has wood awnings on the east elevation. (CD; SM)

121. 514 Everett Street - Ray Funderburk House; ca. 1920; C
In 1922 this one and a half-story, cross-gable, Craftsman-style frame bungalow was occupied by Ray Funderburk, county superintendent of schools. A large gabled dormer is set in the front center of the roof. Across the front of the house is an engaged porch with square columns set on brick piers. At the east end of the house the porch continues into a gabled porte cochere. On its west elevation the house has a wooden exterior stair that leads to the second floor, probably a later addition. The German-sided house has exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. All three gables have rectangular vents. Windows, including the triple window of the dormer, have four over one sash. (CD; SM)

122. 518 Everett Street - House; ca. 1920; C
This rectangular, gable-roofed, one-story frame bungalow has the exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces typical of the Craftsman style. Across its double-gabled front is a hipped porch with square columns on brick piers. High in the main gable is a pair of six-light attic windows. Other window sash are six over one. At the rear of the house is a lower, gabled wing. (CD; SM)

123. 520 Everett Street - G. W. Tucker House; ca. 1925; C
Built ca. 1925, this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was occupied in 1928 by G. W. Tucker, building superintendent for G. Marion Tucker. The first floor of the cross gable house is German-sided, while the upper half floor has asphalt shingles. A full-width porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers runs across the front of the house, and there is a shed dormer on top of the porch roof. At the east side of the building is an exterior chimney with a single stepped shoulder. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. Window sash are four over one. (CD; SM)

124. 522 Everett Street - House; ca. 1925; C
This rectangular, frame Craftsman house with tin-shingled gable roof has an engaged corner porch that projects into a separate gable. There are two doors off of this porch. The porch roof is supported by pyramidal columns on brick piers. At either side of the house are shallow cross-gabled bays. At the rear of the house is a gable-roofed wing. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. Windows are paired and triple four over one. (CD; SM)

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125. 526 Everett Street - House; ca. 1915; C
Constructed around 1915, this one-story, gable-roofed frame house originally had a T-shaped plan. In the front corner of the tee is a hipped porch with a square-section column on a brick pier. At the rear of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed frame addition with aluminum siding. Windows have been replaced with horizontal-pane two over two sash. Two doors open off of the front porch. (SM; CD)

South Side East Franklin Street

126. 408 E. Franklin Street - Doland Jones House; 1922; C
In 1928, Doland Jones, a pharmacist with the Secrest Drug Company, occupied this house. The one and a half-story frame Craftsman bungalow has an uneven cross gable roof with a broad, gable-roofed front porch. The porch has brick piers at the outer corners and two pairs of square-section columns on brick piers in between. At the rear of the house is a shed-roofed porch. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. Window sash are one over one. (CD; SM)

127. 410 E. Franklin Street - H. E. Neal House; ca. 1910; C
During the 1910s and 1920s this one-story, frame Classical Revival style house was occupied by H. E. Neal, a conductor with the Seaboard Airline Railway. The house has a high, hipped roof with gables at the northwest, southeast, and southwest corners. At the rear is a gabled wing. The gable on the east side is over a three-sided bay. Centered in the front plane of the main roof is a dormer with pedimented gable and gothic pattern sash. Across the front of the house is a porch with square-section classical posts, to which has been added a wooden awning. There are four chimneys with corbelled caps. (CD; SM; Owner)

128. 412 E. Franklin Street - Office building; ca. 1970; NC
One-story brick office building set back from the street on a large lot.

129. 418 E. Franklin Street - Whiteford S. Blakeney House; 1903; C
In 1902 W. S. Blakeney of Chesterfield County, S. C. purchased four lots in McCauley Heights on which he had this house constructed in 1903. The architect was Charles Christian Hook from Charlotte, the contractor John Wallace of Monroe. Blakeney was president of the Bank of Union from 1903 to 1930. The large, double-pile, two-story frame house has a high, hipped slate roof with modillioned cornice. Pairs of pedimented dormers with diamond-pattern sash are located on the street sides of the roof, a single dormer on the west side. The roof also has two tall, pressed brick chimneys with corbelled caps. A U-shaped porch with Ionic columns wraps around the front elevation of the house, its outer corners forming

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pedimented pavillions. The central portion of the porch bows forward in a semi-ellipse. At the west end of this porch is a semi-detached, temple-form porte-cochere. The five-bay front elevation of the house has a modest single front door flanked by large, single windows. On the second floor above this entrance is an ornate frontispiece consisting of a gable with returns supported by consoles over a basket arch set on Tuscan columns. In the recess formed by this arch is a rectangular window and two doors leading to a semi-circular, balustraded balcony. The east elevation of the house also has a balcony, this one shed-roofed. Extending from the rear of the building is a two-story wing and a large, gable-roofed kitchen wing with adjacent porch. One unusual aspect of the house is the small, hipped conservatory attached to the east elevation. (SF; CD; UCRD)

130. 500 E. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1910; C

This one-story frame Classical Revival style house has a high, hipped roof with gables on the northeast and southwest corners. Across the front is a hipped porch with a small gable over the front steps. The original classical columns have been replaced with wrought-iron trellis, but the pilasters survive against the wall. On the east elevation is a small, shed-roofed projection. On either side of the main roof are chimneys with corbelled caps built of tan brick. Window sash are two over two. (CD; SM)

131. 502 E. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1930; C

Plain, one-story, rectangular frame Craftsman bungalow. Across the front is a hipped porch with square columns on brick piers. The concrete deck of the porch continues around the northwest corner to a gable-roofed bay. The roofs all have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. Windows are four over one. (SM; CD)

132. 506 E. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1920; C

One and a half-stories tall, this frame Craftsman bungalow has a front-gabled roof with large gabled dormers on either side. A flat-roofed porch across the front has an overhanging pent and pyramidal columns on brick piers. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. There are two doors off of the front porch and a modern wood fire stair up to the eastern dormer. Window sash are four over one. (CD; SM)

133. 508 E. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1925; C

Rectangular, one-story, gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow. The northeast corner has a recessed porch with a brick base and a pyramidal corner post set on a brick pier. A set of substantial brick and con-

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crete steps lead up to the porch. At the southeast corner of the house is a recessed rear porch. Roof has exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Window sash are three over one. (CD; SM)

134. 510 E. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story frame house appears on the 1914 Sanborn map, but with a set of porches that wrapped around three elevations of the building. These were replaced in the 1930s with smaller gabled porches on the front and west elevations that have chamfered columns. The basic form of the house--a tin-shingle-roofed central mass with flat pan at top and gables at the front corners and along both sides--remains intact. There is also a small gable high in the front roof that has a lunette. The front door has sidelights and a transom. Window sash are two over two. Most siding is doubled-width clapboard. (CD; SM)

135. 514 E. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Originally built as a pyramidal-roofed Classical Revival style house, this building has had its front porches removed and a shed-roofed, bungalow-type porch added to the west side, probably about 1930. The front door was also converted to a window and doors added to the three-sided bays on either side elevation to accommodate use as a duplex. Chimney caps have also been reworked. Window sash are one over one. In 1922 the house was occupied by Fred Pinkston, manager of the Coca Cola Bottling Company. (SM; CD)

North Side West Franklin Street

136. 310 W. Franklin Street - George B. McClellan House; 1941; C
Built in 1941 for George B. McClellan, the manager of Belk Brothers store, this one and a half-story brick Tudor Revival style house has a steep cross-gable slate roof with an off-center front-gabled wing. The projecting wing has a weatherboarded gable end over a shallow bay window with a row of four diamond-pane leaded glass casement sash. The strap-hinged front door has a shed hood and a small frame enclosure. Also on the front elevation are a pair of gabled dormers with metal casement windows, a multi-paned picture window and a smaller casement window. At the east end of the house is a large exterior chimney, while at the west end is an attached, gable-roofed brick two-car garage.

Servants' Quarters; rear of 310 W. Franklin Street; 1941; C
Gable-roofed, one-story frame house with six over six windows and gabled stoop.

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137. 400 W. Franklin Street - J. E. Henderson House; ca. 1925; C
This two-story, square, tapestry brick-veneered frame house has a hipped roof with decoratively-cut exposed rafter tails. The three-bay front elevation has a flat-roofed brick portico that shelters a central door with sidelights. At the east side of the house are a one-story sunroom and screened porch, to which is attached a brick porte cochere. The house has vertical four over one windows, mostly in pairs. J. E. Henderson was president of the Henderson Roller Mills. (CD; SM)

138. 402 W. Franklin Street - Edwin Niven House; 1928; C
In 1928 Edwin Niven, secretary-treasurer of the Monroe Hardware Company, purchased this lot and built his residence on it. This one-story, brick-veneered bungalow with Tudor Revival influence has a cross gable roof with intersecting front and rear gables. One of the front gables shelters a smaller entrance gable over a round-arched door recess. The other gable is over a corner glassed-in sunporch with broad segmental arches. Windows on the house have Queen Anne type sash, and are mostly in pairs or triples. Each of the gables has a small lunette. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 402 W. Franklin St.; ca. 1925; C
Hipped-roofed brick-veneered garage contemporary with house.

139. 406 W. Franklin Street - Thomas J. Shannon House; 1901; C
In 1900 T. J. Shannon (1868-1907), who ran a general store, purchased a lot on which he built this Queen Anne/Classical Revival style house, pictured in Stack & Beasley in 1902. Its patterned slate roofs with sheetmetal ornamental ridges have intersecting hipped sections with pedimented gables on the northwest, northeast and southwest corners, the latter two over three-sided bays. These gables have patterned tongue and groove sheathing. At the southeast corner the roof pushes out into a round corner bay over the projecting second story porch. This porch has turned columns in pairs, a spindle fringe and a railing with balls set between the balusters in a garland pattern. The main porch runs across the front of the house and has Tuscan columns, though the railing is like that of the second floor. Over the front steps is a small portico with diagonal board patterning in its gable end. Underneath the porch are two large diamond-shaped windows. Other windows on the house are one over one. At the west side of the house is a rectangular bay window, and at the rear a one-story, gable-roofed wing. There are interior and exterior end chimneys, both with corbelled caps. (SB; UCRD; SF)

140. 502 W. Franklin Street - E. C. Winchester House; ca. 1905; C
This one-story, frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival style house was the early 20th century residence of E. C. Winchester, the Monroe postmaster.

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The house has a high hipped roof with projecting gables on all sides. The front gable has horizontal bevelled tongue and groove sheathing and a twenty over one window. Across the front of the house runs an L-shaped porch, the west side of which is enclosed, the east end screened off. The porch roof is supported by heavy, turned columns, between which runs a railing of turned balusters. The front door has a panelled surround and a transom. Under the porch the wall is flush-sheathed. There are two chimneys with corbelled caps. (CD; SM)

141. 504 W. Franklin Street - Collins House; ca. 1895; C
In 1919 James E. Collins of Collins and Hargett, general merchandise, purchased this one-story frame house from Thomas C. Collins. It appears that, following the purchase, the new owner remodelled the eclectic Victorian house, giving it a front porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers, installing Craftsman style novelty sash and shingling the east and west gables. The essential form of the house, with its intersecting gables with outriggers and pierced panel vents, remains. (UCRD; SM; CD)

Garage; rear of 504 W. Franklin St.; ca. 1919; C
Gable-roofed frame garage with metal roof.

142. 600 W. Franklin Street - W. C. Crowell House; ca. 1910; C
During the 1920s this house was occupied by W. C. Crowell, a bookkeeper. The one-story, symmetrically-arranged Classical Revival style frame house has a high hipped roof from which project front wings with pedimented gable roofs. These two wings are joined by an entablature supported by two Tuscan columns, creating a recessed entrance porch. Set in the roof over this porch is a large gabled dormer whose face is filled with a Palladian window. At either side of the porch are slightly-projecting bays with pedimented gables. There are three chimneys, one of which has lost its corbelled cap. Windows are one over one, and front door has transom. (CD; SM)

143. 602 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1910; NC
One-story frame house altered by installation of jalousie windows, replacement of porch columns with wrought iron trellis.

144. 604 W. Franklin Street - W. Maroun House; 1928; C
In early 1928 this lot was purchased by Mrs. Marie Maroun, and W. Maroun of the Gray Shop, ladies wear, is shown as living here in the 1928 city directory. The one-story Craftsman bungalow has a jerkin-headed cross gable that extends its eaves in the center to give shelter to the door and a small porch. This portion of the roof is supported by pairs of triangular brackets and arches upward slightly over the door. The door

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has sidelights whose panes reach to the floor. Adjacent to the door is a prominent front chimney. At the southeast corner of the house is a sunroom with rows of six over six windows over a brick base. On the east side of the house is a shed-roofed bay window. At the west end of the house is a pergola carport with trellis supports. The deep eaves of the house have exposed rafter tails and outriggers with decoratively-cut ends. The house is German-sided. (CD; SM; UCRD)

145. 700 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story brick Colonial Revival style foursquare house.

146. 704 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1929; C
This one-story frame bungalow with tapestry brick veneer has a large, jerkin-headed cross gable roof with gabled eyebrow vents at the front. Centered at front is a gabled portico with square-section Tuscan columns. The Craftsman style central door has a transom and Craftsman style sidelights. Flanking the portico are sets of triple windows with crossette sash. On the east elevation is a three-sided bay. (CD; SM)

147. 800 W. Franklin Street - Apartments; ca. 1970; NC
Complex of three two-story brick Colonial Revival apartment houses set in a U around a parking lot.

148. 804 W. Franklin Street - A. W. Burleson House; ca. 1925; C
Built ca. 1925, this two-story, brick-veneered foursquare house was occupied in 1928 by A. W. Burleson, manager of the J. C. Penney store. The deep eaves of its hipped roof have decoratively-cut outriggers. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a Tuscan-columned, pedimented portico. The front door has sidelights and a transom. On the west elevation is a hipped, Tuscan-columned porch, and on the east elevation is a Tuscan-columned porte-cochere. Most of the windows on the house are paired, vertical pane four over one. (CD; SM)

149. 806 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
E-plan, one-story frame house.

150. 900 W. Franklin Street - Charles Iceman House; 1911; C
Charles Iceman, president of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills and a cotton merchant, purchased this lot in 1911 and hired local contractor G. Marion Tucker to build a residence for him soon afterward. The high-style, Colonial Revival house has a two-story, five-bay, double-pile main block with a hipped roof, in front of which is a single-pile, three-bay, hipped pavillion, across whose facade is a colossal, flat-entablatured Corinthian portico. All of these elements have full enta-

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blatures and overhanging modillioned cornices. Behind the balustrade on the roof of the portico are a pair of gabled dormers with Gothic sash. At either side of the portico, in the corners formed by the front and rear wings, are one-story porches with Doric columns and roof balustrades. Attached to the west porch is a matching porte cochere. The round-arched front entrance has double doors and a leaded glass transom. The large one over one front windows have molded surrounds. At the west side of the house is a small, one-story window bay. At the rear is a shed-roofed, one-story wing. (SF; CD; SM; UCRD; NEW)

151. 902 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
One and a half-story brick and frame Colonial Revival style house.

152. 1002 W. Franklin Street - W. C. Stack House; ca. 1916; C
In early 1916, Bank of Union cashier W. C. Stack purchased this lot, and in April of that year, the Monroe Journal reported that construction was soon to begin on Stack's residence. Stack died of pneumonia one year later, but his widow continued living in the handsome, one and a half-story frame Craftsman style house for at least 25 years after his death. The cross-gabled bungalow is sided with alternating bands of wide and narrow wood shingles. Across the front of the house is a veranda of rubble-laid granite with square-section granite piers that support a shed roof and a flat-roofed porte cochere. Off-center in the roof is a chimney of the same masonry, and there is a stone foundation completely around the house. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a large, wood-shingled gabled dormer. At the east and west sides of the house are lower, gable-roofed wings. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. The front door is a notable example of the Craftsman style. Windows are a mixture of four, six and eight over one. (NEW; UCRD; CD)

152. 1006 W. Franklin Street - Kochtitzky-Allen-Griffith House; 1911; C
In 1911 O. W. Kochtitzky, a merchant, bought the lot on which he built a house later that year. Kochtitzky sold the house to R. W. Allen in 1918 and a photo of it appears under the latter's name in the newspaper in 1919. Allen in turn sold the house for considerably more than he had paid for it in 1920, suggesting that the house was expanded or renovated during 1918. During the 1920s it was occupied by former sheriff John Griffith and by his widow after his death. The aluminum-sided frame house is two stories tall, with a high hipped roof from which extend at the front two, two-story, gable-roofed wings. Off-center across four bays of the five-bay front elevation is a shed-roofed porch with Craftsman style square columns. A similar porch runs across most of the east elevation. Centered under the front porch, but off-center on the

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elevation as a whole, is the front door, which has sidelights and an unusual curved-shouldered transom. At the rear of the house are various one and two-story, shed and gable-roofed wings. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and, at the front, outriggers and flared verge boards. The windows, of two different widths, have vertical-paned four over one sash. (NEW; UCRD; CD)

Garage, rear of 1006 W. Franklin St.; ca. 1920; C
One-story, frame garage with german siding and standing seam tin hipped roof.

154. 1102 W. Franklin Street - Thomas J. Gordon House; ca. 1910; C
Thomas J. Gordon, a farmer and merchant, purchased this lot in September of 1909 and constructed a house on it soon thereafter. That house, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1925, was a large Classical Revival one with a colossal portico at front. As reconstructed, the house received a tin-shingled cross-gable roof in place of its high hipped one and the colossal portico was removed. A gabled vent replaced a large dormer. The second floor fenestration was also changed to an assymetrical arrangement of window strips. The first floor of the house is largely intact, including a U-shaped porch with fluted Ionic columns. The oval-glazed front door has a leaded glass transom and sidelights. There are also stained glass windows on the front and west side. (SF; UCRD; NEW)

155. 1200 W. Franklin Street - House; 1917; C
This square, Craftsman-influenced, two-story, tapestry brick house has a hipped roof with boxed cornices. Off-center on the three-bay front elevation is a porch with brick piers that is enclosed as a sun room on the west end. On the east elevation of the house is a similar square-piered porch. Window sash on the house are a combination of vertical-paned three and five over one. (CD; SM; Owner)

156. 1202 W. Franklin Street - Duplex; 1889, ca. 1925; C
Formerly two stories in height, this one-story frame Classical Revival house was moved to this location from its earlier site on the lot immediately to the east, probably in the 1920s. At that time, the second story was removed. During the 1940s, it was converted to a duplex. Topped by a pyramidal roof, the building has an off-center hipped front porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers and a similar porch on the southeast corner. A pedimented gable is set over the central front door, which has sidelights with cross-pattern sash. There is also a three-sided gabled bay on the east side and a hipped wing on the west elevation. Chimneys with corbelled caps are set on each side of the roof. Window sash are one over one.(Owner)

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157. 1206 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1965; NC
One-story, hipped-roofed brick ranch house.

158. 1208 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival house.

159. 1300 W. Franklin Street - John R. Welsh House; ca. 1935; C
Travelling salesman John R. Welsh purchased the lots on which this house is located in 1926 and 1931. The two-story, five-bay, double-pile Colonial Revival residence appears to have been constructed in the mid-1930s. Centered in the front elevation is a pedimented colossal portico with tall, narrow Tuscan columns and an octagonal window in the tympanum. The tall double doorway has a flat-pedimented surround with Tuscan pilasters. The six over nine first floor and six over six second floor windows have panelled shutters and gauged brick jack arches. (UCRD; CD)

Garage/quarters; ca. 1935; C
One-story, gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival garage with integral servants' quarters and attached frame shed.

South Side West Franklin Street

160. 321 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1930; C
This one-story, tapestry brick-veneered bungalow has a jerkin-headed roof with smaller, jerkin-headed side gables. The boxed eaves of the house have small, curved brackets. At the northwest corner of the house is a small hipped porch with brick piers, now enclosed. The off-center front door has a shallow, hipped portico with Tuscan columns and a Craftsman front door with sidelights. In the gable end is an opalescent glass window with flanking vents. Window sash are vertical pane four over one. The house has been converted for use as offices.(SM)

161. 401 W. Franklin Street - F. G. Henderson House; ca. 1920; C
Built for F. G. Henderson, president of Henderson Motor Company and vice-president of Gordon Insurance and Investment Company, this T-shaped, two-story, tapestry brick-veneered house has hipped roofs with a hipped dormer at front. Centered in the three-bay facade is an unusual T-shaped portico with heavy wooden columns that support bracketed lintels. The front door has sidelights. At the east end of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed sunroom from which projects a porte cochere with brick columns. Most windows on the house are paired, with vertical four over one sash. Front windows have modern blinds. (CD; SM; UCRD)

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162. 401 1/2 W. Franklin Street - W. A. Henderson House; ca. 1920; C
W. A. Henderson, secretary-treasurer of the Henderson Roller Mills, built this one and a half-story brick Craftsman style bungalow about 1920. Its high cross-gable roof has a large, shingled dormer at front over an engaged, full-width porch. This porch has a brick base with heavy brick corner piers that support a broad, stuccoed arch. Turned wooden columns on brick piers act as intermediate supports. The front door has leaded glass transoms and sidelights, and the large, flanking windows also have leaded transoms. The eaves of the main roof are boxed, but have small triangular brackets. (UCRD; CD; SM)

163. 403 W. Franklin Street - Redfearn-Holloway House; ca. 1895; C
In 1895 Mary Redfearn, wife of businessman Randolph Redfearn, purchased land on which a one-story, Victorian Eclectic style frame rental house was built. Redfearn sold the house to J. T. Holloway of Holloway's Music House in 1919; Holloway then remodeled the house, probably adding the full-width front porch and porte cochere, with its square-section columns on brick piers. The earlier portion of the house has intersecting gabled roofs with exposed outriggers, shingle-cut clapboards and pierced-panel vents in the gable ends. Flanking the front door are a pair of large, three-sided bow windows, possibly also additions by Holloway. Window sash on the earlier part of the house are two over two. (UCRD; SM; CD; NEW)

164. 405 W. Franklin Street - J. B. Simpson House; 1914; C
Shown as under construction on the 1914 Sanborn Map, this one and a half-story frame Classical Revival style house stands on a lot purchased in January of that year by Lena S. Simpson, wife of J. B. Simpson, yard master for the Seaboard Airline Railway. Simpson, a town alderman in 1919, lived in the house through the 1940s. The house has a high, cross-gable roof with a prominent pedimented dormer at front, but the dominant feature of the house is a U-shaped porch with Tuscan columns that is enclosed at the west end for a sunroom. The gabled, two-story, three-sided bay on the east elevation has diamond-pattern sash in a first floor room. The house has a variety of window types. Two chimneys with panelled stacks are located in the front plane of the main roof. (UCRD; CD; SM)

165. 507 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
Two-story brick Colonial Revival style house.

166. 601 W. Franklin Street - Redfearn-Scales House; ca. 1920; C
Built ca. 1920 by Randolph Redfearn as a rental house, this one-story, frame Craftsman style bungalow was purchased in 1921 by Alex Scales,

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travelling representative of Henderson Roller Mills. Its gable roof projects at the corner into a gabled front porch with square corner posts on brick piers. The porch and other roofs have exposed rafter tails and ornamental braces. At the west side of the house is a shallow, rectangular gabled bay, while at the northeast corner is a gable in which is centered an exterior chimney. Window sash are vertical pane fifteen over one on the front and three over one on the sides. (CD; SM)

167. 603 W. Franklin Street - Randolph Redfearn Rental House; ca. 1900; C

In 1895 Mary and Randolph Redfearn purchased land on the south side of West Franklin on which they built a number of houses for rental occupancy. This small, picturesquely-massed frame Queen Anne cottage has a hipped main portion with a double-gabled wing extending at the front. Off-center on this wing is a hipped porch with chamfered columns and a gable over the steps. The porch and the front gables have a variety of scroll-sawn ornament, including pendants and fringe, gable inserts, decorative vents and patterned shingling. At the east side of the gabled wing is a hood supported by ornamented triangular brackets. The front portion of the house has German siding, while the rear is clapboarded. Window sash are two over two. (SM; SF; UCRD)

168. 605 W. Franklin Street - Redfearn-Stevens House; 1905; C
Randolph Redfearn, manager of the Monroe Hardware Company, built this house in 1905 as rental property. In 1920 the house was rented to Mrs. Alpha Stevens, Redfearn's sister and a widow. Mrs. Stevens, her daughter, and son Townley Stevens, manager of Monroe Hardware's retail store, lived here until about 1970. The house was reportedly built from material salvaged from other buildings, a possible reason for its unusually eclectic appearance. Projecting from the hipped-roofed rectangular mass of the house is a two-story, three-sided, gabled frontispiece with a recessed, balustraded balcony on the second floor, bracketed returns, patterned wood shingling, and tin-shingled second floor walls, among other ornament. The recessed corner porch has a hipped hood with scroll-sawn consoles extending from its side over a railing of stubby turned columns. On the west side of the roof is a large, hipped dormer with tin-shingled sides, and there are hipped wings on the east and rear elevations. The house has a variety of window types, from two over two to diamond-lozenge to stained glass. The double front doors have diamond-pattern glazed panels. (SF)

Former garage; rear of 605 W. Franklin St.; ca. 1920; C
Small gable-roofed frame garage converted to workshop.

