

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 Salisbury Street Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Salisbury Street south of Lexington Road N/A not for publication
city, town Mocksville N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Davie code 059 zip code 27028

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>40</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>40</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
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. Finley
Signature of certifying official

4-19-90
Date

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

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Italianate

Queen Anne Revival

OTHER: Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

brick

roof steel

other brick

stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Salisbury Street Historic District consists of several blocks of mostly residences on both sides of tree-lined Salisbury Street south of Lexington Road. Dating largely from the late 1820s to World War II, these one and two-story brick, log and frame houses include representative examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Craftsman styles as they appear in Davie County residential architecture. Within the district are 40 contributing and 13 non-contributing buildings, of which 25 (19 contributing, 6 non-contributing) are primary resources.

Salisbury Street extends southwest from downtown Mocksville along a slightly curving rise. Buildings are spaced irregularly along the street, and have a variety of setbacks, reflecting the development of the area over a long period of time. All of the houses, however, are oriented toward the street. Lots are of a variety of sizes and include several multi-acre tracts. The district is well-provided with mature trees, particularly large white oaks, magnolias and cedars which lend a unifying cover.

The earliest building in the district which retains its original appearance is the ca. 1828 (former) **Mocksville Academy** [13]. This small, gable-roofed brick building has simple Federal style trim and an unfinished interior.

Within the district are three good examples of the Greek Revival and Greek Revival/Italianate style Piedmont house with double-tiered front porch: the ca. 1850-ca. 1870 **Howell-Brown-Sanford House** [12], the ca. 1870 **Clement-Adams-Short House** [2], and the **Harbin-Long House** [8]. Another house with Italianate style ornament is the **Hall-Call House** [24], a log dwelling renovated about 1871.

While there are several log buildings in the district, all of these have been weatherboarded and overbuilt.

One of the largest of the district's houses is the Queen Anne style **Charles F. Meroney House** [23], but the one-story **Mattie Clement House** [20] also has Queen Anne detailing. At the far end of the district is the two-story, frame **Benjamin O. Morris House** [15], a representative example of the Classical Revival style.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD
Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.1

There are a number of frame Craftsman-influenced bungalows in the district dating from the 1920s and 1930s, including the McCubbins-Latham House [6] and the Samuel M. Call House [25]. These are outshone by the substantial Hugh A. Sanford House [11], whose recessed porch has massive concrete Tuscan columns.

Outbuildings in the district vary considerably in age, type and condition, and some of the houses have multiple outbuildings. The most common of these are small, gable- or shed-roofed frame garages of the early twentieth century. A mid-nineteenth century wellhouse [OB 21] and a smokehouse [OB 22] survive at the Martin-Clement-Sprinkle House [21], as do a handsome Greek Revival brick kitchen [OB 10] and brick smokehouse [OB 11] at the Harbin-Long House [8]. Behind the Charles F. Meroney House [23] is a hipped-roofed frame well or storage house [OB 25] with board and batten lower walls and patterned-shingled upper ones. The largest of the outbuildings in the district is the servants house [OB 13] at the Hugh A. Sanford House [11], which copies the shape and detailing of the main bungalow.

Buildings in the district vary from fair to excellent condition. Several are covered with asbestos, aluminum or vinyl siding, but decorative trim elements have been preserved, for the most part.

The greatest intrusions into the district are provided by two one-story office buildings on the east side of Salisbury Street ([18] and [19]). There are also a few Post-World War II houses scattered around the district.

To the south of the district is later residential development, while to the north are the fringes of the central business district and later residential fabric. To the east of the district are woodlands with a few, widely-spaced modern houses, while to the west are woods and farmland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.2Inventory List

Historical information contained in the inventory listings was compiled from Davie County Deeds; vertical files, Davie County Public Library; and Kirk F. Mohny, The Historic Architecture of Davie County.

Note: Mocksville street numbers do not follow a consistent pattern.

