

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Logan Neighborhood Historic District

Concord, Cabarrus County, CA1770, Listed 12/29/2025

Nomination by Olivia Heckendorf, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

Photographs by Olivia Heckendorf, October and December 2022



First Missionary Baptist Church, view northeast.



151-161 Princess Avenue SW, view northeast.

182 United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Logan Neighborhood Historic District

Other names/site number: Coleburg

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Cabarrus Avenue W, Spring Street SW, Broad Drive SW, Fox Street SW, Fairview Avenue SW, Georgia Street SW, Melrose Drive SW, Hilltop Avenue SW, and Crowell Drive SW

City or town: Concord State: NC County: Cabarrus

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

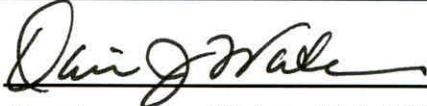
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

| | |
|---|-----------------|
|  Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer Date North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | <u>10/30/25</u> |
|---|-----------------|

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| | |
|---|--|
| In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| <hr/> | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| <hr/> | |
| Title : | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
-

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Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <u>571</u> | <u>176</u> | buildings |
| <u>40</u> | <u>7</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>611</u> | <u>183</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>Domestic – Single Dwelling</u> | <u>Education – School</u> |
| <u>Domestic – Multiple Dwelling</u> | <u>Education – College</u> |
| <u>Domestic – Secondary Dwelling</u> | <u>Religion – Religious Facility</u> |
| <u>Commerce/Trade – Business</u> | <u>Religion – Church-Related Residence</u> |
| <u>Commerce/Trade – Professional</u> | <u>Funerary – Mortuary</u> |
| <u>Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store</u> | |

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Domestic – Single Dwelling
- Domestic – Multiple Dwelling
- Domestic – Secondary Dwelling
- Social – Community Center
- Education – College
- Religion – Religious Facility
- Funerary – Mortuary
- Work in Progress
- Vacant/Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals – Colonial Revival
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals – Late Gothic Revival
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Am. Movements – Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement – Modernist
Modern Movement – Ranch
Other – Period Cottage
Other – Minimal Traditional
Other – Vernacular Commercial

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

- Foundation: Brick
Concrete Block
Walls: Wood – Weatherboard
Wood – Plywood/Particle Board
Metal – Aluminum
Asbestos
Synthetics – Vinyl
Brick
Other – PermaStone
Roof: Asphalt
Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Logan Neighborhood Historic District in Concord, Cabarrus County, is a historically Black community established in the late nineteenth century and significant for its residential, commercial, and institutional development under segregation. Covering approximately 220 acres, the district includes 794 resources: 571 contributing buildings and 176 non-contributing buildings; 40 contributing sites; and 7 non-contributing sites, for a total of 611 contributing resources and 183 non-contributing resources. Barber-Scotia College, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in

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1985, serves as a key landmark due to its feeling of association with and importance to community residents. Graves Hall (1876), on the Barber-Scotia College campus, is the oldest extant building in the district. The Logan Neighborhood developed with a mix of curvilinear and gridded street patterns that reflect the area's topography. Architectural styles in the Logan Neighborhood reflect its growth from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries, featuring frame houses, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. Gothic Revival influences appear in the district's churches, while remaining commercial buildings are simple brick structures. Despite some losses, the district retains integrity of location, setting, and design, preserving its character as a historically significant Black community.

Narrative Description

Setting, Boundary, and Plats

The Logan Neighborhood Historic District is located south of downtown Concord, Cabarrus County, North Carolina. Concord is a city of approximately 107,000 residents. The North Union Street Historic District (CA0611; NRHP listed 1985), a late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood, touches the Logan Neighborhood to the north along Corban Avenue SW, and the South Union Street Historic District (CA0766; NRHP listed 1983, along with its proposed expansion and Spring Street SW, borders the district's eastern boundary along with Spring Street SW. The Propst Airport property lies southeast of the district, and Irish Buffalo Creek and the former Cabarrus Cotton Mill housing area bounds the district to the west. The Logan Neighborhood Historic District consists of non-platted areas at the north end and platted subdivisions throughout which date from 1904 through 1946.

The non-platted areas to the north are centered on Young Avenue SW, Ring Avenue SW, Cline Avenue SW, Hemlock Street SW, and Lore Street SW. These areas grew organically as lots were sold off from larger landholdings owned by primarily white individuals. Concord's Black residents were the primary purchasers of these lands.

Prior to the formal layout of the Coleburg plat, the area was known as Coleburg, named for the rental houses and land owned by Warren Clay Coleman, a prominent Black landowner and entrepreneur. Following Coleman's death, the Coleburg plat was officially laid out in August 1904, formalizing residential development patters he had established before 1900.¹ Subsequent plats spread westward, starting with Linnville in November 1904 and Hilton in 1906. Development continued south of Coleburg with Liberty View in 1924, Hilltop in 1927, and Dayvault Park in 1935. Like Coleburg, the Liberty View plat was laid out and sold by Black developers, the Coleburg Real Estate Company, founded in 1919 by Mack D. Steel, S.C. Boger, and Dr. F. H. Watkins.² Dayvault Park developed more slowly than other plats and housed a mix of Black and white, while the unplatted area between

¹ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Coleburg*, Map Book 1, Page 18, August 1904, Concord, NC; Annette Privette-Darnell, "Logan Community," *Concord City Circular*, Winter 2022, 13. Maps prior to 1906 do not include the Coleburg or larger Logan Neighborhood. The Coleburg plat from 1904 indicates that a number of individuals owned land alongside Coleman. These landowners were Jake Wallace, Charity Hall, Dr. Lord, Sam Boger, Dave Per, John Simelton, John Spencer, John Jones, Maggie Collines, Mary Fauney, Allen Freeman, Sallie Alexander, Doc Shankle, and Pless Miller.

² "New Charters Granted," *News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), December 3, 1919.

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Coleburg and Dayvault Park grew to accommodate Black residents as the town's population increased. Southward development continued with A. F. Hartsell Estate and Hartsell Acres in 1944, and Lincoln Park in 1945. Except for Coleburg and Liberty View, the remaining plats were developed by white real estate developers on land formerly owned by white individuals. Together, the non-platted and platted sections form the cohesive Logan Neighborhood (Figure 1).

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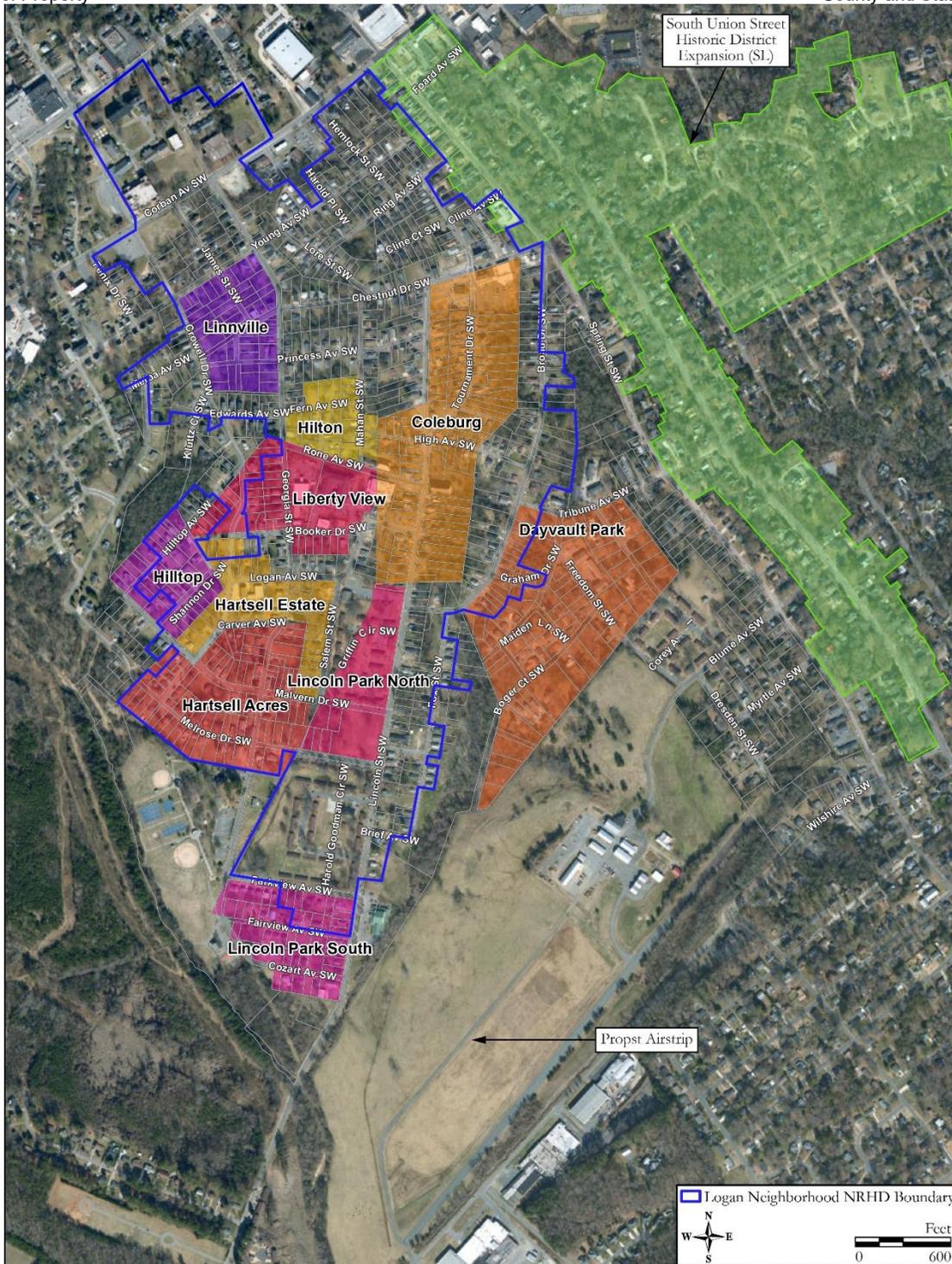


Figure 1: Aerial map of the Logan Neighborhood showing the platted sections of the district.

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Street Patterns

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The Logan Neighborhood Historic District has undulating terrain throughout the district. Irish Buffalo Creek, at the district's southwest end, is the community's lowest point. The Logan Multi-Purpose Center (the former Logan School gymnasium; Photo 1) and the aptly named Hilltop Avenue SW are the highest points within the Logan Neighborhood. Mature trees are scattered throughout the district and provide canopy to many of the homes. Most of the streets in the Logan Neighborhood are not oriented to cardinal direction, but this is true for most of the City of Concord, and the street patterns reflect the individual layouts of the plats. Curvilinear street patterns dominate the Logan Neighborhood. This use of winding streets was initiated with Tournament Street SW that was part of the 1904 Coleburg plat. Other major curved streets are Crowell Drive SW (Photos 2–3) and Broad Drive SW (Photo 4). The use of gridded street patterns appears in later plats, such as Hilltop (1927) and Lincoln Park South (1945). Fox Street SW stands as an exception to this as it developed as a linear street around 1930 (Photo 5).

Lots and Setbacks

Because the majority of the Logan Neighborhood is platted, most neighborhood lots have standardized lot sizes and building setbacks. The uniformity of parcel size, along with front and side setbacks, inform building placement and density, which in turn creates the streetscape and visual patterns found within the Logan Neighborhood. Exceptions to this are the Logan Homes and Mary Chapman Homes public housing complexes (Photos 6–7), the former Logan School property where the gymnasium and cafeteria still stand, and the Barber-Scotia College campus (Photos 8–9), and Caldwell Park. In the non-platted areas on the north side of the district, the lots vary in size and shape, due in part to the undulating terrain. The north section of the Logan Neighborhood, particularly between Corban Avenue SW and Ring Avenue SW (Photo 10), contains some of the earliest houses in the neighborhood which have oddly shaped lots with varying lot sizes. Most of the lots in the Logan Neighborhood range in size from 50 to 60 feet wide and 120 to 150 feet in length. Examples of uniform lots can be found along Cline Court SW (Photo 11), Chestnut Drive SW, and Melrose Drive SW. Tournament Drive SW and Lincoln Street SW both contain lots that are roughly 50 to 60 feet wide but measure approximately 290 feet in length. Larger lots in the district are the result of owners combining residential lots. A couple of properties along Fairview Avenue SW and Boger Court SW serve as examples of these larger lots. Commercial, religious, and community buildings occupy larger lots than the houses. For the most part, building setbacks range from less than 20 feet to upwards of 30 feet from the street. There are few outbuildings and secondary structures within the Logan Neighborhood, primarily garages and sheds built between 1950 and 1970. Modern prefabricated sheds and carports can be found throughout the district but are not counted in the Section 5 resource count. When these outbuildings occur, they are always located behind the primary building and accessed by a concrete driveway that runs along the side of the dwelling.

Infrastructure

In addition to buildings and outbuildings, manmade elements within the Logan Neighborhood include streets, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, and retaining walls. All streets within the district are paved. Most streets have concrete curbs, including Crowell Drive SW, Dresden Place SW, and Malvern Drive SW. Others, such as Cozart Avenue SW, and High Street SW do not have curbs. Granite curbs are limited

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to major thoroughfares like Corban Avenue SW and Tournament Drive SW. Sidewalks within the Logan Neighborhood are limited to 14 streets, including Chestnut Drive SW, Lincoln Street SW, and Parkview Avenue SW. Paved and gravel driveways are found throughout the Logan Neighborhood. Due to the topography in the district, retaining walls often line the property boundaries, delineating the front yard from the street. These retaining walls are most commonly concrete block or parged concrete block, such as along Melba Avenue SW (Photo 12), but several stone and railroad tie retaining walls are present.

Vacant Lots

There are 170 vacant lots within the district. Some of these lots have been vacant for over 50 years, while others are significant for illustrating historical events that caused the loss of commercial properties in the neighborhood. For these reasons, the vacant lots do not detract from the cohesiveness of the district.

Building Types and Geographical Distribution

Because the Logan Neighborhood was a self-sufficient community, there are educational, religious, and commercial buildings distributed throughout a predominantly residential district. The district contains 571 buildings and 40 sites that were constructed between 1876 and 1972 and contribute to its significance. The district also contains 176 buildings and 7 sites that do not contribute to the district because they were either built after the period of significance or have been significantly altered and no longer retain sufficient historic integrity. Institutional and community buildings are limited to the Barber-Scotia College campus at the north end of the Logan Neighborhood and the former Logan School campus, which retains its Modernist-style gymnasium and cafeteria building, at the center of the district. The few remaining commercial buildings are concentrated in the Five Points area (Photo 13), located at the intersection of Lincoln Street SW, Tournament Drive SW, and High Avenue SW.

Barber-Scotia College and the Earliest Buildings

The oldest buildings in the Logan Neighborhood, Graves Hall (Photo 8) and Faith Hall (Photo 9) on the Barber-Scotia College campus, stand as two of the finest late nineteenth-century buildings in Concord and Cabarrus County. Completed in 1876 and 1891, respectively, the institutional buildings are high-style examples of the Italianate style. As such, Graves Hall and Faith Hall exhibit elements of the Italian Renaissance, including heavy brackets, moldings, and arched windows and doors. Faith Hall includes elements of the Second Empire style through its mansard roof.