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169. 607 W. Franklin Street - R. S. Houston House; ca. 1920; C
Built ca. 1920, this handsome, one-story, Craftsman style frame bungalow was occupied from the mid-1920s by Robert S. Houston, city clerk and treasurer. The rectangular, shingle-sided house is gable-roofed and has a full-width gabled porch across the front. This porch has a broad arch between brick corner piers rising out of brick walls. In the face of the porch is a Palladian attic window/vent. Both the porch and main roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. The front door is Craftsman style, and the windows are four over one. On the west side of the house is an exterior chimney with flat-paved single shoulder. (SM; CD)

Garage; rear of 607 W. Franklin St.; ca. 1920; C
One-story frame garage contemporary with house.

170. 609 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

171. 701 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1935; C
In 1942 this house was occupied by Arthur H. Miller, manager of the J. C. Penney store. The Colonial Revival-influenced one and a half-story brick-veneered bungalow has a cross-gable roof with a gable at the northwest corner and a shed-roofed engaged porch. A row of four square-section wooden columns joined by segmental arches supports the roof of the porch, the wall under which is sheathed with vertical tongue and groove. Window sash are six over six. Attached to a one-story rear wing is a ca. 1960 brick carport with pipe columns. (CD)

172. 703 W. Franklin Street - House; 1923; C
This one-story, tapestry brick bungalow has a cross-gabled slate roof with a low, shed dormer centered in the front. The roof extends to the east into a screened, gabled porch with brick corner piers. Across the rear of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed section. Centered in the front elevation of the house is a gabled portico with Tuscan columns. Both the porch and the other roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Windows have Queen Anne pattern upper sash. (CD; Owner)

173. 705 W. Franklin Street - J. T. Shute House; 1917; C
In 1917 J. T. Shute, owner of a cotton gin and grist mill, purchased two blocks of land, including the lot on which this house was built in 1920. In 1928 Shute is listed in the city directory as living at an address which appears to correspond with this house. The Craftsman style, two-story, double-pile brick building has a cross-gabled slate

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roof with front dormer and shallow, gable-roofed, two-story wings on either side. These roofs have exposed rafter tails, flared verge boards, and bracketted beam ends. Across the five-bay front elevation of the house is a T-shaped, hipped-roof porch with square-in-section columns, between pairs of which are trellis panels. The brick-walled base of the porch extends in a veranda to the east side of the house. Beneath the porch is a central entrance with large sidelights, flanked by a pair of French doors. Window sash are nine over one. At the rear of the house is a one-story, double-gabled wing. (CD; UCRD; SM; Owner)

Garage; rear of 705 W. Franklin St.; 1920; C
Brick garage with slate hipped roof.

174. 801 W. Franklin Street - J. H. Price House; ca. 1913; C
J. H. Price, assistant cashier at the First National Bank, purchased the half block on which this house was located in 1921, and lived in the house for several decades. The one and a half-story frame bungalow has a large gable at front over half of which is superimposed a gabled porch that has turned posts and a shingled gable end. This porch extends in a screened section around the northeast corner. At the west side of the house is a three-sided bay with gable roof, and at the east side is a rectangular, gable-roofed wing. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Window sash are a mixture of two over two and four over one. Craftsman style front door. Main gable end has asbestos siding. (UCRD; SM; CD)

175. 803 W. Franklin Street - J. M. Long House; ca. 1925; C
Livestock dealer J. M. Long lived in this house in the 1920s and 30s and was probably responsible for its construction. The two-story, Craftsman style foursquare has a pyramidal roof with a shingle-sided gabled dormer at front. Its first floor is clapboarded, while the second floor is shingled. Across the front of the house is a gabled front porch with shingled face and pyramidal corner columns on brick piers. Windows are four over one, five over one under front porch. (CD; SM)

176. 805 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1900; C
This L-plan, one-story frame house has intersecting gable roofs and rear gable-roofed wings. The gable ends of the tin-shingled roofs have vertical tongue and groove sheathing and decorative vents. Across the front of the house is a hipped, Tuscan-columned front porch, now enclosed with wire screen. Window sash are two over two. (CD; UCRD; SM)

177. 807-809 W. Franklin Street - Duplex; 1922; C
Shown as under construction on the 1922 Sanborn map, this two-story

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frame duplex has a hipped roof with two hipped dormers on the front and one each on the sides. At the front of the house are a pair of hipped porches with square corner columns. On either side elevation are small, hipped porches with square columns, the east one of which is partially enclosed. Each side elevation also has a second story oriel window. Window sash are four over one. The symmetrically-arranged chimneys have corbelled caps. (SM; CD)

178. 903 W. Franklin Street - C. C. Stokes House; 1919; NC
This two-story, foursquare house was constructed by Eugene Ashcraft in 1919 for C. C. Stokes, secretary-treasurer of Icemorlee Cotton Mills. Ca. 1950 the house received a Mount Vernon porch and door surround and it has been vinyl sided.(NEW; CD)

Garage; rear of 903 W. Franklin St.; ca. 1919; C
Hipped-roofed two-story building with brick garage on first floor and frame apartment on second.

179. 905 W. Franklin Street - House; ca. 1913; C
Built about 1913, this one-story frame bungalow has a cross-gable roof with a rear hipped wing and a gable-roofed corner front porch. The porch has simple square posts. Window sash are six over one. Front door has multi-pane transom. (SM; CD)

Garage; rear of 905 W. Franklin Street; ca. 1920; C
Gable-roofed, one-story frame garage.

180. 1005 W. Franklin Street - N. G. Russell House; 1916-1917; C
Nannie and N. G. Russell built this two-story, frame Classical Revival style house in 1916-1917, but Russell, the proprietor of the Hotel Gloucester, died soon after the house was occupied. The slate-roofed, T-shaped building has a five-bay front elevation dominated by a three-bay, flat-pedimented colossal portico containing paired, unfluted Ionic columns. A one-story wraparound porch was removed ca. 1960. Both the house and the portico have full entablatures with modillioned cornices. Beneath the portico is a one-story, shed-roofed portico of unfluted Tuscan columns on which is a balustraded balcony. At either corner of the tee are one-story porches with Tuscan columns. Centered in the front of the roof is a round-arched dormer. The paired front doors of the house have sidelights and a broad elliptical transom. There are four large chimneys with corbelled caps. Window sash are nine over nine on the first floor, six over six on the second. Across the rear of the house is a one-story wing. Roofs have sheetmetal ridges and acroteria. In front of the house are two mature magnolia trees. (NEW; UCRD; CD; USC; Owner)

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181. 1103 W. Franklin Street - N. W. Tharp House; 1915; C
In 1915 N. W. Tharp, a hardware merchant, built this slate-roofed, two-story house of glazed header Flemish bond brickwork set in a large lot with mature trees. Tharp sold the house in 1928 to H. L. Price, and Irwin Price occupied it. The house has a T-shaped plan with a hipped-roofed main block and gable-roofed wings. Roof ridges have sawtooth sheetmetal ridges. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a semi-circular, two-story bay with conical roof. A one-story, U-shaped porch with Tuscan columns runs around the front of the house. This porch has rounded corners, and in the center, a pedimented portico. Underneath the porch, the corners of the building are angled. The front door, set in the rounded bay, has sidelights and a leaded glass transom. Transoms on windows flanking the entrance also have leaded glass. Other windows have one over one sash. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing with paired gables, to which is attached a modern carport. (UCRD; NEW; SF)

Garage; rear of 1103 W. Franklin St.; 1915; C
Brick garage with slate roof.

182. 1203 W. Franklin Street - Dr. B. C. Redfearn House; ca. 1904; C
Built about 1904 for Dr. B. C. Redfearn, a dentist who lived here until his death in 1931, this two-story, Queen Anne/Classical Revival style frame house, set in the middle of a substantial, tree-filled lot, has a single-pile main block with hipped roof and two-story, gabled wings on the southeast and southwest corners. At the northwest corner of the house is an engaged, three-story octagonal tower with a conical roof supported by an open colonnade of small Tuscan columns. At the northeast corner of the house is an octagonal oriel window with conical roof. There is also a three-sided bay on the west elevation. Centered in the front of the main roof is a pair of gabled dormers. All of the roofs are of slate and have sheetmetal ridges, acroteria and pinnacles. The one-story wraparound porch has slender Tuscan columns, and the central front door has sidelights. Windows on the house have a variety of forms, mostly one over one, but there is also an oval window on the front elevation and a pair of diamond-pane casement windows. One of the large, corbelled-capped chimneys has been partially rebuilt. The house is aluminum-sided. (NEW; SF)

North Side Gordon Street

183. 508 Gordon Street - Duplex; ca. 1985; NC
One-story frame duplex.

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South Side Green Street

184. 100 Green Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
Gable-roofed, one-story frame ranch house.

East Side South Hayne Street

185. 111 S. Hayne Street - B. Clegg Ashcraft House; ca. 1905; C
Probably built about 1905, this house appears on the 1908 Sanborn map. In late 1913 the building was purchased by B. Clegg and Mary Ashcraft. Ashcraft was an editor and later owner of the Monroe Enquirer. On both the 1908 and 1914 maps the house has a corner tower. Its present appearance may reflect remodelling by the Ashcrafts after their purchase of the house. The hipped-roofed Classical Revival style house has a three-bay, double-pile front section and a hipped-roofed, double-pile rear wing. All are German-sided. Across the front of the house is a wraparound porch that has clipped corners, a shallow portico over the steps, and an octagonal corner bay that originally followed the corner tower. The classical columns of the porch have lost their composition capitals, but the porch retains its turned baluster railings. The double front doors and their sidelights and transom have bevelled, obscure glass. In the center of the second floor is a shallow, rectangular portico with columns set on pedestals. This portico shelters a door with sidelights that opens onto a small balcony with a turned baluster railing. In the roof over the portico is a large, tin shingle-sided hipped dormer with a squared-off Palladian window with Queen Anne sash. There are two smaller hipped dormers on the north side of the roof and one on the south side. At the north side of the house is a two-story, three-sided bay, on which is superimposed a three-sided bay window. A similar bay window is located on the south side of the house. At the southeast corner of the house is a two-tier porch whose second level is reached by a large exterior stair. Window sash on the house are one over one. There are large panelled-stack chimneys with corbelled caps on either side of the main roof. (UCRD; SF; SM; CD)

186. 201 S. Hayne Street - James A. Sheppard House; ca. 1875; C
The site of this house was the location of the residence of D. F. Hayden, the first mayor of Monroe (1858-59), and the 1882 Gray's Map shows the residence of Mrs. S. Hayden. Hayden's daughter, Susan, was married in 1871 to James Sheppard, who is listed in the 1880 U. S. Census as a carpenter and in 1900 as a blacksmith. It was for the Sheppards that this two-story frame Queen Anne house was built; as recently as 1978, it remained in the ownership of a descendant of Hayden

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and Sheppard. A high hipped roof covers the front block of the house which is a rectangle with a semi-hexagonal bay on the left (north) side of the three-bay facade. A complex configuration of one- and two-story wings extends across the rear and beyond the edges of both side elevations. A one-story hip-roofed porch with an engaged second floor balcony spans the right (south) two bays of the facade. The far right bay has been enclosed. Heavy turned posts support the open section of the porch, which also has turned balusters and a projecting bracketed pediment. The balcony also has turned posts, but is further adorned with a spindled frieze and an apron consisting of German siding and a section of spindles. The eave at the clipped northwest front corner has a two-sided scroll-sawn bracket with spindles and a pendant. Below this ornament is a diamond window. Other windows have two over two sash, the main entrance has four-pane sidelights. The first floor is sheathed with plain weatherboard, while the second has German siding. Wrought iron railings line the front steps.(SF; USC; UCRD; GM)

187. 205 S. Hayne Street - Charles M. Shannon House; 1906; C
In 1905 Susan Sheppard [see #186] deeded a lot next to her own residence to her son-in-law Charles M. Shannon, an engineer for Seaboard Airline Railway, who had this one-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival house built shortly thereafter. Topped by a broad cross gable tin shingle roof, the triple-pile house is enlivened by a semi-hexagonal bay on the left (north) of the asymmetrical three-bay facade, a smaller semi-hexagonal bay centered on the front gable end, and a semi-hexagonal bay with a square bay above on the north elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a replacement wrought iron railing spans the facade and continues on the north elevation. Windows have one over one sash, and the entrance is flanked by two-pane sidelights. Stuccoed brick chimneys with corbelled caps are in interior locations. A one-story ell extends to the rear.(UCRD; CD; SF)

188. 207 S. Hayne Street - Ellen Fitzgerald Senior Center; ca. 1975; NC
This one-story, flat-roofed brick Colonial Revival building stands on the site of the 19th century residence of W. H. and Ellen E. Fitzgerald house, which for many years in this century served as the Ellen Fitzgerald hospital.

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188. 401 S. Hayne Street - Dr. J. M. Belk House; 1903; C
The largest and most impressive of the Neo-Classical Revival residences built in Monroe during the first two decades to the 20th century, this massive frame house was erected in 1903 for Dr. John Montgomery Belk (1864-1928), a South Carolina native, who with his brother W. H. Belk founded what was to become the largest chain of department stores in the

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southeast United States. J. M. Belk received his medical degree from New York University and practiced medicine in neighboring Anson County for a number of years. His older brother, William Henry Belk, had moved to Monroe and opened a general store in 1888. Dr. Belk gave up his medical practice in the mid 1890s and moved to Monroe to join his brother in the business world. They quickly moved to open stores throughout North and South Carolina, with 38 stores operating in the two states by the time of the doctor's death. In 1895 W. H. Belk moved to Charlotte where they had recently opened a large store, leaving his brother in charge of the Monroe store, but they often exchanged places as they took active roles in the management of the chain's operations. Dr. Belk also served the community, being a member of the city school board and the board of trustees of the Ellen Fitzgerald Hospital; the philanthropies of the Belk brothers are also well known.

The remarkably intact house, known locally as the "Belk Mansion", features a two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan main block covered by a slate hipped roof with a widow's walk. The roof extends over an engaged two-story, full-facade portico with monumental Composite Order fluted columns. There is also a one-story Ionic order full wraparound porch with a porte cochere on the south elevation and a turned balustrade on both the deck and the roof. A two-story semi-circular bay on the north elevation and a two-story semi-hexagonal bay on the south also have turned balusters on the roof. Two small gabled dormers are located on the side and front slopes of the hipped roof; those on the front flank a larger gabled dormer with a Palladian window and a balustraded balcony. These dormer windows light a full attic. On the first floor of the three-bay facade, one-story semi-hexagonal bays flank the entrance, which has a double-leaf door between full-size one over one sidelights and below a three-part transom in a paneled surround. The transom and upper sash of the sidelights have stained glass. Tall corbelled-cap brick chimneys are in interior end and interior positions, and a wide frieze is decorated with a dentil course. Extending across the rear is a one-story, L-shaped wing with an engaged porch which has turned posts and balustrade and wood lattice between brick piers. A semi-circular walk leads to the house from the sidewalk; a high hedge runs along the north edge of the property, to the line of the east edge of the house where a chain link fence begins.(SF; NEW; SM)

Former Belk House Garage, rear of 401 S. Hayne St.; ca. 1915; C
Now converted to offices for the Foster Group Insurance agency, this one-story brick garage, which first appears on the 1922 Sanborn Map, is topped by a slate hipped roof.(SM)

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190. 405 S. Hayne Street - Williamson-Redfearn House; ca. 1898, ca. 1960, ca. 1980; NC

This one-story frame Queen Anne cottage has been altered by the removal of the original wraparound porch, rebuilding of chimneys and the application of aluminum siding.(SM; SF; UCRD)

191. 503 S. Hayne Street - H. D. Browning House; ca. 1890; C
Henry D. Browning, an express agent, bought the lot on which this house stands from F. H. Wolfe in 1899. He is said then to have moved this house from an earlier location on Lafayette (Main) Street. It has remained in ownership of the Browning family since that time. The main block of the house is a two-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan frame dwelling with a side-gable roof and single-shoulder exterior end brick chimneys. Spanning the rear is a two-story wing from which a one-story gable-roofed ell and a one-story shed room extend. A one-story sun porch is attached to the south elevation of the main block. A hip-roofed, two-tier porch is centered on the three-bay facade with classical columns on the first floor. The porch's second floor is screened. The entrance has a transom and sidelights, and windows have two over two sash.(UCRD; SF; USC)

192. 505 S. Hayne St. - Dr. John M. Blair House; 1900; C
In 1900 W. H. Phifer sold a house and lot on Hayne Street to physician John M. Blair, a native of Chesterfield County, S. C., who quickly built this two-story Classical Revival frame house on the site, as it appears in Stack and Beasley in 1902. Blair served as county physician, the local surgeon for Seaboard Air Line Railway, and a city alderman. His unusual house features a side-hall-plan main block topped by a high hipped slate roof with acroteria and has two-story gabled bays on the side elevations, a one-story gable-roofed wing on the north elevation, and a one-story wing-and-ell configuration across the rear. The two-bay facade features small pedimented dormers, semi-hexagonal bays on the second floor, and a semi-hexagonal bay on the right first-floor bay. The latter bay has a stained glass transom above a single-light window flanked by one over one windows. A similar transomed window is located to the left of the entrance in the left (north) bay. Tuscan columns support the one-story wraparound porch which is rounded at the northwest corner; at the entrance bay, four heavier Tuscan columns rise directly from the front walk for a projecting portico. Four tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise in interior and exterior end locations.(UCRD; SB; CD; SM)

193. 507 S. Hayne Street - Duplex; ca. 1975; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed brick duplex.

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194. 605 S. Hayne Street - R. A. Willis House; ca. 1925; C
Constructed ca. 1925, this one and a half-story brick bungalow has been occupied since 1927 by Richard A. Willis, general manager and treasurer of Manetta Mills. From the southwest corner of the house extends a gable-roofed sunroom wing that has at its front a row of six over six windows and in its gable end an exterior chimney with corbelled cap. A gabled portico with brick corner piers is centered in the front elevation and the brick and concrete base for the portico extends as a veranda in front of the sunroom. In the front plane of the roof over the portico is a gabled dormer. The front door has sidelights. Other windows are six over six. A metal awning has been added across the sunroom front windows. (CD; SM; Owner)

195. 607 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1970; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

196. 701 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1925; C
In 1928 this one-story frame house with jerkin-headed cross gable roof was occupied by J. T. Belk, an employee of G. M. Tucker, and A. A. Levy of Levy Clothing Company. Dominating the three-bay front of the house is a large gabled portico supported by paired Tuscan columns, and with a basket-arched ceiling. The front door has sidelights. A full-width wing extends to the rear. Windows are six over one. (CD; SM)

197. 703 S. Hayne St. - Myers-Smith House; ca. 1880; ca. 1910; C
The 1882 Gray's Map of Monroe indicates that M. D. Myers built a house on this lot shortly after purchasing it from Isaac S. Huntley in 1879. Myers is listed in the 1890 Branson's Business Directory as town marshal and a wine maker. Upon the death of Myers in 1909, the Italianate-style house was inherited by his daughter Annie Myers Smith, whose husband Julian was a salesman with R. A. Morrow Company. The house appears on the 1914 Sanborn map with its current configuration, suggesting that the Smiths remodeled the house soon after Mrs. Smith inherited it. The current arrangement consists of a T-plan; a two-story, single-pile frame cross-gabled portion overlaid at the rear with a hipped-roofed, single-pile wing. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a one-bay, flat-roofed colossal portico with a pair of fluted Ionic columns. An L-shaped, one-story porch runs behind the column line of this portico, supporting a second floor balcony that has a turned-baluster railing. The first floor has an Italianate door surround with shouldered architrave, octagonal panels below the sidelights and brackets between transom panels. The second floor has a neo-classical door surround with sidelights and transom. Centered in the front of the roof

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over the portico is a large gabled dormer with a Palladian window. At the southeast corner of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed addition. Window sash on the house are one over one. The south gable has a step-shouldered exterior chimney with corbelled cap. There is also an interior chimney with corbelled cap. The porch is currently undergoing repairs and its Ionic columns have been removed. (UCRD; GM; SM; SF; BBD)

198. 705 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1935; C

In 1942 this house was owned by Louie F. Hart of the Enquirer Publishing Company. The one and a half-story, cross-gabled Colonial Revival style frame house has a series of intersecting gabled roofs, including a gabled bay on the front that contains a three-sided bay window and a gable bulls' eye. Over the plain front door is a gabled dormer. At the north end of the house is an engaged garage with segmentally-arched wooden doors hung on strap hinges. Windows are eight over eight in a variety of styles. Sheathed with wide clapboard without corner boards. Chinese Chippendale railings added to front stoop. (CD; SM)

199. 707 S. Hayne Street - Lockhart-Tucker-Mahoney House; ca. 1900, 1917; C

Probably built about 1900, this two-story, frame Classical Revival style house was owned by J. J. Lockhart when it partially burned about 1917. Contractor G. Marion Tucker purchased the house and repaired it, moving in himself. In 1924 the house was purchased by Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Mahoney. Mahoney was surgeon-in-chief of the Fitzgerald Hospital. The 1914 Sanborn map shows much the same configuration for the house as it has today. The hipped-roofed, double-pile main portion has shallow, gabled wings at the northwest, northeast and southeast corners, the former two three-sided. The main and gable roofs have modillioned cornices. A U-shaped porch with Tuscan columns wraps around the front elevations of the house, except that the south end of the porch is partly enclosed. There is a small pediment over the front steps. Centered in the front elevation are double doors with leaded glass sidelights and transoms. There is also a leaded glass dining room window in the three-sided bay adjacent to the front door. At the rear of the house is a second floor sleeping porch. Windows are one over one. The roofs are standing seam tin, and there are two symmetrically-arranged chimneys with decoratively-corbelled caps. (NEW; UCRD; SM; GM; SF)

200. 711 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1965; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

201. 715 S. Hayne Street - W. E. Lockhart House; ca. 1900; C
Probably built about 1900 for W. E. Lockhart, a cotton buyer, this

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unusual, one and a half-story frame Classical Revival style house has a hip-roofed main block with large gabled dormers on the facade and both side elevations and an engaged, full-facade porch supported by Ionic columns. A one-story engaged screened porch (added since 1914) extends along the south elevation, and there is a shed-roofed bay window on the north. The front dormer has a shallow balcony reached from a large window flanked by small, lattice-sashed ones. The centrally-placed front door below the porch has sidelight windows. At the rear of the house is a recessed porch. The gable ends have vertical tongue and groove sheathing and narrow vents. Windows are one over one. A pair of chimneys with corbelled caps rises behind the side dormers. German siding is used on the first floor and clapboards on the dormers. (SF; CD; SM)

West Side South Hayne Street

202. 500 S. Hayne Street - F. M. Morgan House; ca. 1925; C
In the late 1920s this one and a half-story, brick Tudor Revival style house was owned and occupied by F. M. Morgan of Morgan's Shoe Shop. The main roof is a jerkin-headed cross gable, but the front elevation has a steep, flared gable on which is superimposed a gabled entrance porch with segmentally-arched openings on the front and sides and a round-arched vent. To the south of the entrance is a round-arched gable over a corner sunroom. At the other end of the facade is a basket-arched recessed porch. The triple window in the front elevation has a relieving arch with stone keystone and spring blocks. Window sash are Queen Anne pattern over one. (CD; SM; SF)

203. 502 S. Hayne Street - F. B. Ashcraft House; ca. 1890, ca. 1970; C
Apparently built about 1890 for Frank B. Ashcraft, a partner in the J. R. English Company general merchandise store and chairman of the county Board of Education in the early 20th century, this one and one-half story frame house is the only surviving example of the Second Empire style in the district. The house retains its characteristic mansard roof with wrought and cast iron cresting and Eastlake-style dormers, although unfortunately both it and the body of the house have been sheathed in aluminum material. The L-shaped house has a three-bay facade with a front-facing wing; a one-story, two-bay, flat-roofed porch has a modern wrought-iron roof railing, though two apparently original chamfered porch posts survive, with a third having been replaced by a slender turned post. The double-leaf front door has sidelights and three-part transom in a bracketed and shouldered architrave surround. Massive brick chimneys with paneled stacks and elongated corbels have interior locations. Dormer windows have two over two sash, while those on the first floor have six over six sash. A metal stair on the north

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elevation rises to the porch roof. A one-story shed wing extends across the rear.(UCRD; SB; SF)

Garage, rear of 502 S. Hayne St.; ca. 1915; C
One-story hip-roofed garage clad in german siding with exposed rafter ends and shed wing on north elevation.