Key

C = contributing

N = noncontributing

OB = other building

<u>List #</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/original owner-occupant</u> (if known)
---------------	-----------------	-------------	---------------	--

West Side Salisbury Street from Sanford Avenue to Maple Avenue Extension

C 1.	337	ca. 1835?	2	Log House; gable-roofed, German-sided house with vertical flushboards under full-width front porch; north two bays of house are of log construction, south two are frame; six over six sash; one window in each side elevation, rear windows on south end only; two front doors; interior of log portion originally whitewashed, all interior later flush-sheathed; six over six sash; rear shed wing and porch; central chimney; porch posts replaced with metal trellis supports; agricultural metal roofs; log portion appears to date from mid-19th century.
C 2.	361	ca. 1870	2	Clement-Adams-Short House; large, three-bay, frame Greek Revival/Italianate style house with central, two-story gabled portico; gable end, standing seam metal roof and exterior end chimneys; front porch has narrow, paired posts with scroll-sawn balusters; large six over six windows;

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.3

double-doored front entrance with sidelights; rear one and one and a half-story wings; modern addition at southwest corner; vinyl-sided; probably originally built for John Marshall Clement (1825-1886); later occupied by James L. Adams (1834-1879) and wife; moved to this site in 1919 by John C. Sanford to make way for a new house at 519; occupied by Mabel and Samuel S. Short from approximately 1920 to 1960s.

NC OB 1.	361	ca. 1970	1	Gabled frame carport.
C OB 2.	361	ca. 1930	1	Altered gable and shed frame storage building.
C 3.	No #	ca. 1920	1 1/2	House; Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow with side gable roof; off-center gabled front porch; small, gabled dormer in front elevation; hipped bay on south elevation; vinyl sided.
C OB 3	No #	ca. 1920	1	Gable and shed frame garage contemporary with house.

West Side Salisbury Street from Maple Avenue Extension South

C 4.	401	ca. 1940	1 1/2	House; small, asbestos-shingled cottage with Tudoresque brick and stone front chimney.
NC 5.	407	ca. 1950	1	House; Small, Colonial Revival-influenced, cross gable-roofed frame house covered with aluminum siding.
NC OB 4.	407	ca. 1950	1	Modern, two-car gabled garage covered with aluminum siding.
C 6.	429	ca. 1925	1 1/2	McCubbins-Latham House; side-gabled, clapboarded Craftsman bungalow; recessed full-width and corner front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7 Page 7.4

				large, gabled dormer in front of roof; rear shed wing; four over one vertical pane sash; triangular brackets in eaves; said to have been built for Frank McCubbins, an employee of Kincaid Lumber Company; occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rowe Latham since 1936.
C OB 5.	429	ca. 1925	1	Frame shed contemporary with house.
C OB 6.	429	ca. 1925	1	Gable and shed frame garage.
C OB 7.	429	ca. 1940	1	Gable-roofed, German-sided frame garage.
C 7.	449	ca. 1920	1 1/2	House; Craftsman style frame bungalow with side-gable roof; engaged, full-width front porch with tapered square columns; large shed dormer at front; gabled bay on north elevation; shed and gabled rear wings; four over one vertical pane sash; triangular knee braces; asbestos-sided.
C OB 8.	449	ca. 1920	1	Gable and shed frame garage contemporary with house.
NC OB 9.	449	ca. 1950	1	Shed-roofed concrete block double garage.
C 8.	471	ca. 1859	2	Harbin-Long House; three-bay, side-gable brick Greek Revival house with central, two-tiered, gabled portico; exterior end chimneys; square columns, early 20th century square-section railings; north side shed wing, rear two-story hipped ell (second floor added in 1940s); six over nine and six over six sash; two panel doors; symmetrically-molded door surrounds with bullseye corner blocks; front door with diamond lattice pattern sash in sidelights and transom; brickwork painted; probably built by A. A.

Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.5

				Harbin, clerk of county Court of Pleas and Sessions; purchased in 1939 by Dr. William M. Long and rehabilitated by the Longs.
C OB 10.	471	ca. 1859	1	Brick kitchen building; side gable with standing seam metal roof; central board and batten door; six over six sash; end chimney; connected to smokehouse by brick and frame 1940s garage addition.
C OB 11.	471	ca. 1859	1 1/2	Brick smokehouse; side gable with standing seam metal roof; diagonal board and batten doors; west end extended, shed additions made to north side in 1940s.
NC 9.	491	ca. 1960	1	House; gable-roofed, brick ranch house with attached carport.
C OB 12.	491	ca. 1930	1	Cross-gable frame storage building.
NC 10.	501	ca. 1960	1 1/2	House; large, gable-roofed, brick and frame Colonial Revival-influenced residence.
C 11.	519	1921	1 1/2	Hugh A. Sanford House; handsome Craftsman-influenced frame bungalow with side gable roof; recessed front porch has chunky concrete Tuscan columns; long, recessed shed dormer across front elevation; pergola with fat concrete columns attached at northeast corner; gabled sleeping porch on south end supported by same columns; hipped bay on north; wide weatherboard with mitred corners; mix of casement, sixteen over one sash; exterior end chimneys; carved outriggers; built for Hugh Adams Sanford (1883-1938), associated with C. C. Sanford mercantile firm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalisbury St. HD
Mocksville, NCSection number 7. Page 7.6