Churches

There are 14 churches located in the Logan Neighborhood, 10 of which contribute to the significance of the community. Three churches within the Logan Neighborhood exhibit restrained Gothic Revival details. The Gothic Revival style was inspired by medieval architecture and became fashionable in the region after the Civil War but was utilized well into the twentieth century.³ Common features of the Gothic Revival style included steeply pitched roofs, belfries, corner towers, engaged buttresses, and

³ Peter R. Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina* (Concord: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 2004), 16.

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lancet-arch windows and doors. Constructed in 1895, Price Memorial AME Zion Church was built in 1895 (192 Spring Street SW; #560; Photo 14) and is the second oldest sanctuary within the Logan Neighborhood.⁴ One other Gothic Revival-style church, the 1938 Grace Lutheran Church (58 Chestnut Drive SW; #70; Photo 16), stands at the corner of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW. The 1925 First Missionary Baptist Church (59 Chestnut Drive SW; #71; Photo 15) is an example of the Romanesque Revival style. Hallmark features of the style include rounded arch windows and doors; square or round towers; masonry walls; and stonework for lintels, arches, and other details.

Commercial Buildings

Due to a 1972 racially motived local ordinance banning commercial activity in Logan, few historic purpose-built commercial buildings remain within the historic district. There were two primary commercial areas in the neighborhood: the intersection of Tournament Drive SW and Chestnut Drive SW, and the intersection known as Five Points, which is the confluence of Lincoln Street SW, Tournament Drive SW, and High Avenue SW. No commercial buildings remain at the corner of Tournament Drive SW and Chestnut Drive SW, three commercial buildings remain in the Five Points vicinity, and two remain on Lincoln Street SW. Four of the five remaining commercial buildings are standard, one-story commercial buildings of concrete block construction and are faced with brick. One of the earliest extant commercial buildings is Phil's Barber Shop and Snack Bar Store (245 Tournament Drive SW; #595), built around 1935. Other buildings in the Five Points area are the circa-1950 Clarence A. Handy Sr. Community Complex, originally known as Handy's Soda Shop and later the Town & Country Grill, which is the only building in Concord to be included in *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, a guidebook for Black travelers published from 1936 to 1966 (250 Lincoln Street SW; #338; Photo 17). The commercial building at 247 Lincoln Street SW was constructed around 1960 (247 Lincoln Street SW; #337). These three buildings are what remain of the Five Points commercial corridor.

Built around 1950, the concrete block Gray Top Taxicab Station (188 Lincoln Street SW; #319) lies north of the Five Points area and closer to the once-flourishing commercial intersection of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW.

Residential Buildings

Residential buildings are the dominant historic resources within the Logan Neighborhood, with the majority being one-story. Only three two-story dwellings remain. Some of the oldest dwellings within the Logan Neighborhood are located at the north end of the district, closest to downtown Concord. Over the years, development spread to the south and many of the houses that date to the 1960s and early 1970s are situated at the south end of the district. Approximately 583 buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1960 in the district.

The majority of the district's dwellings can be described best by their simple forms, and do not display strong stylistic features. Such houses are scattered throughout the Logan Neighborhood and date to between 1900 and 1950. The front-gabled, three-bay house with minimal architectural detailing is the

⁴ The numbers in parentheses following the building name or address indicate its inventory number.

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most pervasive residential type in the neighborhood. A high concentration of front-gabled dwellings line Fox Street SW. Built as residential units around 1930, the dwellings have uniform shapes with either inset, shed-, or hipped-roof front porches. Other streets with concentrations of plain, front-gabled houses are Princess Avenue SW (Photo 18) and Lincoln Street SW (Photo 19). While most of the front-gabled dwellings within the Logan Neighborhood were built using a wood framing system, a few examples of concrete block houses are present. The houses at 331 and 349 Broad Drive SW (#54; #60) have exposed concrete block walls with original drop siding and plain weatherboards, respectively, in the gables.

Other residential forms include single pile, gable-and-wing, and hipped-roof houses. Single pile dwellings appear occasionally in the Logan Neighborhood and primarily date to between 1900 and 1945. A dwelling and a business, Henrietta's Beauty Shop (45 Cline Avenue SW; #96) is a one-story, side-gabled, single pile dwelling with original plain weatherboards and four-over-one, wood-sash windows. The house features a hipped-roof front porch with turned porch supports. The Frank P. and Mary Marsh White House (174 Tournament Drive SW; #569) is the only example of a two-story, single pile house remaining in the Logan Neighborhood. The building has been heavily altered with new windows and siding; however, it retains its original form and fenestration pattern.

The houses at 182 Lincoln Street SW (#317) and 101 Young Avenue SW (#612) are examples of gable-and-wing form dwellings. Both houses have a gable-front with gable returns and a hipped-roof wing. The Crosby and Iona Wagoner House (207 Goar Street SW; #250) was built around 1920 and illustrates the compact, hipped-roof house. The dwelling is characterized by its steeply pitched hipped-roof and original windows. The Arthur and Maggie Pless House (191 Crowell Drive SW; #133), built in 1940, is a later example of a hipped-roof vernacular house.

Another example of an early house type in the Logan Neighborhood is the shotgun house at 303 Malvern Drive SW (#443). It is the only remaining example of its type. The front-gabled dwelling is two bays wide with a shed-roof front porch. Rafter tails line the eaves of the side elevations.

Buildings dating from circa 1920 through circa 1940 predominantly feature the Craftsman style. The most sophisticated examples of Craftsman architecture in the community are the Dr. C. W. and Ethel Baucum House (206 Tournament Drive SW; #576; Photo 20) and the Jacob A. Shoe House (94 Crowell Drive SW; #119). More numerous are houses that display only modest elements of the Craftsman style, such as battered porch wood posts atop brick piers on an otherwise plain wood-frame cottage with a gable-front roof above the inset porch. Triangular knee braces were another feature employed in the design of houses that display ornamental details typically associated with the Craftsman style. Highly intact examples of houses that display Craftsman-style elements are those at 241 Hilltop Avenue SW (#283), 73 James Street SW (#301), and 239 Tournament Drive SW (#593).

The Colonial Revival style appears only three times in the Logan Neighborhood. The James Franklin and Agnes Honeycutt House (57 Corban Avenue SW; #111), Hiette Sinclair Sr. and Ethel Williams House (65 Corban Avenue SW; #113), and the Dr. Frederick Henry and Mary Watkins House (211 Tournament Drive SW; #579; Photo 21) all date between 1910 and 1915. Typical of the Colonial Revival Style, the houses exhibit symmetrical facades, Tuscan columns, substantial brick chimneys, gable returns, and front doors flanked by sidelights. The Colonial Revival style also appears in church architecture in two instances in the district. First United Church of Christ (248 Tournament Drive

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SW; #596), erected in 1913 and moved to its present location in 1924, and the 1952 Church of God of Prophecy (339 Lincoln Street SW; #370) building feature Colonial Revival door surrounds composed of pediments and fluted, engaged pilasters.

Period Revival Cottages, built between 1930 and 1950, appear in the Logan Neighborhood a handful of times. Many of the Period Revival Cottages incorporate Tudor stylistic features that include a façade chimney, a gabled entry bay, irregular massing, and the use of decorative materials. The house at 205 Tournament Drive SW (#575; Photo 22) demonstrates all of these elements. The James T. and Lena C. Hemphill House (161 Georgia Street SW; #205) incorporates a side gable, gabled entry bay, and façade chimney in its design.

From the mid-1930s through the 1950s, the Minimal Traditional style dominated the architectural landscape of the Logan Neighborhood. Typically, Minimal Traditional-style dwellings are compact, simple architectural forms, such as side-gabled or gable-and-wing and display minimal architectural detailing. When architectural details do appear, they are Classically inspired, and oftentimes the eaves are flush, or nearly flush, with exterior walls. Illustrative examples of Minimal Traditional houses are the Walter Archibald House (187 Mahan Street SW; #412; Photo 23) and the Frank and Emma Nesbit House (302 Melrose Drive SW; #470), which demonstrate gabled and flat-roof entry stoops, flush eaves, and original wood-sash windows. Other houses that display pared-down Minimal Traditional details include the Merritt M. and Lucille R. Woodson House (207 Lincoln Street SW; #323).

The period after 1950 led to a rise in Modernist architecture. Ranch houses are one of the outcomes of Modernism, which intertwines an emphasis on clean lines, nature, and function. Ranch houses often have little embellishment. The simplest versions often feature a brick-veneered rectangular form, a low-pitched roof with deep eaves, an engaged carport or garage, picture window, squat chimneys, and a small entry stoop or porch. Clusters of Ranch houses appear along Boger Court SW and Georgia Street SW. One of the most intact examples of a Ranch-style dwelling in the community is the Sidney Jr. and Alice Phifer House (234 Georgia Street SW; #223). Other Ranch houses within the district feature Colonial Revival details, including the house 242 Logan Avenue SW (#392), while others exhibit Eichleresque details, such as the William L. and Corine S. Foard House (136 Hemlock Street SW; #262).

Other buildings that exhibit Modernist details include the former George Washington Carver Library (192 Tournament Drive SW; #573; Photo 24); the Brutalist Mable Parker McClean College Union on the Barber-Scotia College campus; and the split-level house at 295 Broad Street SW (#40). The two public housing complexes within the district, Logan Homes and the Mary Chapman Homes, reflect the evolution of public housing in the mid-twentieth century. With the influence of Functional Modernism, these buildings demonstrate the uniformity and austerity of public housing complexes of the 1950s. First Christian Church (158 Rone Avenue SW; #530), built in 1972, employs Modernist design through its double-height, vertical entry and use of brick and vertical cladding.

Within the last five years, the Logan Neighborhood Historic District has experienced residential infill and re-development. Since 1972, the end of the period of significance of the Logan Neighborhood, 150 buildings have been erected, with 53 built within the past five years.⁵ Buildings that post-date the

⁵ This number is based on the survey work completed in 2022.

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period of significance are primarily one-story, front- or side-gabled frame dwellings. Habitat for Humanity constructed many of these homes, and although they have later construction dates, they adhere to the residential forms within the district.

Integrity Assessment

The Logan Neighborhood retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association as an early twentieth-century residential community for Black residents. Most of the extant buildings, with few exceptions, are in their original locations. The integrity of setting is demonstrated by the original and historic street patterns, lot sizes and configurations, and building placement within the platted and unplatted sections. Further demonstrating integrity of setting is the mature tree canopy in several areas across the district.

The Logan Neighborhood Historic District retains overall integrity of landscape design through its early to mid-twentieth-century development patterns, lot configurations, and building placement. Demolitions of commercial properties after 1972 have eliminated the feeling of the business district at the corner of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW as well as a few residential streets. Despite this, the size and the complexity of the Logan Neighborhood is still conveyed by the extant historic resources.

Most of the dwellings have later siding materials, such as asbestos, aluminum, asphalt shingles, and vinyl. Many have replacement windows and doors and, to a lesser extent, porch details. Yet few of the contributing buildings have experienced additions or alterations that substantially change their overall footprints and massing, resulting in intact streetscapes. For these reasons, the overall design, form, and therefore, character of the Logan Neighborhood remains intact. The 200 block of Tournament Drive SW, James Street SW, and Hilltop Avenue SW retain particularly strong integrity.

The combination of the Logan Neighborhood's integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship conveys the Logan Neighborhood Historic District's historic feeling and association as a historically Black, late nineteenth- and twentieth-century community.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Logan Neighborhood Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as roadbeds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the historic district. The information obtained from archaeological research in the historic district could address various topics related to Concord's social history, including the character and experience of daily life in African American neighborhoods, development and change in cultural institutions within the community, labor and economic history, and events that have contributed to the settlement pattern and character of the City of Concord. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of properties within the historic district.

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Inventory

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Key

This inventory list is the result of survey work conducted in October and December 2022.

The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by address number along each street. Each resource has a heading that lists its inventory number, the address, the building type or historic property name, date of construction, and contributing status. After the heading is a description of the primary resource that includes information regarding the resource's form, height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall finish, and roof form and material.

Whenever possible, resources are named for their first owner and/or occupant. This information was primarily derived from research using deeds and city directories. Houses for which an owner or resident were not identified are listed as "House."

Construction dates are either exact or approximate. Circa dates were determined using historic maps, like the fire insurance maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company; city directories; oral histories; and stylistic clues. The Cabarrus County Geographic Information System (GIS) website has tax data that includes building construction dates. Many of the houses built before 1950 have approximate dates that are not accurate; however, buildings constructed after 1950 typically have more accurate construction dates.

Properties in the inventory are classified as Contributing or Non-Contributing (due to age or alterations) based on their construction date and level of integrity. Vacant lots are included in the inventory list to document their location and frequency. Contributing resources are those constructed within the period of significance (1876 to 1972) and retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is considered contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration pattern, and some character-defining features.

Non-contributing resources were constructed after 1972 or were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity. Common alterations in the Logan Neighborhood Historic District include the installation of vinyl, aluminum, or other synthetic siding and the replacement of windows and doors. These changes, alone or in combination, do not typically render a property non-contributing. Additions are common but are usually small and most often affixed to side or rear elevations. If these additions are set back from the building's façade or reflect trends consistent with the period of significance, the property may still be considered contributing. Enclosed front porches are another frequent alteration and can diminish a historic building's integrity; however, porches enclosed with screens are not immediately classified as non-contributing, as these enclosures are often temporary or reversible.

Survey data regarding outbuildings was limited and is included when available. Many outbuildings are located behind the primary resources and are not visible from the right-of-way. Due to their temporary nature, prefabricated sheds and carports were not counted as resources in the inventory.

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BOOKER DRIVE SW

**1. 173–175 Booker Drive SW – Duplex – 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled duplex was constructed in 1950. The duplex has a rectangular form with two gabled entry stoops and a shed roof addition on the rear (south) elevation. Stucco covers the exterior walls, and vinyl siding sheaths the gables. A faux-stone, knee-wall veneer runs along the primary (north) elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof. Two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof, and the eaves are nearly flush with the exterior walls. The primary elevation measures five bays wide. Square posts support the gabled entry stoops. Both doors are paneled replacements. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements with fixed shutters.

174 Booker Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**2. 177 Booker Drive SW – House – 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1950. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop supported by square posts. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide, and the paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. An original, six-over-six, wood-sash window is in the east bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window is situated in the west bay.

Lot west of 174 Booker Drive SW (PIN 56209421990000) – Vacant Lot

**3. 179 Booker Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1940. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch supported by square posts. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the gabled roof and decorative knee braces adorn gables eaves. The front door, protected by a vinyl storm door, occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary (north) elevation. Six-over-six vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

A circa-2020 prefabricated shed lies south of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

181 Booker Drive SW – Vacant Lot

Lot west of 181 Booker Drive SW (PIN 56209410590000) – Vacant Lot

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**4. 184 Booker Drive SW – (former) Logan School Complex
Contributing Building (2); Non-Contributing Building (1)**

**Logan High School Gymnasium – 1959
Contributing Building**

The Logan High School Gymnasium, now the Logan Multi-Purpose Center, was constructed in 1959. The building was once part of the Logan High School campus, but the other buildings were demolished between 1968 and 1986, except for the cafeteria. The building is an example of Modernist, mid-twentieth-century institutional architecture. The rectangular building consists of a boxy, double-height gymnasium with single-story, flat-roofed office and classroom wings off the east, south, and west elevations. Brick laid in a running bond clads the gym section, and a flat roof covers the classroom portion. A large, brick chimney stack projects from the single-story east section.