204. 504 S. Hayne Street - Redfearn-Horne House; ca. 1900; C
Given its similarities to other rental houses built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Randolph Redfearn, it seems likely that the \$5000 that George F. Horne paid Redfearn in 1920 was for both this one-story frame Queen Anne house and the lot on which it stands. Horne is listed in the 1922 City Directory as associated with the Smith-Lee Company and in 1928 as vice president of Davis-Williams company, dealers in dry goods, groceries and hardware, as well as cotton merchants. Although now clad in masonite siding, the L-shaped, gable-roofed house retains its many decorative details, including Stick-Style ornament in the gable ends, molded vergeboards with bull's eye bosses, sawn and pierced gable ornament, sawn brackets with pendants under the eaves of the clipped corners of the front wing, and louvered attic vents with hoods and decorative cutouts. A one-story porch with simple square posts shelters the right (north) two bays of the three-bay facade; these two bays consist of the double leaf entrance and a semi-hexagonal bay with one over one and two over one sash windows. Centered on the porch roof is a small decorative gable with floral motif sawn ornament. Windows and doors are set in decorative surrounds with corbelled bull's eye cornerblocks and plinths. The house has classical cornerboards and an exterior end chimney on the north elevation. One-story, gable-roofed wings extend to the rear, and there is a small shed wing on the south elevation.(UCRD; CD)

205. 600 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1925; C
This one-story cross gable frame bungalow has a recessed porch in the southeast corner with a brick base and a single battered brick column. An exterior chimney flanked by pairs of windows fills the rest of the front elevation. Centered in the front plane of the roof is a hipped dormer with a window/vent. Both the dormer and the front elevation are sheathed with German siding, while the rest of the house is clapboarded. A one-story wing with broad gable extends to the rear. All roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Window sash are four over one. (CD; SM)

206. 602 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick and frame ranch house.

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207. 612 S. Hayne Street - Myers House; ca. 1896, 1906; C
Deed records suggest that M. D. Myers [see #197] built a house at this location shortly after acquiring the lot in 1896; Myers died in 1909, and he willed the house to his son Brooks Myers, a gunsmith. The latter was apparently already living in the house as he had remodeled it in 1906. The one-story frame house features a three-bay by one-bay gable-roofed front section extended by gable- and shed-roofed one-story wings on the rear. A hip-roofed, full-facade porch with chamfered posts, wood lattice skirting and lattice-pattern balustrade was extended to the south elevation prior to 1930. Wide six over six sash flank the entrance which has a two-light transom and a molded surround. The house has classical corner boards, and interior brick chimneys between the front section and rear wings. North of the house is a large side yard whose now overgrown landscape plan is said to have been laid out at the same time as the 1906 remodeling.(SF)

Carriage House/Garage, rear of 612 S. Hayne St.; ca. 1880, ca. 1910; C

Large frame shed-roofed outbuilding marked on the 1914 Sanborn Map as a carriage house; has an open addition on the east side with shed roof, exposed rafter tails and decorative scroll-sawn corner brackets.

208. 700 S. Hayne Street - V. C. Redwine House; ca. 1880, ca. 1915; C
The 1882 Gray's Map of Monroe indicates that a house was already standing on this location when V. C. Redwine bought a 166 X 180 foot lot in 1885 from Robert H. Blakeney of Chesterfield County, South Carolina. A one-story frame house with full-facade porch and rear ell appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map, but by 1922, when Redwine was listed in the City Directory as a grocer, the house had been raised to two stories. The crosssetted entrance surround with three-part transom and sidelights probably reflects the earlier house. The house as it has been for approximately seventy years is a two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan cube topped by a pyramdial roof. A one-story porch with Ionic columns spans the three-bay facade, continuing to a porte cochere on the north elevation and an enclosed portion on the south elevation (the latter has modern window sash). The central entrance has sidelights and a three-part transom in a shouldered architrave surround with brackets. Windows have one over one sash, and tall corbelled-cap chimneys are in interior and interior end locations.(UCRD; GM; CD; SM)

209. 702 S. Hayne Street - Snyder-Beasley House; 1912; C
In early 1912 Alice Snyder, wife of D. B. Snyder, purchased the southern

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portion of the V. C. Redwine home lot [#208], and by 1914 this two-story frame Neo-Classical Revival house had been built for Snyder, the secretary-treasurer of Henderson Motor Company and Henderson-Snyder Company, wholesale merchants. During the 1930s, the house was acquired by Roland F. Beasley, Jr., who with G. M. Beasley published the Monroe Journal. Relatively unchanged since its construction, the house features a double-pile main block topped by a pyramidal roof with a shallow two-story bay on the right (north) side of the three-bay facade and a two-story semi-hexagonal bay on the south elevation. A one-story hip-roofed porch with Corinthian columns spans the facade and continues on the south elevation to a sunroom with nine over nine windows; a two-story portico with monumental Corinthian columns frames the first and second floor entrances, both of which have sidelights and stained glass three-part transoms. A turned balustrade rims the second floor balcony. Flanking the first floor entrance are large single-light windows with stained glass transoms. Tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located in interior end positions. A one-story porch is located on the rear.(UCRD; SM; CD; SF)

210. 704 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1925; C

Built about 1925, this one-story, tapestry brick-veneered bungalow has a cross-gable roof with rear gabled extensions and a hipped-roofed sunroom on the south end. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a gabled portico with brick corner piers and vertical tongue and groove sheathing in the gable end. The Craftsman style front door has matching sidelights. Windows are crossette pattern six over one. All roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. In 1928 the house was occupied by Mrs. A. M. Bivens, cashier at Monroe Hardware Company. (CD; SM)

211. 706 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1910; C

This plain, one-story frame Classical Revival-influenced house has a hipped-roofed front portion with central gable. Built with an L-plan, the interior of the ell has been filled in with later additions. An L-shaped porch with plain, square columns runs across the front elevation and half of the south side. The southern portion has been enclosed. Most windows are two over two, others six over six. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 706 S. Hayne St.; ca. 1940; NC
Frame garage with modern metal doors.

212. 708 S. Hayne Street - W. H. Austin House; ca. 1910; C

During the 1920s this two-story, hipped-roofed frame Classical Revival style house was occupied by W. H. Austin, a machinist with Austin and

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Sikes. The front block of the house is double-pile, three unevenly-spaced bays wide. At the rear of the house is a one-story wing. A hipped porch with pyramidal columns on brick piers extends across the front of the house, possibly a replacement for an earlier porch. The front door has sidelights and a replacement door. Two chimneys with corbelled caps (one partially removed) rise from the rear of the main block. Window sash are a combination of six over six and six over nine. (CD; SM)

213. 710 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1925; C

This handsome, one-story brick Craftsman style bungalow has a low-hipped central portion with gabled wings at the north and south. Dominating the front of the house is an end-gabled front porch with pyramidal corner columns atop which are brackets that in turn support a panelled lintel decorated with oval bosses. The columns sit on brick piers that are part of a brick and tiled-concrete porch deck and walls. The porch gable end is wood-shingled and has a rectangular attic window/vent. The south gable of the house has a shed porch at its front with a single square column on a brick pier. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular braces. Window sash are vertical four over one. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 710 S. Hayne St.; ca. 1925; C

Gable-roofed brick garage contemporary with house.

214. 712 S. Hayne Street - W. C. Correll House; ca. 1915; C

Built between 1915 and 1922, this one-story frame house was occupied in the 1920s by W. C. Correll of the Monroe Enquirer. Its pyramidal hipped roof has a single front gable. At the rear of the house is a lower wing. A hipped porch with square columns on brick piers follows the line of the front of the house. Chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the north and south planes of the roof. Window sash are one over one, except for diamond lozenge sash on the front elevation. (CD; SM)

215. 714 S. Hayne Street - House; 1914; C

This aluminum-sided, one-story frame Classical Revival style house is shown on the 1914 Sanborn map as being under construction. It has a high hipped roof with front corner hips and a gable at the center of the facade. The centrally-located shed front portico has square posts. At the south corner is a small shed-roofed addition, and there is a modern addition at the rear. Window sash are two over two. (CD; SM)

216. 800 S. Hayne Street - J. J. Lockhart House; ca. 1913; C

Appearing on the 1914 Sanborn map, this one and a half-story frame

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Classical Revival bungalow is an unusual mix of building forms. The cross-gable roof has a large, projecting gable at the southeast corner fronted by an exterior chimney. A hipped porch with Tuscan columns runs from this wing across the front of the house and a gabled side wing. Centered over the porch is a large, gabled dormer. The central front door is Craftsman style. Window sash are four over one. During the 1920s the house was occupied by J. J. Lockhart, an insurance agent and jobber, who had apparently moved here from his house at 707 S. Hayne Street [#199]. (CD; SM)

217. 804 S. Hayne Street - H. M. Presson House; ca. 1910; C
During the 1920s this one-story, L-plan frame house was the residence of H. M. Presson, a cotton weigher. Its cross gable roof extends over a three-sided bay at the north end of the house and has a front gable. At the rear of the house are gabled wings. Across the front elevation is a hipped porch with assymetrically-arranged chamfered posts. Windows are two over two. (CD; SM)

218. 808 S. Hayne Street - House; ca. 1920; C
This one and a half-story tapestry brick bungalow appears to have been constructed ca. 1920. Its jerkin-headed cross gable roof has a large hipped dormer at front, as well as a full-width engaged porch that extends into a porte cochere at the south end. This porch has a pedimented gable over the front steps and tapered stone columns set on brick piers. The front door has a panelled surround and is flanked by large crossette pattern windows. Other windows have three over one sash. Both the north and south elevations have exterior chimneys, and the south elevation has a small hipped bay. (CD; SM)

Garage; rear of 808 S. Hayne St.; ca. 1920; C
Hipped-roofed brick garage contemporary with house.

East Side Hough Street

219. 215 Hough Street - House; ca. 1930; C
This shingle-sided, one-story frame bungalow has a central hipped portion from which a gable-roofed wing projects at the southeast corner. Centered in this gable is a flat-paved chimney; a second chimney is in an interior location. In the ell formed by these wings is a cross-gabled screened porch with tall brick piers at the corners. All of the roofs have exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces. At one rear corner is a recessed, screened porch. Window sash are four over one. (SM; CD)

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220. 303 Hough Sstreet - House; ca. 1930; C
Built about 1930, this one-story frame bungalow has a jerkin-headed cross gable roof. Centered in the three-bay front elevation is a gabled porch with square-section Tuscan columns. At the north end of the house is a screened porch with square-section Tuscan columns. The south gable end has an attic Palladian window/louwer. Windows are one over one and at the front have metal awnings.(SM;CD)

West Side Hough Street

221. 300 Hough Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival house.

Garage; side yard of 300 Hough St.; ca. 1945; NC
German-sided, gable-roofed frame garage with attached shed.

222. 302-304 Hough Street - Duplex; ca. 1935; C
This one and a half-story, German-sided frame duplex has a cross-gable roof with a large, gabled dormer. The entrances to the house, located at the outer corners of the front elevation, have segmentally-arched hoods with triangular supports. At the south side of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed wing with an enclosed porch at front. Window sash are four over one.(SM; CD)

North Side East Houston Street

223. 301 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1975; NC
One-story, hip-roofed brick Colonial Revival house.

224. 303 E. Houston Street - Dr. G. B. Nance House; 1904; C
This striking two-story Queen Anne style frame house was built for physician George B. Nance (1860-1925) shortly after his 1903 purchase of a large lot on Houston Street; it is one of several excellent examples of the style in a district which is dominated by the classically derived styles. The double-pile main block features a three-story octagonal tower in the southwest corner, a semi-hexagonal pedimented projecting bay on the west elevation and a one-story wraparound porch with turned balusters and fluted classical columns. The high hipped roof is of tin shingle with acroteria; tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps flank the ridge, and a gabled dormer is centered on the front slope. The shallow gabled right bay of the three-bay facade has a round-arched attic window with flanking louvered vents, pressed tin in the gable end and round bosses in the cornice. The elaborate main entrance has sidelights above paneled aprons which match the door separated by slender colo-

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nettes; and narrow German siding sheathes the house under the porch. Windows are one over one sash, and a one-story ell extends to the rear.(UCRD; CD; SF)

Garage, rear of 303 E. Houston St.; ca. 1920; C
One-story frame garage and workshop with gable roof of unequal slope lengths.

225. 305 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1930; C
First appearing on the 1930 Sanborn Map for Monroe, this one-story brick-veneer bungalow is topped by a clipped gable slate roof; it is one of an unusual number of 1920s brick-veneer houses in the district. The double-pile main block has a sunroom on the west side of the two-bay facade, and a gable-roofed ell extends to the rear. A clipped-gabled porch with square brick piers shelters the sidelighted entrance and paired windows in the east bay. An exterior end chimney rises on the east elevation; other chimneys are in interior locations. Windows are nine over one sash. East of the house is a vacant lot with steps and a walk leading from a low retaining wall, indicating the site of a house which is no longer standing.(SM)

Garage, 305 rear of E. Houston St; ca. 1930; C
Contemporary frame, two-car garage clad in German siding with exposed rafter ends in eaves of gable roof.

226. 309 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1955; NC
Two-story brick and frame Colonial Revival house.

227. 311 E. Houston Street - W. J. Hudson House; ca. 1905; C
City directories record that this one-story frame house, which appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map, was occupied in the 1920s by W. J. Hudson of W. J. Hudson & Sons, cotton dealers. A number of unusual features enliven the single-pile house which has a large wing spanning the rear. The front section has end gables, as well as facade gables on the three-bay facade; one of the facade gables matches the end gables, while the other is narrower and has a steeper pitch. This arrangement is also seen on the Walter Norwood House on South Church Street (#22). Vertical siding sheathes the gable ends. Elongated dentils decorate the cornice of the one-story wraparound porch, which has slender classical columns and square-in-section balusters. Windows are two over two sash, and two chimneys are located between the front section and rear wing. Four large oak trees line the front of the lot.(CD; SF; SM)

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228. 315 E. Houston Street - C. A. Long House; ca. 1910; C
Apparently built for carpenter C. A. Long, this one-story frame Classical Revival cottage is similar in form and decoration to a substantial number of early 20th century houses in the district. Characteristic of the type, the Long House has a hip-roofed main block with projecting gabled bays on the facade and side elevations; those on the facade and west are semi-hexagonal. The one-story porch, which follows the line of the three-bay facade, has a dentiled cornice, Tuscan columns and square balusters. German siding covers the house, which has interior chimneys flanking the roof ridge, one over one and two over two windows, and a transomed entrance. (SM; CD; SF)

229. 317 E. Houston Street - G. S. Brunson House; ca. 1900; C
G. S. Brunson, an employee of Seaboard Airline Railway, was the resident of this one-story, traditional frame house throughout the 1920s. A one-story rear wing extends across the rear of the gable-roofed, single-pile main block which has a symmetrical three-bay facade and clipped corners. Battered brick piers support the entrance-bay, gable-roofed screened porch. A single-shoulder, exterior-end chimney is located on the east elevation, while a second rises between the main block and rear wing. Windows have novelty upper sash. (CD; SM)

230. 319 E. Houston Street - A. C. Penegar House; ca. 1926; C
The 1928 Monroe City Directory records that this one and a half-story brick-veneer, Tudor-Revival influenced house was the residence of rural mail carrier A. C. Penegar. The basically rectangular house has a low hipped roof with a projecting gabled bay on the east elevation and a projecting gabled porch in the right section of the three-bay facade. The screened porch has broad arches topped by a row of brick stretchers with keystones. A round-headed Craftsman door is set in a recessed arched opening; to the left (west) of the entrance are paired windows below a pedimented gable. A porte cochere extends from the west elevation. Windows are eight over one sash, and chimneys are in interior locations. (CD)

Garage, rear of 319 E. Houston St.; ca. 1930; C
Brick-veneer, hip-roofed one-car garage with storage area.

231. 321 E. Houston Street - Walter B. Love House; 1910-11; C
Walter B. Love and his wife moved into their frame Classical Revival house in January 1911; the well-maintained double-pile house is a two-story version of the early 20th century Classical Revival cottage found throughout the district [see #228], with a hip-roofed main block and gabled projecting bays on the facade and side elevations. At the center

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of the three-bay facade is the main entrance which has sidelights and a stained-glass three-part transom. The bays on the side elevations are semi-hexagonal. The tin shingle roof has acroteria on the ridge and at the peaks of the bay gables. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns spans the facade and continues on the east elevation to a porte cochere. Chimneys rise in interior and exterior end locations. A one-story ell extends to the rear with a small shed-roofed addition on its west elevation. Love was an attorney, vice-president of Farmers and Merchants Bank and the People's Building and Loan Association and president of the Monroe-Union County Commercial Club.(NEW; CD)

Garage, rear of 321 E. Houston Street; ca. 1925; C
Hip-roofed brick and frame garage built some years after construction of the house.

232. 323 E. Houston Street - M. G. Sheppard House; 1926; C
This large two-story, brick-veneer Spanish Colonial Revival house was built after the 1926 purchase of a large corner lot by M. G. Sheppard, proprietor of a dying and cleaning establishment. The rectangular double-pile main block has a symmetrical three-bay facade and is topped by a low hipped roof with a broadly overhanging metal pent, painted red and formed to resemble tile; this pent is repeated on the one-story wraparound porch which has square brick piers and a brick apron with half-circle openings. The main entrance, which has sidelights and a three-part transom, is flanked by large single-pane windows with transoms. Most other windows have grid-patterned upper sash. A one-story brick wing extends across the rear with a frame addition continuing along a portion of the west elevation. Chimneys are interior and exterior end.(UCRD; CD)

Garage, rear of 323 E. Houston St.; 1926 and ca. 1980; NC
A contemporary and stylistically related two-car brick-veneer garage with hip and pent roof has been converted for use as offices, with a frame second-story addition.

233. 403 E. Houston Street - G. W. Bradshaw House; ca. 1925; C
The 1928 City Directory indicates that this one-story frame bungalow was then the residence of G. W. Bradshaw, superintendent of the Monroe City Schools. Clad in wide German siding, the triple-pile dwelling is topped by a side-gable roof with a shed extension over the porch spanning the three-bay facade. The porch has tapered wooden posts on brick piers, and there is a central shed dormer. Windows are four over one sash, and chimneys are in interior end and exterior end locations. Decorating the roof eaves are exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces.(CD; SM)

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234. 405 E. Houston Street - Horton-Harris House; ca. 1920; C
First appearing on the 1922 Sanborn Map for Monroe, this one-story frame bungalow was the residence in 1922 of R. W. Horton, a teller at the Bank of Union, and in 1928 of B. F. Harris of Harris Funeral Home. The rectangular, triple-pile house has a front gable roof and projecting gabled bays on both side elevations. A shed-and-gable-roofed porch extends from the entrance, which is off-center on the three-bay facade, to the left (southwest) corner and along the west elevation. Other features include two over two windows, exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces and interior and exterior end chimneys.(SM; CD)

235. 407 E. Houston Street - C. B. Laney House; ca. 1910; C
Built prior to 1914 for C. B. Laney, a clerk at the Monroe Hardware Company, this one-story Classical Revival cottage is similar in form to others in the district, although its porch has probably been altered. A bellcast hipped roof covers the main block of the double-pile house from which bellcast gable bays project on the facade and side elevations. A pedimented dormer is centered above the three-bay facade, whose central entrance has leaded glass sidelights and three-part transom. Tapered posts on brick piers support the porch which shelters the entrance and right (east) bay. Chimneys are in exterior end and interior locations, and one-story ells extend to the rear.(SM; CD)

236. 409 E. Houston Street - A. A. Edgeworth House; ca. 1918; C
A. A. Edgeworth, the solicitor for Gordon Insurance and Investment Company, was the occupant of this one-story frame bungalow in 1922. The double-pile house is topped by a side gable roof which extends over an engaged full-facade porch with brick piers at the corners, as well as tapered wooden posts on brick piers, and square balusters. The central gabled dormer is clad in wood shingles as are the gable ends. The three-bay facade consists of, from west to east, a transomed single light, transomed entrance, and a trio of three over one windows. A one-story wing extends across the rear, and chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations. Exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces ornament the eaves.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear of 409 E. Houston St.; ca. 1918; C
Frame, gable-roofed garage has exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces; contemporary with and stylistically related to house.

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South Side East Houston Street

237. 302 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1970; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick ranch house.

238. 304 E. Houston Street - Ashcraft-Garren House; ca. 1910; C
Previously occupied by Eugene Ashcraft, editor of the Monroe Enquirer, this two-story L-shaped frame house was purchased in 1918 by Dr. R. H. Garren, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. A tin shingle gable roof covers the main block of the house, from which one-story rear ells extend. A one-story porch supported by square-section columns in pairs and trios shelters the right (west) two recessed bays of the three-bay facade, whose central entrance has a single sidelight and a beveled oval glass panel in the door. A modern wrought iron railing rings the porch's shed roof. The first floor window in the east bay has a leaded glass transom above a single-light lower sash; other windows are one over one sash. Louvered attic vents in the gable ends have decorative sawn pieces. The principal chimney is in an interior end location on the east elevation.(NEW; CD; SM)

239. 306 E. Houston Street - English-Fairley House; 1909; C
Charlotte architect Louis Asbury designed this one-story Classical Revival cottage for N. C. English, who is listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as an insurance and real estate agent. It was purchased during World War I by cotton merchant F. H. Fairley. The rectangular double-pile frame house is topped by a tin shingle hipped roof and has gable-roofed projecting bays on the facade and side elevations. The three-bay facade features a windowed, clipped east corner, an entrance with sidelights and stained glass transom, and a single-light window with stained glass transom in the west projecting bay. The one-story wraparound porch is supported by Tuscan columns linked by slender square balusters. Attic windows in the gable ends and central gable dormer have cross-pattern sash, while the gable ends are sheathed with diagonal tongue and groove boarding. Other windows are two over two or one over one sash. Tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise through the east and west roof slopes.(UCRD; CD; USC; Louis Asbury Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina)

Garage, rear of 306 E. Houston St.; ca. 1910; C
One-story brick garage with hipped roof and original decorative wooden doors.

240. 310 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch house with metal windows.

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241. 312 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1980; NC
One-story ranch-style brick duplex.

242. 314 E. Houston Street - W. J. Barnes House; 1922; C
Sanborn maps and the Monroe City Directory indicate that this one-and-one-half brick veneer bungalow was under construction in 1922; the 1928 City Directory lists the occupant as W. J. Barnes, a conductor for the Seaboard Airline Railway. Typically, the house has a side gable roof extending over an engaged porch spanning the three-bay facade; the porch has square-section brick piers and a brick apron balustrade. A large gabled dormer is centered over the entrance which has a narrow transom. Windows, paired on the facade, are twelve or fifteen over one sash. The principal chimney rises in an interior location. East of the house is a vacant lot.(SM; CD)

243. 318 E. Houston Street - W. D. Snyder House; ca. 1925; C
Occupied in 1928 by W. D. Snyder, an insurance agent with Federal Insurance and Real Estate Company, this one-story frame Craftsman-style bungalow is clad in German siding and topped by side gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. A gabled portico with square brick piers covers the entrance bay, which is to the right of center on the four-bay facade. The house has a porte cochere with square-section posts on brick piers on the west elevation and an interior brick chimney.(CD)

Garage, rear of 318 E. Houston St.; ca. 1930; C
Frame, gable-roofed two-car garage.

244. 320 E. Houston Street - C. B. Adams House; ca. 1925; C
One of a number of brick-veneer bungalows in the district, this one-story house was the residence in 1928 of C. B. Adams, who was associated with Federal Insurance and Real Estate Company and was vice-president of Farmers Bank & Trust Company. Topped by a front clipped-gable roof, the rectangular house has clipped-gabled extensions on the side elevations-- a porte cochere on the west and a porch on the east. Trios of four over one crossette sash windows flank the entrance which has a Craftsman door and crossette-pattern sidelights and is sheltered by a gabled portico with square-section brick posts. The principal chimney is in an exterior end location on the west elevation.(CD; SM)

245. 322 E. Houston Street - J. O. Fulenwider House; ca. 1925; C
Assistant postmaster J. O. Fulenwider was the occupant in 1928 of this two-story, Craftsman-influenced frame house, which is topped by a side

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gable roof with another gable above the right (west) bay of the three-bay facade. Now sheathed with aluminum siding, the double-pile house has paired four over one windows and a simple gabled, entrance-bay portico with square wooden posts. There is a one-story screened porch on the east elevation and an interior end chimney on the east elevation.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear of 322 E. Houston St.; ca. 1925; C
One-story frame garage contemporary with the house.

246. 324 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story, Colonial Revival brick veneer house with a hipped roof and metal windows.

247. 400 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1941; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival house with replacement wrought iron porch supports.

248. 404 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1955; NC
One-story Colonial Revival brick ranch house.