-
- | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------------------|-------|--|
| C OB 13. | 519 | 1921 | 1 1/2 | Servants house; small, side-gabled frame double-doored house detailed like main house; recessed front porch with three, fat concrete Tuscan columns; large shed dormer; wide clapboards, twelve over one sash; carved outriggers. |
| C 12. | 537 | ca. 1850,
ca. 1870 | 2 | Howell-Brown-Sanford House ; substantial five bay, double pile Greek Revival/Italianate house; north three bays originally side-hall plan house constructed ca. 1850 for merchant Stephen Lewis Howell; south two bays and front porch added ca. 1870 by William L. Brown, merchant and tobacco factory owner; side gable roof with bracketted cornice; gabled, double-tier porch has double and triple chamfered columns, scroll-sawn brackets and balusters; main and second floor entrances have double doors with sidelights; exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders; rear one- and two-story ells; nine over nine and nine over six sash; notable Greek Revival interior finish; aluminum-sided; purchased by prominent merchant Calvin Cowles Sanford (1843-1929) about 1880 and later lived in by his daughter, Mary Sanford Larew, and husband. |
| C 13. | 537 | ca. 1828 | 1 | (former) Mocksville Academy ; three-bay, gable-roofed brick school building; front elevation Flemish bond, sides and rear common bond; boxed front and back cornices with cyma recta shingle mold; standing seam metal roof; central doorway; south end retains original six over nine window and interior end chimney; north end has garage door cut through masonry; three windows across rear; rear 20th century frame shed addition; unfinished brick walls in |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.7

				interior; Mocksville Academy chartered in 1827, lot acquired in 1828; school functioned for nearly a half-century; later part of Howell-Brown-Sanford House property.
C 14.	567	ca. 1903	2	Walsh-Cain House; three-bay, single-pile frame house with eclectic Victorian detailing; full-width hipped front porch with central gable; chamfered, bracketted columns and scroll-sawn baluster railings; half-glazed, double-leaf front door; two over two sash; tin-shingled gable roof; pair of interior rear chimneys; rear one-story ell and one and a half-story shed section; vinyl sided; probably built for T. R. Walsh and wife.
C OB 14.	567	ca. 1903	2	Barn; rectangular, gable-roofed frame barn with vertical board sheathing; agricultural tin roof.
C 15.	544	ca. 1901	2	Benjamin O. Morris House; three-bay, single pile frame house with projecting gabled bay centered in front; full-width hipped front porch with projecting, pedimented bay, narrow Tuscan columns; small brackets in cornices; rear one and two-story ell; tin-shingled roofs; rear chimneys; two over two sash; vinyl sided; probably built by Register of Deeds Benjamin Owen Morris, later Clerk of Court and Mocksville Postmaster.
NC OB 15.	544	ca. 1960	1	Gable-roofed frame and concrete block garage.
C OB 16.	544	ca. 1930	1	Gable-roofed frame wellhouse adjacent to southwest corner of house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.8

East Side Salisbury Street from Lexington Road to Maple Street

C 16.	330	ca. 1825?, 2 ca. 1910		Mrs. James McGuire House three-bay, double-pile frame four-square house with hipped roof; shed porch across front partially filled in; rear one-story ell; two over two sash; vinyl siding; portions of house may date to early 19th century, be part of early tavern; purchased in 1919 by Mrs. James McGuire, whose family occupied it until 1950s.
NC OB 17.	330	ca. 1979	1	Gable-roofed frame office covered with vinyl siding.
C 17.	342	ca. 1900	1	House; small, frame triple A cottage with rear gabled ells; hipped front porch with modern tile deck, replacement square posts; four over four windows; agricultural tin roofs; corbelled cap chimneys; asbestos siding.
C OB 18.	342	ca. 1925	1	Concrete block and frame gabled garage.
NC 18.	No #	ca. 1985	1	Office Building; modern stuccoed Spanish-influenced office building.
NC 19.	390	1974	1	Office Building; modern Colonial Revival brick office building.