A band of windows, protected by an overhang, dominates the primary (south) elevation. The windows throughout the building are primarily large, rectangular panes of glass surmounted by smaller panes. These are likely whole-unit replacements. Clerestory windows pierce the north and south elevations of the gymnasium and large, two-part rectangular metal windows perforate the west elevation. An automatic folding door occupies the east bay and serves as the main entrance. The modern, metal double-leaf door with metal casement sidelights and a transom are situated the recessed center bay of the east elevation.

**204 Booker Drive SW – Logan School Cafeteria – 1958
Contributing Building**

The Logan School Cafeteria building was constructed in 1958. It is a one-story, flat-roofed building executed in the Modernist style. The building has a rectangular footprint with a gabled portico entry on the south elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior of the building. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the modern, metal-frame door. Additional doorways perforate the east and west elevations. The windows throughout the building consist of a large, fixed panel above a hopper window. Colored panels run above and below the windows. The building now functions as a daycare, and a modern metal fence encompasses the east side yard.

**210 Booker Drive SW – The Villas at Logan Gardens – 2011
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

The Villas at Logan Gardens, completed in 2011, is an affordable housing community for seniors. The two-story building has a rectangular footprint with an interior courtyard. Vinyl siding and brick clad the exterior of the building. A complicated roof with shed-, hipped-, and gabled-roof sections covered with composite shingles caps the building. Large, decorative brackets adorn the eaves of the hipped-roof sections. The windows throughout the building are vinyl sashes.

**5. 191 Booker Drive SW – House – 1953
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1953. The frame house has a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof entry stoop and a rear ell. The dwelling rests on a stucco foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the entry stoop, which protects the replacement front door. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the east bay, and a single, one-over-one, vinyl replacement window is in the west bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced. A modern wood deck projects from the east elevation.

A chain-link fence encloses the property, and a concrete block retaining wall runs along the east property line, separating the property from Salem Street SW.

**6. 195 Booker Drive SW – House – 1938
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1938. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled front porch supported by square piers surmounted by vinyl-clad, tapered posts, and a circa-1980 rear addition with a modern wood deck. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door, protected by a vinyl storm door, occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the east and west bays. Two original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows are located on the east elevation. A chain-link fence encapsulates the property.

201 Booker Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**7. 205 Booker Drive SW – Lang and Gladys Hadley House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, clipped-gable dwelling was constructed around 1940 and was first occupied by Lang and Gladys Hadley. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch and a circa-1990 carport added to the west side elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation and aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the east roof slope. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers topped by square posts spanned by an aluminum-sided balustrade support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are situated the east and west bays. This sash pattern can be found throughout the dwelling. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the center peak below the clipped gable. Square posts support the circa-1990, shed-roof carport. A chain-link fence encapsulates the property.

**8. 209 Booker Drive SW – House – 2003
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Habitat for Humanity constructed this one-story, front-gable dwelling in 2003. The frame house has a rectangular form with a projecting front gable entry stoop that spans the two east bays of the primary

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(north) elevation. Turned posts support the gabled entry. The dwelling rests on a concrete slab foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the paneled front door located in the east-central bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

**9. 213 Booker Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1950. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry porch supported by scrolled metal posts. The duplex rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays wide. Two paneled replacement doors perforate the center bays. Paired, six-over-six vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. These windows can be found throughout the dwelling.

**10. 215 Booker Drive SW – House – 2003
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Habitat for Humanity constructed this one-story, front-gable dwelling in 2003. The frame house has a rectangular form with a recessed porch, supported by a turned post, in the west bay of the primary (north) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete slab foundation. Vinyl drop siding covers the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The front door occupies the west elevation of the recessed porch. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

**11. 219 Booker Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, which features rafter tails in the eaves of the east and west elevations and decorative knee braces in the front gable. Foliated metal posts support the porch, which protects the three-bay primary (north) elevation. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. A one-over-one replacement window is situated in the east bay and an original, six-over-six, wood-sash window is in the west bay. The windows throughout are a mix of original and replacements. A chain-link fence runs along the north and west property lines and a wood fence encloses the backyard.

224 Booker Drive SW – Vacant Lot

226 Booker Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**12. 230 Booker Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with an enclosed shed roof porch on the primary (south) elevation and a rear ell that

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was expanded around 1980. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide with two, six-over-six, vinyl windows. The modern, paneled front door occupies the east side elevation of the enclosed front porch. A railroad tie retaining wall lines separates the front yard from Booker Drive SW.

**13. 231 Booker Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front gable dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry porch supported by non-historic square posts on the primary (north) elevation and a circa-1980 rear addition. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl replacements. Octagonal, louvered vents pierce the gable peaks of the main block and porch.

A chain-link fence encloses the rear (south) yard. A circa-2002 prefabricated shed lies south of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**14. 232 Booker Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1940. The frame house has a rectangular main block; a single-bay, gabled front porch supported by non-historic square posts; and a rear ell. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Shingles clad the gable-front porch. A shouldered, brick, gable-end chimney rises along the east elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and four-over-four vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements. A railroad tie retaining wall separates the front (south) yard from the road.

**15. 238 Booker Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front gable house was constructed around 1940. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed roof front porch supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade. The dwelling rests on a stucco foundation. Stucco covers the exterior, and shingles clad the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A six-over-six, vinyl replacement window pierces west bay and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window occupies the east bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced. A wood fence encapsulates the rear yard.

BROAD DRIVE SW

16. 212 Broad Drive SW – Ernest and Elise James House – 1937

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Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed in 1937 and was first occupied by Ernest and Elise James. The house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch and circa-1985 shed-roof dormer additions on the north and south roof elevations. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The front gable features decorative knee braces, and an exterior, corbeled brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The primary (east) elevation measures five bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch centered on the primary elevation. The paneled replacement front door, with a divided light transom, occupies the center bay. One-over-one vinyl replacement windows pierce each of the two north and two south bays. One-over-one vinyl sashes have replaced the windows throughout the house. A concrete driveway parking lot bounds the house to the south and west.

17. 218 Broad Drive SW – Hazel Hall Rainey House – 1957
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1957 and first occupied by Hazel Hall Rainey. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a metal awning-covered entry porch and a circa-1990 carport addition off the rear (west) elevation. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide. A metal awning covers the two central bays. The original front door occupies the north-central bay and contains three horizontal lights. Single, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash windows with fixed shutters pierce the remaining bays. The windows throughout the house are original wood-sashes. The property features a decorative brick wall composed of brick piers spanned by lattice-patterned brick which runs along the north and south property lines.

Lot between 218 Broad Drive SW and 228 Broad Drive SW (PIN 56300516290000) – Vacant Lot

18. 228 Broad Drive SW – Charles F. and Ada A. Rankin House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935 and first occupied by Charles F. and Ada A. Rankin. The house has a rectangular footprint with a projecting front gable that forms an inset front porch supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a non-historic metal balustrade. Asphalt shingles laid in a staggered pattern clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door in the center bay. Wood-sash windows composed of a large light surmounted by a smaller light are situated on the north and south bays. A one-over-one sash, which can be found throughout the dwelling, is in the gable. Fixed shutters accentuate the windows.

19. 232 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

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This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof front porch supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The front gable features decorative knee braces, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north roof slope. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. A paneled replacement front door, protected by an aluminum storm door, occupies the center bay. A tripartite picture window is in the north bay, and a one-over-one vinyl replacement window perforates the south bay. Due to the topography of the lot, the rear (west) side of the house has a basement and an entry door on the south elevation.

236 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**20. 240 Broad Drive SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

As of December 2022, this two-story frame dwelling is under construction. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof front porch, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. A clerestory roof clad with composite shingles caps the building. The primary (east) elevation measures two bays wide, with the front door located in the north bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are two-over-two vinyl sashes found as single units and in pairs.

**21. 242 Broad Drive SW – Novella Howie House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1960 and was first occupied by Novella Howie. The frame house has a rectangular form with hipped-roof entry stoops on the primary (east) and north elevations and a hipped-roof wing off the south elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation and the original wood drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. The front door, protected by a wood screen door, occupies the north-central bay, and consists of three horizontal lights. Paired, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash windows pierce the north and south-central bays. Most windows in the house follow this sash pattern. The east bay of the north elevation contains an additional entry door, composed of three panels surmounted by three divided lights. Vertical wood siding clads the wing on the south elevation and the windows are four-over-four vinyl replacements.

**22. 244 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

Originally built as a duplex and now a single-family home, this one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1940. The frame house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and wood drop siding clads the exterior, except for vertical wood siding on the center bay. A clipped gable roof, covered with composite shingles, caps the house. Rafter tails line the north and south side elevation eaves and the porch eaves. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The front door lies off center to the south in the center bay. A wood screen door protects the multi-light door with two vertical panels. A one-over-

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one, vinyl replacement window pierces the north bay. An original, six-over-six, wood-sash window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are predominantly vinyl replacement windows.

246 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**23. 250 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940, Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an enclosed, shed-roof front porch. The house rests on a brick foundation. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior of the house, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and rafter tails line the eaves of the main block and porch. An enclosed porch obscures the original primary (east) elevation. The three-bay porch features a vinyl door in the center bay flanked by paired awning windows in the north and south bays. A four-light, wood-sash window pierces the gable. Other sash patterns found on the house include the original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows on the south elevation. A chain-link fence encloses the dwelling and follows the property line.

**24. 251 Broad Drive SW – House – 1954
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof Minimal Traditional house was constructed in 1954. The dwelling has an L-shaped footprint with a projecting hipped-roof ell that occupies the two north bays of the three-bay primary (west) elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, which slopes downwards to the east, there is a partially exposed basement at the east end of the building. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. A shouldered, exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The front door, recessed beneath the projecting hip roof and protected by a wood storm door, occupies the center bay. Vinyl, tripartite picture windows with fixed vinyl shutters pierce the north and south bays. Nearly all the windows in the house have been replaced. The original two-over-two metal sashes remain in place at the basement level.

The lot south of the house is vacant but actively used and owned by the same individuals as the house. The lot is a contributing site.

**25. 254 Broad Drive SW – Stocks House – 1993
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed for the Stocks family in 1993. The frame dwelling has an L-shaped footprint with a projecting ell in the north bay, a bay window centered on the north elevation, and a wood deck off the north elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide, with the front door recessed in the north-central bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows.

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A concrete block retaining wall separates the front (east) yard from Broad Drive SW. A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the dwelling and was not included in the Section 5 resource count.

Lot north of 257 Broad Drive SW (PIN 56300531020000) – Vacant Lot

**26. 257 Broad Drive SW – James G. and Elmira M. Polk House – 1948
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1948 and first occupied by James G. and Elmira M. Polk. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and an attached carport off the north side elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, which slopes downwards to the east, there is a partially exposed basement at the east end of the building. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Weatherboards sheath the gable ends. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the hipped-roof porch spans the north and center bays. Foliated metal posts spanned by a metal railing support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, metal awning windows are in the north bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window pierces the south bay. Brick-faced posts support the attached carport on the north elevation. A brick-clad retaining wall lines the north side of the driveway that leads to the carport.

**27. 258 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch and rear addition. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along on the north elevation. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, and a porch, with non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade, dominates the façade. A flight of concrete steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. The paneled front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one sashes replaced the windows throughout the dwelling. A parged concrete block retaining wall that runs along the east and south edges outlines the property.

**Shed – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

The house shares its lot with a concrete block shed constructed around 1940. A composite shingle-clad, side-gabled roof caps the shed. The building has a gabled entry pent that protects an original door composed of panels and multiple lights in the center bay. A multi-light, metal-sash window pierces the south bay.

**28. 260 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1965. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry porch, supported by square posts, centered

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on the primary (east) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled front door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements, found as single units and in pairs.

**29. 264 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1965. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry porch, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, centered on the primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled front door located in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements, found as single units and in pairs.

266 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**30. 268 Broad Drive SW – Reid House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940 and first occupied by members of the Reid family. The frame dwelling has a rectangular plan with a hipped-roof front porch and a shed-roof addition at the rear. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding wraps the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, and non-historic metal posts and a metal balustrade support the porch that spans the façade. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the north and south bays. A chain-link fence runs along the north edge of the property line.

**31. 271 Broad Drive SW – Frank and Maggie Wright Sims House – 1949
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1949 and was first occupied by Frank and Maggie Wright Sims. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop supported by square posts and a stoop on the north side elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are nearly flush with the exterior walls. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, and the paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay. A picture window perforates the south bay and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north bay. A concrete block retaining wall runs along the north property line for the front yard.

**32. 272 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

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This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular main block with a shotgun form that was likely built first and a front-gabled addition off the north side elevation, which was likely built in the 1950s or 1960s. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The projecting, front-gabled roof supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts protects the central and south bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and a vinyl tripartite picture window pierces the south bay. A one-over-one, vinyl window perforates the highly-altered gable front north bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

Other features of the property include the concrete block retaining wall that forms a parking spot, and the concrete steps that lead from Broad Drive SW to the front porch of the house.

**33. 274 Broad Drive SW – Norman Perry and Blanche Ray Howie House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and first occupied by Norman Perry and Blanche Ray Howie. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch and a carport that was added to the south side elevation around 1980. Rusticated Roman brick, applied to the façade in 2017, clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are nearly flush with the exterior walls. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, and the porch spans the center and north bays. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north bay. Paired, four-over-four, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters occupy the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements. The south elevation features a small, hipped-roof entry stoop that abuts the circa-1980 carport located to the north. The south wall of the carport features a concrete breezeblock wall.

A concrete block retaining wall outlines the front (east) yard. A prefabricated shed lies east of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**34. 275 Broad Drive SW – House – 2020
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled frame dwelling was constructed in 2020. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled entry porch. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation clad with a brick veneer. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior walls, except for the shingles that sheath the front-gabled porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. The front door occupies the center bay. Paired, four-over-one, vinyl windows with fixed shutters pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**35. 277 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940, Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled addition on the primary (west) elevation and a gabled porch on the addition. Both additions were constructed prior to 1970, according to aerial imagery. Due to the topography of the lot, the rear (east) side of the house has a basement which is accessed by a door on the south elevation. A shed pent protects the door. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are open. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gables. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal railing support the gabled entry porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired sliding windows with metal awnings pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are predominantly the original, six-over-six wood-sashes.

278 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

280 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**36. 284 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular main block with circa-1980 additions on the north, south, and rear (west) elevations and a hipped-roof front porch. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation. Board-and-batten siding clads the exterior in the three center bays and vinyl drop siding clads the remaining surfaces. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures five bays wide, and the porch, supported by square posts and a square balustrade, spans the three central bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. An original, divided light picture window perforates the south-central bay. Vinyl replacement windows pierce the remaining bays of the primary elevation. The property features a parged concrete block retaining wall and staircase along the east edge of the property which separates the front yard from Broad Drive SW.

**37. 287 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1953, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1953 with a circa-1980 sizable addition on the south elevation that is roughly half of the primary elevation. The house has a rectangular form and features a front-gabled entry porch on the primary (west) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and vinyl siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the south addition roof. Foliated metal posts support the porch, which spans the north-central bay of the four-bay primary elevation. The front door occupies the north-central bay, and a picture window is situated in the north bay. Horizontal sliding sash windows pierce the two south bays.