249. 406 E. Houston Street - H. H. Milton House; ca. 1910; C
This frame Classical Revival cottage was the residence for many years of H. H. Milton, a clerk at the Monroe Hardware Company who later was secretary-treasurer of Milton Hardware Company. The one-story, double-pile, main block is topped by a bellcast hip roof and has a pedimented semi-hexagonal bay on the east side of the three-bay facade. The entrance has sidelights and a three-part transom. A one-story porch with truncated Tuscan columns on brick piers spans the facade and extends to a porte cochere on the east elevation. Brick chimneys, one retaining its corbelled cap, flank the roof ridge. A one-story ell extends to the rear.(CD; SM; SF)

250. 408 E. Houston Street - A. L. Monroe House; 1909; C
A 1919 newspaper article indicates that this one-and-one-half story frame Classical Revival house was completed in 1909 as a residence for A. L. Monroe, an employee of the Seaboard Airline Railway. Now clad in asbestos siding, the double-pile house has a side gable roof with a broad gable spanning most of the symmetrical three-bay facade. Tuscan columns support a small screened porch on the east elevation and the gabled entrance portico.(NEW; CD; SM)

251. 410 E. Houston Street - W. Z. Faulkner House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story Classical Revival cottage, with the typical hip-roofed

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main block and projecting gabled bays on the facade and side elevations, was the residence of W. Z. Faulkner, who was listed in the 1922 City Directory as the manager of Southern Cotton Oil Company. Faulkner had previously been employed by Seaboard Airline Railway and served the city of Monroe as an alderman, mayor pro tem and water and light commissioner. A one-story porch with square-section posts on brick piers spans the three-bay facade of the triple-pile house, and tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise through the east and west roof slopes. Windows are one over one sash, with the exception of that to the right of the entrance, which has a leaded and stained glass transom above a single light.(SM; CD; NEW)

252. 412 E. Houston Street - House; ca. 1940; C

This one-story frame, L-shaped Colonial Revival house has six over six windows and an entrance located in the side of the front projecting bay. Tucked into the angle of the two wings is a porch with wrought iron supports. Chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations.(SM; CD)

North Side West Houston Street

253. 106 W. Houston Street - House; ca. 1935; C

This simple one-story, double-pile, frame bungalow is clad in German siding and topped by side gable roof. A gabled portico with classically-derived columns shelters the off-center entrance on the three-bay facade. A sunroom extends from the east elevation, which is the site of an exterior end chimney. A second chimney rises in an interior location. Windows are six over one sash.(SM; CD)

254. 108 W. Houston Street - Dearing-Bundy House; 1905; C

Probably built shortly after Mary Dearing, wife of grocer A. L. Dearing, purchased a lot from N. S. Matthews, this one-and-one-half story frame Classical Revival cottage features a T-shaped plan with a hip-roofed main block and symmetrical gabled bays on the side elevations. A large gabled dormer is centered on the front roof slope, and a small gabled dormer is on the west slope. A one-story wing extends across the rear. Tuscan columns linked by a square-section balustrade support the one-story wraparound porch. The three-bay facade consists of paired two over two windows flanking the entrance, to the right of which is a vertical rectangular window. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located on the side roof slopes. In 1918 Mrs. Dearing, by then a widow, sold the house to J. D. Bundy, bagmaster for Seaboard Airline Railway.(UCRD; CD; SM)

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Garage, rear of 108 W. Houston St.; ca. 1920; C
One-story, hip-roofed frame garage.

255. 204 W. Houston Street - Duplex; 1983; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed frame duplex.

South Side West Houston Street

256. 105 W. Houston Street - Dr. E. S. Greene House; ca. 1905; C
City directories, deed records and Sanborn maps suggest that this one-and-one-half-story frame Classical Revival cottage originally stood on the adjoining lot to the west facing Hayne Street, where it had been the residence of dentist E. S. Greene for some time before he purchased it in 1919 from F. B. Ashcraft. Characteristic of this type of house in Monroe, the dwelling has a double-pile, hip-roofed main block with projecting gabled bays on the facade and side elevations and a one-story rear wing. The body of the house is sheathed in German siding, while the gable ends have diagonal tongue and groove siding. The original porch has been removed, replaced by a gabled entrance-bay porch, a hip-roofed side porch on the east elevation and a porte cochere on the west elevation, all with slender, fluted square-section posts on brick piers and exposed rafter ends. The entrance, located on the right side of the two-bay facade has a transom and sidelights. Windows have a variety of sash, reflecting the two apparent periods of the house's development, but principally two over two and nine over one sash. Other features include a gabled dormer on the front roof slope and tall interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The house has been divided into two dwelling units.

Garage, rear of 105 W. Houston St.; ca. 1910; C
Appearing on the 1914 Sanborn Map, this one-story, hip-roofed, two-car garage was built while the Greene House faced Hayne Street.

257. 107 W. Houston Street - Shepherd-Fletcher-Welsh House; 1914; C
Apparently built in 1914 for E. F. Shepherd, this one-story frame cottage was acquired in 1917 by Emsley Fletcher who sold it the following year to John Welsh; the latter is listed in the 1922 and 1928 city directories as a traveling salesman. The rectangular double-pile house is topped by a high hipped roof and has a shallow gabled bay on the right (west) side of the three-bay facade; a one-story wing with a latticed porch extends across the rear. The full-facade porch has turned posts and balusters and a spindle frieze. Windows have four over one novelty sash. Brick chimneys located on either side of the roof

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ridge have been rebuilt, and the foundation's brick piers have been infilled.(UCRD; NEW; CD; SM)

258. 109 W. Houston Street - J. H. Boyte House; 1909; C

This large frame Colonial Revival house was the long-time residence of J. H. Boyte, Monroe city clerk, treasurer and purchasing agent, who acquired a portion of the Covington property from H. D. Browning in 1909. The two-story, double-pile main block is topped by a tin shingle high hipped roof with shallow gabled bays on the side elevations and a gable above the right (west) bay of the three-bay facade; a small gabled dormer is set off-center on the front roof slope. One-story semi-hexagonal bays flank the central entrance which has sidelights and a three-part transom. A one-story wraparound porch with a projecting central portico is supported by slender Tuscan columns; there is a reproduction turned balustrade on the porch roof at the entrance bay. A two-story ell extends to the rear on the left (east) side, and a shallower two-story wing spans the back of the house with a small one-story porch in the angle created by the ell and wing. Tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the roof's side slopes. Windows are one over one sash.(UCRD; CD; SM; SF; Owner)

Barn, rear of 109 W. Houston St.; ca. 1910; C

Large, frame gable-roofed three-section barn with horse stalls has large latticed doors at each end.

259. 201 W. Houston Street - J. J. Parker House; ca. 1913; C

John J. Parker was an attorney, a partner in the law firm of Stack, Parker & Craig, a judge for the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Republican nominee for governor in 1920. His residence on W. Houston Street is a one-story rectangular frame bungalow topped by a high hipped roof with projecting gabled bays on the side elevations. The triple-pile house has a three-bay facade consisting of--from left to right--a semi-hexagonal bay, the entrance, and a trio of casements. The engaged porch spanning the facade and continuing on the east elevation is supported by heavy square-section brick piers and has a horizontal board balustrade. Centered on the front roof slope is a small, shingle-sided gabled dormer with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. Wood shingling is repeated in the gable ends of the projecting bays; also repeated are the exposed rafter ends and knee braces. Tall brick interior chimneys have corbelled caps. Small shed-roofed wings project from the west elevation behind the semi-hexagonal bay.(UCRD; CD; SF)

Garage, rear of 201 W. Houston St.; ca. 1915; C

Hip-roofed, brick two-car garage with exposed rafter ends.

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260. 203 W. Houston Street - Payne-Houston House; 1914; C
The 1914 Sanborn Map for Monroe indicates that Dr. Robert L. Payne began construction of this unusual one-story frame bungalow shortly after his 1914 purchase of a lot from Judge J. J. Parker, who lived in the adjacent house to the east. The Paynes sold the residence in 1917 to Mrs. Nannie Houston, the widow of R. V. Houston, a prominent local merchant. Clad in wood shingle siding, the triple-pile house is covered by a low-pitched front gable roof. A bungalow porch with square-section tapered posts on brick piers wraps around the two-bay facade, which has a large tripartite window to the left of the entrance. The porch section to the left (east) of the facade has been enclosed and a smaller version of the tripartite window installed. Other windows have novelty sash. There is a projecting gabled bay on the east elevation, and the chimneys are in interior locations.(UCRD; CD; SF; SM)

261. 207 W. Houston Street - Nealie Belk Stevens House; ca. 1915; C
In 1915, Dr. John M. Belk [#189] and his wife deeded this house to their daughter, Nealie Belk Stevens, wife of A. Frank Stevens. The latter are said to have lived in the house for only one year, and the 1922 Monroe City Directory lists Dr. W. D. Simpson, a clerk at the Belk Bros. department store as the occupant. In the late 1930s, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, then residents of Forsyth County sold the house to J. Paul Gamble, manager of Gamble's Drug Store. The large, two-story frame house reflects the influence of the Craftsman style in the early 20th century. The central-hall plan, double-pile main block is topped by a high hipped slate roof and has projecting pedimented bays on the side elevations. Unusual curvilinear brackets ornament the broadly overhanging eaves. The one-story wraparound porch has two varieties of supports; those at the corners have one full-height brick pier and two shorter brick piers with tapered wooden posts. Other supports are the more typical posts on piers. A gable projects over the porch's central bay, marking the entrance bay on the three-bay facade. Centered on the roof is a small hipped dormer. The Craftsman-style front door is set in a crossetted surround with a four-light transom. To the left (east) of the entrance is a slightly projecting tripartite window bay. The tall interior and exterior end brick chimneys have corbelled and dentiled caps. Windows have twelve over one sash. A one-story wing extends across the rear of the house.(UCRD; SF; SM; CD)

North Side West Hudson Street

262. 100 W. Hudson Street - Duplex; ca. 1985; NC
One-story brick veneer Neo-Victorian house.

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263. 504 W. Jefferson Street - House; ca. 1910; C

This two-story, early 20th century house may have been rental property; its 1922 occupant was C. A. McRorie, a salesman for Monroe Hardware Company, while in 1928 it was the home of J. A. Privett, a clerk with Seaboard Airline Railway. Featuring a side-hall, double-pile plan, the hip-roofed house has a one-story rear wing and a one-story porch with turned posts wrapping the facade and part of the east elevation. To the west is a vacant lot where a house has been demolished since 1978.(CD)

264. 600 W. Jefferson Street - H. M. Broom House; ca. 1898; C

After the death of merchant H. M. Broom, this one-story frame Queen Anne cottage passed to his daughter Odessa Maynor and her husband J. C. Maynor in 1915. Built about 1898 after Broom purchased the lot and originally two stories in height, it was reduced to one story after a fire in the 1930s. Clipped gable bays project on the facade and side elevations from the hip-roofed main block, and a tin-roofed front porch with heavy turned posts spans the facade and continues on the east elevation. Under the porch the house is sheathed with narrow clapboards, while the rest of the house has standard weatherboard siding. The facade has two full-length two over two windows; other windows are standard size two over two sash. The entrance is a Victorian door whose glass panel has a stained glass border. There are rebuilt interior brick chimneys and one-story ells on the rear.(UCRD; CD; SB; BBD)

South Side West Jefferson Street

265. 403 W. Jefferson Street - House; ca. 1920; C

C. Smith, an agent for American Railway Express Company, is listed in the Monroe City Directory as the 1922 occupant of this simple one-story frame bungalow. A side gable roof tops the double pile dwelling, extending over the engaged front porch and a rear shed wing. The porch is supported by square classical posts; flush siding separates the openings on the four-bay facade, which has a Craftsman door. Windows are six over six sash, and the principal chimney is in a nearly central interior location.(CD)

266. 503 W. Jefferson Street - House; ca. 1920; C

Now standing vacant, this one-and-one-half story frame, side-gable bungalow is typical of Craftsman-influenced bungalows. Its three-bay fa-

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cade is spanned by an engaged porch with square-section tapered posts on brick piers and has exposed rafter ends. Centered on the front roof slope is a large gabled dormer with a trio of four over one windows, like those on the main block of the house. The double-pile house also has triangular knee braces in the gable eaves and single-shoulder exterior end chimneys on both side elevations. On the west elevation is a side entrance protected by a shed hood. To the east is a vacant lot.

267. 505 W. Jefferson Street - J. W. Townsend House; ca. 1882; C
J. W. Townsend probably built his one-story frame Victorian cottage shortly after purchasing a tract of land on Jefferson Street in 1881. Townsend is listed in the 1890 Branson's Business Directory as the private secretary of J. M. Fairley, a grocer and cotton buyer. He later served as the local industrial agent for Seaboard Air Line Railway and deputy clerk of Union County Superior Court. The rectangular dwelling has a low-pitched front gable roof with two small ornamental gables on the west elevation. Ornamental devices include a vertical board and batten frieze with pendants, scroll-sawn brackets, a decorative perforated vergeboard and a round louvered attic vent in the front gable. A replacement, gable-roofed porch with square posts on brick piers shelters the entrance on the three-bay facade. Flanking the entrance are projecting window bays with bracketed eaves. Contemporary with the porch is a wing on the east elevation. The interior chimneys have corbelled and dentiled caps.(UCRD; SB; NEW; BBD)

268. 507 W. Jefferson Street - H. M. Griffin House; ca. 1895; C
Deed records indicate that this one-story frame Queen Anne cottage was built prior to 1896, while physical evidence suggests it was remodeled about 1915. The original owner was apparently Hiram M. Griffin, who is listed in the 1922 city directory as a machinist for the Monroe Ice and Fuel Company. The gable-roofed, L-shaped house has two over two windows, a Victorian front door with stained glass panels, a front porch and porte cochere with lattice posts, and a Craftsman porch on the west elevation. The gable ends have shingle-cut clapboard siding and decorative attic vents--a treatment similar to that found on several W. Franklin St. houses; the house itself is clad in beaded shiplap siding.(UCRD; CD)

269. 601 W. Jefferson Street - F. T. Lander House; ca. 1910; C
This one-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne cottage was the home in the 1920s of F. T. Lander, a conductor for Seaboard Airline Railway. In form, the house is similar to a number of Classical Revival cottages in the district, with a hip-roofed main block and gabled bays on the facade and side elevations. Differences included turned posts (some have been

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replaced with wrought iron supports) on the front porch, diagonal German siding in the gable ends and gable ornament in the porch and front gables. A large gabled dormer is centered on the front roof slope. Windows are two over two sash, brick chimneys have interior and exterior end locations, and there are one-story ells and wings attached to the rear.(CD)

270. 603 W. Jefferson Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Mrs. Nan Carlisle is listed in both the 1922 and 1928 city directories as the occupant of this one-story frame gable-roofed Queen Anne cottage, which has a single-pile main block and two rear ells. At the center of the three-bay facade is the entrance which has a shouldered, molded architrave surround with brackets, transom, sidelights and an arched-panel front door. The entrance, which is flanked by flush boards, is sheltered by a hip-roofed portico with a small central gable and turned posts. The right-hand bay is topped by a gable and clad in shiplap siding; the area under the left hand side porch has flush tongue and groove siding, while the rest of the house is sheathed with clapboard. Windows are two over two and four over four sash, and chimneys are in interior locations.(CD)

271. 605 W. Jefferson Street - House; ca. 1925; C
This small one-story, frame Craftsman-influenced house has a three-bay facade, a gabled entrance bay front porch with square posts, four over one windows, and German siding.(CD)

North Side Lancaster Avenue

272. 200 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story gable-roofed brick ranch-style duplex.

273. 204 Lancaster Avenue - Houston-McIlwaine House; ca. 1900; C
Salesman R. S. Houston was listed as the 1922 occupant of this one-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival house; the 1928 and 1942-43 city directories record evangelist Rev. R. J. McIlwaine as its resident. The unusual house features a rectangular double-pile, hip-roofed main block with semi-hexagonal gable bays on the side elevations and octagonal towers at the corners of the three-bay facade. The upper sides of the towers are sheathed in the same asphalt shingle roofing material as is the main roof. A large hipped dormer with a Palladian window is centered above the facade whose wide central bay contains three horizontal windows with replacement sash. Entrances to the house, which has been made into a duplex, are located in the front sides of the towers. Flanking the main roof ridge are tall brick chimneys with

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corbelled caps. A one-story ell extends to the rear of the house, to the west of which is a vacant lot.(CD; SM)

274. 302 Lancaster Avenue - Howard Smith House; ca. 1925; C
Another example of the clipped gable roofed tapestry brick veneer houses in the district, this one-and-one-half story, triple pile house was the residence in 1928 of optometrist Howard Smith. The central entrance bay on the three-bay facade is sheltered by a one-story porch with heavy square-section brick piers, a pattern repeated on the porte cochere on the right (east) elevation. The entrance has crossette patterned door, sidelights and three-part transom. Pairs of round-arch french windows light the left front (southwest) room on two sides; most other windows are eight over one sash. On the east elevation is a single-shouldered exterior end chimney; a second chimney has an interior location. There is a one-story wing across the rear.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear of 302 Lancaster Ave.; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary with and stylistically related brick-veneer two-car garage with clipped gable roof and original double-leaf glass and wood doors.

275. 304 Lancaster Avenue - R. W. Horton House; ca. 1925; C
R. W. Horton, secretary-treasurer of Horton-Jones Drug Company, is listed as the 1928 occupant of this one-story brick-veneer bungalow, which is topped by a side gable roof and has a central facade gable. The three-bay facade has paired nine over one windows flanking a side-lighted entrance which is covered by a bracketed hood. A one-story wing extends across the rear and beyond the corner of the east elevation, where it joins a screened porch. Brick chimneys are in interior locations.(CD; SM)

276. 400 Lancaster Avenue - First Baptist Church Parsonage; ca. 1946; NC
Two-story, hip-roofed, brick-veneer house with eyebrow attic vents and metal casement windows with transoms.

277. 406 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1925; C
This one-story frame bungalow, set well back from the street and now clad in asbestos siding, has a front gable roof, a gabled screen porch, interior chimneys, exposed rafter ends, and a screened breezeway linking it to garages associated with the J. E. Efird House [#278].(SM)

278. 408 Lancaster Avenue - J. E. Efird House II; ca. 1925; C
Built in the mid 1920s by local contractor G. Marion Tucker, this two-story, tapestry brick-veneer Colonial Revival house was the residence of

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Jacob E. Efird (1867-1931), founder of Efird Marble Works. Efird had previously built and occupied a house on S. Crawford Street [#105]. The wide, double-pile, center-hall house is covered by a hipped roof with bracketed eaves. The symmetrical three-bay facade is flanked by one-story flat-roofed hyphens--a porch on the east and a sunroom on the west. The main entrance is sidelighted and has double-leaf doors below an elliptical fanlight; this treatment is repeated on the exterior entrance to the sunroom. On either side of the main entrance is a group of three nine over one windows. Each of the first floor front openings has a soldier course lintel with terra cotta keystones and corner blocks; the corner blocks at the entrances are trapezoidal. The broad entrance bay front porch has massive brick piers and a flat roof with a wrought iron railing; the side porch is a smaller version of the front porch. Symmetrically placed brick chimneys are located to the right and left of the roof ridge. There is a small one-story latticed porch on the rear.(CD; SF; SM; UCRD)

279. 502 Lancaster Avenue - H. F. Taylor House; 1925; C
Samuel W. Krauss sold this corner lot and a one-story frame house to his sister's husband H. F. Taylor in 1925; Taylor, a yard conductor for Seaboard Airline Railway, probably had this two-story, tapestry brick veneer Colonial Revival house built shortly thereafter. Like its neighbor to the east [#278] it has a symmetrical three-bay facade and center-hall plan with one-story hyphens attached to the side elevations, although it is a more vertical house. Other similarities include the elliptical fanlight above the sidelighted entrance flanked by trios of windows, in this case with novelty crossette-patterned upper sash. The entrance bay portico has a pedimented gable roof supported by heavy brick posts; the porch on the east elevation is screened. On the west elevation a one-story sunroom with a fanlighted exterior entrance stands in front of a taller one-story side wing. The house has symmetrically placed interior brick chimneys and one-story wings across the rear.
(UCRD; CD; SM; SF)

280. 504 Lancaster Avenue - W. H. Krauss House; ca. 1887, ca. 1938; C
Now used as a boarding house, this two-story frame residence was built by W. H. Krauss (1831-1911) after he moved to Monroe from Mineral Springs. Krauss, who emigrated to the U. S. from German in 1850, worked in mining until the onset of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate army. After the war, he moved to Union County and engaged in farming until 1887. Standing on a low brick foundation, the single-pile, center-hall plan house has a side and facade gable roof and a large one-story rear ell. The two-story, full-facade Mount Vernon-style porch is a replacement for the one-story porch which appears in a docu-

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mentary photograph of the house. Other alterations include window changes--paired six over six sash replace the original windows--an removal of a rear porch. The sidelighted entrance is topped by a low pediment.(SF; SM)

281. 600 Lancaster Avenue - S. B. Bundy House; ca. 1887; C
Built in the late 1880s, this two-story frame Italianate house was the residence of Sidi B. Bundy (1862-1918), a general store operator who also sold guano and sewing machines. The single-pile, gable-roofed front block of the house is expanded by a two-story wing across the rear and a two-story rear ell. The three-bay facade features a projecting gabled central bay whose first floor entrance has a shouldered architrave surround and sidelights and transom. On the second floor is a tripartite window with two over one sash flanking a three over one window. Other windows are two over one sash. A one-story wraparound porch with central projecting pavillion is supported by Tuscan columns linked by a turned balustrade; a rear two-tier porch has chamfered posts. Spanning the facade and continuing on the central bay is a decorative frieze with scroll-sawn brackets alternating with round bosses. A one-story, semi-hexagonal bay on the west elevation has a paneled frieze and apron. Chimneys are located between the front and rear sections. The house has recently been sheathed in vinyl siding. The Monroe High School stood on the lot to the west in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.(UCRD; BBD; SF)

South Side Lancaster Avenue

282. 201 Lancaster Avenue - R. V. Houston House; ca. 1870; C
Believed to have been built by D. A. Covington as a wedding gift for his daughter Celestia and her husband R. V. Houston, who were married in 1868, this two-story frame house is the finest local example of the typical Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling popular in the mid-19th century in North Carolina. It appears on the 1882 Gray's Map of Monroe, and an 1884 deed records the transfer of the house from Covington's widow to their daughter Celestia Houston. Robert V. Houston (1846-1914), member of a prominent Monroe family, first engaged in the mercantile business and later in farming, becoming "one of the largest planters in the county." In the early 20th century, he served a term as the city's mayor. By this time, however, he had apparently moved to another house, his first wife having died in 1889 and Houston having remarried. Between about 1890 and 1905, when Houston sold the house to Seaboard Airline Railway employee Thomas B. Sale, the house was rented to Fetna Heath Crow and later to dry goods merchant A. Levy. The Sales sold the house in 1910 to O. M. Saunders, whose family retained ownership until

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1979.

The house features a two-story, single-pile, center-hall main block which is topped by a pedimented side gable roof. One- and two-story gabled ells extend to the rear of the main block in a complex configuration; a one-story semi-hexagonal bay is located on the northwest elevation of the two-story rear ell. A two-tier pedimented portico with square classical posts extends from the center of the symmetrical three-bay facade. The main entrance has a Victorian door with diamond and lozenge pattern three-part transom and wide sidelights. Windows contain a variety of sash, including two over two, one over one and six over six. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps are located in interior end, interior and exterior rear positions. Decorative elements include elaborate cornice brackets, a scroll-sawn balustrade on the second floor of the portico, round-arch louvered attic vents in the gable ends of the front block, and rectangular louvered vents with cutout ornament in a rear wing. The house stands at an angle to the intersection of Lancaster Avenue and Parker Street, facing northeast. (SF; UCRD; GM; USC; CD)

Garage, rear of 201 Lancaster Ave.; ca. 1950; NC
Concrete block gable-roofed garage and shed.

283. 205 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1940; C

This one-story, gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival house was built ca. 1940 for J. Sikes Sanders, listed in 1942 as an insurance agent, on a portion of the R. V. Houston property [#282], then owned by Mrs. Dora S. Sanders. The house has a three-bay facade with paired six over six windows flanking a sidelighted entrance which is sheltered by a pedimented porch with Tuscan columns. One-story wings extend on the east and rear elevations. Brick chimneys are in exterior end locations. (CD)

284. 211 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1970; NC

One-story brick ranch house in angular U-shape.

285. 301 Lancaster Avenue - Dr. Ed J. Williams House; ca. 1925; C

One of several two-story, brick-veneer Colonial Revival houses built on Lancaster Avenue during the 1920s, this was the residence of physician Ed J. Williams. Like the Efird [#278] and Taylor [#279] houses, it is topped by a hipped roof and has one-story hyphens on the side elevations--a sun porch on the east and a porte cochere on the west. However, the double-pile house presents an interesting asymmetrical four-bay facade reflecting its side-hall plan. The left (east) two bays have paired windows with elliptical fanlights in an arched opening. The off-center entrance has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight whose arch

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is repeated in the bracketed hood protecting the entrance. To the right of the entrance is a large arched, fanlighted stair window. The left three bays of the facade's second floor have paired crossette pattern over one windows flanking a trio of smaller casement windows above a bracketed window box. The sun porch repeats the arched motif of the main block. Chimneys are in exterior end locations.(UCRD; CD)

Garage, rear of 301 Lancaster Ave.; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary and stylistically related brick, hip-roofed two-car garage.

286. 303 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1920; C
Although apparently brick-veneered during the 1950s, this two-story, double-pile duplex retains details which reveal its apparent probable 1920s construction date. The triple-pile building has a side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and key brackets. These decorative elements are repeated on the gable-roofed, arcaded front porch which shelters the two entrances on the four-bay facade. Other facade openings have paired six over six windows. Exterior end chimneys rise on the side elevations.(CD; SM)

287. 307 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1900; C
Although its original windows appear to have been replaced and the original porch removed, this one-story frame Queen Anne cottage retains the decorative details which link it stylistically to several houses on S. Church and S. Hayne streets. Featuring an irregular plan with projecting gable bays on the front and east elevations, the house also has a steeper and narrower gable ornamenting the the facade. This gable and those over the front and east side bay have Stick Style details with diagonal beaded tongue and groove siding and decorative louvered attic vents. The central entrance is protected by a bracketed hood, while a small porch shelters an entrance on the east elevation. Windows are six over six sash, and there are two interior brick chimneys.(SM)

288. 309 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1948; NC
Two-story brick and frame house with metal windows, three gabled wall dormers and a central chimney.