East side Salisbury Street South of Maple Avenue

C 20.	400	1902	1	Mattie Clement House; L-plan, gable-roofed frame house with Queen Anne detailing; hipped porch extends across entire front, has small gable over steps at inner corner, turned and bracketted posts; corbelled cap chimneys; two over two sash; diamond louvers in gables; long rear ell that terminates in unusual three-sided, hipped bay; agricultural tin roofs;
-------	-----	------	---	--

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 7. Page 7.9

				vinyl siding; built as residence for widow Mattie K. Clement, owner of Pearson-Martin-Sprinkle House adjacent.
C OB 19.	400	ca. 1902	2	Small, two-story, gabled frame barn with attached modern carport.
C 21.	428	ca. 1835? ca. 1850, 1938	2	Martin-Clement-Sprinkle House; four-bay, gable-roofed, double-pile log and frame house; south three bays are log original house, north bay frame addition; exterior, step-shouldered chimneys; boxed cornice; standing seam metal roofs; six-over-six sash windows; flat molded cap over door; 1930s hipped oriel window; rear one-story shed section; local tradition says house was built for Jesse A. Pearson (1776-1823) about 1820, but physical evidence suggests was constructed ca. 1835 for Dr. James F. Martin (1798-1871), who probably also added north section ca. 1850; owned and occupied during second half 19th century by William B. Clement and wife; extensively renovated and enlarged in 1938 by William Van Eaton Sprinkle, AIA, for parents Rev. Henry C. Sprinkle (1868-1955) and Annie Van Eaton Sprinkle (1874-1951).
C OB 20.	428	1938	1	Frame Colonial Revival style office joined to main house by enclosed connector; tin-shingled, hipped roof with mock dovecote.
C OB 21.	428	ca. 1850	1	Wellhouse; gable-roofed frame wellhouse with ashlar stone foundation.
C OB 22.	428	ca. 1850	1	Smokehouse; gable-roofed frame smokehouse with ashlar stone foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalisbury St. HD
Mocksville, NC
Section number 7. Page 7.10

C OB 23.	428	ca. 1930	1	Storage Building; shed-roofed frame storage building with board and batten siding.
C OB 24.	428	ca. 1900	1	Storage Building; gable-roofed frame storage building.
NC 22.	442	ca. 1900	1	House; one-story, T plan, gable-roofed frame house; original front porch apparently removed; canopies and stoops added to inside corners of tee; rear gabled ell; tin shingle and agricultural tin roofs; two over two sash; asbestos siding.
NC OB 25.	442	ca. 1970	1	Modern metal-sided, gabled frame double garage.
C 23.	462	ca. 1895	2	Charles F. Meroney House; substantial and well-detailed Queen Anne style residence; high hipped roof with gables at corners, on front; wraparound hipped front porch with pedimented gables over main and side steps, square columns, bracketted cornice, trellis pattern railings; bracketted main cornices, pattern shingled gable ends; arched windows in main gables; front door with sidelights and transoms in bevelled glass; two over two sash; corbelled capped chimneys; rear one-story ell; notable Queen Anne and Craftsman interior elements; built by James and Samuel Call for hardware store owner Charles F. Meroney (1867-1953).
C OB 26.	462	ca. 1913	1	Small, pyramidal-roofed frame well or storage house with board and batten lower wall, patterned-shingled upper wall.
C 24.	484	ca. 1828, 1871	2	Hall-Call House; three-bay, vigorous vernacular Italianate house; original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSalisbury St. HD
Mocksville, NCSection number 7. Page 7.11

log house probably built by Reverend William A. Hall of Joppa Church about 1828; purchased in 1871 by carpenter Samuel M. Call and wife Sallie, remodelled by Call; rear ell and gabled appendages added; semi-octagonal bay constructed on south elevation with hipped porch over it; hipped front porch with chamfered posts, trellis railings, flush-sheathed wall; six over six sash; bracketted cornice; step-shouldered exterior chimney on north elevation; standing seam metal roof; rear ell raised to two stories by daughter Martha Call ca. 1930.