The parcel to the north is used partially as a driveway for the house. It is a non-contributing site.

**38. 293 Broad Drive SW – William and Margaret Evans House – 1958
Contributing Building**

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This one-story Ranch dwelling was constructed in 1958 and first occupied by William and Margaret Evans. The dwelling has an L-shaped footprint with a side-gabled main block and projecting front gable that makes up the north bay of the primary (west) elevation. Several materials clad the exterior: brick laid in a running bond, random coursed ashlar in the north bay, and drop siding in the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. A screen porch partially obscures the south end of the primary elevation. A paneled replacement front door perforates the center bay, and the north bay features a metal awning that protects a vinyl tripartite picture window. Other window configurations are original, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sashes which are visible on the north side elevation.

Lot (PIN 5630040531) between High Avenue SW and 249 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**39. 294 Broad Drive SW – Melvin and Mildred Boast House – 1952
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1952 and first occupied by Melvin and Mildred Boast. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop supported by scrolled metal posts centered on the primary (east) elevation. The house sits on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding wraps the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled front door, partially obscured by a vinyl storm door, situated in the center bay. A vinyl tripartite picture window occupies the north bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window pierces the south bay. Fixed vinyl shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation, and the windows throughout the house have been replaced.

The house shares its lot with a circa-2014 prefabricated shed which is not included as part of the Section 5 resource count. A vacant lot north of the house is owned by the same individual and is a contributing site.

**40. 295 Broad Drive SW – House – 1964
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled split-level home was constructed in 1964. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a two-story south block, a one-story north block, and a flat roof entry stoop. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation. Roman brick clads the exterior walls on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north roof slope of the two-story block. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. The double-leaf front door and flanking sidelights occupy the south-central bay. A bank of four, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the south bay. A tripartite picture window perforates the north-central bay, and paired, one-over-one sashes pierce the north bay. The windows throughout have been replaced.

The property has two landscape features: brick planter boxes along the primary elevation of the house and a concrete block and brick retaining wall along the south edge of the property.

41. 302 Broad Drive SW – Kelsey Funeral Home – 1962

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Contributing Building

Originally the Kelsey Funeral Home, and now the Lamb Funeral Home, this mortuary was built in 1962 by the Kelsey family. The asymmetrical front-gabled building has a rectangular form with a large circa-1990 shed-roof addition off the north elevation, occupying roughly one-third of the building, and a gabled front entry. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior of the funeral home, and vinyl siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the entry porch, and an accessible ramp connects to the north side of the porch. A double-leaf, replacement front door occupies the north-central bay, and a replacement door is in the south-central bay. The windows throughout are predominantly one-over-one wood-sashes. Two tripartite picture windows pierce the north side elevation.

The Kelsey Funeral Home shares its parcel with a prefabricated metal carport west of the building, which is not included in the Section 5 resource count. A paved parking lot occupies the parcel north of the Kelsey Funeral Home and is a contributing site.

Lot between 302 Broad Drive SW and 310 Broad Drive SW (PIN 56209492200000) – Vacant Lot

42. 307 Broad Drive SW – First Primitive Baptist Church – 1964 Contributing Building

First Primitive Baptist Church was constructed in 1964. The church consists of a rectangular, gable-roof main block with hipped-roof wings off the north and south elevations towards the east end. Plain weatherboards clad the gables of the concrete block building, and composite shingles cover the roof. A small, hipped-roof capped steeple projects from the apex of the roof at the west end. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. A gabled stoop supported by scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade protects the paneled, double-leaf, wood doors in the center bay. Fixed, horizontal, divided-light, metal-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. These original windows can be found on all elevations.

The Section 5 resource count does not include a circa-2010 prefabricated shed that lies between the First Primitive Baptist Church building and the Education Center, which lies outside of the Logan Neighborhood Historic District.

A grass and gravel parking area lies on the parcel to the north of the church and is a contributing site.

43. 309 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled pent over the front door. It rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. The original paneled and divided-light door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the north and south elevations.

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**44. 310 Broad Drive SW – House – 2015
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2015 by Habitat for Humanity. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a decorative front gable, a hipped-roof front porch, and a rear ell. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and Hardie Plank clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The porch with square posts and a metal balustrade dominates the façade. The front door occupies the center bay and the windows throughout are vinyl sashes.

**45. 312 Broad Drive SW – House – 2015
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed by Habitat for Humanity in 2015. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch that spans the primary (east) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation. Hardie Plank siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay. Vinyl windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the north and south elevations. The north elevation includes an additional entry door with a wood deck.

**46. 313 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. As of December 2022, the exterior of the house was undergoing renovations, and no exterior cladding material covered the house. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north and south bays.

A prefabricated shed lies east of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**47. 315 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding faces the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay. A flight of concrete block steps with a square balustrade enables access to the stoop and front door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the north and south bays.

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**48. 316 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Asphalt shingle siding faces the primary (east) elevation, and vinyl siding clads the remaining elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south roof slope and the decorative knee braces adorn the gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the north and south elevations.

**49. 317 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry pent and small front porch. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding faces the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled replacement front door in the center bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window pierces the north and south bays. These vinyl windows can be found throughout the dwelling.

**50. 318 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955, Ca. 2000, Ca. 2009, Ca. 2020
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

Originally a one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling constructed around 1955, the dwelling at 318 Broad Drive SW has been altered with additions on the primary (east), north, and rear (west) elevations in the twenty-first century. The shed-roof addition, with a decorative front gable, was completed around 2009. The north shed-roof addition was built in 2007, and the rear addition was completed in 2020. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a porch that spans the two north bays. The south bay of the front porch has been enclosed. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and the windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows. A wood fence encloses the backyard.

**51. 323 Broad Drive SW – House – 2013
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed by Habitat for Humanity in 2013. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a projecting, front-gabled porch that occupies the two south bays of the three-bay primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation, and Hardie Plank siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade supported the porch. The front door occupies the center bay, and a single, six-over-six, vinyl window pierces the south bay. The north bay features a shed-roof bay window with paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows.

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A prefabricated shed lies east of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**52. 324 Broad Drive SW – Ralph M. and Esther B. Boger House – Ca. 1930; Ca. 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, hipped-roof house was constructed around 1930 and first owned and occupied by Ralph M. and Esther B. Boger. As of December 2022, the house is undergoing renovations. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset front porch. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and the original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a hipped-roof dormer with an original four-light, wood-sash window projects from the east roof slope. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window with fixed shutters is in the north bay. A vinyl sliding window pierces the south bay of the porch, which has recently been enclosed. A chain-link fence encloses the rear (west) yard of the property.

**53. 329 Broad Drive SW – House – 2013
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed by Habitat for Humanity in 2013. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch and a projecting gabled bay on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation, and Hardie Plank siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the porch occupying the center and south bays. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The paneled front door occupies the center bay, and a vinyl window pierces the south bay. The projecting north bay features paired vinyl windows. This sash pattern can be found throughout the dwelling.

330 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**54. 331 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed as a duplex around 1945 and is now a single-family home. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade and a small, circa-1980 rear addition. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is constructed of concrete block. Original drop siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. Two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof, and rafter tails line the north and south elevation eaves of the house and porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door located in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are the original six-over-six wood-sashes.

A prefabricated shed lies east of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**55. 336 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the porch spanning the north and central bays. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one wood-sashes.

**56. 337 Broad Drive SW – House – 2020
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2020. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a projecting front gable on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and composite weatherboards clad the exterior. Wood shingles face the projecting front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays side. The porch shelters the recessed north and center bays. The paneled front door is in the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows occupy the north and south bays.

341 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**57. 342 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. Originally built as a duplex, it is now a single-family home. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch. The frame house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and metal covers the porch roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. An original, six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling reflect this sash pattern and material.

**58. 345 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed as a duplex around 1945 and is now a single-family home. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch supported by square posts on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is constructed of concrete block. Original drop siding clads the gables, and composite shingles cover the roof. Two interior, parged chimneys project from the apex of the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south side elevations. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. An original, six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the north and south elevations. These windows can be found throughout the dwelling.

A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

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**59. 348 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. Originally built as a duplex, it is now a single-family home. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch supported by square posts. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a corbeled, interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The paneled front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, pierce the north and south bays.

**60. 349 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed as a duplex around 1945 and is now a single-family home. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch supported by square posts on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is constructed of concrete block. The concrete blocks at the corners are slightly offset to form an alternating pattern. The original wood weatherboards clad the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south side elevation, as well as the west elevation of the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door, protected by a wood storm door, situated in the center bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the north and south bays. This sash pattern can be found throughout the dwelling.

350 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

Lot west of 350 Broad Drive SW (PIN 56209377050000) – Vacant Lot

**61. 353 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed as a duplex around 1945 and is now a single-family home. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch supported by square posts on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is constructed of concrete block. The concrete blocks at the corners are slightly offset to form an alternating pattern. Vinyl siding clads the gable front. Composite shingles cover the roof, and two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with the paneled replacement front door in the north-center bay and a blind doorway in the south-center bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern and material.

**Shed – Ca. 2014
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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A circa-2014 frame shed lies southeast of the house. Tyvek covers the exterior, and composite shingles clad the gabled roof.

**62. 384 Broad Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945, 1995
Non-Contributing Building (Relocation)**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945 and was moved to its current location at 384 Broad Drive SW around 1995. The house's original location is not known. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch that spans the façade. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick, applied in 1995, clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and a wood-sash tripartite picture window perforates the east bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window is in the west bay. The windows throughout reflect this sash pattern and material.

385 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

393 Broad Drive SW – Vacant Lot

CABARRUS AVENUE W

63. 145 Cabarrus Avenue W – Barber-Scotia College – 1876

The Barber-Scotia College campus, located on approximately 23 acres at the northwest end of the district, includes 16 buildings dating from 1876–2002. The campus has 14 contributing buildings, 2 non-contributing buildings, and 5 contributing sites, all of which are vacant lots or parking lots. Three resources were previously listed in the NRHP in 1985 Graves Hall, Faith Hall, and the Cozart House. Founded in 1867 as Scotia Seminary, Barber-Scotia College was started through the missionary and education efforts of the Presbyterian Church, USA. Set onto a broad lawn with mature trees, the campus has an arrangement of buildings the form a quad at the center of the block. A paved driveway allows access to this area. The campus retains two of its oldest buildings, **Graves Hall** and **Faith Hall**. Graves Hall was completed in 1876, with a rear addition completed five years later in 1881. The high style, side-gabled Italianate building stands three stories high. The corners of the building feature brick quoins. A two-bay, projecting entry bay anchors the primary elevation, which measures 10 bays wide. Tuscan columns support the porch, which protects the double-leaf front door. Four-over-four, wood-sash, rounded-arch windows perforate the bays of the first story, while similar, segmental-arched windows pierce the upper stories. The 1881 rear addition matches the architectural elements of the original building.

**Faith Hall – 1881
Contributing Building**

A narrow passage connects Graves Hall with Faith Hall. An example of the Second Empire style, Faith Hall was erected in 1891. The three-and-one-half-story building is constructed of brick laid in a common bond and capped by a mansard roof. Decorative brick quoins adorn the corners. A tower anchors the nearly symmetrical 19-bay façade. Two-over-two, wood-sash windows pierce most of the bays. The first-floor windows are arched, while the upper floor

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windows have segmental-arched windows. A broad, rounded-arch window on the west end of the façade disrupts the symmetry of the façade.

29 Georgia Street SW – Reverend Frank T. and Annie Logan House – Ca. 1910

Contributing Building

This two-story, frame house was built around 1910 and served as the home for Reverend Frank T. Logan. The house is in poor condition. The house consists of a hipped-roof square block with a decorative front gable, a hipped-roof porch across the façade, and a one-story, concrete block addition on the rear (northeast) elevation. The Logan House rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick. Asbestos shingles clad this exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary (southwest) elevation is five bays wide with an angled bay in the south bay. Turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade support the porch. The original glass and paneled front door occupies the north-central bay. The windows on the first story are covered, and the remaining windows of the house are one-over-one, wood sashes.

Berry Hall – 1930

Contributing Building

Berry Hall is a Colonial Revival-style classroom building. Brick laid in a running bond with brick quoins clad the exterior. Berry Hall consists of a side-gabled main block with flanking, flat-roofed wings. A flat-roofed portico supported by Tuscan columns marks Berry Hall's entrance. The windows throughout the building are six-over-six, wood-sashes.

Cozart House – 1932

Contributing Building

This 1932 Colonial Revival dwelling was built for the first Black president of Barber-Scotia College, Leland S. Cozart. The Cozart House has a rectangular form, and a composite shingle-clad, side-gabled roof caps the building. Two eyebrow dormers pierce the northwest and southeast roof slopes. This two-story brick dwelling rests on a brick foundation and brick laid in a common bond clads the exterior. Brick soldier courses divide the floors, accent the space above windows, and act as a water table. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide. Pilasters frame the front door composed of a four-light window over panels and a fan-shaped transom. The windows on the primary elevation are six-over-six, wood-sashes that are paired on the first story and individually set on the second story. The southwest elevation features a tapered exterior chimney and a two-bay porch supported by Tuscan columns.

Percival Hall – 1949

Contributing Building

Percival Hall, a Modernist brick classroom building, measures two-stories tall with a recessed entry lined with stone. The windows throughout the building are multi-light, metal sashes.

Leland S. Cozart Hall – 1951

Contributing Building

Leland S. Cozart Hall is a Colonial Revival-style classroom building. Brick laid in a running bond with brick quoins clad the exterior. Cozart Hall is a symmetrical, hipped-roof building with a

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denticulated cornice and a decorative front gable on the façade. Metals doors with a broken pediment surround serve as the primary entrance.

Sage LRC – 1954, 1992

Contributing Building

Sage LRC, the school library, was built in 1954 with a 1992 addition off the northeast elevation. The one-story, side-gabled building is constructed of brick, with brick laid in a common bond on the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. A heavy cornice closes the gable ends. The primary (northeast) elevation features a shed roof extension that houses the building's entrance. The windows throughout the building are twelve-over-twelve, wood sashes, except for the 1992 addition, which had one-over-one sashes.

Friendship House – 1955

Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story dwelling, known as the Friendship House, was built in 1955. The house consists of a side-gabled main block with flared eaves at the south end and a projecting front gable with an angled bay. Brick laid in a common bond clads the exterior. Brick soldier bonds form the water table and lentils of the windows. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the gable ends features cornice returns. The original, paneled front door occupies the north-central bay of the front gable and features pilasters and a rounded hood. Copper clads the angled bay of the projecting gable. A concrete stoop enables access to an additional door on the southwest elevation, which is protected by a gabled pent with carved brackets. The windows throughout the house are six-over-six wood-sashes.

101 Campus Drive SW – House– 1955

Contributing Building

The house is one of a set of three one-story buildings that lie on the northeast side of Campus Drive SW. The dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with an engaged carport at the north corner. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the hipped roof. The windows throughout the house are metal awning windows. An aluminum storm door obscures the front door.

103 Campus Drive SW – House – 1955

Contributing Building

The house is one of a set of three one-story buildings that lie on the northeast side of Campus Drive SW. The dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with an engaged carport at the north corner. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the hipped roof. The windows throughout the house are metal awning windows. An aluminum storm door obscures the front door.