289. 403 Lancaster Avenue - L. E. Sutton House; ca. 1927; C
L. E. Sutton, a clerk at the U. S. Post Office, was the 1928 occupant of this two-story, tapestry brick veneer Colonial Revival house. The triple-pile, center-hall main block is topped by a hipped roof with a centered hip dormer. A one-story, hip-roofed porch with square brick piers shelters the transomed and sidelighted entrance which is flanked

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by paired nine over one windows. A similar porch is located on the east elevation. On the west elevation is a paved single shoulder exterior end chimney; there are two interior chimneys.(CD)

290. 405 Lancaster Avenue - House; ca. 1940; C

This one-story gable-roofed frame cottage exhibits characteristics of Tudor Revival-influenced houses of the late 1930s, particularly the asymmetrical facade with unequal slope gable roof over the vestibule entrance and an exterior front chimney with paved double shoulders on one side. The L-shaped house has a small screened porch on the west elevation, six over six windows and a second, interior, chimney.(CD; SM)

291. 407 Lancaster Avenue - Boyte House; ca. 1900; C

Occupied during the 1920s by Mrs. Jennie Boyte, widow of A. W. Boyte, this one-story frame Queen Anne cottage exhibits decorative details typical of the Stick Style and similar to that on a number of other houses in the district. The front section of the house is L-shaped and has ells extending to the rear. The two gables on the three-bay facade and a third on the east elevation have diagonal board sheathing, Stick-Style ornament and louvered attic vents with arched openings. Spanning the left two bays is a replacement porch with tapered posts on brick piers; a section on the east elevation has been enclosed. The principal chimneys are in interior locations between the front and rear sections. Windows have two over two sash.(CD)

Garage, rear of 407 Lancaster Ave.,; ca. 1920; C

Frame, gable-roofed one-car garage with shed addition on west side.

292. 409 Lancaster Avenue - Williams House; ca. 1920; C

City directories record that this one-story, tapestry brick veneer bungalow was the 1920s residence of Mrs. Alice Williams, widow of J. A. Williams. Now the location of a Developmental Center, the double-pile house features a clipped side gable roof, typical of a number of similar houses in the district. The three-bay facade has a central sidelighted entrance which is covered by a clipped gable porch with chunky tapered posts on brick piers. Flanking the entrance are paired four over one sash. A paved single-shoulder exterior end chimney is located on the west elevation, while a second chimney has an interior location. A one-story porch is attached to the rear.(CD)

Building, rear of 409 Lancaster Ave.; ca. 1950; NC

One-story, gable-roofed frame building with asbestos siding, used as an annex by the Developmental Center.

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Section number 7. Page 7.89East Side South Main Street

293. 211 S. Main Street - J. E. Hinson House; ca. 1875; C
According to 1878 newspaper articles, J. E. Hinson, a manufacturer of boots, shoes, saddles and harness, was already living in a house on Lafayette (now Main) Street; his house also appears on the 1882 Gray's Map of Monroe. The traditional two-story frame house remained in the ownership of the Hinson family until it was sold in 1944 by his daughter to G. H. Efird of Efird Marble Works, a company founded about 1892 by J. E. Efird and still occupying the site. Prior to moving to a small building at this location (about 1930), the firm had been situated on Windsor Street between Main and Hayne streets, approximately two and one-half blocks to the northeast. The single-pile main block is topped by a side gable roof and has a gabled two-story portico at the center of the three-bay facade. A one-story ell extends to the rear. Above the sidelighted front entrance is a wrought iron balcony, while an arched hood protects an entrance on the north side elevation. A one-story brick commercial building was added to the south of the main block in the early 1940s. North of the house is a display yard with granite and marble cemetery markers.(NEW; GM; BBD; UCRD; SF)

294. 305 S. Main Street - William E. Cason House; 1905; C
Captain W. E. Cason, an employee of Seaboard Airline Railway, probably had this large frame Colonial Revival house built shortly after his purchase of the Austin homeplace on Lafayette (now Main) Street in 1904. Given the amount paid for the lot, it seems likely that the house shown on Gray's Map in 1882 was still standing at the time. Cason later served as president of the Monroe Ice and Fuel Company. Clad in German siding, the double-pile main block of the two-story house features a side-hall plan topped by a high hipped tin shingle roof with a hip dormer and projecting two-story gabled bays on the front and side elevations; those on the sides are semi-octagonal. The one-story wraparound porch has unfluted Ionic columns and turned balusters and a two-tier projecting pavillion at the entrance from which wooden steps radiate to the sidewalk. The wide entrance has sidelights above paneled aprons and a three-part transom, a pattern repeated at the second-floor balcony entrance. Rectangular stained glass windows light the stair hall on the first and second floors. Ornament includes a dentil cornice and decorative lunettes in the gable ends. Windows are one over one sash, and tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise in interior and interior end locations. A two-story gabled bay projects to the rear; it is surrounded by a two-story wing with recessed first floor entrance. On the second floor of this wing is a sleeping porch.(UCRD; SF; CD)

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Garage, rear of 305 S. Main St.; ca. 1920; C
One-story, gable-roofed frame garage with double-leaf diagonal board doors, exposed rafter ends, and triangular knee braces.

Fence, 305 S. Main St.; ca. 1904; C
Victorian cast- and wrought-iron fence spanning the front and south side of the property, with gates on both sides.

West Side South Main Street

295. 204 S. Main Street - Griffin-Williams House; 1878, ca. 1917; C
Newspaper articles from the fall of 1878 reveal that Sheriff J. W. Griffin was preparing to build a residence on the site of the old "Benton house", which was demolished. It seems likely that attorney E. C. Williams had the house remodeled in the "Colonial" (Neoclassical Revival) style after he purchased it in 1917. The house was later owned by Dr. A. F. Mahoney, who sold it in 1928 to Dr. W. C. Barbare. The house had several other owners before it was acquired in 1937 by McEwen Funeral Home, which has occupied the premises since that time, adding a number of wings to the side and rear.

The main block of the house is a two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan, frame cube with a high hipped tin shingle roof and symmetrical, two-story, pedimented, semi-octagonal bays on the side elevations. A one-story wraparound porch with Doric columns has been enclosed on the side elevations; a monumental Doric portico with a dentilled and modillioned cornice frames the entrance which has leaded glass sidelights and three-part transom. A central gable dormer has Palladian-influenced windows which are repeated in the tympanum of the side bays. First floor facade windows have been replaced, but many of the 1917 replacement one over one sash survive elsewhere on the house. One-story wings extend across the rear of the house, extending beyond the wall of the south elevation and continuing along the north elevation to the facade line.(NEW; UCRD; SF; CD)

Garage, rear of 204 S. Main St.; ca. 1937; C
Frame shed-roofed garage with multiple vehicle storage bays and two paneled doors; exposed rafter ends.

Garage, rear of 204 S. Main St.; ca. 1955; NC
Flat-roofed, brick two-bay garage with metal windows.

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East Side Maurice Street

296. 105 Maurice Street - House; ca. 1900; NC

This one-story, early 20th century frame house has been altered by the installation of aluminum siding, replacement of the original porch with a shed-roofed porch with wrought iron supports, and replacement of original windows. Surviving are the gabled roof form and a single shoulder exterior end chimney.(SM)

Garage, rear of 105 Maurice St.; ca. 1920; C

Frame, gable roofed one-car garage with shed addition.

297. 107 Maurice Street - L. S. Helms House; ca. 1910, 1919; C

Sanborn maps suggest that this frame house was raised from one to two stories between 1914 and 1922, when it was the residence of L. S. Helms, janitor of Monroe High School. And in 1919, a local newspaper reported that Lindsey Helms had received a building permit to remodel his residence on the corner of Morris (Maurice) and Talleyrand streets. The side-hall plan house features a hip-roofed main block with slightly projecting two-story gabled bays on the facade and north elevations and a two-story gabled wing on the south elevation. A one-story wing extends across the rear. Sheltering the facade's first floor and the south elevation to the wing is a one-story porch with slender posts on brick piers. Windows are two over two sash; the bay on the north elevation has a tripartite window arrangement with a horizontal middle window. The house was damaged by fire in the mid 1980s and is currently being rehabilitated.(SM; CD; SF; NEW)

298. 203 Maurice Street - E. H. Austin House; ca. 1920; C

The 1920s residence of E. H. Austin, a clerk at Belk Brothers department store, is a one-story, frame bungalow with typical features such as exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces in the eaves of the front gable roof covering the rectangular dwelling. A projecting gabled bay on the north elevation is echoed by a flush gable on the south elevation; there is also a screened porch on the north elevation. Windows are one over one sash, except for the one in the south bay of the three-bay facade; it has a diamond-patterned transom above a single large pane. The entrance is sheltered by a gabled hood. An exterior end chimney is located on the north projecting bay.(CD; SM)

299. 205 Maurice Street - S. E. Haigler House; ca. 1920; C

S. E. Haigler, listed in the 1922 city directory as a Post Office clerk, was also associated with Latham and Haigler general store, Haigler Brothers lunchroom and Haigler-Gravelly Coal Company. His residence is a

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one-story frame and shingle-sided bungalow with exposed rafter ends and key brackets. The rectangular dwelling is topped by a front gable roof with a lower projecting gabled bay in the right bay of the three-bay facade. The left (north) section of the one-story, shed-roofed porch has been enclosed; the open central section has battered posts on brick piers. Windows are one over one and two over two sash, and chimneys are in interior locations.(CD; SM; UCRD; SF)

300. 209 Maurice Street - Sikes-Williams House; ca. 1910; C
The 5 December 1919 issue of the Monroe Journal reported that J. F. Williams had purchased and moved into the residence of Vann Sikes on Morris (Maurice) Street and planned to remodel it. Sikes is listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as being engaged in real estate. Williams was a partner in 1922 in the Williams-Griffin Implement Company and in 1928 was associated with Biggers Insurance Agency. The two-story frame Classical Revival house has a hip-roofed, side-hal-plan main block from which two-story gable-roofed bays project--semi-hexagonal on the facade and square on the south elevation. A one-story porch with classical columns spans the front of the main block and continues on the south elevation where it has been enclosed. There is a semi-hexagonal bay window on the north elevation and a one-story L-shaped wing across the rear. Tall interior brick chimneys have corbelled caps. The majority of windows have one over one sash, although there are some two over two and casement windows. North of the house is a walled garden which was the site of the Huntley-Faulkner House.(NEW; CD; SM; SF)

301. 211 Maurice Street - House; ca. 1930; C
Occupied since the date of construction by the family of Mrs. Benjamin Hinde, this two-story brick veneer house features a double-pile, center-hall main block topped by a hipped roof with curvilinear exposed rafter ends. Paired four over one windows flank the entrance which is protected by a gabled portico with square brick piers. On the south elevation are a screened porch and a porte cochere.(SM; CD; Owner)

302. 305 Maurice Street - Payne-Neal House; 1907; C
Apparently built shortly after Thomas J. Payne acquired his lot at the corner of Maurice and Everette streets, this large Colonial Revival house is quite similar to the William E. Cason House on S. Main St., which was built about two years earlier. Payne was the manager and a part-owner of Piedmont Buggy Company, which went out of business in 1917. In that year the house was acquired by Dr. J. W. Neal (1859-1944), a graduate of the University of North Carolina and the University Medical College of New York, who had previously lived on South Church

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street [#26].

The two-story, double-pile, side-hall plan frame house has a hip-roofed main block with two-story, pedimented projecting bays--semi-octagonal on the south, square on the facade and semi-hexagonal on the north. The tympanum of each pedimented contains a lunette, and the tin shingle roof has acroteria and a hip dormer on the front slope. The one-story wrap-around porch has a two-tier central entrance pavillion, a porte cochere on the north and a shallow gabled pavillion on the south. The porch has Ionic and Tuscan columns and turned balusters. The house displays a wealth of Art Nouveau stained, leaded and beveled glass, including a stained glass Palladian window on the second floor, south elevation, which lights the stair hall. A two-story rear ell is surrounded by a one-story wing from which a small, one-story latticed porch extends. Non-decorative windows are one over one sash; tall interior brick chimneys have corbeled caps.(UCRD; CD; SF)

Garage, rear of 305 Maurice St.; ca. 1920; C
Hip-roofed, brick, two-car garage with storage area.

303. 309-311 Maurice Street - Duplex; ca. 1970; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick duplex.

304. 315 Maurice Street - House; ca. 1929; C
This one-story frame bungalow makes its first Sanborn Map appearance in 1930. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house exhibits classical revival influence in its Tuscan porch columns and Craftsman influence in its front door. The rectangular dwelling has a side gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces and an exterior end chimney on the north elevation. Centered on the three-bay facade is the main entrance which is sheltered by a gable-roofed porch. Flanking paired windows are four over one sash. A gable-roofed side porch extends from the north elevation.(SM; CD)

West Side Maurice Street

305. 102 Maurice Street - Duplex; ca. 1980; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame duplex set perpendicular to the street.

306. 104 Maurice Street - F. W. Costner House; ca. 1919; C
A 1919 newspaper article indicates that this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow had been purchased by F. W. Costner, who in 1922 and 1928 was listed as employed by the American Railway Express Company. The rectangular dwelling has a front gable roof and a hip-roofed porch with heavy

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paneled posts on brick piers spanning the three-bay facade. Windows are one over one and four over one sash, with the exception of one on the facade which has a four-light transom. A tall brick chimney with a corbelled cap pierces the north roof slope.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear of 104 Maurice St.; ca. 1930; NC
Altered gable-roofed frame garage.

307. 106 Maurice Street - W. C. Helms House; ca. 1912; C
W. C. Helms, a conductor for Seaboard Airline Railway, was the occupant of this one-story frame Craftsman cottage during the 1920s. Brick-pattern asphalt siding now covers the hip-roofed L-shaped house, which has several rear wings. Spanning the three-bay facade is a hip-roofed porch with square posts on brick piers. Windows have four over one sash. Chimneys have been removed.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear of 106 Maurice St.; ca. 1912; C
Hip-roofed, brick one-car garage contemporary with the house.

308. 200 Maurice Street - J. A. Gossett House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival cottage was the residence during the 1920s of J. A. Gossett, a conductor and flagman for the Seaboard Airline Railway. It exhibits the typical hip-roofed main block with projecting gabled bays on the facade and side elevations. A one-story porch with square posts on brick piers extends across the German-sided, three-bay facade and continues along the south elevation. The house has a Victorian front door, two over two sash windows, brick interior chimneys and louvered attic vents with decorative cutouts in the gable ends.(SM; CD)

309. 202 Maurice Street - R. H. Helms House; ca. 1925; C
Although its engaged front porch has been partially enclosed, the one-story frame bungalow occupied in 1928 by R. H. Helms, an employee of American Railway Express Company, retains its Craftsman styling which includes exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and four over one sash windows. The rectangular house with its front gable roof sits perpendicular to the street and has a shed wing across the rear and an interior brick chimney.(SM; CD)

310. 204 Maurice Street - House; ca. 1920; C
This one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was occupied in 1922 by M. L. Braswell, a bookkeeper for First National Bank, and in 1928 by E. W. Howie, an engineer for Seaboard Airline Railway. A front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and key brackets tops the rectangular triple-

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pile house, which has decorative gables on the north and south elevations. An engaged gable-roofed porch shelters the south half of the facade; it is supported by trios of square-section posts on brick piers which are linked by a cross-pattern wood balustrade. The gable ends are sheathed with wood shingle. A single-shoulder, exterior end chimney pierces the gable on the south elevation, while a second is in an interior location. Windows have four over one and six over one sash.(SM; CD)

311. 206 Maurice Street - House; ca. 1935; C
Exhibiting typical 1930s Tudor Revival styling, this one-story triple-pile brick veneer house has a side gable roof with a broad facade gable and a smaller gable over the recessed arched entrance in the right (north) bay of the two-bay facade. A recessed corner porch is located on the north elevation, and a single-shoulder exterior end chimney rises through the gable on the south elevation. The house has four over one sash windows and round-arch louvered attic vents.(SM)

Garage, rear of 206 Maurice St.; ca. 1935; C
Contemporary frame gable-roofed, two-car garage.

312. 208-210 Maurice Street - (former) Dr. S. A. Stevens House; ca. 1910; C
Now serving as a duplex, this one-story frame Craftsman house was the residence during the 1920s of Dr. S. A. Stevens. The unusual house has a side gable roof which covers the engaged full-facade porch and the front portion of the house; the porch and front section are of approximately the same depth. Semi-hexagonal bays project from the rear wing on both the north and south elevations. The three-bay facade has paired six over six windows on either side of a central pair of doors. Supporting the porch are square-section Tuscan posts on brick piers linked by a modern wrought iron railing.(SM; CD)

313. 300 Maurice Street - Monroe Insurance & Investment Company House; 1910; C
This house is said to have been built in 1910 on land purchased in 1912 by the Monroe Insurance and Investment Company on the west side of Maurice Street from T. B. Stinson. The company built two other Classical Revival houses on the tract [#s 314 and 315]. This two-story, double-pile, side-hall plan residence was purchased in 1917 by George M. Beasley, manager of the Monroe Journal. A tin shingle hipped roof with acroteria tops the main block, which has a shallow gabled bay on the left (south) side of the three-bay facade and deeper gabled bays on the side elevations. Unfluted Ionic columns support the one-story wrapa-

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round porch which extends to a porte cochere on the north elevation. The entrance has a three-part transom with diamond-pattern leaded glass and ribbed-glass sidelights. A similar pattern occurs on the tripartite window on the second floor. Decorative features include rectangular windows with diamond and lozenge pattern sash, Palladian window, decorative cutouts over the louvered attic vents, and corbelled caps on the tall interior brick chimneys.(UCRD; CD; SM)

314. 302 Maurice Street - Monroe Insurance and Investment Company House; ca. 1912; C

This two-story frame Classical Revival side-hall plan house was also apparently built by the Monroe Insurance and Investment Company, whose secretary-treasurer G. B. Caldwell lived here during the 1920s, purchasing the house in 1927. Caldwell also served as chief of the Monroe Fire Department and as the Union County game warden. The L-shaped house is topped by a tin shingle hipped roof with a gable over the front bay and has two-story, semi-hexagonal gabled bays on the side elevations. A one-story, L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters spans the two-bay facade; turned half-posts against the wall suggest that a railing on the porch roof has been removed. The surround of the main entrance has classical pilasters. Louvered attic vents in the gable ends have decorative cutouts. Interior end brick chimneys have corbelled caps, and the windows are one over one sash. A two-story, shed wing extends across the rear.(UCRD; SM; CD)

315. 304 Maurice Street - Monroe Insurance and Investment Company House; ca. 1912; C

Another house built by the Monroe Insurance and Investment Company on the Stinson tract, this one-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival house was purchased in 1917 by M. A. Alexander, who is listed in the 1922 and 1928 city directories as a farmer. Quite dissimilar from the others (#s 313 and 314), the Alexander house has a front-facing, tin shingle, bellcast gambrel roof with narrower gambrels on the side elevations. One-story semi-hexagonal bays are located on the facade and south elevations. A recessed corner porch in the right (north) bay of the two-bay facade has a single Tuscan column; the porch extends to a porte cochere. Now sheathed in aluminum siding, the house has one over one sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and decorative cutouts over louvered attic vents.(UCRD; CD; SM)

316. 306 Maurice Street - Matthews-Wood House; ca. 1909; C

J. F. Wood, an engineer for Seaboard Airline Railway, purchased this one-story frame house in 1920 from its builder N. M. S. Matthews, a realtor. The rectangular house is covered by a paired front gable roof

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and has symmetrical projecting gabled bays on the north and south elevations. Each gable end has a square louvered attic vent with decoratively pierced panels. A hip-roofed porch with square tapered posts on brick piers and exposed rafters covers the three-bay facade and continues on the south elevation; the left and side portions of the porch are screened. There are a shed rear wing, two interior brick chimneys, and two over two sash windows.(UCRD; CD; SM)

North Side Morgan Street

317. 400 Morgan Street - Garage/Apartment; ca. 1920; C
Although now covered with brick-pattern asphalt siding, this two-story gable-roofed frame garage and apartment retains its exposed rafter ends, six over six sash and casement windows, brick interior chimney, louvered attic vent, and wooden exterior staircase.

South Side Morgan Street

318. 607 Morgan Street - House; ca. 1920; C
This rectangular, one-story Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow has a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. A gable-and-hip roofed porch with square posts on brick piers spans the three-bay facade and continues to a porte cochere on the east elevation. Clad in German siding, the house rests on a brick pier and infill brick foundation. The principal chimney pierces the east roof slope, and there is a recessed porch in the rear southwest corner. Windows are four over one sash.(SM)

319. 609 Morgan Street - House; ca. 1928, ca. 1960; C
Typical of modest 1920s bungalows, this one-story brick-veneer rectangular dwelling is topped by a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and has a hip-roofed full-facade porch with square posts on brick piers and four over one sash windows. However, later in the century a one-story with basement Colonial Revival ranch addition was constructed on the rear (south) elevation which, from Windsor Street, appears to be a separate house facing the latter.(SM)

South Side West Morrow Street

320. 109 W. Morrow Street - First Baptist Church; 1956; NC
Organized in 1852, Monroe's white Baptist congregation met for a number of years in a building near the present city cemetery, but moved to a location on Lafayette (Main) Street in 1878. The 1878 building was damaged by fire in 1885 and rebuilt in 1887; it was demolished in the

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early 1950s. The present building, a large brick Neo-Georgian edifice, was completed in 1956. A two-story education building extends across the rear and beyond both side elevations. There is a parking lot east of the church.(SF)

West Side Parker Street

321. 500 Parker Street - Parker-Limerick House; ca. 1915; C
In April 1920 the Monroe Journal reported that "Mr. J. J. Parker has sold his house and lot, in the rear of his residence on Houston street, to Mr. Frank Limerick, who will occupy it after having it remodeled and painted." The 1922 City Directory lists Limerick, living at this address, as an attorney at law. The one-story Craftsman bungalow, now a duplex, features an L-shaped, front-gable-roofed plan with a one-story wing and ell to the rear. A shed-roofed porch with tapered classical posts on brick piers shelters the left (south) two bays of the three-bay facade. Windows have two over two sash, and brick chimneys are in interior locations. Decorative features include exposed rafter ends and key brackets.(NEW; CD; SM)

North Side East Talleyrand Street

322. 403 E. Talleyrand Street - Dillon-Fulenwider House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story frame cottage was built prior to 1914, but partially remodeled, probably in the 1920s, with the construction of a bungalow porch. The hip-roofed rectangular dwelling has a slightly projecting gabled front bay partially hidden behind the right section of porch which has been enclosed. The hip-roofed porch covering the facade's left two bays has square-section posts on brick piers and exposed rafter ends. A variety of windows light the house, including eight over eight sash and casements. The single surviving brick chimney is located between the main block and a rear ell. In 1922, this was the residence of J. O. Fulenwider, a postal clerk, who had purchased it in 1918 from furniture dealer T. P. Dillon.(SM; CD; NEW)

323. 405 E. Talleyrand Street - C. H. Hough House; ca. 1920; C
During the 1920s, this one-story shingle-sided Craftsman bungalow was the residence of C. H. Hough, a jeweler and watchmaker for W. J. Rudge Company. Standing perpendicular to the street, the rectangular gable-front house has a gabled bay on the west elevation. Exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces ornament the eaves. The three-bay facade has two pairs of nine over one sash windows to the left (west) of the entrance and is sheltered by a gabled porch with square posts on brick piers. Chimneys are in interior locations, and there is a modern car-

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port attached to the west elevation.(CD; SM)

324. 407 1/2 E. Talleyrand Street - ca. 1945; NC
One-story frame gable-roofed cottage with Colonial Revival influence.