C OB 27.	484	ca. 1930	1	German-sided, shed-roofed frame double garage.
C 25.	490	1921	1 1/2	Samuel M. Call House ; Craftsman style side gable bungalow; engaged full width porch with modern metal trellis supports, brick floor; rear wall of porch brick veneered; large shed gable in front slope of roof; sun porch in bay on south elevation; exterior end chimney; triangular knee braces; nine over nine sash; built for Samuel Milton Call, Junior, on land behind his parents' house; (see entry 24.)
NC OB 28.	490	ca. 1950	1	Concrete block shed-roofed garage.

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)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1828-1940

Significant Dates

1836

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Call, James and Samuel, builders

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

Summary

The Salisbury Street Historic District is eligible under Criterion A, for its significance in Mocksville's history, reflecting trends in neighborhood development in Mocksville from the 1820s through the nineteenth century and in the first five decades of the twentieth. Incorporating the physical remains of the village of Mocksville, which pre-dated the establishment of a newly-platted county seat in 1839 just to the northeast of the existing village, it was one of the town's two primary residential areas in the nineteenth century and until the 1930s. The Salisbury Street Historic District is also significant under Criterion C, containing the brick Federal style (former) Mocksville Academy, several distinctive Greek Revival and Greek Revival/Italianate houses, as well as representative examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Craftsman style residences mirroring the architectural development of Mocksville and Davie County.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD
Mocksville, NC
Section number 8. Page 8.1

Historical Context and Background

As early, perhaps, as the time of the Revolution, there was a village on the site of what is now Mocksville, called Mocks Old Field after an early owner of the land. In 1810 the Mocks Old Field Post Office was established, with the name being changed to Mocksville between 1823 and 1826. (Wall, Brief History, p. 98) With the formation of Davie County out of part of Rowan County in 1836, Mocksville was designated as the county seat. However, legislation provided for the purchase or donation of a minimum of 15 acres of land for a county seat, and a new town center was laid off just to the northeast of the existing village. (Wall, Brief History, pp. 98-99)

The earlier village was mostly located along the Salisbury Road, now Salisbury Street, and included a tavern (advertised for sale in 1829), part of which may be incorporated in 330 Salisbury Street [16]. (Wall, Brief History, p. 52) A small brick academy, constructed ca. 1828, was located on the west side of Salisbury Street [13]. (Wall, Brief History, p. 85) For the most part, however, the village appears to have consisted of log and frame, as well as a few brick houses scattered along and in the vicinity of Salisbury Street. Among these initial dwellings may be the earlier portions of the Martin-Clement-Sprinkle House [21] at 428 Salisbury, and the Hall-Call House at 484 [24], built about 1828 for Rev. William Hall of Joppa Church. From 1835 to 1846 Richmond M. Pearson conducted a well-known law school in Mocksville, and his students lived in log buildings along the upper part of Salisbury Street, including possibly the earlier portion of the log house at 337 Salisbury [1]. (Vertical files)

In the decade after its incorporation, the new county seat enjoyed a brief boom period. Tax lists for 1845 showed 38 dwellings that were valued from \$300 to \$1500, located in and adjacent to the downtown area. By the late 1840s the town's growth had slowed to a steady rise. (Wall, Brief History, p. 98)

Salisbury Street shared in the early prosperity of the new county seat, primarily as a location for semi-suburban residences. Clerk of Court A. A. Harbin built a two-story, brick Greek Revival house [8] (471 Salisbury) about 1859, and merchant Stephen Howell built a sidehall plan frame Greek Revival house [12] (537 Salisbury) down the street about 1850. Dr. James F. Martin expanded an earlier log house [21] at 428 Salisbury about 1850 in the Greek Revival style.

In the years immediately after the Civil War, Mocksville grew slowly, with scattered houses being constructed in the downtown and along the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 8. Page 8.2

arteries leading into it. Salisbury Street shared in this slow development. About 1870 merchant William L. Brown expanded the Howell House, adding two bays and an Italianate double-tiered front porch. Just to the north, John M. Clement built a two-story, Greek Revival/Italianate style house with a double-tiered portico about the same time (later moved to 361 Salisbury). Brown also operated a tobacco factory with his brother Rufus on land to the north of his house along Salisbury Street (south of what is now Maple Avenue), constructing a two-story, Greek Revival factory building and other structures. On the other side of Salisbury Street, carpenter Samuel M. Call renovated Reverend Hall's log house, converting it to the Italianate style about 1871 [24].