105 Campus Drive SW – House – 1955

Contributing Building

The house is one of a set of three one-story buildings that lie on the northeast side of Campus Drive SW. The dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with an engaged carport at the north corner. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the

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hipped roof. The windows throughout the house are metal awning windows. An aluminum storm door obscures the front door.

Gymnasium – 1969
Contributing Building

The gymnasium is a substantial, brick building that was completed in 1969. Like the McLean College Union, this Modernist building exhibits Brutalist details through its use of straight lines, modular elements, small windows, and unusual shape, which give the building an overall “blocky” appearance.

Mable Parker McLean College Union – 1970
Contributing Building

The Mable Parker McLean College Union is a substantial, brick building completed in 1970. The building exhibits Brutalist details, including the use of straight lines, modular elements, small windows, and unusual shape, which give the building an overall “blocky” appearance.

Kittie M. Sansom Chapel – 1988
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

The Kittie M. Sansom Chapel was built in 1988. The building has a T-shaped plan with its primary elevation facing northeast. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the cross-gabled roof. A steeple projects from the apex of the roof at the northeast end. A gabled entry centered on the primary elevation protects the entrance. The windows throughout the building are metal casements.

Luke Dorland Complex – 2002
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story dorm building was constructed in 2002. A composite shingle-clad, hipped-roof caps the building, and brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior. Brick soldier courses surmount the windows and brick quoins adorn the corners of the building. Four portico entrances, supported by Tuscan columns, line the northwest elevation. They protect paneled doors. An additional entry portico occupies the southwest elevation. The windows throughout the building are paired, six-over-six, vinyl sashes.

CARVER AVENUE SW

64. 258 Carver Avenue SW – James W. and Mary Virginia Alexander House – 1956, 2021
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was constructed in 1956 and was first occupied by James W. and Mary Virginia Alexander. In 2021, the house underwent exterior work that significantly altered its appearance. The house has a linear form with a newly constructed gabled entry stoop. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads most of the exterior. Coursed ashlar stone covers the two west bays of the primary (south) elevation, and vinyl siding sheaths the west end. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the west-central bay. A bank of three, four-over-four, vinyl replacement windows

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pierce the west bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements. A non-historic black metal fence encapsulates the rear yard.

**65. 262 Carver Avenue SW – Wallace H. and Loreece H. Scott House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Ranch house was built around 1955 and was first owned by Wallace H. and Loreece H. Scott. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed roof porch on the primary (south) elevation, and a hipped-roof wing off the west elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch that spans the west and central bays. A set of concrete steps enables access to the porch, which protects the replacement front door in the west bay. A wood-sash tripartite picture window pierces the west-central bay. Vinyl replacement windows occupy the east-central and east bays of the primary elevation.

Shed – Ca. 1985

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A circa-1985 shed lies north of the house. The building is constructed of concrete block, and composite shingles cover the front-gabled roof.

**66. 265 Carver Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1950. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry porch and a screen porch on the primary (north) elevation and wraps onto the east elevation. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The front door, obscured by a metal storm door, occupies the center bay. An original, six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the west bay, and the screen porch blocks the east bay.

A wood fence follows the property lines. A circa-2004 prefabricated metal carport lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**67. 269 Carver Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950. The house lies above street level, and a flight of concrete block stairs that lead from Carver Avenue SW enable access to the front porch. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch supported by scrolled metal posts and rear shed roof extension. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. The original front door occupies the center bay. A wood-sash picture window is

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situated in the east bay, and an original, six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the west bay. The windows throughout are the original six-over-six wood-sashes.

CHESTNUT DRIVE SW

68. 48 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935 Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This frame, one-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular form with a partially enclosed, hipped-roof front porch and a hipped-roof projection centered on the east side elevation. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation and vinyl siding clads the exterior of the building. Composite shingles cover the roof. A hipped-roof dormer with replacement windows projects from the south roof slope. The hipped-roof porch, which is enclosed at the east end, dominates the primary (south) elevation. A set of parged stairs with stepped concrete block wing wall enables access to the porch. The original front door has been replaced and the windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements. Fixed, vinyl shutters embellish the windows on the primary elevation.

A concrete block retaining wall encapsulates the property's front yard. A prefabricated shed lies north of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

69. 52 Chestnut Drive SW – Troy and Hattie Baxter House – Ca. 1935 Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style frame bungalow was constructed around 1935 and first occupied by Troy and Hattie Baxter. The house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch that spans the façade. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A closed, shingle-clad balustrade surmounted by battered posts supports the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. A vinyl sliding window perforates the gable peak. The windows throughout the house are replacements.

70. 58 Chestnut Drive SW – Grace Lutheran Church – Ca. 1938, 1985 Contributing Building

Grace Lutheran Church, an example of a Gothic Revival-style church, was constructed around 1938 on the former site of the "Concord Colored School." During the initial construction phase of the building, the gabled sanctuary and classroom wing, located off the south elevation, were completed. Around 1985, a gabled education center, known as the Reverend M. J. Holsten Education Center, was added to the west elevation. This space now serves as the fellowship hall, which was expanded to the north in 2022. Brick laid in a common bond clads the exterior of the sanctuary and classroom wing, while brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior of the education center. Brick buttresses line the walls of the sanctuary and classroom wing. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a metal steeple projects from the apex of the roof.

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The entrance, pronounced by a gabled bay, occupies the south elevation of the classroom wing. A set of concrete steps enables access to the double-leaf, replacement front doors surmounted by a stained-glass window. The sanctuary's north bay on the primary elevation features three lancet-arch, stained-glass windows. The east elevation of the sanctuary consists of five bays pierced by stained-glass windows. The sanctuary's west elevation is similar, except for the door towards the south end of the elevation which allows access to the interior. An exterior brick chimney rises along the west elevation. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows are in the east and north elevations of the classroom wing. Two additional exterior brick chimneys are situated on the north elevation, as well as two more entry doors.

The south elevation of the Reverend M. J. Holsten Education Center measures five bays wide. A concrete ramp enables access to the entry door in the east bay. Six-over-six, vinyl windows perforate the remaining bays.

The interior of the sanctuary has a Basilica plan with a center aisle and two rows of rectilinear pews. The walls are plaster and wood strip flooring lines the sanctuary. Acoustic tiles span the space between the exposed rafters. A choir occupies the southeast corner of the sanctuary. The altar and pulpit lie at the south end of the sanctuary, which is accentuated by three lancet arches. The organ, brought over from the congregation's original church building on Corban Avenue SW, occupies the southeast corner and an office occupies the southwest corner. The center bay features an altar and three lancet-arch, stained-glass windows. The original stained-glass windows were replaced in the 1980s. The sanctuary has a basement with brick walls and a tile floor, which is used as a gathering space. It has exposed brick walls and a tile floor.

The classroom wing features two large classrooms, each with carpeted flooring, plaster walls, and a drop ceiling. The original doors and chalkboards remain intact. The fellowship hall has new plank flooring and the concrete brick walls are exposed.

Two vacant lots, one to the north and the other to the east of the church, serve as a gravel driveway and parking lot for the church. These two parcels are contributing sites.

**71. 59 Chestnut Drive SW – First Missionary Baptist Church Campus – 1925, 1945
Contributing Building**

The 1925 Romanesque Revival church at 59 Chestnut Drive SW is the third home of the First Missionary Baptist Church congregation. The building has a rectangular form with a gabled nave and cross gables on each side. A pair of off-set, square towers occupy the northwest and southwest corners of the church and contain the entrances. Originally a frame church, the exterior was faced with brick and silver-tone asbestos domes were placed atop the two towers in 1945. The silver-tone asbestos domes have since been removed. Brick laid in a common bond with a basketweave pattern divides the exterior into horizontal section. Brick is utilized as arches above the windows, which feature stone keystones. Composite shingles cover the cross-gabled roof and hipped-roof towers, and decorative knee braces adorn the gables.

The primary (south) elevation measures five bays wide. The two towers make up the east and west bays. A metal entry door, accessed by a flight of brick steps, occupies the east bay, and is surmounted

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by a fanlight window. The center bay features a bank of three arched, stained-glass windows. A circular vent pierces the center of the gable. The west elevation measures six bays wide and features an additional metal entry door in the south bay, which is accessed by a flight of brick steps. The remaining bays are occupied by arched, stained-glass windows. The east elevation mirrors the west elevation, except for the entrance in the south bay.

Around 1945, the congregation erected the Emerline Mason Hawkins Education Center at the north end of the sanctuary. Stucco covers the ground-level exterior of this side-gabled, brick addition. The primary elevation faces west towards Chestnut Drive SW. A set of brick steps with a metal railing enables access to the gabled stoop, which protects the paneled replacement door. The windows throughout the Education Center are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

Located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW, two vacant lots are used as gravel parking lots for the church and are two contributing sites.

**47 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The rectangular, frame dwelling features a hipped-roof front porch with non-historic metal porch supports and railings that rest on a brick foundation capped by a poured concrete slab. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding wraps the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. Rafter tails line the eaves of the east and west side elevations, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide with a door in the center bay flanked by an original four-over-one, wood-sash window in the west bay and a tripartite picture window in the east bay. The windows throughout are the original four-over-one, wood-sashes. A prefabricated shed east of the house is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**Gateway Center – 2017
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

In 2017, the Gateway Center was completed. This is now the main sanctuary space for the congregation, and the historic First Missionary Baptist Church is used for ministry. A paved parking lot and network of sidewalks occupy the east side of the lot.

83 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

87 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot (former Masonic Lodge)

**72. 88 Chestnut Drive SW – Mendenhall House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, frame, front-gabled house was constructed around 1925 and first occupied by the Mendenhall family. The house has a rectangular form with a full-width, hipped-roof front porch supported by foliated metal posts and a metal railing accessed by a set of brick and concrete steps. The house rests on a brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite

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shingles cover the roof. A corbeled brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide with a modern, replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which are found throughout the house, flank the front door. Fixed, vinyl shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation. A pair of vinyl windows perforate the gable peak. A chain-link fence encapsulates the northern portion of the lot.

**73. 90 Chestnut Drive SW – Ephraim and Elnora Foard House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945 and was first occupied by Ephraim and Elnora Foard. The frame house has a rectangular footprint and rests on a brick foundation. Aluminum siding wraps the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-roof porch that protects the two west bays. A set of concrete steps enables access to the porch supported by fluted columns. A vinyl storm door covers the replacement front door. The windows throughout are vinyl replacements. A concrete block retaining wall separates the yard from the sidewalk at the southern edge of the property.

94–96 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**74. 98 Chestnut Drive SW – House – 2020
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story frame dwelling was constructed in 2020. The house has a rectangular, side-gabled form with a double-gabled porch on the primary (south) elevation. It rests on a continuous brick foundation, and composite weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, and square pots spanned by a square balustrade support the porch in the two center bays. The windows throughout are six-over-one vinyl sashes.

The Section 5 resource count does not include the prefabricated shed that lies north of the dwelling.

**75. 101 Chestnut Drive SW – Boger House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935 and was first occupied by members of the Boger family. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch supported by parged piers surmounted by square posts. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding wraps the exterior of the house, and composite shingles clad the roof. Rafter tails line the eaves of the east and west side elevations and along the porch. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled front door offset towards the east side. Original, six-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the east and west bays. Other window configurations are six-over-six wood-sashes and six-over-six vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence lines the perimeter of the property and a parged, concrete block retaining wall runs along the north and east boundaries.

**76. 104 Chestnut Drive SW – Rev. M. F. and Odessa W. Boulware House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, hipped-roof, linear Ranch-style dwelling was built around 1955, and was first occupied by Reverend M. F. and Odessa W. Boulware. The three-bay dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch that makes up the two west bays. Random coursed ashlar stone faces the two west bays, and brick laid in a running bond clads the rest of the dwelling. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular brick chimney rises from the west slope of the roof. A metal screen door protects the original front door in the center bay. A set of concrete steps enables access to the brick-supported stoop with a metal railing. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements. A concrete block retaining wall runs the perimeter of the property and has two brick piers that mark the entrance to the paved driveway.

**77. 105 Chestnut Drive SW – John Henry and Ernie Boger House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930, and was first owned and occupied by John Henry and Ernie Boger. The frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. A cross-gabled roof clad with composite shingles caps the building. A hipped-roof porch, supported by battered wood posts atop parged piers, dominates the primary (north) elevation of the dwelling. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a replacement door located in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters flank the door. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements, including the vinyl lunette window in the peak of the front gable.

**78. 109 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This frame, one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. A composite shingle-clad, cross-gabled roof caps the dwelling. A hipped-roof porch protects the three-bay primary (north) elevation. Battered wood posts atop brick piers spanned by a brick balustrade laid in a lattice pattern, support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay with paired, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows in the east and west bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements, including the paired window unit in the peak of the gable. Fixed, vinyl shutters accentuate the windows throughout.

**79. 110 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed as a duplex around 1935 and converted into a single-family home in the late twentieth century. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form and lies on a parged foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof toward the primary (south) elevation of the dwelling. A hipped-roof porch, supported by non-historic wood posts spanned by a wood balustrade, protects the three-bay primary elevation. The original front door lies off-center to the east in the center bay. Plywood obscures the door and windows in the flanking bays.

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113 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

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**80. 116 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built as a duplex around 1935 and converted to a single-family home in the late twentieth century. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form and lies on a parged foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A hipped-roof porch, supported by non-historic square posts spanned by a square balustrade, dominates the primary (south) elevation of the dwelling. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a replacement front door and vinyl storm door located off-center to the east. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which reflect all the window types throughout the dwelling, pierce the east and west bays.

**81. 117 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930, 2014
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930 and renovated in 2014. Alterations included the removal of asbestos shingle siding and chimney, the replacement of the non-historic metal porch supports and balustrade, the removal of brackets in the eaves and window in the front gable, and the replacement of the original wood-sash windows. The rectangular dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation features an inset porch supported by non-historic square posts spanned by a turned balustrade. Vinyl replacement windows flank the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Vinyl windows have replaced all original wood-sash windows.

**82. 118 Chestnut Drive SW – Banner & Bost Mortuary – Ca. 1950
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was originally constructed for an undertaker around 1950 and converted into a single-family home in the late twentieth century.⁶ The business was operated by W. J. Banner and H. E. Bost as the Banner & Bost Mortuary. The carport addition off the northwest corner of the house was built in 1998. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof toward the primary (south) elevation of the dwelling. A hipped-roof porch, supported by non-historic metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade, protects the three-bay primary elevation. The replacement front door lies off-center to the west in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays of the primary elevation. The replacement windows throughout the house are accented by fixed, vinyl shutters. A brick retaining wall in fair condition separates the house from the concrete driveway to the west. The driveway continues under the carport.

⁶ Sanborn Map Company, *Concord, North Carolina*, Updated May 1954, sheet 8; Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C., City Directory*, 1908–1985, Richmond, VA: Hill's Directory Co., Publishers. *DigitalNC*. www.digitalnc.org. The Sanborn map shows the building as a frame building labeled with the word "UNDERTAKER." City directories and historic aerial confirm the building was constructed around 1950 and called Banner & Bost Mortuary, who also provided 24-hour ambulance service.

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83. 119 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a small addition off the northeast corner. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays wide. An entry stoop with a gabled pent supported by square posts occupies the west-central bay and shelters the front door with three horizontal lights. Vinyl windows replaced the original sashes throughout the house.