325. 409 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1930; C
This one-story frame bungalow and the virtually identical adjacent house [#326] were built on the rear portion of the T. P. Dillon property which faced Wadesboro Avenue (now E. Franklin St.). The triple-pile dwelling has a side gable roof pierced by a single-shoulder exterior end brick chimney on the east elevation. A gable-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers and slender balusters shelters the right (east) two bays of the three-bay facade. A shed-roofed bay is located on the west elevation, and on the rear is a shed room. Windows are four over one sash. Typical bungalow features include exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. (SM; CD)

326. 411 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1930; C
Virtually identical to its neighbor to the west [#326], this one-story frame bungalow features a triple-pile plan with a side gable roof pierced by a single-shoulder exterior end brick chimney on the east elevation. A gable-roofed, screened porch with tapered posts on brick piers and slender balusters shelters the right (east) two bays of the three-bay facade. A shed-roofed bay is located on the west elevation, and on the rear is a shed room. Windows are four over one sash. Typical bungalow features include exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. East of the house is the rear portion of the W. S. Blakeney property [#129]; this area is overgrown with vegetation.(SM; CD)

327. 503 E. Talleyrand Street - E. C. Carpenter House; 1907; C
E. C. Carpenter, listed in the 1922 Monroe City Directory as secretary-treasurer of Bearskin Cotton Mills and Monroe Hardware Company, probably had this one-story frame Classical Revival cottage shortly after his 1907 land purchase on Talleyrand Street. He was also a shareholder in Peoples Building and Loan Associations. Now shaded by large oak trees, the double-pile house features the familiar plan of a hip-roofed main block with projecting gabled bays on the facade and side elevations. The bay on the east elevation is semi-hexagonal. Centered on the front roof slope is a pedimented dormer with a rectangular Gothic window. The gable ends on the bays have square attic windows with a diamond pattern. Groups of slender classical columns on brick piers support the wrap-around porch which has gables over steps on the front and east elevations. The main entrance, which is centered on the three-bay facade, consists of a door with an oval beveled glass panel and leaded glass

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sidelights and three-part transom. A one-story gabled ell extends to the rear. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps are in interior and interior end locations, and windows have one over one sash.(UCRD; CD)

Garage, rear of 503 E. Talleyrand St.; ca. 1915; C
Large frame, gable-roofed, two-car garage with large shed addition on east side.

328. 505 E. Talleyrand Street - H. E. Copple House; 1909; C
Henry Ellis Copple (1860-1937), a native of Davidson County, moved to Union County shortly after his 1887 graduation from Wake Forest College; after teaching school for a number of years he went into the dry goods business with F. B. Ashcraft (J. R. English & Co). In 1901, he established a furniture business which continues in operation today, and he was one of the shareholders of the Monroe Insurance and Investment Company, formed in 1906. Copple's house features the familiar double-pile, side-hall plan with a bellcast hip-roofed main block and pedimented two-story projecting bays on the facade and side elevations. The east bay is semi-hexagonal, while that on the west is semi-octagonal. Spanning the three-bay facade is a one-story shed-roofed porch supported by square-section classical posts on brick piers with a projecting central two-tier pavillion; a slender, square-section balustrade has been installed on the balcony since 1978. The house has notable Art Nouveau glass, including stained glass transoms above first floor facade windows and beveled and leaded glass sidelights and three-part transom at the entrance. Non-decorative windows have one over one sash. Two tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps are in interior locations. There is a small screened porch on the east elevation and a one-story wing across the rear.(NEW; UCRD; CD)

329. 507 E. Talleyrand Street - Copple House; ca. 1924; C
This one-story frame bungalow is said to have been built by H. E. Copple [#328] for his daughter, Kate Copple Holland, who died before the house was completed. The family retained the house as rental property, with P. N. Collier, manager of the Piedmont Underwear Company, being its 1928 occupant. The triple-pile dwelling is clad in drop siding and topped by a front clipped gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. Sheltering the three-bay facade is a low-pitched gable-roofed porch supported by full-height battered brick corner piers. Low brick piers flank the steps. Paired windows on either side of the entrance have four over one sash; chimneys are located on the side roof slopes. There is a windowless gabled bay on the west elevation.(UCRD; SM; CD)

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330. 509 E. Talleyrand Street - J. Boyd Copple House; 1915; C
This frame Neo-Classical Revival house was built for J. Boyd Copple, son of H. E. Copple [#328], although it appears to have been used as rental property for many years--J. F. McManus, a farmer, is listed as the 1922 occupant, while Seaboard Airline Railway employee S. H. Adams was living there in 1928. The two-story, double-pile dwelling has a pyramidal roof with shallow, two-story pedimented bays on the facade and side elevations; the latter are semi-hexagonal. The typical one-story wraparound porch with two-story central portico has Ionic columns; it has been enclosed as a sunroom on the west elevation. Art Nouveau stained and leaded glass transoms top large single-light sashes on either side of the entrance which also has Art Nouveau sidelights and three-part transom. Other windows have one over one sash. A tall brick chimney with a corbelled cap is in an interior end position on the west elevation, while a second is on the east roof slope. A one-story wing extends across the rear, and a two-story rear ell is under construction.(UCRD; SM; CD)

331. 511 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1932; C
This one-story rectangular frame bungalow, built after 1930, is topped by a front-facing, clipped-gable roof whose eaves are adorned with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. Spanning the three-bay facade is an uncovered brick deck with a wrought iron railing. A small gabled hood supported by slender posts on brick piers shelters the entrance, which is flanked by paired two over two windows. A larger clipped-gable hood with similar supports is on the east elevation. Brick chimneys are in exterior end and interior locations. The house is now sheathed with aluminum siding.(SM)

South Side East Talleyrand Street

332. 400 E. Talleyrand Street - Apartment Building; ca. 1975; NC
One-story, gable-roofed, four-unit brick apartment building.

333. 402 E. Talleyrand Street - M. C. Howie House; ca. 1920; C
The 1920s residence of electrical contractor M. C. Howie, this one-story frame bungalow is a rectangular, gable-front house with characteristic Craftsman features such as exposed rafter ends. Clad in German siding and resting on a concrete block foundation, it has an attached gable-roofed porch supported by square-section wooden posts, two over two sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a rear shed wing.(SM; CD)

334. 404 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1920; C
Very similar in form and design to the adjacent house to the west

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[#333], this one-story, gable-front frame bungalow has been altered by the application of aluminum siding and replacement of the original porch posts with modern trellis supports on the original brick piers. Surviving are the exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and four over one sash windows. The gabled porch spans the three-bay facade, and there is a shed room on the rear. The brick chimney is on the west roof slope.(SM; CD)

335. 406 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1920; C
One of three bungalows built on the former site of the Monroe Creamery (also #s 333 and 334), this one-story rectangular dwelling is clad in German siding and topped by a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces under the eaves. A gable-roofed porch with square posts on brick piers shelters the left (east) two bays of the three-bay facade. A brick chimney is located at the rear of the house next to a shed addition. Windows have three over one sash.(SM; CD)

336. 406 1/2 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1945; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame house clad in asbestos siding.

337. 408 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story frame Queen Anne cottage was occupied in the 1920s by employees of the Seaboard Airline Railway. The L-shaped, gable-roofed house has a three-bay facade whose right (west) bay contains a modern replacement picture window. Other windows are two over two sash. The hip-roofed porch spanning the right two bays is supported by turned posts. An interior chimney rises through the roof ridge. Across the rear are a porch and shed wing.(CD; SM)

338. 410 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1910; C
A bungalow porch with tapered posts on brick piers spans the three-bay facade of this one-story, gable-roofed frame cottage. A gable dormer is centered above the entrance to the single-pile front section from which an ell extends to the rear. Windows are four over one sash, with the exception of those in the dormer which are three over one. A stuccoed brick chimney is located on the rear roof slope. The 1928 resident was a machinist with Seaboard Airline Railway.(SM; CD)

339. 412 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1910; C
This one-story, single-pile, gable-roofed traditional frame cottage was occupied in 1922 by an employee of Seaboard Airline Railway. A one-story ell and porch extend to the rear of the front block. Chamfered wooden posts support the hip-roofed porch which shelters the windows and door on the three-bay facade. Windows are two over two sash, and the

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roof is of agricultural tin.(CD; SM)

340. 414 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1910; C
Topped by a high hipped roof, this one-story square frame cottage has a slightly projecting gabled bay on the right (west) side of the three-bay facade. The facade openings are protected by a hip-roofed porch which has square posts. A stuccoed brick chimney is located on the west roof slope. Windows have one over one sash.(SM)

341. 500 E. Talleyrand Street - Duplex; ca. 1975; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame duplex.

342. 502 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1955; NC
One-story, hip-roofed brick ranch-style house.

343. 504 E. Talleyrand Street - T. C. Horton House; ca. 1910; C
The 1920s residence of Seaboard Airline Railway engineer T. C. Horton, this one-story frame Queen Anne/Classical Revival cottage features a double-pile, hip-roofed main block with paired gables on the facade and a gabled semi-hexagonal bay on the west elevation. Small gable dormers are located on the side roof slopes; behind the dormers are tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The wraparound porch, which extends to a porte cochere on the west elevation, is supported by both turned and square-section posts and has a replacement balustrade; the east section of the porch has been enclosed. Two over two sash windows flank the central entrance which has a Victorian door. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house has a gable-roofed rear ell.(SM; CD)

344. 506 E. Talleyrand Street - House; ca. 1940; C
Built prior to 1942, this two-story frame house features a double-pile, side-hall plan topped by a side gable roof with a one-story shed wing across the rear. Now clad in asbestos siding, it has a three-bay facade with a bay window on the right and a small gabled portico over the left-hand entrance. Windows have six over six sash, and there is an exterior end brick chimney on the west elevation.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear of 506 E. Talleyrand St.; ca. 1940; C
Two-story, gable-front frame garage with second floor apartment, contemporary with the house.

345. 508 E. Talleyrand Street - Luther Williams House; ca. 1909; C
Still owned and occupied by the original owner's daughter, this two-story frame Classical Revival house was built for Luther Williams, who was a sales clerk in 1922 at the Lee Griffin grocery store and in 1928

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for Collins & Hargett. The double-pile, center-hall plan house has a hip-roofed main block with slightly projecting two-story gabled bays on the facade and side elevations. A one-story hip-roofed porch with a small central gable spans the three-bay facade and continues along the east elevation, where it is screened; porch supports are square-section tapered posts. Across the rear are a one-story shed wing and a gable-roofed ell. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps are on the side slopes of the hip roof. Windows have two over two sash.(CD; SM)

346. 512 E. Talleyrand Street - Walter F. Lemmond House; ca. 1920; C
The residence of Walter F. Lemmond, an employee of the Seaboard Airline Railway, this one-story, frame Craftsman-influenced bungalow shows similarities to the contemporary S. E. Haigler House [#299] on Maurice Street. The irregularly-configured house has a rectangular, front-gable-roofed main block with a lower gable-roofed projecting bay on the facade and a gable-roofed sunroom extending from the east elevation. A side-gable-roofed porch with square posts on brick piers spans the two east bays of the three-bay facade and continues beyond the east corner of the house; a porte cochere has been added on the west elevation. Now clad in aluminum siding, the house exhibits typical Craftsman details including exposed rafter tails, ornamental key brackets and novelty window sash, although a few windows have one over one sash. Brick chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations.(SM; CD)

347. 514 E. Talleyrand Street - Liles-Gulledge House; ca. 1920; C
J. E. Liles of the Monroe Auto Service Station is listed as the 1922 resident of this one-story frame bungalow, which was occupied for many years thereafter by realtor C. L. Gulledge. A high bellcast hipped roof with shed dormers on the facade and side elevations covers the house, extending over the engaged front porch which spans the two-bay facade and continues on the east elevation. Supporting the porch are square-section brick piers linked by a replacement wrought iron railing. There is a stained glass transom above one front windows and the brick chimney is near the center of the house.(CD)

West Side North Washington Street

348. 105 N. Washington Street - House; ca. 1925; C
Said to be a house already standing in 1882, this small one-story frame house was apparently remodeled in the 1920s. The house exhibits a single-pile plan with a three-bay facade, a shed wing across the rear and a side-gable roof which extends over the engaged front porch. Tapered posts on brick piers support the porch, which is screened on the north section and has exposed rafter ends. Paired windows have four

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over one sash.(SM; CD)

East Side South Washington Street

349. 107 S. Washington Street - Neill M. Redfern House; ca. 1925; C
Neill M. Redfern, who was listed in the 1928 city directory as a traveling salesman but later served as vice-president of American Bank and Trust Company, had this unusual two-story Colonial Revival house built in the mid 1920s. Clad in tapestry brick veneer with raised joints, the double-pile house is topped by a high hipped slate roof with two hip dormers on the facade and has one-story flat-roofed hypens on the side elevations. On the south elevation is a sunroom with round-arched french doors, behind which is a screened porch. The north elevation has an open porch with arches supported by Tuscan columns in front of a two-story wing. An L-shaped one-story wing extends across the rear, with a shed-roofed porch in the angle. Centered on the three-bay facade is the entrance which has a multi-panel door sheltered by a small, gabled portico with Tuscan columns. Paired four over one sash windows flank the entrance. An exterior end chimney rises on the south elevation.
(UCRD; SM; CD)

350. 111 S. Washington Street - (former) Methodist Parsonage; 1872; C
Originally built in 1872 for W. S. Black, this altered one-story frame Queen Anne cottage served for a time as a parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but was sold by the congregation in 1906. The main block of the house is a double-pile square topped by a high hipped roof and having a projecting gabled bay on the south elevation. A number of wings and ells have been added to the rear with a usable basement. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house originally had a wraparound porch. The side sections of the porch survive, with that on the south elevation retaining its turned posts and balusters. On the three-bay facade, two over two windows flank the central sidelighted entrance which is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with wrought iron supports. A brick chimney with a corbelled cap is located in a rear wing. There is a vacant lot north of the house.(UCRD; CD; SM; GM; Virginia R. Heath)

351. 201 S. Washington Street - Stewart-Simpson-Douglas House; ca. 1880, ca. 1910; C
This unusual two-story frame Queen Anne cottage is one of two virtually identical houses which apparently stood side by side in this short block of Washington Street in the late 19th century, both owned by J. M. Stewart, a merchant, town commissioner, city clerk and register of deeds. After Stewart's death, this house and the north half of the lot

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were sold to Thomas H. Simpson, who is listed in the 1900 U. S. Census as a farmer. Through a series of transactions between 1916 and 1921, the house eventually passed to James A. Douglas, a freight agent for Seaboard Airline Railway. The complex house features a single-pile, side gable-roofed front block with two narrow gables on the facade flanking a central pedimented, two-story, semi-octagonal projecting bay whose second floor was a screened porch in 1978. A one-story, hip-roofed porch wraps around this projecting bay; it has square-section wooden supports linked by a double balustrade of two by four boards joined by symmetrically placed square blocks. A complex configuration of one-story wings and ells extends to the rear of the front block, with a bay window on the north elevation. Louvered attic vents are found in the gable ends, which also have a tongue and groove frieze board. Windows have a variety of sash, including two over two, one over one, and six over six. Brick chimneys with corbelled caps are on the rear roof slope of the front section. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house has been divided into three apartments.(UCRD; SM; GM; CD; SB)

352. 203 S. Washington Street - House; ca. 1940; C
First appearing in the 1942-43 Monroe City Directory, this one-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival house features a double-pile plan with a side-gable roof and a front-facing, one-story gabled bay. A single-shoulder brick chimney rises between two six over six windows in this bay, and the main entrance is located in the north side. A one-story porch on square-section classical posts shelters the entrance and a window on the left side of the facade. Above this window is a gabled wall dormer. South of the house is a vacant corner lot.(SM; CD)

353. 301 S. Washington Street - Love-Bourne House; ca. 1876; C
In 1890, railroad employee Isaac Bourne purchased this two-story late Gothic Revival frame house which had been erected ca. 1876 for A. J. Love. The highly distinctive dwelling features a single-pile, center-hall plan topped by a side-gable roof with three small gables symmetrically placed across the facade. Two original one-story gabled ells extend to the rear of the house; that on the north has a projecting semi-hexagonal gabled bay. Between the ells is a 1950s addition. Enlivening the house are ornate scroll-sawn verge boards and frieze; scroll-sawn brackets are located under the eaves of the clipped corners of the north bay. A gabled hood with identical verge board shelters the central entrance which has sidelights and three-part transom in a molded surround with decoratively drilled corner blocks, plinths and center blocks. Now clad in vinyl siding, the house has six over six windows and a single corbelled-cap brick chimney on the rear roof slope.(UCRD; USC; CD; Virginia R. Heath)

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Fence, 301 S. Washington St.; ca. 1890; C
A Victorian cast and wrought iron fence spans the south half of the front yard.

354. 305 S. Washington Street - Bivens-Moody-Craig House; ca. 1885, ca. 1920; C

Said to have been built in the mid 1880s, this house was purchased in 1889 by J. J. Moody from Henry F. Bivens. It was remodeled in the early 20th century in the Craftsman and was the residence in 1922 of attorney Gilliam Craig and in 1928 of W. J. Hooper, an employee of American Railway Express Company. The one-story, double-pile rectangular dwelling is covered by a side-gable roof and has a front-facing gabled bay at the right (south) side of the three-bay facade. A hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers and square-section balusters protects the left two bays. A similarly-detailed porte cochere is on the north elevation. The main entrance has a Victorian door, sidelights and a three-part transom in a bracketed surround, which survived the remodeling. Windows are four over one sash, and a brick chimney is located on the front roof slope.(CD; SM; Virginia R. Heath)

355. 403 S. Washington Street - L. N. Presson House; ca. 1875, ca. 1905; C

Said to have been remodeled several times, this two-story frame Classical Revival house was for many years the home of grocery merchant L. N. Presson. A high hipped roof with a hip dormer tops the single-pile, center-hall main block whose three-bay facade is spanned by a one-story, hip-roofed porch which continues on the north elevation. Square-section classical posts on brick piers support the porch, which has a modern square-section railing. A two-story hip-roofed wing extends to the rear with a one-story to its rear. Paired crossette sash over one windows flank the central entrance which consists of crossette patterned door and sidelights and a three-part leaded glass transom. Above the entrance is a tripartite window. Behind the front and rear sections of the house are two brick chimneys with paneled stacks and corbelled caps.(CD; SF; Virginia R. Heath)

356. 405 S. Washington Street - Faust-Craig House; ca. 1875; ca. 1900; C
Charles W. Rivenbark is said to have built a house at this location in the mid 1870s; he later sold it to W. J. C. McCauley. Its current appearance probably dates from shortly after its 1900 purchase by Eugene G. Faust, a barber. The one-story frame Classical Revival cottage was sold by Faust's widow in 1926 to attorney Gilliam Craig, who had previously lived at 305 S. Washington St.[#354]. The house consists of a

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hip-roofed main block with projecting gable-roofed bays--semi-hexagonal on the north elevation and facade and two square bays on the south elevation. Filling the gable ends are diagonal beaded tongue and groove siding and rectangular attic windows. Centered on the three-bay facade is the entrance which has large one over one sidelights. A one-story, hip-roofed wraparound porch is supported by Tuscan columns; the house has German siding under the porch. Tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise through the side roof slopes.(UCRD; CD; USC; Virginia Heath)

357. 501 S. Washington Street - Walsh House; ca. 1876, ca. 1920; C
A house in this location is said to have been purchased by Mrs. Ann Walsh and M. E. Walsh 1881. Mamie Walsh is listed in the 1884 Branson's Business Directory as operating a private school, said to have been in this house. At some point in the early 20th century alterations were made to the house, including construction of a bungalow porch across the three-bay facade and replacement of most original windows with four over one novelty sash. The house has a one-story, single-pile side gable-roofed front block with one-story ells extending to the rear. There is a partially rebuilt brick exterior end chimney on the south elevation and a second chimney on the rear roof slope of the front section.(UCRD; GM; SM; BBD; Virginia R. Heath)

358. 503 S. Washington Street - House; ca. 1930; C
This two-story Craftsman house features a double-pile, side-hall plan topped by a side gable roof with a low-pitched gable centered on the facade. A four-part window on the first floor of two-story gabled bay on the north elevation has been partially boarded up. Full height brick piers support the gabled entrance-bay portico on the right (south) bay of the three-bay facade. To the left are large ten over ten sash windows. Other windows have six over one sash. The roof eaves have triangular knee braces. Exterior end chimneys are located on the side elevations; that on the south elevation has been rebuilt.(SM; CD)

359. 505 S. Washington Street - Dr. W. B. and Mollie Houston House; ca. 1894; C
This one-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne house was apparently built for Dr. W. B. Houston, a dentist, and his wife Mollie shortly after their 1894 purchase of a lot on Washington Street. Mrs. Houston apparently rented out the house after her husband's death; in 1944 she sold it to Alda R. Fairley. Featuring an irregular configuration, the house has a high hipped roof with clipped gable bays on the facade and side and rear elevations. A one-story porch with chamfered posts and an Eastlake balustrade follows the angles of the four-bay facade, whose main entrance is a Victorian door in a multi-shouldered surround and

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topped by a transom. Windows have two over two sash, and brick chimneys are in interior locations. Decorative features include a small clipped gable dormer on the front roof slope, rectangular attic vents with wave-pattern louvers, and scroll-sawn verge boards. The porch originally was a full wraparound, and a large rear ell was apparently removed many years ago.(UCRD; CD; SM)

West Side South Washington Street

360. 106 S. Washington Street - Eugene R. Presson House; 1940; C
The 1942-43 city directory records this one-story Colonial Revival house as the residence of Eugene R. Presson, who was associated with the L. N. Presson general merchandise company; Presson had purchased the lot in 1940. Clad in tapestry brick veneer with raised joints, the house is topped by a multi-gable roof with round attic vents in the gable ends. The asymmetrical four-bay facade consists of three trios of six over six windows and an entrance sheltered by an arched gabled hood supported by Tuscan columns. To the left (south) of the entrance is a large brick chimney with a corbelled cap.(UCRD; CD)

Garage, rear of 106 S. Washington St.; ca. 1940; C
One-story, contemporary brick garage.

361. 108 S. Washington Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame gable-roofed Colonial Revival ranch house.

362. 110 S. Washington Street - House; 1950; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed brick Colonial Revival house.(Owner)

363. 200 S. Washington Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick veneer ranch house with steel casement windows.

364. 204 S. Washington Street - W. A. Lane House; ca. 1898; C
Railroad conductor W. A. Lane had this large Colonial Revival house built shortly after his 1897 purchase of a corner lot on Washington Street, as he appears at this location in the 1900 U. S. Census; he lived here for more than forty years, still being listed at this address in the 1942-43 city directory. A high hipped tin shingle roof with acroteria tops the two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan main block which has two-story pedimented semi-hexagonal bays on the side elevations. Ionic columns support the one-story wraparound porch which has a flat-roofed projecting pavillion at the center of the three-bay facade and a pedimented pavillion on the south elevation. Stained glass tran-

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soms top the large single-light windows on either side of the main entrance which has leaded glass sidelights and three-part transom, a configuration repeated on the second floor entrance directly above. Centered on the front roof slope is a gabled dormer with a Palladian window. Other windows have one over one sash. A tall brick chimney with a corbelled cap is in an interior end position on the south elevation. Two similar chimneys are located at the rear of the main block. One-story ells extend from the rear of the house, one of which has a shed wing as well.(UCRD; USC; CD)

365. 300 S. Washington Street - Robert H. Hargett House; ca. 1875, ca. 1918; C

The 1922 and 1928 city directories list Robert H. Hargett of Collins and Hargett general merchandise store as the occupant of this large, one-and-one-half story frame Craftsman bungalow. The house is said to be an 1870s dwelling deeded in 1877 from Elizabeth and James Bickett to their daughter Estelle Moody (later Mrs. W. W. Horne) and extensively remodeled by Hargett. Characteristically, the eaves of its side gable roof and central gable dormer are ornamented with exposed rafter tails and key braces. An engaged porch supported by tall square-section posts on low brick piers spans the three-bay facade which has paired four over one windows on either side of the entrance. This window treatment is repeated on the side elevations. Gable- and shed-roofed wings extend to the rear. One exterior end chimney rises on the north elevation, while a second has an interior location.(SM; CD; Virginia R. Heath)

366. 302 S. Washington Street - House; ca. 1920; C

Although the gable-roofed front porch on this one-story bungalow has been enclosed, the house retains its form and the majority of its Craftsman details, including the original brick porch piers, exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces and six over one sash. The rectangular gable-front frame house has gabled bays on both side elevations and an L-shaped, gabled wing on the rear. In 1922, the house was occupied by V. H. Wood, claim agent for Seaboard Airline Railway; its 1928 resident was another Seaboard employee J. E. Sutherland.(CD)

367. 304 S. Washington Street - W. W. Horne House; ca. 1875, ca. 1918; C

Built in the mid 1870s for Mrs. Rebecca E. Roweland and occupied by dry goods merchant W. W. Horne in 1891, the house at this location was remodeled in the Craftsman style between 1914 and 1922. The one-and-one-half story, triple-pile frame Craftsman style house has a front gable roof and gables on both side elevations. Also on the north elevation is a shed-roofed oriel window. A one-story front-and-side gable-roofed porch with square posts on brick piers spans the three-bay facade

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and continues beyond the south elevation, where a single-shoulder birch chimney with corbelled caps pierces the gable. A second chimney is located on the north roof slope. Windows in the front section of the house have six over one sash while those in the rear wing have two over two sash. The front door is a replacement having an large oval glass pane. Typical of the Craftsman style, the roof eaves have exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. A one-story shed wing extends across the rear.(USC; CD; SM; Virginia R. Heath)

368. 400 S. Washington Street - A. R. Bradeen House; ca. 1875, ca. 1920; C

In 1875 J. R. Winchester sold a lot on the west side of Washington St. to A. R. Bradeen, a partner in the liquor store of Sehorn and Bradeen. He apparently built a house shortly thereafter, which in 1881 was sold to Eunice F. Foil who appears at this location on the 1882 Gray's Map. The one-story frame house had a succession of owners in the later years of the 19th century and the early 20th century, including R. W. Lemmond, M. C. Howie and J. C. M. Vann, the latter a prominent attorney and city mayor in 1922. It seems likely that the Vanns, who purchased the house in 1918, altered the house to its present appearance. Topped by a side gable roof, the single-pile front section has a three-bay facade where physical evidence suggests that the central entrance was originally recessed. A shallow Craftsman hood now shelters the entrance and its flanking six over six sash windows with German siding between. A one-story ell extends to the rear with an attached asbestos shingle-sided kitchen and a screened porch. Greek Revival moldings around windows support an early construction date for this house, which has interior brick chimneys, one of which has been partially rebuilt. Since 1924, the house has been owned and occupied by the family of S. Paul Griffith.(UCRD; CD; Owner)

369. 402 S. Washington Street - Ramsey-Fairley House; ca. 1878, ca. 1905; C

Gray's Map of Monroe (1882) suggests that physician W. C. Ramsey built a house at this location shortly after his 1878 purchase of a lot on Washington Street from J. R. Winchester. However, its current appearance as a two-story, Classical Revival frame residence likely dates from an early 20th century remodeling after the Ramsey property was acquired (1905) by Ramsey's daughter Alda and her husband, cotton merchant John M. Fairley, Jr., who lived in the house for the next forty years. The double-pile main block of the house is topped by a high hipped roof with a pedimented gable on the north elevation and has two-story pedimented projecting bays on the facade and south elevations. One-story semi-hexagonal bay windows are attached to the two-story bays, and there

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is a semi-octagonal bay on the north elevation. A one-story wing extends across the rear with a small screened porch on the south side. Centered on the three-bay facade is a sidelighted entrance which is sheltered by a pedimented Ionic portico with turned balusters. A hip-roofed version of this porch is located on the south elevation. Windows have one over one sash, with the exception of two on the facade which have transoms and two horizontal decorative windows in the one-story side bays. There is an exterior end chimney on the north elevation; two other brick chimneys with corbelled caps have interior locations. Ornamental features include a modillioned cornice and keystone lunettes in the gable ends.(UCRD; GM; CD; BBD)

Garage, rear of 402 S. Washington St.; ca. 1910; C
Early 20th century hip-roofed, brick, two-car garage.