Although in the last two decades of the nineteenth century most new residential construction took place on and around North Main Street, north of downtown, an exception is the substantial Queen Anne style residence built for Charles F. Meroney about 1895 by James and Samuel Call [23].

During the bulk of the 19th century, houses on Salisbury Street were for the most part widely-spaced and included relatively large tracts of land. This began to change at the turn of the century, as the growth of Mocksville generated demand for new building lots and the original owners of the property died off. Both on North Main Street and along Salisbury Street, larger tracts were subdivided intermittently. At the south end of the district, the Walsh-Cain House [14] appears to have been built about 1903 for T. R. Walsh, while Register of Deeds Benjamin O. Morris built a Classical Revival style house next door [15] about 1901. From 1901 to 1917, the old Brown Brothers Tobacco Factory property on Salisbury Street was used for the Mocksville Chair Company Factory. (Verical files) With the closing of the factory, the five acre plot was subdivided and sold as lots. Over the next two decades the west side of Salisbury around Maple Street was built up with bungalows. Merchant Hugh A. Sanford purchased several of these lots, including the ones which contained the Clement-Adams-Short House, moving it north of Maple Street to clear a lot on which he would build a large, Craftsman style frame bungalow at 519 in 1921.

During the late 1920s and early 1930s, several areas of Mocksville were opened and subdivided for housing. These areas, particularly along the Wilkesboro Road, south of Salisbury Street, and east along Maple Avenue, attracted much of the new residential construction in town through the 1930s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD
Mocksville, NC

Section number 8. Page 8.3

In the Post World War II era, large tracts of land at the south end of Salisbury Street were subdivided and built up with frame and brick ranch and Colonial Revival style houses, a few of which were also built at the upper end of the district. Several of the larger, older houses in the district have been rehabilitated in recent years, and are well-maintained.

Architectural Context

Architectural developments in the Salisbury Street Historic District reflected, to an extent, what was happening elsewhere in Mocksville and Davie County. The brick (former) **Mocksville Academy Building** [13] is similar in its Federal style detailing to the **Jesse A. Clement House** [NR] and the (former) **Davie County Jail** [NR], both built during the same period. The **Harbin-Long House** [8], the **Howell-Brown-Sanford House** [12] and the **Clement-Adams-Short House** [2] are all representative of the popular Piedmont Greek Revival and Italianate house form consisting of a two-story, three-bay elevation with central hall, side gable roof, and two-tiered porch with gabled roof. Stylistic distinctions between the Greek Revival and Italianate rest mostly on the presence of four instead of two-panel doors and the use of scroll-sawn splat balusters instead of square-section spindles on porch railings. The **Hall-Call House** [24] in its remodelled form is a relatively early example for Mocksville of the Italianate detailing that was popular in the town for T and L plan houses in the last quarter of the century. Similarly, the **Charles F. Meroney** [23] and **Mattie Clement House** [20] have Queen Anne detailing, and the **Benjamin O. Morris House** [15] has Classical Revival detailing reflective of residential construction on North Main Street at the turn of the century. Bungalows and Craftsman style houses constructed on Salisbury Street in the 1920s and 30s also reflect North Main Street developments, as well as national trends.

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

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 approximately 17 acres

UTM References

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Salisbury Street Historic District are as marked by the dashed line on the accompanying map, drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet from Davie County Tax Maps.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Salisbury Street Historic District are drawn to include the surviving elements of the village of Mocksville and the 19th and early 20th century residential area along Salisbury Street, while excluding non-contributing adjacent later development and woodlands, as much as possible.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David R. Black/Architectural Historian

organization Black & Black, Preservation Consultants date March 1, 1990

street & number 620 Wills Forest Street telephone (919) 828-4616

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina zip code 27605

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salisbury St. HD

Mocksville, NC

Section number 9. Page 9.1

Major Bibliographical References

Davie County Deeds, Mocksville.

Davie County Plat Maps, Mocksville.

Mohney, Kirk F. The Historic Architecture of Davie County, North Carolina. Mocksville: Davie County Historical and Genealogical Society, 1986.

Vertical Files, Davie County Public Library, Mocksville.

Wall, James W. Davie County: A Brief History. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979.

Wall, James W. History of Davie County. Mocksville: Historical Publishing Association, 1969.