A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

122 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

125 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

126 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

127 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

Lot between 126 Chestnut Drive SW and 134 Chestnut Drive SW (PIN 56208586800000) – Vacant Lot

84. 131 Chestnut Drive SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story frame house was constructed in 2022. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a front-gabled roof and gabled porch. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and three siding materials clad the exterior: board-and-batten on the primary (north) elevation, shingles in the gables, and vinyl drop siding on the remaining elevations. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the porch, supported by turned posts, spanning the two east bays. The front door occupies the center bay, and the windows throughout are one-over-one vinyl sashes.

133 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

85. 134 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1915. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the north end of the east elevation. The primary elevation features an inset porch that occupies the two east bays with an enclosed room in the west bay. Square posts support the porch. An original wood screen door protects the front door in the center bay. All the windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes. The east elevation has a small, gabled-roof porch with an additional entrance into the dwelling.

135 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

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86. 136 Chestnut Drive SW – Spencer House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1915 and was first occupied by the Spencer family. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled front porch extension on the east elevation and an additional gable centered on the west elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable that projects past the wall of the primary (south) elevation to form a porch. This porch extends partially along the east elevation. Brick piers surmounted by battered columns support the porch. Brick columns support the porch at the corners. A parged balustrade bridges the columns. The front door occupies the center bay and features the original wood screen door with flanking sidelights. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front and side gables.

137 Chestnut Drive SW – Vacant Lot

87. 138 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1995
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1995. The house has a rectangular form with a gabled porch centered on the primary (south) elevation and an exposed basement at the north end of the building. It rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The front door pierces the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl sashes.

88. 142 Chestnut Drive SW – House – 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed in 2018. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled porch on the primary (south) elevation and an exposed basement at the rear (north). The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The porch spans the east and center bays. The front door occupies the center bay, and paired, six-over-six vinyl windows pierce the flanking bays.

89. 145 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

This one-story dwelling was constructed around 1950. The house consists of a gable-and-wing form with an attached, hipped-roof carport with scrolled metal posts on the east elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The three-bay primary (north) elevation features a brick and concrete stoop with a metal balustrade. A shed-roof pent, supported by a scrolled metal post, protects the front door. A paneled storm door obscures the front door. Three large single-panel vinyl replacement windows occupy the east bay and a vinyl,

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tripartite picture window is in the west bay. All the windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes and have fixed vinyl shutters. A stone retaining wall runs along the perimeter of the property.

90. 164 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and metal clads the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the small concrete porch capped by a shed roof. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A sliding vinyl replacement window pierces the west bay, and a one-over-one vinyl replacement window is centered in the east bay. The windows throughout have been replaced.

91. 171 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The roof has shallow eaves, and a brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof at the east end. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. A concrete block stoop with a metal railing and metal pent occupies the center bay. A wood ramp extends from the driveway across the east bay of the house to connect with the stoop. A modern storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Original, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash windows adorned with fixed vinyl shutters pierce the east and west bays. This window configuration can be found throughout the dwelling.

92. 173 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The roof has shallow eaves. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide with a concrete block stoop located off-center to the east. This stoop, with wood railings, leads to the replacement front door which is protected by a vinyl storm door. The windows throughout the dwelling, including those that pierce the east and west bays of the primary elevation, are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

Lot adjacent to 126 James Street SW (PIN 56208523850000) – Vacant Lot

Lot west of 118 James Street SW and 126 James Street SW (PIN 56208513950000) – Vacant Lot

93. 181 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935, 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

The one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Composite shingles cover the roof. As of November

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2022, the house was being renovated. Alterations include the removal of the original siding, the reconfiguration of the primary elevation from the north side to the west side, the removal of the chimney, and an addition on the east elevation. All the doors and windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes. A one-story addition has been made to the rear (east) elevation.

**94. 187 Chestnut Drive SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Site (Age)**

The lot is under construction.

**95. 197 Chestnut Drive SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame house was constructed around 1915. The house has an L-shape form with a screened, hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and a rear ell. T-111 siding covers sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The enclosed front porch has a T-111-sided knee wall surmounted by screens, which block the fenestration pattern and front door. The north and south elevations feature the original four-over-four, wood-sash windows, and the windows on the rear ell are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

CLINE AVENUE SW

**96. 45 Cline Avenue SW – Henrietta’s Beauty Shop – Ca. 1900
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling, called Henrietta’s Beauty Shop, was constructed around 1900. The single-pile dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch off the primary (northwest) elevation and a rear ell. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with parged concrete block. Original weatherboards sheath the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The porch, supported by turned posts spanned by a square balustrade, protects the three-bay façade. The replacement front door with a vinyl storm door occupies the center bay with original, four-over-one, wood-sash windows in the east and west bays.

**97. 49 Cline Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1900
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing dwelling was constructed around 1900. The frame house consists of a gable-and-wing main block and a rear ell with a shed roof addition. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (northwest) elevation contains the gable front southeast bay and the wing portion with an engaged porch. Square posts support the shed-roof porch that protects the replacement front door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking sashes. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

98. 59 Cline Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945

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Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. The building has a rectangular footprint with a projecting, gabled porch on the primary (northwest) elevation and a shed roof addition on the rear. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Scrolled metal posts support the front porch that spans the three-bay primary elevation. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are situated in the east bay, and a single, one-over-one, vinyl replacement window is in the west bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements with fixed, vinyl shutters.

CLINE COURT SW

99. 75 Cline Court SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2022. The frame house has an irregular footprint composed of a rectangular main block with an inset front porch that spans the west and center bays and a gabled projection in the east bay. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation faced with brick, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The front door occupies the center bay and the windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl sashes.

100. 77 Cline Court SW – William and Mattie Stitt House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925, and was first owned and occupied by William and Mattie Stitt. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with parged concrete block and plywood. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative shingles and three decorative knee braces clad the gable. Non-historic square posts spanned by an “X”-patterned wood balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door located off-center to the east. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which are found on other elevations of the dwelling, pierce the east and west bays.

101. 78 Cline Court SW – Culp House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925 and was first owned and occupied by members of the Culp family. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Masonite siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The porch spans the three-bay façade and has exposed rafter tails. Brick piers surmounted by battered wood posts, spanned by a replacement balustrade, support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window is in the east bay and an original,

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two-light, fixed, wood-sash window perforates the west bay. The remaining windows of the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak.

**102. 81 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl exterior clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. Brick piers surmounted by battered wood posts support the porch, and a set of concrete block steps enables access to the porch. The three-bay façade has an off-center replacement front door flanked by one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

82 Cline Court SW – Vacant Lot

**103. 85 Cline Court SW – Charles and Martha Balknight House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925 and was first owned and occupied by Charles and Martha Balknight. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. Brick piers surmounted by battered wood posts support the porch, and a set of parged concrete block steps enables access to the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with both the off-center front door and the flanking windows covered with plywood.

86 Cline Court SW – Vacant Lot

**104. 89 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. It lies on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. An exterior, parged chimney rises along the west elevation. Non-historic square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a set of brick-faced steps enables access to the porch. A replacement front door occupies the off-center central bay of the three-bay façade. Six-over-one vinyl replacement windows flank the door. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

**105. 90 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, pyramidal roof dwelling was constructed around 1925. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. Masonite siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. A brick chimney projects from the interior of the east roof slope. Square replacement posts spanned by a wood post-and-rail balustrade support the porch. An aluminum screen door protects the front door, composed of two horizontal lights, in the center bay of the three-bay façade. One-over-one vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays of the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**106. 93 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with bricks, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable and rafter trails line the eaves of the east and west elevations of the main block and porch eaves. An exterior brick chimney rises along the west elevation. A set of brick-faced steps enables access to the porch supported by brick piers surmounted by battered wood posts. A square balustrade spans the brick piers. The replacement front door occupies the off-center central bay, and original, two-over-two, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays.

**107. 94 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925, 2020
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1925 and was altered around 2020, which included the removal of the brackets in the gable eaves, exposed rafter tails on the porch and porch balustrade, as well as the replacement of the porch supports and windows. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a full-width, hipped-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The dwelling rests on a parged brick pier and concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. Square posts support the porch, which has a concrete floor. A replacement front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay façade. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**108. 96 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Square posts support the screened-in porch, which obscures the façade. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

A circa-2012, prefabricated metal carport lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

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**109. 99 Cline Court SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1925 and retains its overall form. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. Vinyl siding sheaths most of the exterior, except for the random-laid coursed ashlar stone that clads the three-bay façade, which is likely a mid-twentieth century addition. Composite shingles cover the roof. Non-historic square posts support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the off-center central bay. A vinyl sliding window is situated in the east bay and a one-over-one vinyl replacement window pierces the west bay.

CORBAN AVENUE SW

35 Corban Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**110. 49 Corban Avenue SW – Grady Apartments – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This two-story apartment complex, originally known as the Grady Apartments, was constructed around 1930. The building has a rectangular footprint with two projecting front-gable bays on the primary (north) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the frame building, and stucco covers the second story of the primary elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof. Gabled dormers adorn the north, east, and west elevations of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and a flight of concrete steps, protected by a semi-circular metal awning, enables access to the door. Tripartite picture windows pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the building have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes.

**111. 57 Corban Avenue SW – James Franklin and Agnes Honeycutt House – Ca. 1910
Contributing Building**

Originally a single-family home and later divided into a duplex, this two-story, I-house was constructed around 1910 and features Colonial Revival details. James Franklin and Agnes Honeycutt first owned the house. The dwelling is oriented with its primary elevation facing northwest and has a rectangular form with small gable-front dormer, a hipped-roof front porch, an ell, and rear additions. The frame dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. A composite shingle-clad, side-gabled roof with a centered, decorative gable caps the house. The gable ends feature cornice returns, and the southwest gable end has a shouldered, exterior brick chimney.

The hipped-roof porch has a centered, decorative gable and dominates the three-bay primary elevation. Brick piers surmounted by Tuscan columns support the porch. Two replacement front doors occupy the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate the northeast and southwest bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

112. 61 Corban Avenue SW – Ernest Franklin and Callie J. Shepherd House – 1919

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Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed in 1919 and was first owned and occupied by Ernest Franklin and Callie J. Shepherd. The house consists of a hipped-roof main block with a cross-gable on the northeast and southwest elevations caps the dwelling, a gabled dormer centered on the primary (northwest) elevation, and a porte cochere off the northeast elevation. A porch extends across the center and northeast bays of the three-bay primary elevation and wraps around along the northeast elevation. Brick piers surmounted by Tuscan columns support the porch. Due to the topography of the lot, which slopes downwards towards the southeast, the dwelling has a basement. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Knee braces adorn the gabled dormer, and a brick chimney projects from the southeast roof slope.

The original front entrance occupies the center bay of the primary elevation, and features a paneled door surrounded by divided sidelights and transom. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced with a tripartite picture window in the southwest bay and paired vinyl replacement windows in the northwest bay. A bank of three, original, four-over-one wood-sashes pierce the gabled dormer.

The concrete driveway runs along the northeast side of the house and underneath the porte cochere. A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the Shepherd House and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

113. 65 Corban Avenue SW – Hiette Sinclair Sr. and Ethel Williams House – Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

This two-story, hipped-roof, Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed around 1915. It was first owned and occupied by Hiette Sinclair Sr. and Ethel Williams. The frame house consists of a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof porch that extends across the primary (northwest) elevation and onto the northeast elevation, a bay window on the southwest elevation, and a one-story, hipped-roof section on the rear (southeast) elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, which slopes downwards towards the southeast, the dwelling has a basement. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Two substantial brick chimneys project from the southwest and northeast roof slopes.

The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts spanned by a square balustrade support the front porch with a closed pediment. A metal screen door obscures the front door, which features sidelights and a transom. Fixed sash windows pierce the northeast and southwest bays. The windows on the second story of the primary elevation are the original six-over-one, wood-sash windows. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

Garage – Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

A circa-1960 garage is located south of the Williams House and fronts Hemlock Street SW. The frame garage rests on a concrete slab, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. A composite shingle-clad, side-gabled roof caps the building. Two metal roll up, replacement garage doors pierce the primary (southwest) elevation.

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**114. 73 Corban Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925, and is nearly identical to the house located at 75 Corban Avenue SW. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch and shed roof addition off the rear (southeast) elevation. Due to the topography of the parcel, which slopes downwards towards the rear (southeast), the dwelling has an exposed basement. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. A broad, composite shingle-clad, front-gabled roof with a cross gable caps the house. Decorative knee braces adorn the gable eaves.

The hipped-roof porch, supported by brick piers topped by battered posts and spanned by a square balustrade, dominates the primary (northwest) elevation. A set of concrete steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. The divided-light entry door is situated in the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. Paired, six-over-one wood-sash windows, which are original to the house, occupy the northeast and southwest bays. Windows pierce the northeast side elevation on the first story and the basement level, all of which are the original, six-over-one wood-sashes. The rear elevation has a shed roof addition with a paneled door at the basement level. A concrete block retaining wall separates the northeast side yard from Hemlock Street SW. A chain-link fence encapsulates rear yards of 73 and 75 Corban Avenue SW.

**115. 75 Corban Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925, and is nearly identical to the house located at 73 Corban Avenue SW. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch. Due to the topography of the parcel, which slopes downwards towards the rear (southeast), the dwelling has an exposed basement. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with brick. Plain weatherboards sheath the exterior, and wood shingles clad the gables. A broad, composite shingle-clad, front-gabled roof with a cross gable caps the house. The gable eaves feature decorative knee braces and rafter tails line the porch eaves.

The hipped-roof porch, supported by brick piers surmounted by battered posts spanned by a square balustrade, dominates the primary (northwest) elevation. A flight of concrete steps with brick wing walls enable access to the porch. The divided-light door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. Original paired, six-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. Paired, nine-light windows perforate the front gable. A recessed porch occupies the south corner of the rear (southeast) elevation. A parged concrete block retaining wall separates the southwest side yard from the adjacent property at 77 Corban Avenue SW. A chain-link fence encapsulates rear yards of 73 and 75 Corban Avenue SW.

121–131 Corban Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

Lot east of 161 Corban Avenue SW (PIN 56208601050000) – Vacant Lot

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**116. 161 Corban Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, clipped-gable-roof dwelling was constructed around 1915. The frame house has an irregular footprint with a main, side-gabled block; a central, front-gabled block; and a rear, side-gabled block. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and asbestos shingles clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the west side elevation of the main block, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south roof slope of the rear block. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide and features a clipped-gable porch with decorative trusswork and Doric column supports. The front door occupies the center bay, and windows pierce the flanking bays. Plywood covers all the windows. The west elevation has an additional entry on the center block.

180–184 Corban Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

188 Corban Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

CROWELL DRIVE SW

**117. 81 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and a small rear ell. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a porch with square post supports dominates the façade. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout reflect this sash pattern and material. A chain-link fence lines the property.

91 Crowell Drive SW – Vacant Lot

92 Crowell Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**118. 93 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed around 1945. Several alterations and additions occurred in the second half of the twentieth century. Because of the alterations and additions, the building has a complicated footprint and roof configuration. The original block of the building occupies the west end of the lot and originally had an L-shaped plan. Around 1980, the east addition was built, and the primary elevation of the building was shifted from the west-facing Crowell Drive SW to the south elevation, which fronts Young Avenue SW. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. The windows and doors throughout the dwelling have been replaced. A non-historic black metal fence encloses the property.