370. 502 S. Washington Street - Payne-Vann-Hamilton House; ca. 1878; C
In January 1878, J. R. Winchester sold a lot on Washington Street to attorney J. F. Payne, for whom J. M. Pennington built a house soon thereafter. Payne's law partner J. J. Vann purchased the Payne house in 1888; when the 1900 U. S. Census was enumerated, Vann's widow Alice MacRae Vann was listed at this location as a "capitalist." During the 1920s, the house was occupied by James W. Hamilton of Hamilton Clothing Store. The distinctive Victorian eclectic frame house features a two-story, gable-roofed, L-shaped side-hall plan main block with a one-story wing extending from the double-pile north elevation, a two-story shed wing on the rear of the main block and a shallow one-story gabled wing projecting from the south elevation. A one-story bay window with bracketed cornice and paneled apron is attached to the front-facing wing. Slender square-section posts with decoratively drilled bases support the portico sheltering the entrance which has a transom, sidelights and a shouldered architrave surround. Spanning the one-story north wing, an L-shaped porch with chamfered posts and scroll-sawn balustrade has been screened. Other decorative elements include an octagonal window on the south elevation, acorn scalloped verge boards and pendant corner brackets. Windows have six over six sash and moveable louver blinds. A massive stuccoed brick chimney with a decoratively corbelled cap pierces the roof ridge at the angle of the main L, while a smaller version is in an interior end location on the one-story north wing.(UCRD; USC; CD; BBD)

371. 504 S. Washington Street - Bruner-Coble House; 1881; C
C. W. Bruner, a grocery merchant, built this two-story frame Italianate house shortly after his 1881 purchase from J. R. Winchester of a lot on Washington Street. The Bruners sold the house in 1893 to E. Q. Pette-

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way, who sold it in 1905 to railroad engineer John B. Coble. The house remains in Coble family ownership today. A standing seam tin gable roof covers the two-story L-shaped main block, which has a three-bay facade and one-story wings extending across the rear. The two-bay front porch has chamfered posts with decoratively drilled bases, two sizes of brackets, a scroll-sawn frieze and turned balusters. Similar posts with sawn brackets support a one-story porch on the south elevation. The main entrance is topped by a transom; below the flanking sidelights are octagonal wood panels. Other decorative features include Italianate eaves brackets and arched louvered attic vents in the gable ends. Brick chimneys are in interior end and interior locations. Windows are six over six sash or paired four over four sash. The house sits back from the street surrounded by mature trees and shrubbery.(UCRD; GM; USC; CD; SF)

372. 506 S. Washington Street - House; ca. 1930; C
Typical Craftsman devices, such as triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends, ornament this one-story, rectangular, gable-front frame bungalow, which has a gabled bay on the north elevation. Sheltering the three-bay facade is a slightly lower gable-roofed porch which has square-section posts on brick piers and a turned baluster railing above spaced square blocks; located in the gable end is a tripartite opening with a Queen Anne attic window flanked by louvered vents. A single chimney is located near the northwest rear corner.(SM; CD)

North Side East Windsor Street

373. 301 E. Windsor Street - J. Ray Shute House; 1909; C
Built in 1909 for J. Ray Shute (1855-1945), vice-president of the Bank of Union, and a member of a prominent local family, this two-story frame Classical Revival house has been divided into rental apartments and is in somewhat deteriorated condition. A high hipped tin shingle roof with cresting and finials along the ridge and a pedimented dormer tops the main block of the house, which is a double-pile, center-hall plan rectangle with shallow pedimented two-story bays on the three-bay facade (where the bay's first floor is semi-hexagonal) and side elevations. A one-story wing with ell extension spans the rear elevation. The side sections of the one-story wraparound porch have been enclosed; the porch has Tuscan columns, turned balusters and a flat-roofed central projecting pavillion framing the transomed and sidelighted entrance. Original windows are one over one sash, and two tall blond brick chimneys with corbelled caps are location on the side slopes of the hip roof. Decorative details include dentils and modillions on the cornice and lunettes in the gable ends.(UCRD; CD; SM)

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Fence, 301 E. Windsor St.; ca. 1909; C
A late Victorian cast and wrought iron fence with central gate extends along the front and side yards.

South Side East Windsor Street

374. 202 E. Windsor Street - Laney-Lee House; ca. 1858, ca. 1916; C
The earliest section of this large two-story frame house is said to have been built in 1858 for cotton planter and merchant A. A. Laney (1824-1902), who owned substantial tracts of land in Union County and operated a sawmill, a tannery and a saddle and harness shop in Monroe. Pattern-book Greek Revival interior trim in the front section of the house provides confirmation of this date. After the death in 1909 of Laney's widow, their daughter moved into the house with her husband George S. Lee (1857-1931). The latter was a prominent local merchant, a founder with his brother James H. Lee [#23] of the Lee and Lee general store; in the last years of his life, Lee engaged in dairy farming. The Lees expanded and remodeled the house several times over the next twenty years after they occupied the house, with local contractor G. Marion Tucker carrying out much of the work. Owned and occupied today by several Lee daughters and a cousin, the house has a double-pile main block topped by a high hipped roof with a central hip dormer, a two-story pedimented bay on the east elevation, a two-story ell on the rear which extends beyond the west elevation of the main block and one-story enclosed porches along the full length of the west elevation. Tall single-shoulder brick chimneys with decorative caps bracket the front block; three additional chimneys with similar caps are in interior locations. The three-bay facade has a central projecting vestibule entrance with a transom above double-leaf doors. Spanning the facade and continuing along the east elevation to a porte cochere is a one-story porch whose original supports and balustrade were replaced with wrought iron in 1963. Windows have a variety of arrangements and sash patterns, including one over one, two over two, and six over six, as well as diamond and lozenge patterned sash in the dormer. Two huge magnolia trees flank the front walk and hide the front of the house. West of the house is a paved parking lot; it is the former site of the J. Frank Laney House, which was demolished in the 1960s. (LRI; NEW; SM)

Garage, rear of 202 E. Windsor St.; ca. 1915; C
Frame two-car garage topped by standing seam tin hipped roof; has exposed rafter ends and louvered cupola with weathervane.

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375. 320 E. Windsor Street - J. B. Williams House; ca. 1920; C
In 1919 it was reported that J. B. Williams, listed in the 1910 U. S. Census as a retail grocery merchant, had sold his house on Windsor Street to Raymond Outen and would build a new house above it. This two-story, brick veneer dwelling, now divided into several rental units, was the new house built for Williams. The double-pile house has a high hipped tin shingle roof with acroteria and exhibits Craftsman-influenced details such as exposed rafter ends, three over one sash windows, and crossette-pattern transom and sidelights at the entrance. Two-stage brick piers support the one-story, hip-roofed front porch. A one-story ell extends to the rear and a modern deck has been constructed. A single-shoulder brick chimney with corbelled cap is located on the east elevation; there are two interior brick chimneys as well.(NEW; SM; CD)

376. 322 E. Windsor Street - Williams-Outen House; ca. 1910; C
This one-and-one-half story frame Craftsman-influenced house is apparently the one sold in 1919 to Raymond Outen by J. B. Williams prior to construction of the latter's new residence [#375]. The double-pile house features a three-bay facade topped by a broad front gable with triangular knee braces and paired shed dormers on both side elevations. Paired four over one sash windows flank the entrance which is sheltered by a simple gabled portico. A one-story gable-roofed glazed sunporch is located on the east elevation, and a hooded entrance is found on the west. Chimneys are in interior positions.(NEW; CD)

377. 328 E. Windsor Street - Redfearn-Dulin House; ca. 1900; C
This unusual and complex one-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne cottage was apparently built by Randolph Redfearn, probably as one of his many rental properties; it was purchased in 1919 by S. W. Dulin, an engineer for Seaboard Airline Railway. The house consists of a variety of intersecting forms and decorative elements from at least two distinct periods. The main block has an east-facing gable with decorative bargeboard and an oriel window; a front gabled dormer has bargeboard, spindled frieze, and recessed window; and a central semi-octagonal turret above the entrance. The gable ends have weatherboard siding sawn to resemble fish-scale shingles. Spanning the three-bay facade is a hip-roofed bungalow porch with tapered posts on brick piers, exposed rafter ends, a bracketed projecting gable at the entrance bay, and an enclosed east section lined with six over six sash windows. One- and one-and-one-half story wings, ells and additions are located on the west and rear elevations.(UCRD; CD; SM)

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378. 330 E. Windsor Street - Ashcraft-Bankhead House; 1919; C
It seems probable that this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow is the seven-room house that a local newspaper reported as being built by Eugene Ashcraft on Windsor Street in 1919. In November of that year Ashcraft sold the house to J. W. Bankhead, an employee of the Seaboard Airline Railway. Topped by a front gable roof, the triple-pile house has shingled gable ends, a large shed dormer on the east elevation, and an engaged porch with tapered square-section posts on brick piers. A Craftsman door with a transom is centered between paired three over one sash, and exterior end single shoulder brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise on the east and west elevations.(UCRD; NEW; CD)

379. 332 E. Windsor Street - Crowell-Austin House; ca. 1902; C
This one-story frame Queen Anne cottage was already standing when Eugene Ashcraft bought this and the adjacent lot in 1919 and sold the house to M. C. Austin, a foreman for Seaboard Airline Railway. It was likely built for H. L. Crowell shortly after his 1901 purchase of the corner lot from Emma Ayscue. The rambling house features a gable-roofed, L-shaped plan with a shallow gabled bay extending from the east elevation of a rear ell. A one-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts follows the angles of the house along the three-bay facade and east elevation. The gable ends are sheathed with diagonal German siding and have decorative cutout panels. A one-story flat-roofed wing on the west rear is clad in asbestos siding. Windows have two over two sash, and brick chimneys with corbelled caps have interior locations.(UCRD; USC; CD; SM)

North Side West Windsor Street

380. 404 W. Windsor Street - Henry Laney House; 1914; C
The 1914 Sanborn Map shows this one-and-one-half story shingle-sided Craftsman bungalow as being under construction; built for railroad conductor Henry Laney, the house was later owned for many years by physician and fireman G. M. D. Smith. Almost completely hidden behind a tall screen of pine trees and photinia bushes, the triple-pile dwelling is topped by a front gable roof with large gable dormers and shed bay windows on the side elevations. Full-height battered brick piers linked by a square-section balustrade support the one-story porch spanning the two-bay facade and continuing on the east elevation; the porch has gables at the entrance--a double-leaf door in the left bay--and at the east end. On the rear are a one-and-one-half story gable wing and a latticed porch. Brick chimneys with decorative caps are in exterior end and interior locations. Characteristic decorative features include triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, cross-patterned novelty sash and pyramidal bosses on the porch frieze.(SM; CD; USC)

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381. 406 W. Windsor Street - (former) Methodist Parsonage; ca. 1886; C
Apparently built in 1886 as a parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, after the church trustees had purchased a lot at the corner of Windsor and Crawford streets from N. W. Bivens and T. H. Curlee, this two-story frame Italianate house was sold in 1897 to E. C. Winchester, who is listed in the 1900 U. S. Census as a "Capitalist." In 1906, Winchester's widow, who had remarried, sold the house to Frank Armfield, an attorney, who in turn sold it in 1919 to A. M. Secrest, president of the Union Drug company and Secrest Motor Company. Secrest apparently moved the house from its original location northwest of the current site prior to selling the corner lot to James Griffith in 1921. The 1928 city directory lists Hargrove Bowles, assistant cashier of the Bank of Union, as the occupant.

The single-pile front section of the house is topped by a side gable roof and has a three-bay facade with a central projecting gabled bay where the entrance has double-leaf doors and crossette-patterned sidelights and three-part transom. This entrance and the windows on the facade have crossette surrounds; a shallow bracketed shed hood projects over the paired four over four windows on the second floor of the central bay, as well as over windows on the side elevations of the front section. A one-story porch spans the facade; it has bracketed chamfered posts with drill-work bases, square-section balusters and a bracketed cornice. Different brackets are used on the main cornice, and paired round-arched attic vents have wave-pattern louvers. The bracketed cornice continues on the one-story rear wing, which is topped by paired gables. Brick chimneys between the front and rear sections and in the rear wing have decorative caps. (UCRD; SM; CD)

382. 408 W. Windsor Street - James T. Griffith House; 1921; C
James T. Griffith, manager of the retail department of Monroe Hardware Company, purchased a lot on Windsor Street in 1921 from A. M. Secrest, and a two-story, brick house appears at this location on the Sanborn Map published the following year. The only example in the district of a house with an ideal rowlock brick bond, the Griffith house features a double-pile, center-hall plan topped by a high hipped roof with central hip dormer. A one-story hip-roofed wing with a shed-roofed latticed porch extends from the center of the rear elevation beyond the edge of the east elevation. A one-story hip-roofed porch supported by square rowlock-bond brick posts on stuccoed brick piers spans the three-bay facade, which has paired novelty sash windows flanking the entrance whose door, sidelights and three-part transom have crossette pattern glass. There are four brick chimneys--one exterior end, one interior and two interior end. A large side yard to the west has several mature

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oak trees.(UCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, 408 W. Windsor Sr.; 1921; C
Contemporary one-story, hip-roofed, brick, two-car garage
with original wooden doors.

383. 504 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1925; C
Characteristic Craftsman features enliven this one-story shingle-sided bungalow which is topped by a clipped gable roof--both the body of the house and the front porch. The double-pile dwelling has a three-bay facade consisting of paired four over one sash windows flanking a Craftsman door. Square-section posts on brick piers support the porch, and exposed rafter ends and key and triangular braces decorate the eaves. Corbelled-cap brick chimneys are in exterior end and interior locations.(SM)

Garage, rear of 504 W. Windsor St.; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary one-story, frame gable-roofed garage with a
small shed attached to the east elevation.

384. 508 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1925; C
Built between 1922 and 1928, this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow features a triple-pile plan and a two-bay facade topped by a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and ornamental brackets. A recessed corner screened porch has a single square-in-section tapered post on a brick pier. Paired attic windows in the front gable end are sheltered by a bracketed shed hood. Windows have four over four sash, and a brick chimney is in an interior location.(SM; CD)

385. 604 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1980; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame ranch house.

386. 704 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame Colonial Revival ranch house.

387. 706 W. Windsor Street - John C. Lingle House; ca. 1920; C
First appearing on the 1922 Sanborn Map, this one-story, gable-roofed frame Craftsman bungalow was the long-time residence of John C. Lingle. Characteristically, the house has exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, a central gabled dormer and an engaged full-facade porch supported by square-section classical posts on brick piers. The double-pile house has a three-bay facade, two over one sash windows, a hooded window on the west elevation, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story gable-roofed rear ell. The house is now clad in asbestos siding, and

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the porch deck has been replaced with concrete block.(SM; CD)

388. 708 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1900; C
Sanborn maps suggest that this one-story frame cottage was moved between 1914 and 1922 to its present corner location from a site to the north-east and nearer the center of the block. The house exhibits a three-bay facade and a single-pile plan with a side and central facade gable roof; a one-story gable-roofed ell and shed-roofed enclosed porch are located on the rear. A one-story hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a modern brick deck shelters the facade. The central entrance has side-lights and a transom with colored glass octagonal panes; to the right is a one over one sash window (the standard window on the house), while to the left is a replacement rectangular window. A brick chimney with diamond corbels rises between the front section and rear ell. The facade gable is sheathed in diagonal tongue and groove siding and has a louvered attic vent with a decorative cutout.(SM)

South Side West Windsor Street

389. 317-319 W. Windsor Street - Emsley Griffin House; ca. 1875; ca. 1900; C

Built in the mid 1870s by James A. Shepherd, this house was purchased in 1882 by blacksmith, wheelwright and carriage builder Emsley Griffin, who also operated stables in Lancaster, S. C. It has been rental property since 1925, and N. C. English, president and manager of English Drug Company, was the occupant of the residence in 1928. The two-story, gable-roofed frame house has a two-story wing extending across the rear to a two-story ell from which a one-story shed-roofed wing projects on the east elevation. Tuscan columns support the one-story wraparound porch which has turned balusters and a two-tier, gabled entrance portico at the center of the three-bay facade. The principal entrance has a Victorian door and transom and sidelights, a pattern echoed on the second floor where double-leaf doors are surrounded by crossette-pattern transom and sidelights. A similar entrance occurs on the east elevation. One-story, semi-hexagonal bay windows are located on the facade and east elevation. Windows have one over one sash, and a brick chimney pierces the roof ridge on the west half of the front block. Stairs to the front and side entrances have wrought-iron railings. (UCRD; GM; BBD; CD)

390. 407 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1940; C

Listed in the 1942-43 city directory as the residence of W. Cary Kendrick, office manager of the Kendrick Brick Company, this one-story, tapestry brick veneer Colonial Revival house exhibits a T-shaped, gable-

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roofed plan with the main entrance on the inner elevation of the front-facing wing and a front exterior chimney with double shoulder on one side only. Other features include six over six and eight over eight sash windows, round-arch louvered attic vents, and a semi-hexagonal bay window on the east elevation.(SM; CD)

391. 409 W. Windsor Street - House; ca. 1960; NC
One-and-one-half story gable-roofed, Colonial Revival house.

392. 411. W. Windsor Street - M. D. Hunnicutt House; ca. 1927; C
Tapestry brick veneer sheathes this one-story Craftsman bungalow, which in 1928 was the residence of M. D. Hunnicutt, a conductor for Seaboard Airline Railway. A low-pitched gable roof tops the triple-pile, L-shaped house which has typical features such as exposed rafter ends, square knee braces, crossette-pattern three over one sash windows. Centered on the front-facing gabled bay is a tapered single-shoulder chimney flanked by paired windows and round louvered attic vents; the principal entrance is in this bay. To its left (east) is the gable-roofed porch, which is supported by battered full-height brick piers. Two additional chimneys are in interior positions.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear of 411 W. Windsor St.; ca. 1927; C
Contemporary one-story, hip-roofed one-car garage.

393. 505 W. Windsor Street - R. C. Funderburke House; ca. 1925; C
The 1928 city directory lists the resident of this one-story brick-veneer house as R. C. Funderburk of Funderburke-Gamble Drug Company and secretary-treasurer of the Union County Poultry Association. Exhibiting modest influences of the Tudor Revival style, the double-pile, gable-roofed house has round-arched louvered attic vents and a round-arched entrance sheltered by a gabled portico which projects from a facade gable. The entrance is centered on the three-bay facade between paired six over one sash windows. A one-story gabled wing extends to the rear, and there is a screened porch with a clipped gable roof on the east elevation. The adjacent exterior end brick chimney has a basketweave panel and stone inserts.(SM; CD)

394. Monroe Cemetery - Area bounded by Cemetery Drive, Parker Street, Myrtle Drive and Crawford Street; C
This area contains the three oldest sections of the Monroe Cemetery and is the site of the graves of many of the city's most prominent citizens, many of whose residences are located in the district. There is an excellent collection of tombstones, markers and fences dating from the second half of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th.

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Included are several of the distinctive Woodmen of the World markers, marble and granite obelisks, classically-inspired tombstones, and more than twenty graves surrounded by low sawtooth pattern metal fences. Many of the early 20th century tombstones were produced by the Efir Marble and Granite Works, a local company established in the 1890s and located within the area encompassed in the district since the 1930s. Typical vegetation includes cedars, crepe myrtles and magnolias.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1870-1941

Significant Dates
1874

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Tucker, G. Marion
Stern, Wheeler and

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Monroe Residential Historic District is significant in the history of Monroe, North Carolina, as a reflection of the town's growth and prosperity from the early 1870s arrival of the railroad to the beginning of the Second World War and as the city's largest and most concentrated and intact collection of architecturally and historically significant late 19th and early 20th century buildings, including an impressive assemblage of frame Neo-Classical Revival houses scattered throughout the district. The district is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as it symbolizes the city's development as a major trading center and cotton market, which resulted in a burgeoning population with increased affluence, a broadening middle class, a growing number of upper-income residents, all combining to create a substantial residential building boom. Also eligible under Criterion C, the district contains a representative collection of the architectural styles popular during the period of significance, including Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, the various manifestations of the Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman-style houses and bungalows. The exceptional collection of Neo-Classical Revival Houses, both architect-designed and local-builder-designed, is among the finest in the state, especially for a city the size of Monroe. Few buildings in the district have been moved, and the majority retain a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, all contributing to a strong sense of a neighborhood setting. The 1978 comprehensive inventory of Monroe, published as An Inventory of Historic Architecture, by Mary Ann Lee (Monroe: City of Monroe, 1978), identified approximately 250 significant buildings. About 130 of these are within the boundaries of the Monroe Residential Historic District.

Criteria Considerations: A

There are two building complexes within the district which are owned by religious institutions and used by them for religious purposes. St. Paul's Episcopal Church [#35] was built in 1911, is an integral part of the district and contributes to the district through its architectural distinction as a fine example of the late Gothic Revival style, designed by the Charlotte firm of Wheeler and Stern. The 1956 First Baptist Church [#320] is a replacement for an earlier building and is non-contributing.

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Criteria Exceptions: B

A small number of buildings in the district have been moved from their original locations. They include the D. F. Hayden Office [#1], which was moved less than two blocks early in the 20th century, and two houses on West Windsor Street--the former Methodist Parsonage [#381] and the House at 708 West Windsor [#388]--both of which were moved within the same block as their original location prior to 1920. All three moved buildings have been on their current sites long enough to become significantly associated with those sites and are integral elements in the district.

Criteria Exceptions: D

The earliest three sections of the Monroe Cemetery [#394], with burials dating to the 1850s, are included as a contributing site in the district because of the cemetery's proximity to the district, its association with many of the individuals and families whose residences are in the district, and the fine collection of late 19th and early 20th century tombstones and fences. Many of the tombstones dating from the mid 1890s to the present were produced by the Eford Marble Works [#293], a firm which has been headquartered in the district since about 1930.

Explanation of Period of Significance:

The district's period of significance extends from 1870 to 1941, from a date when the town was poised for the beginning of its era of growth and development through the Great Depression. Between 1937 and 1941, a number of houses were erected which are architecturally indistinct from houses built during the preceding five years; they are an integral part of the district, contributing to an understanding of the town's and the district's continued growth and development during this time. Of the approximately thirty houses built between 1930 and 1941, fewer than ten were built after 1937. They include such houses as the ca. 1938 Roland Helms House [#17] and the ca. 1940 House at 405 Lancaster Avenue [#290], both frame but similar in form and roof configuration to the brick-veneered Dr. R. D. Pearson House [#50], built in 1929.

In addition, there are two buildings in the district erected prior to the period of significance which have been classified as contributing. They are the ca. 1858 Laney-Lee House [#374], whose present appearance stems mainly from early 20th century alterations, and the small office building [#1] said to have been used by D. F. Hayden when he was serving as Monroe's first mayor. The latter is therefore significant for its association with the early history of the town and a person who helped pave the way for the growth and development which was to follow. Both are integral elements of the district.