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**119. 94 Crowell Drive SW – Jacob A. Shoe House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930 and was first owned by Jacob A. Shoe. It was subsequently subdivided into a duplex in the late twentieth century. The house has a rectangular footprint with a full-width, front-gabled porch; a gabled porch off the north elevation; and a rear addition. The frame dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and interior brick chimneys project from the north and south roof slopes. Decorative brackets adorn the gables and rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south elevations.

The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts, spanned by a square balustrade, support the porch. A wood screen door obscures the front door situated in the center bay. The original, paired, three-over-one wood-sash windows occupy the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling reflect this sash pattern and material. A single, four-light, wood-sash window is in the gable. The north side elevation features an additional gabled porch with square supports that protects an additional entry door. According to aerial imagery, this section of the house is either original or added shortly after the house's construction. A chain-link fence encapsulates the south side yard.

**120. 109 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed as a duplex around 1940 but has been converted to a single-family residence. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a full-width, hipped-roof front porch. Vinyl siding clads the frame house, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the north roof slope. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide, with two front doors in the center bays that reflect its original fenestration as a duplex. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six, vinyl replacements.

111 Crowell Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**121. 112 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, clipped-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The house has a rectangular footprint with a recessed porch in the north bay of the primary (east) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block and a partially parged foundation towards the rear (west). Vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn gable eaves. The primary elevation measures two bays wide, and the replacement front door occupies the south wall of the porch. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced with six-over-six, vinyl sashes.

**122. 113–115 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945. Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

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This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945 and was converted into a triplex around 1990. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with a gabled addition adjacent to the front gable. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding wraps the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. Two paneled, replacement front doors occupy the center bay of the façade. A flight of wood steps enables access to the wood deck. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl replacements.

**123. 116 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930, Ca. 1997
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, hipped-roof house was constructed around 1930 and was remodeled in 1997. The dwelling has a rectangular plan with a partially enclosed front porch and a rear addition that dates to 1997. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation. Masonite siding and shingles clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a hipped-roof dormer perforates the east roof slope. An interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six or nine-over-nine vinyl replacements.

**124. 117 Crowell Drive SW – Lee Allison House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930 and first owned by Lee Allison. The dwelling has a rectangular plan with a hipped-roof front porch supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts. A concrete block retaining wall, metal fence, and overgrown bushes that obscure the house encapsulate the property. The dwelling's foundation is not visible. Aluminum siding clads the exterior. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Because the façade and two side elevations are obscured by bushes, the windows and their sash patterns are not visible from the right-of-way.

**125. 124 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch supported by brick piers topped by battered posts. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior, and wood shingles sheath the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and the rafter tails line the eaves of the porch. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. A wood-sash, tripartite picture window occupies the north bay. A six-over-six, vinyl replacement window is in the south bay. This sash pattern and material is found throughout the house. The front gable features original paired, four-light, wood-sash window. A chain-link fence that follows the property lines encapsulates the property.

125 Crowell Drive SW – Vacant Lot

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**126. 128 Crowell Drive SW – House – 1966
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1966. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and the north elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts and a metal balustrade support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window pierces the north bay, and a picture window perforates the south bay.

A chain-link fence that follows the property lines encapsulates the property. A two-course, concrete block retaining wall separates the front (east) yard from Crowell Drive SW. A circa-1975 prefabricated, metal-clad shed lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**127. 138–140 Crowell Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1940
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled duplex was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (north) elevation, which faces perpendicular to the street. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures five bays wide, with the two replacement front doors situated in the center and east-central bay beneath the gabled stoop supported by square posts. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements. The south elevation includes a modern ADA-accessible ramp with a small, pent roof. The duplex shares its parcel with the neighboring duplex at 142–144 Crowell Drive SW.

**128. 142–144 Crowell Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with two gabled entry stoops supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts on the primary (east) elevation. The duplex rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Each unit has a paneled replacement front door and a one-over-one, wood-sash window. The north and south elevations feature the original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows. The duplex shares its parcel with the neighboring duplex at 138–140 Crowell Drive SW.

Lot north of 149 Crowell Drive SW (PIN 56208520080000) – Vacant Lot

**129. 149 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was constructed around 1955. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop and a later, small gabled ell that projects to the north from the front bay. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and the original

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wood drop siding covers the exterior of the house. Composite shingles clad the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the east roof slope. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled front door situated beneath the entry stoop in the center bay. Paired, wood-sash windows partially covered by metal awnings pierce the north and south bays.

Lot between Crowell Drive SW and 210 Edwards Avenue SW (PIN 56208419600000) – Vacant Lot

**130. 154 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled porch that spans the north and center bays of the three-bay primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Non-historic metal covers the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a set of wood steps on the south side of the porch enables access to the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one windows protected by vinyl storm windows pierce the north and south bays.

**131. 156 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed as a duplex around 1940 and has been converted into a single-family home. The primary elevation fronts Edwards Avenue SW, which used to extend across Crowell on the south side of the dwelling. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with two front doors in the center bays that reflects its original fenestration as well as its construction as a duplex. The windows throughout the dwelling are two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sashes.

**132. 162 Crowell Drive SW – Carl L. and Ochie Best Harris House – 1958
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1958 and first owned by Carl L. and Ochie Best Harris. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a two-bay, shed roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation. A variety of siding materials are utilized on the exterior of the house: asbestos shingles at the south end and a brick knee wall and vinyl siding at the north end. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the porch, which protects the paneled, replacement front door with a metal storm door in the south-central bay. An original, wood picture window with divided sidelights pierces the east bay. The remaining windows of the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements. A circa-2000 carport lies north of the Harris House and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**133. 191 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1930. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a square main block and an early, rear (east) addition. The frame house rests on a brick foundation infilled with concrete block. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior corbeled, brick chimney perforates the south slope of the roof just below the roof ridge. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide and features a recessed porch in the north and center bays. Non-historic scrolled metal posts, spanned by a metal balustrade, support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, are in the north and south bays. Fixed, vinyl shutters accent the windows.

**134. 193 Crowell Drive SW – Charles Foil House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930 and was first owned by Charles Foil. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch and an early rear (east) addition. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south elevations and along all elevations of the porch. Turned posts with brick piers at the corners support the porch, which dominates the primary (west) elevation. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are in the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements. A low brick wall in fair to poor condition lines the front yard.

**135. 197 Crowell Drive SW – Sylvia Parks Ingram House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1955 and first owned by Sylvia Parks Ingram. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding faces the exterior. Faux stone clads the portion of the façade beneath the horizontal sliding window. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west roof slope. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. A shed-roof porch supported by foliated metal posts and a metal balustrade protects the center and south bays of the façade. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A horizontal sliding window pierces the south bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window with fixed shutters perforates the north bay.

**136. 199 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west roof slope. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. A shed-roof porch with square post supports and a square balustrade protects the center and south bays of the façade. The replacement front door occupies the

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center bay. A vinyl picture window perforates the south bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window is in the north bay. The windows throughout reflect this sash pattern and material.

**137. 222 Crowell Drive SW – Willie and Helen House Residence – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940, and first owned by Willie and Helen House. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch and a circa-1970 rear addition. The frame house rests on a parged brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide with an off-center hipped-roof porch. A screen encloses the porch, and a flight of concrete steps on the north side enables access to the porch. The porch obscures the front door. Original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows with fixed shutters pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern and material. A two-course, concrete block retaining wall lines the driveway south of the dwelling and the front (east) yard.

Lot south of 222 Crowell Drive SW (PIN 56208328200000) – Vacant Lot

**138. 227 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch, supported by square posts, centered on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north bay, and a single unit perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house have been replaced.

236 Crowell Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**139. 242 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front gable house was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch supported by turned posts spanned by a square balustrade. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The front door, obscured by a metal storm door, occupies the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements accented by fixed shutters. A wood fence encompasses the rear (west) yard.

**Shed – Ca. 2000
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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A circa-2000 shed lies south of the house and measures three bays wide. A shed roof with a short overhang on the primary elevation caps the dwelling. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl sashes.

140. 250 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular footprint, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Two different materials clad the exterior: drop siding covers the bottom half of the exterior and wood-paneling resulting in a board-and-batten appearance clads the upper half. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The slight roof projection protects the front door in the south bay. The original front door consists of a single, rectangular light and protected by an aluminum screen door. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the center bay, and a single unit perforates the north bay. The windows throughout the house are original.

A chain-link fence encapsulates the property. A circa-2013, prefabricated metal carport lies south of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

141. 254 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1960. The dwelling has a regular form with a gabled roof over the entry on the primary (southeast) elevation and a two-bay shed-roof projection at the north end of the façade. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures five bays wide. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes are in the south-central bay, and a single unit perforates the south bay. Two one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north bays.

255 Crowell Drive SW – Vacant Lot

Lot between 254 Crowell Drive SW and 264 Crowell Drive SW (PIN 56208303790000) – Vacant Lot

142. 265 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1965. Though the house number posted on the building is 255 Crowell Drive SW, the City of Concord lists the building's address as 265 Crowell Drive SW. The vacant lot to the north is 255 Crowell Drive SW. The frame house has a rectangular form, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the southeast slope of the roof. The primary (northwest) elevation measures four bays wide. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the north-central bay, and a flight of concrete steps with a wood

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railing enables access to the door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, accentuated by fixed vinyl shutters, pierce the remaining bays.

**143. 260 Crowell Drive SW – Robert E. and Frances Hemphill Staton House – Ca. 1955
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and was first owned by Robert E. and Frances Hemphill Staton. The house has an L-shaped footprint with the early addition of a gabled entry bay on the primary (southeast) elevation and a small, shed roof addition entry off the northeast elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the paneled, replacement front door occupies the northeast elevation of the front gable projection. The windows throughout the dwelling are predominantly two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes. The northeast elevation features an original paneled and multi-light entry door.

A three-course concrete block retaining wall separates the dwelling from Crowell Drive SW, and two prefabricated sheds lie northeast of the dwelling. These prefabricated sheds are not included in the Section 5 resource count. The lot northeast of the dwelling is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a non-contributing site.

**144. 264 Crowell Drive SW – House – 1967
Contributing Building**

This one-story, asymmetrical side-gabled Ranch house was constructed in 1967. The dwelling has a linear form with an inset carport on the rear (northwest) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the dwelling and drop siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures four bays wide. Overgrown shrubs obscure the two north bays. A brick stoop enables access to the original, paneled front door in the south-central bay. A replacement, vinyl sliding sash pierces the south bay, and the southwest elevation features two one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows. The carport supported by square posts and a brick wing wall dominates the rear elevation.

A chain-link fence encompasses the property. A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**145. 266 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint anchored by a main block with a 1977 rear addition. A small, gabled addition was an early addition to the northeast elevation. The frame house rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite siding covers the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide. The south bay features a decorative gable with a tripartite picture window. A metal storm door obscures the front door in the center bay, and a shed roof stoop with metal post support protects the bay. Paired, one-over-one, metal-sash windows pierce the north bay.

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146. 267 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was constructed around 1955. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a small, gabled wing off the southwest elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay, and a gabled stoop with plain support brackets shelters the entry. A vinyl picture window pierces the north bay, and paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, accented by fixed shutters, are in the south bay. The dwelling shares its parcel with the house at 273 Crowell Drive SW.

147. 270 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house consists of a rectangular main block with two circa-1985 additions: a shed roof addition on the primary (southeast) elevation and a full-width rear shed addition. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. A gabled stoop supported by a foliated metal posts shelters the front door centered on the primary elevation. A modern bay window with vinyl sashes pierces the north bay.

A wood post-and-rail fence lines the southeast property line, and a prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house. The prefabricated shed is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

148. 273 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a small, gabled wing off the southwest elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide. A gabled entry stoop supported by square posts protects the paneled replacement front door in the center bay. A vinyl picture window pierces the north bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl windows with fixed shutters perforate the south bay. The dwelling shares its parcel with the house at 267 Crowell Drive SW.

149. 274 Crowell Drive SW – Martin Luther and Dorothy Hamilton House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch off the primary (southeast) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The

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primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the porch, supported by scrolled metal posts, spans the south and center bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A wood-sash tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one window perforates the south bay. Fixed shutters accent the windows. A circa-1980 shed-roof addition and an attached, circa-1970 carport dominate the rear (northwest) elevation.

A prefabricated, gambrel-roof outbuilding, that rests on concrete block piers, lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count. One lot northeast of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

Shed – Ca. 1955

Contributing Building

The house shares its parcel with a contemporary frame shed situated northwest of the dwelling. Drop siding clads the composite shingle-clad, front-gabled shed. A double-leaf door pieces the primary (southwest) elevation.

150. 277 Crowell Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a small, gabled on-bay wing off the northeast elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary (northwest) elevation measures four bays wide. A gabled entry stoop supported by unadorned brackets protects the replacement front door in the center bay. A vinyl picture window occupies the south bay, and an original, paired, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash window perforates the north-central bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the north bay. The windows on the southwest elevation are replaced with vinyl sashes.

A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

EDWARDS AVENUE SW

151. 194 Edwards Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (south) elevation and a shed-roof porch on the rear (north) elevation. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. An interior brick chimney projects from the north roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the gabled stoop, which protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. Plywood covers the windows that pierce the east and west bays. An uncovered window on the east elevation reveals an original, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window.

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Lot between 194 Edwards Avenue SW and 198 Edwards Avenue SW (PIN 56208448440000) – Vacant Lot

**152. 198 Edwards Avenue SW – Wilma Ingram House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story house was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling consists of a side-gabled main block with a rear, shed-roof addition, and a gabled front porch. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic square posts support the porch, and the paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. An eight-over-eight, vinyl replacement window pierces the east and west elevations.

200 Edwards Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**153. 204 Edwards Avenue SW – House – 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2018. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled front porch and a wood deck off the east elevation. Due to the sloping topography of the lot, the basement is exposed. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide, with the porch spanning the center and west bays. The paneled front door occupies the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the east and west bays. An additional entry door perforates the east elevation.

**154. 206 Edwards Avenue SW – House – 2003
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Habitat for Humanity built this one-story, front-gabled dwelling in 2003. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a projecting front gable that makes up the east bay of the primary (south) elevation and a wood deck off the east elevation. Due to the sloping topography of the lot, the basement is exposed at the north end. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The paneled front door occupies the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six, vinyl sashes, found as single units and in pairs.

**155. 210 Edwards Avenue SW – House – 2002
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Habitat for Humanity built this one-story, front-gabled dwelling in 2002. The frame house has a square footprint with a recessed entry bay and a gabled stoop. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. The front door occupies the west wall of the recessed center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

FAIRVIEW AVENUE SW

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**156. 328 Fairview Avenue SW – House – 1984
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1984. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a carport at the west end and a gabled entry stoop on the primary (south) elevation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. The entry porch and original, paneled door occupy the west-central bay. Cylindrical posts and a square balustrade support the porch. Original, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows with fixed shutters pierce the remaining three bays. A wood fence separates the front yard from Fairview Avenue SW.

The lot east of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a non-contributing site.

**157. 344–346 Fairview Avenue SW – Apartment Complex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional duplex was constructed around 1945. The rectangular, frame building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and the eaves are flush with the side elevation walls. Two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roofline. The primary (south) elevation measures six bays wide with two replacement front doors. The windows throughout the building are one-over-one vinyl replacements, except for the picture window in the center bay.