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Historical Background

Although the town of Monroe was incorporated by the state legislature in 1844 as the county seat for Union County (established 1842), its historic built environment, for the most part, reflects the period of growth and development which began in the early 1870s.(1) While the city as a whole has a few buildings dating from the incorporation period, most notably the former Monroe City Hall (National Register, 1971), the Monroe Residential Historic District contains only two buildings thought to have been constructed prior to the Civil War. One is an outbuilding [#1] and the other, the Laney-Lee House [#374], was enlarged and re-modeled in the early 20th century, so that only some original interior trim attests to its early date.

For Monroe, like many small and medium-sized towns across the state, the arrival of the railroad was essential for the town's growth and progress. It was in 1874 that the Carolina Central Railway Company completed its line between Wilmington, the state's major seaport, and Charlotte, a southern Piedmont city which was eventually to become the state's most populous.(2)

The station which was established at Monroe enabled the town to become a trading center for Union and the surrounding counties, notably Stanly to the north and Chesterfield and Lancaster across the border in South Carolina. The economies of all four counties were based primarily on agriculture, and farmers were now able to ship their agrarian products to far-flung markets much more easily and to purchase a diversity of goods not produced on the farm or locally available.(3) The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway was incorporated by the state legislature in 1887, and by 1892, it had linked the growing town of Monroe with the major city of Atlanta, thereby opening even greater markets for the products of Union County and its neighbors.(4)

In its maturation after the railroad's advent, the town of Monroe sits squarely in the context described by Sydney Nathans in The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1870-1920, where he, following the lead of Walter Hines Page, delineated two types of North Carolina towns in the 1870s and 1880s. The first group included those which remained ". . . in the grip of the past, their sleepy tone and leisurely habits set by former planters." Monroe was among a second

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group, characterized thus,

Other towns were hubs of enterprise, with reputations for business and energy. . . . It was in these go-ahead towns, which were smaller in scale but identical in ambition to the dynamic cities of the North and the Midwest, that money was pursued without shame, that idleness was scorned, and that the ideology of progress took root.(5)

Nathans goes on to discuss the growth of the middle class in these towns and their effect on the towns' development through, first, their establishment and support of a wide assortment of stores and services, and, secondly, the construction of large and stylish residences located in gracious settings of commodious lots enhanced by a variety of shade trees and other plantings.(6)

Finally, the impetus that stimulated the development of areas such as the Monroe Residential Historic District is stated graphically by Nathans,

The widening network of railroads, the dramatic expansion of industry, and the gradual growth of towns and cities brought a new measure of well-being to middle- and upper-class North Carolinians. Reflected in proud new civic and commercial buildings, that wealth also found expression in private residences and suburban development.(7)

Unlike the planned suburban neighborhoods where a certain uniformity of architectural style, materials, scale and physical relationships occurs, the areas and buildings within the Monroe Residential Historic District exhibit a great deal of physical variety. All of the variant elements reflect the evolution of the area over a period of seventy years and contribute to its richness as a picture of that evolution.

Not surprisingly, the houses erected in Monroe during the period of significance employed many of the nationally popular styles of the time, as well as more traditional local patterns. In the former case, the railroad had made the popular architectural styles and the requisite building materials accessible to local builders and potential owners. As Nathans pointed out in describing Hickory, North Carolina,

The coming of the railroad to the town in the previous decade {1870s} had brought new prosperity and put the community's home builders and buyers directly in touch

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with the latest trends of the era. On the railroad came the newest pattern books for homes. At sawmills nearby or far away, orders could be placed for elaborate manufactured moldings, factory-produced woodwork and doors, even for entire stairways. Carolina's traditional house--box-shaped, two-story--gave way to homes more modish and decorative.(8)

The entrepreneurs and builders of Monroe, like those in many small North Carolina towns, were poised to take full advantage of these opportunities.

Many towns and cities across the state shared with Monroe these same 19th century. Some, like nearby Charlotte, have developed into major metropoli. A town somewhat akin to Monroe is Rockingham, the seat of Richmond County, which is the second county southeast of Union; the Rockingham Historic District, also predominantly residential in character, was listed in the National Register in 1983.

As is true of Monroe, much of Rockingham's late 19th and early 20th century prosperity can be credited to the arrival of the railroad and the cotton culture. But Rockingham is a much older town, having been established in 1784, and the earliest house in the Rockingham Historic District dates from ca. 1838. Of 236 properties in the Rockingham Historic District, some of which are vacant lots, churches and commercial structures, nine houses have antebellum construction dates.(9) They give the district something of the "planter" atmosphere of some towns as described by Nathans. The Monroe Residential Historic District, by comparison, has only two buildings identified as having been built prior to the Civil War; one is a small frame office [#1] associated with the town's first mayor and the other was remodeled and expanded in the early 20th century.

During its early history, Richmond County's economy was basically agrarian, as was that of Union County; but Richmond County also was involved in the naval stores industry and had a number of private textile manufacturing enterprises. Rockingham's first major textile mill was established in 1833, the fifth in the state. After the Civil War, textiles became the dominant factor in the town's economic base, sped by the arrival in 1874 of the rail line linking Wilmington and Charlotte. Growth and development in Rockingham accelerated after this event, and the area within its historic district experienced its greatest period of construction. In contrast, the growth of Monroe in the last quarter of the 19th century was based much less on manufacturing (its first cotton

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mill opened in 1890) than on trade. But with the exception of the inequality in the number of surviving antebellum buildings, the districts are similar architecturally and spatially, with houses in the popular architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries located on streets radiating in three directions from the central business district.(10)

The area incorporated by the state legislature for the town of Monroe consisted of a rectangular grid-plan tract of 75 acres--30 chains (1980 feet) by 25 chains (1650 feet)--centered around a courthouse square bounded by Jefferson, Hayne, Franklin and Lafayette (now Main) streets. In February 1861 the town was enlarged with an addition of land to the west of the original boundaries, and several other additions were made over the following 20 years, to the south, east and west.(11)

Most of the tracts added were owned by a handful of individuals and families. They included merchant and builder J. D. Stewart, who erected several important brick commercial buildings in the central business district during the 1870s and owned land in the west and southwest areas of the district. Another merchant, J. R. Winchester sold many lots in the late 1870s and early 1880s to individuals wanting to build on Washington and Crawford streets and Lancaster Avenue. The widow of Monroe mayor and Union County state senator D. A. Covington owned substantial tracts between Lancaster Avenue and Church Street, as well as land on Houston Street east of Church Street. Attorney and one-time Union County representative to the state General Assembly C. M. T. McCauley owned an estate which included land located in the eastern portion of the district. And businessman B. F. Houston acquired numerous tracts on Hayne and Church streets. All of these individuals had 19th century residences within or near the boundaries of the district, and their sales of land and the construction of houses for themselves and others influenced the development of the district; however, only the Church Street residence of B. F. Houston [#43] survives, and it was remodeled in the early 20th century. The houses of the others, like those of a number of other prominent citizens of the last quarter of the 19th century have been demolished.(12)

As is to be expected, the oldest surviving residence in the Monroe Residential Historic District is located only a short distance (approximately two and one-half blocks southeast) from the central business district. Said to have been constructed in 1858, the Laney-Lee House [#374] retains some of its original Asher Benjamin-influenced Greek Revival interior trim. However, as already noted, its current Classical Revival appearance dates from early 20th century additions and remodel-

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ing plus changes made in the 1960s.(13)

A comparative examination of Levi Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for the years between 1872 and 1895 reveals the changes occurring in Monroe during the final quarter of the 19th century. In five years the number of merchants and tradesmen in the town rose from about twelve in 1872 to more than 30 in 1877-78; and by the mid 1880s, there were more than 60 individuals and firms listed in this category. In 1884, there were 12 mills in Monroe--grist and saw--plus a number of small manufacturing enterprises. The town's first bank (People's Bank) opened in 1874, and a major newspaper (the Monroe Enquirer) had commenced publication two years earlier, in time to be a major booster for the town. A very significant statistic is the increase in the number of cotton gins operating in Monroe and Union County; Branson's lists none in 1877-78, nineteen in 1884 (three in Monroe and sixteen in the county) and twenty-two in 1890 (seven and fifteen, respectively). A final item of note is the listing for hotels and boarding houses in 1890 and 1896--one and five, respectively, in the former year, and three and seven, respectively, in the latter.(14) The population figures for this period reveal the same caliber of statistics. The town's population more than tripled from 1870 to 1880--from 448 to 1,564--and increased by another 300 by 1890.(15)

The city's rapid growth following the arrival of the railroad in 1874 is clearly demonstrated in the district where more than thirty houses built between 1875 and 1890 survive, especially in the southwestern quadrant of the district from Lancaster Avenue north to West Franklin Street.

Many of the individuals associated with these new enterprises or representing the growing professional class built houses which survive in the district. Among the houses dating from the fifteen-year period between 1875 and 1890 are the ca. 1875 residence of livery stable owner and People's Bank cashier E. A. Armfield, the Victorian eclectic house built in 1878 for attorney J. F. Payne [#370] and the 1881 Italianate house of grocer C. W. Bruner [#371], the latter two being located on adjoining lots on South Washington Street. Two houses built in 1874, that of Monroe Enquirer founder W. C. Wolfe [#44] and B. F. Houston's house [#43] just to the north, are Italianate houses remodeled with monumental porticos in the Neo-Classical Revival style by later owners in the early 20th century. These houses demonstrate the popularity of the Italianate style during this time, as its decorative elements appeared on numerous houses, both large and small.

During the 1890s, a succession of events presaged the city's expanding

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development, which was to continue virtually unabated through the first three decades of the 20th century, with the community's population increasing from 1,866 (1890) to 2,427 (1900). As a local newspaper reported in a 1925 special historical edition, "The period, 1876-1914, was notably one of progress." (16) In 1890, the city's first textile mill and its first building and loan association were established. The Monroe Land Improvement Company was formed the same year with the express purpose of acquiring and developing city lots in Monroe. A second newspaper (the Monroe Journal) began reporting the news and boosting the city in 1892. (17) And in the same year, the Belk brothers, William Henry and Dr. John M., began a rapid expansion of the mercantile operations commenced by the former some four years earlier with a number of innovative practices. Their chain of department stores eventually became the largest in the southeast; today there are some four hundred Belk and Belk-related stores in operation. (18)

The 20 November 1890 issue of the Monroe Register (one of the city's more short-lived newspapers) ran a large advertisement for a "Grand Sale of Elegant Residence Lots at Monroe, N. C. The King of the Cotton Belt." Offered by the Monroe Land Improvement Company, the lots were located in that firm's " . . . handsome addition to the town of Monroe, all lying near, and part within, the corporate limits of the city." The display went on to extoll at length the virtues of Monroe as a place to live. (19) Although the land being offered for sale is not within the Monroe Residential Historic District, the tone taken in the advertisement clearly reflects the prevailing attitude of the town's citizens during the period.

Many of the people associated with these and other enterprises moved to Monroe from other localities and required a place to live. They comprised the growing middle and upper-income class of residents so necessary to a thriving community--industrialists, bankers, merchants, publishers and printers, as well as members of the legal and medical professions. A number of these individuals reported their occupation for the 1900 census as "Capitalist."

Unfortunately, the houses associated with many of the founders of the new companies--such very prominent men as J. M. Fairley, H. M. Houston, W. H. Fitzgerald and R. A. Morrow--no longer exist. However, approximately twenty-five houses dating from the last decade of the 19th century do survive in the district. The outstanding Queen Anne-style residence of Gaston Meares [#72] and the substantial Classical Revival house built for W. A. Lane [#364], exemplify the more prominent houses of the decade. Both were erected for men associated with the railroad.

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Other houses from this time include the large Queen Anne cottage [#359] of dentist W. B. Houston and his wife Mollie and the Victorian eclectic house [#27] of merchant E. D. Worley.

By the mid 1890s, the irregularly configured and heavily ornamented Queen Anne style was in the ascendancy for residences in Monroe. Its popularity was sustained for both large and small houses through much of the first decade of the 20th century, although by the last few years of the 19th century, the various Classical Revival styles had begun the staggering rise in fashion which was to result in their domination of residential construction locally, as well as nationally, for much of the 20th century.

The first two decades of the 20th century brought additional growth and development to Monroe, as the population increased from 2,427 in 1900 to 4,084 in 1920. In 1901, the two railroad lines serving the town merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company of Norfolk, Virginia. This company later opened a repair shop facility in Monroe, making it a major center for the line.(20) Beginning in the 1890s, an influx of railway employees arrived in the town, from engineers and conductors to laborers. Many of these people made Monroe their permanent home, with some building substantial houses and becoming prominent members of the community. In addition to Gaston Meares and W. A. Lane, they included W. E. Cason [#294], who a large Classical Revival house on South Main Street.

A number of new commercial enterprises opened in Monroe during the first decade of the 20th century, including the Bank of Union, whose president, W. S. Blakeney, moved to Monroe from South Carolina and built a large Classical Revival house [#129] on Wadesboro Road (now E. Franklin Street), adjacent to the now demolished Queen Anne style residence of furniture dealer T. P. Dillon. Blakeney's house was designed by the prolific Charlotte architect Charles Christian Hook, and the contractor was John Wallace of Monroe. The bank's vice-president, J. Ray Shute, also built a Classical Revival house [#373], ca. 1909, on East Windsor Street.(21)

The most significant of the numerous wholesale operations to be established during this period was the Monroe Hardware Company, a firm which by 1919 was doing an annual wholesale business of more than one million dollars, in addition to a substantial retail department.(22) Many officials and employees, including traveling salesman, lived in the district. Its president, James A. Stewart, built a house on South Crawford Street [#95], which is an eccentric example of the Classical

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Revival with a number of additions and alterations, and the company's first general manager, Randolph Redfearn, remodeled his father-in-law's Italianate house into a grand Neo-Classical Revival residence.

In their 1902 publication, Sketches of Monroe and Union County, Stack and Beasley made the following observation about housing in Monroe, "There are handsome, modern dwellings here, cozy homes and modest little cottages, and one can find something to suit both taste and purse, to buy, build or rent." (23) Among those responsible for the construction of a number of Victorian eclectic rental cottages, many of which survive around the district, was Randolph Redfearn who combined this activity with his management of the Monroe Hardware Company.

The business and residential construction boom continued in the first decade of the 20th century. Business concerns such as the Union Real Estate Company (1902), the Monroe Insurance and Investment Company (1906), and the Houston-Heath Realty Company (1909) were formed by the most prominent businessmen in the community for the express purpose of buying and selling land and constructing houses. Among these community leaders were W. S. Blakeney [#129], J. R. English, E. A. and Frank Armfield [#25], the Shute brothers, W. M. Gordon [#64], E. C. Carpenter [#327], H. E. Copple [#328], E. C. Williams [#295], J. R. Williams and others. (24) Houses associated with many of these individuals survive in the district.

They were assisted by a second building and loan association (Peoples, organized in 1908) and such enterprises as the Porter-Myers Lumber Company (1909), which both supplied building materials and constructed buildings. Among the principals of the latter firm was the contractor G. Marion Tucker. (25) Three houses on Maurice Street [#s 313, 314 and 315] have been identified as having been constructed by the Monroe Insurance and Investment Company as speculative housing; they are all variants of the Classical Revival styles, built about 1912. (26)

Between 1900 and 1920, a group of very high-style Neo-Classical Revival houses were built in Monroe, which reflect the city's astonishing affluence. Typically, these large, mostly frame, houses were two-story, double-pile structures with one-story wraparound porches and monumental porticoes. Within the district, twelve houses survive with this hallmark monumental portico which is identified with the Neo-Classical Revival style and is thought to symbolize status and prosperity, especially in an economy based partially or largely on cotton. It is significant that several of the houses exhibiting the porticos are earlier houses remodeled in the style in the first decade of the twentieth

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century, while others are more modest two-story houses merely had the monumental porticoes grafted onto the facade. The latter type includes the ca. 1905 residence of W. M. Gordon [#64], president of the Gordon Insurance and Investment Company, and the Snyder-Beasley House [#209], built in 1912 for D. B. Snyder, secretary-treasurer of Henderson Motor Company and the wholesale merchandise firm, Henderson-Snyder Company.

While the total number of houses of this type represents a relatively small percentage of the total number of buildings in the district, when combined with the twenty-one substantial Classical Revival houses, when five of which have two-tier central porch bays, they make up more than eight percent of the total number. If buildings erected after 1920 (by which time most of the Classical Revival houses had been built) are subtracted, a truer picture of the impact of this style can be envisioned. Added to this are the even greater number of more modest Classical and Colonial Revival style houses and the brick-veneer Classical Revival/Craftsman houses so popular in the 1920s. They are scattered throughout the district, with one or more being located on every street in the district, creating a visual impact which lingers today so that the overall impression is of overwhelming dominance of the Classical Revival styles.

Unfortunately, neither the architect nor the builder has been identified for the most expansive of the Neo-Classical Revival houses. The residence of Dr. John M. Belk [#189] was built just after the turn of the century on South Hayne Street for this prominent mercantile giant. It has a full-facade, two-story portico which contrasts with the more typical entrance-bay projecting portico found on such houses as that of hotel proprietor N. G. Russell [#180] on West Franklin Street, built in 1916-17.

The entrance-bay portico appears earlier on the grand house built 1912-14 for James H. Lee [#23], which was designed by the well-known Charlotte architectural firm Wheeler and Stern (designers also of St. Paul's Episcopal Church [#35]); its construction was supervised by master carpenter William Ervin Wallace. About the same time, Charles Iceman, president of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, of which James H. Lee was a major shareholder, hired local contractor G. Marion Tucker to erect a Neo-Classical Revival house [#150] on West Franklin Street.(27) Tucker was responsible for the construction of many houses, commercial buildings and institutions in Monroe during the first three decades of the 20th century.

As already noted, Monroe's population in 1920 was 4,084; in addition,

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areas just outside the city's corporate limits contained several hundred residents. Two incorporated areas--Icemorlee (also known as West Monroe) and Benton Heights--which were located northwest of Monroe's city limits--added approximately 750 people to the areas population. (These two towns were annexed by Monroe during the 1940s.) The town's textile industry had increased to four cotton mills, and its various other enterprises continued to grow.(28)

The city's growth during the second decade of the 20th century was such that, even with numerous firms and individuals constructing houses throughout of the city (including cottages built by G. Marion Tucker in 1917 for the newly organized Bearskin Cotton Mills), supply could not keep up with demand.(29) In May 1919, the Monroe Journal reported that, "A number of desirable families are being kept away from Monroe because they cannot secure homes here." The article went on to report that the Chamber of Commerce was initiating an effort to have 25 "modern bungalows" built during the next year.(30) Among the individuals responsible for erecting a number of houses during this period was newspaper editor Eugene Ashcraft; residences, both large and small, on West Franklin, East Houston and East Windsor streets have been identified as being Ashcraft-built houses. In some instances, he bought large tracts with an already existing house, subdivided the lot, built a new house on a smaller lot, and then sold both houses.(31)

During this second decade of the 20th century, while the various Classical Revival styles remained extremely popular, the bungalow became an increasingly employed house form and continued in vogue well into the 1930s. While the majority of bungalows built throughout this period were relatively modest one or one and a half-story frame versions with limited Craftsman details, those such as the shingle-sided W. C. Stack House on West Franklin Street [#152], the Henry Laney House on West Windsor Street [#380], and the residences on South Church Street of Allen Heath [#47] and Samuel Howie [#39] are of particular note. The Howie House has notable Craftsman interiors as well.

A number of large houses combining elements of the Classical Revival and Craftsman styles were built between 1915 and 1930, including a significant group of tapestry brick veneer examples located on Lancaster Avenue. This same tapestry brick veneer was also used on many bungalows built during the 1920s, several of which have clipped or jerkin head gable roofs. They, like the ubiquitous frame Craftsman bungalows, are scattered throughout the district. Other popular styles of the 1920s which made token appearances in the district include the Spanish Colonial Revival style and the Colonial Revival with Renaissance Revival

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influences, each with only a small number of examples in the district. Seen more frequently was the Tudor Revival style which appears with varying degrees of faithfulness on several houses.

As the lots available for development declined in number, construction of new houses in the district slowed, although architecturally those built between ca. 1930 and the beginning of the Second World War continue many of the themes established during the 1920s. Both the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles enjoyed continued popularity during the decade, with examples of each in various parts of the district. By this time, residential construction had largely moved to suburban neighborhoods and to the areas of Benton Heights and West Monroe, which, as already noted, were later annexed by Monroe.

From about 1940 to 1960, few houses were constructed in the district. Since that time, a number of single family houses--ranch style and post-War Colonial Revival--have been built, individually or in small pockets, around the district. They, like the recent duplexes and small apartment complexes, have been built on lots which had remained vacant or were the site of earlier houses which have been demolished. Their scattered presence in the district reinforces the evolutionary character of the district without compromising its ability to convey an understanding of the period of significance. The areas immediately surrounding the district contain different land uses and later 20th century development.

The district is overwhelmingly residential in character, with the majority of buildings having been erected as single family dwelling units. A number of houses have been divided into two or more units, and there some small apartment buildings scattered throughout the district, but the majority of houses remain in single family use. In addition to residential uses, there are two churches in the district, one contributing and one non-contributing, and the three earliest sections of the Monroe cemetery are included because of their collection of significant 19th and early 20th century grave markers and their association with many of the individuals and families for whom houses in the district were erected.

Preservation/restoration activities are not consistent throughout the district. Approximately half of the area encompassed within the Monroe Residential Historic District makes up the bulk of the South Monroe Historic District, which was designated locally in 1984. The survey and resulting publication and the designation of a local district has stimulated awareness of the community's historic built environment and the need to conserve what has survived. Since the 1978 survey conducted by

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Mary Ann Lee, a number of deteriorated frame dwellings within the district have been demolished, with several of the resulting vacant lots being converted to attractive open space or private gardens. The remaining buildings are generally in fair to good condition. Efforts are underway by several individuals to rehabilitate houses in the district for residential and commercial use.

Footnotes

(1) "Monroe Founded in 1844," (Monroe, N. C.) Enquirer-Journal, April 1922, Special Historical Edition; and Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archives and History, National Register of Historic Places nomination, Monroe City Hall, 1971.

(2) Corporate History of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company (Norfolk, Va.: Burke & Gregory, Inc., 1922), p. 44; hereinafter cited as Corporate History.

(3) R. F. Beasley, "The Development of an American Community Upon the Basis of Permanency," in "Monroe, North Carolina, Wants You," (Monroe) Journal supplement, 15 December 1919.

(4) Corporate History, pp. 80 and 82.

(5) Sydney Nathans, The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1870-1920 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983), pp. 45-46.

(6) Ibid., p. 50.

(7) Ibid., p. 53.

(8) Ibid., p. 54.

(9) Heather Hallenberg, Rockingham Multiple Resource Area and Rockingham Historic District, National Register of Historic Places, 1981.

(10) Ibid.

(11) "Monroe Founded in 1844."

(12) Ibid.; Gray's Map of Monroe, Union County, North Carolina

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(Philadelphia: O. W. Gray & son, 1882); and "Monroe, N. C. Wants You."

(13) Miss Marion Lee and Mrs. Worth Redwine, 202 E. Windsor St., Monroe, N. C., Allison Black interview, 7 April 1987.

(14) Levi Branson, ed., North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: Levi Branson Co., 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890, 1896); and "Monroe and Union County North Carolina," (Monroe) Journal, Magazine Section, 23 October 1925, p. 9.

(15) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States, Population Census, vol. I (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952), p. 33-9.

(16) "Monroe and Union County North Carolina."

(17) Union County Register of Deeds (hereinafter cited as UCRD), Record of Corporations, vol. A, pp. 10 and 11.

(18) William S. Powell, ed., Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, vol. I (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), p. 129.

(19) Monroe Register, 20 November 1890, p. 1.

(20) Corporate History, pp. 50 and 83.

(21) Bank of Union Building and W. S. Blakeney House, Survey Files, Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

(22) "Monroe, North Carolina, Wants You," p. 5.

(23) Stack and Beasley, Sketches of Monroe and Union County (Charlotte: News and Times Print, 1902), pp. 37-38.

(24) UCRD, Record of Corporations, vol. A, pp. 72, 166 and 188.

(25) Ibid., pp. 204 and 225.

(26) UCRD, deed book 42, p. 153, deed book 47, p. 57, 48, p. 126, and deed book 54, pp. 668 and 771.

(27) "Local and Personal," (Monroe) Journal, 19 March 1912, p. 5.

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(28) "Monroe Has Had Wonderful Record Industrial Growth"; and
"Monroe, North Carolina, Wants You."

(29) "Local and Personal," (Monroe) Journal, 27 August 1918, p. 5.

(30) Ibid., 27 May 1919, p. 5.

(31) UCRD, deed book 32, p. 45 and deed book 55, pp. 241, 670 and
704.

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1908, 1914, 1922, 1930.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

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Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 181 acres

UTM References

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

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

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Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundaries are as outlined with a dashed line on the accompanying Monroe planimetric map drawn at a scale of 1"=200'.

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Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district are drawn to include the residential area of Monroe developed between 1870 and 1941, excluding peripheral parcels which have lost integrity or which contain intrusions. The areas within the district boundaries are related historically, stylistically and geographically.

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11. Form Prepared By

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