A circa-2022, prefabricated metal carport is located east of the building on a separate lot, which is also a non-contributing site and is not included in the Section 5 resource count. The lot to the east of the apartment complex is owned and used by the same individual. It is a contributing site.

FERN AVENUE SW

**158. 164 Fern Avenue SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story house was constructed in 2022. The dwelling has a gable-and-wing form with the front gable occupying the east bay of the primary (south) elevation. The frame house rests on a poured concrete foundation, and composite shingles cover the roof. The exterior remains un-sided. The primary elevation measures two bays wide, with the front door situated in the west bay and a bank of three vinyl windows in the east bay.

**159. 165 Fern Avenue SW – House – 1974; Ca. 2014
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed in 1974. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (north) elevation and a circa-2014 carport addition off the east side elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the

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gabled stoop, supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts, spans the center and west bays. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the east and west bays. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the dwelling. A wood fence encloses the rear (south) yard.

**160. 166 Fern Avenue SW – House – 2019
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2019. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled porch that spans the center and west bays of the three-bay primary (south) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The front door occupies the center bay of the primary elevation, and the windows throughout the house are vinyl sashes.

**161. 169 Fern Avenue SW – House – 1975
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed in 1975. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a full-width, hipped-roof porch, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, on the primary (north) elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the west elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled, replacement front door situated in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the east bay, and a single, one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the west bay. The windows throughout have been replaced.

170 Fern Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

176 Fern Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**162. 179 Fern Avenue SW – Raymond and Minnie Staton House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1960 and first owned by Raymond and Minnie Staton. The house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation and an engaged carport on the east side elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and original weatherboard siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Foliated metal posts support the front porch that spans the east and central bays. The original front door, with three horizontal lights, occupies the center bay. A wood-sash, tripartite picture window pierces the east bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the west bay. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

**163. 182 Fern Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1940
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

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This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1940. The frame house retains its original rectangular footprint; however, the primary elevation has been reconfigured from the south elevation to the west elevation. A shed-roof porch spans the west elevation and a shed-roof porch projects from the north elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch that spans the south and center bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

FOX STREET

322–324 Fox Street SW – Vacant Lot

164. 329 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house lies on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts support the porch. A wood screen door protects the original, paneled front door in the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are the original, six-over-six, wood-sashes.

165. 331 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house lies on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts support the porch. A metal storm door obscures the front door, located in the center bay of the three-bay façade. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements with fixed vinyl shutters.

A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

166. 333 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The rectangular frame dwelling has a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house lies on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch.

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The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door located in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters are situated in the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

**167. 337 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The building stands below street level and accessed by a set of concrete steps with a wood railing. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and beaded vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, except for the shingles that cover the front gable. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a replacement front door and vinyl storm door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six, vinyl replacements with fixed, wood shutters.

**168. 338 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Metal sheeting covers the roof. Square posts support the front porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. A wood screen door obscures the front door, and two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. A chain-link fence encapsulates the house and yard and follows the property line.

Lot between 338 and 344 Fox Street SW (PIN 56209351210000) – Vacant Lot

**169. 339 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The building is situated below street level and is accessed by a set of concrete steps with a wood railing. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. A parged, interior chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Non-historic, fluted posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. A modern storm door protects the front door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters flank the front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

**170. 344 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame building has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation and a shed-roof stoop on the north elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. The porch, accessed by a set of brick stairs, spans the two south bays of the façade. Square posts spanned by lattice cladding support the porch. A vinyl storm door obscures the replacement front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are either six-over-six vinyl replacements or two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sashes.

**171. 346 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. The frame building has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house and porch rest on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are nearly flush with the walls. Non-historic square posts spanned by non-historic lattice cladding supports the front porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the front door situated off-center to the south in the center bay. A storm door obscures the front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

The lot south of the house is owned and used by the same individuals and is a contributing site.

Shed – 2019

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A shed lies west of the dwelling. Plywood siding covers the exterior, and a metal, shed roof caps the building. Two vinyl windows and a central opening pierce the primary (east) elevation.

**172. 350 Fox Street SW – Elgin and Ethel Patterson House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1965. The frame building has a rectangular form and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and weatherboards clad the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide. A brick stoop with a metal railing and balustrade spans the two south bays, and a metal awning surmounts the paneled front door. A tripartite picture window pierces the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

**173. 351 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930, Ca. 1985
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and a rear, gabled addition constructed around 1985. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the front porch. The primary

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elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement door located off-center to the north in the center bay. Vinyl replacement windows flank the door and are found throughout the house.

**174. 353 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930, Ca. 1980, Ca. 1990
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and two rear additions constructed around 1980 and 1990, respectively. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior and composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, which can be found throughout the house, flank the door. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable.

A prefabricated shed lies in the southwest of the lot of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**175. 355 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a front gable that projects to form a full-width porch, supported by non-historic square posts. The dwelling lies on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay and flanked by one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows.

**176. 359 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch off the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a parged chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Square posts support the screened porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a replacement front door located in the center bay and flanked by one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows.

A circa-2000 prefabricated shed lies northeast of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**Shed – Ca. 1985
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

A circa-1985, flat-roofed shed lies east of the dwelling. Plywood siding sheaths the exterior and vinyl windows pierce the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof.

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361 Fox Street SW – Vacant Lot

362 Fox Street SW – Vacant Lot

**177. 363 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint, and rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A parged, interior brick chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. The front gable, supported by square posts, projects to form the porch. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable and rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south elevations. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, are in the north and south bays of the primary elevation.

**178. 364 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a circa-1970 addition on the rear (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick and concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a parged, interior chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Decorative knee braces line the projecting, front gable that forms the porch, and rafter tails line the north and south elevations. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed, vinyl shutters flank the front door. The windows throughout the house reflect this sash pattern and material.

**179. 365 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a rear (east) addition that was constructed around 1990. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A parged, interior chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. The front gable projects to form the porch on the primary (west) elevation and features a single, decorative knee brace adorning the gable peak. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Fluted, replacement columns support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are in the north bay and a single, one-over-one, vinyl replacement window occupies the south bay. Fixed, vinyl shutters accent both windows.

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A prefabricated shed lies in the southwest of the lot of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**180. 366 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gable house was constructed around 1990. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl windows, which are found throughout the dwelling, flank the door.

**181. 367 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and due to the sloping topography in the east section of the lot, there is an exposed lower level visible from the south and rear elevations. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A parged, interior chimney projects from the center apex of the roof, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows in the flanking bays. The windows throughout have been replaced.

**182. 372 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and plain weatherboards sheath the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. Decorative brackets adorn the front gable, and the eaves along the north and south side elevations are open. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. Square posts spanned by a wood railing support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the front door located off-center to the north in the center bay. A modern storm door obscures the front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

**183. 378 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete block foundation. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A parged, interior chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and the rafter tails line the

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eaves of the north and south elevations. The projecting front gable dominates the primary (east) elevation and forms the porch supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade. A set of concrete steps off the north elevation of the porch enables porch access. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated off-center to the north in the center bay and flanked by one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling.

A concrete block retaining wall separates the front yard from the street. A prefabricated shed lies in the southwest of the lot of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**184. 382 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930, 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1930. An addition was made to the rear (west) elevation around 1980 creating an elongated, rectangular form, and in 2018 the house was heavily altered. The main block rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior of the dwelling. Composite shingles cover the roof. The original brackets were removed during 2018 alterations. A flight of wood steps on the primary (east) and north elevations enables access to the engaged front porch, and square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. Originally, the primary elevation measured three bays wide, but during the 2018 alterations this was expanded to five bays with the installation of two one-over-one vinyl windows flanking the replacement front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

A railroad tie retaining wall separates the front yard from the street, and a prefabricated shed lies in the southwest corner of the lot, which is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**185. 386 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and the original weatherboards are exposed where the aluminum siding has come off. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the central apex of the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the gable eaves, and the rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south elevations. The projecting front gable, supported by square posts, forms the porch on the primary (east) elevation. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, plywood covers the windows in the flanking bays.

**186. 388 Fox Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete block foundation. Original, plain weatherboards clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the central apex of the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the gable eaves, and the rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south elevations. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the

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peak of the front gable. The projecting front gable, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, forms the porch on the primary (east) elevation. A set of parged concrete steps enables porch access on the north elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the front door situated in the center bay and flanked by one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

GEORGIA STREET SW

Lot north of 80 Georgia Street SW (PIN 56208602810000) – Vacant Lot

187. 80 Georgia Street SW – House – 1946, Ca. 1996 Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built in 1946. The linear frame house consists of a main block with a circa-1996 garage addition off the northwest side elevation, which significantly impacts the dwelling's integrity of design. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior chimney flue projects from the southwest roof slope. The primary (northeast) elevation measures five bays wide. The gabled stoop with scrolled metal supports protects the replacement front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements. A paneled, replacement vinyl garage door pierces the northernmost bay.

188. 82 Georgia Street SW – William and Clara C. Surratt House – 1963 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was constructed in 1963 for William and Clara C. Surratt. The compact, linear house features a porch that spans the two north bays of the three-bay primary (northeast) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. A modern storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Original, two-over-two, horizontal, aluminum-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The original windows remain intact throughout the house. A non-historic wood fence encloses the backyard.

189. 92 Georgia Street SW – Duplex – Ca. 1950, Ca. 1990 Non-Contributing Building (Moved)

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1950 and moved to the parcel at 92 Georgia Street SW around 1990, according to the City of Concord's tax records. The duplex's original location is not known. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with two non-historic gabled entry bays on the primary (northeast) elevation, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Vinyl-wrapped knee braces adorn the gable. The original entry doors, located in the north and south bays of the primary elevation, consist of six divided lights above panels. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

190. 93 Georgia Street SW – Duplex – 2020 Non-Contributing Building (Age)

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This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2020. The frame house has a rectangular form with a front-gabled porch off the primary (southwest) elevation, and rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior walls and main gable, and board-and-batten vinyl siding sheaths the porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch, which spans the center and south bays. The front door occupies the center bay and six-over-six vinyl sashes pierce the north and south bays. A wood fence encloses the rear (northeast) yard.

**191. 98 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1950, Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Moved)**

Like its neighbor to the north at 92 Georgia Street SW, this one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1950 and moved to the lot at 98 Georgia Street SW around 1990, according to the City of Concord's tax records. The house's original location is not known. The frame house has a rectangular plan with a hipped-roof front porch with non-historic scrolled metal supports and a non-historic metal balustrade. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary (northeast) elevation measures three bays wide. The divided-light and paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence lines the northwest and southeast property lines.

**Shed – Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

A circa-1990 shed lies north of the house. The building is constructed of concrete block and capped by a composite shingle-clad, shed roof.

**192. 99 Georgia Street SW – House – 2009
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built in 2009. The frame house consists of a side-gabled main block with a decorative front gable, a hipped-roof front porch, and a rear ell with a wood deck. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (southwest) elevation measures three bays wide. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A set of brick-faced steps enables porch access. The front door perforates the center bay. A paired, six-over-six, vinyl window is in the north bay, and a single unit is situated in the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl.

**193. 100 Georgia Street SW – House – 1947
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was built in 1947. The dwelling has an irregular footprint with a rectangular main block, a gabled-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation, a hipped-roof garage off the northwest elevation, and a flat-roof stoop on the southeast elevation. The house is constructed of concrete block. Stucco cladding, likely applied in the late twentieth century, covers most of the exterior, except for the coursed ashlar stone on the primary elevation, which was likely

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added around the same time. Vinyl drop siding covers the front gable of the porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. The front porch, with scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade, protects the two central bays. A set of brick stairs lends access to the porch. The replacement front door pierces the south-central bay, and the north-central bay features a multi-light, metal-sash window. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the dwelling, including at the east corner of the house with two corner windows. The southeast elevation measures five bays wide. Foliated metal posts support the flat-roof entry stoop with an additional entry door.

101 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

Lot north of 107 Georgia Street SW (PIN 56208539860000) - Vacant Lot

**194. 107 Georgia Street SW – Duplex – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The property, originally a single-family home, is now a duplex with two addresses: 107 Georgia Street SW (primary elevation) and 140 Young Avenue SW. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with shed-roof porches on the primary (southwest) and southeast elevations. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a set of wood steps enables porch access. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the front gable. The windows throughout the house are six-over-six, vinyl replacements. The porch on the southeast elevation has elements that match that of the front porch. An entry door occupies the northwest elevation.

A vacant lot northwest of the dwelling is used as a parking area and is a contributing site.

**195. 108 Georgia Street SW – William C. and Daisy B. Wagner House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925 and was first owned by William C. and Daisy B. Wagner. The house has a rectangular footprint with a wraparound porch on the primary (northeast) and southeast elevations. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts spanned by a non-historic square balustrade support the porch. A flight of brick steps with stepped brick wing walls enables porch access. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material, and fixed shutters flank each window.

**Garage – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

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A concrete block garage lies west of the house. It features a stucco exterior; a composite shingle-clad, gabled roof; and rafter tails. A paneled front door pierces the northeast elevation.

**196. 121 Georgia Street SW – House of Irma Funeral Home – 1956
Contributing Building**

Originally home to the House of Irma Funeral Home, the building at 121 Georgia Street SW was built, owned, and operated by Harry Bost.⁷ Bost was a brick mason and carpenter by trade and constructed the building in 1956. The building was subsequently expanded to the southeast around 1980. B & S Mortuary now occupies the building, and it continues to operate as a funeral home. The brick building consists of a front-gabled chapel at the northwest end and two flat-roof additions off the southeast elevation of the chapel. Stucco covers the exterior, and vinyl covers the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (southwest) elevation measures four bays wide. The chapel features a paneled, double-leaf door with flanking, stained-glass sidelights and a stained-glass transom. A flight of stucco-clad steps with a metal railing allows access to the chapel door. Two six-light windows pierce the two center bays, and a multi-light, wood-sash window occupies the southeast bay. The overhanging eaves of the southeast addition allow for an inset porch, which protects a door obscured by an aluminum storm door. Stucco-clad stairs and a stoop allow access to the door. The windows throughout the building are original. A creek runs through the northwest corner of the lot and is lined by a concrete block retaining wall with a metal railing.

A parking lot for the House of Irma Funeral Home lies south of the building and is located at 123 Georgia Street SW. It is a contributing site.

**Storage Shed – Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Stucco and vinyl siding clad the front-gabled circa-1980 outbuilding. A set of paneled, double-leaf doors pierce the primary (southwest) elevation.

124–128 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**197. 127 Georgia Street SW – House – 2008
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2008, and replaced an older, side-gabled house. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (southwest) elevation and a shed-roof ell. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the shed roof porch. A replacement front door pierces the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl sashes with fixed shutters perforate the remaining three bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern.

129 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

⁷ Bernard Davis Jr., *Portraits of the African-American Experience in Concord-Cabarrus, North Carolina, 1860–2008* (Self-published: Xlibris, 2010), 44.

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198. 131 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and composite weatherboards sheath the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. A vinyl, semi-circular light pierces the gable. The primary elevation measures five bays wide. Turned posts with a square balustrade support the gabled porch that spans the three center bays. Parged concrete steps enable porch access. The paneled, replacement front door with flanking sidelights perforates the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows fill the remaining bays, and are found throughout the house. A parged, concrete block retaining wall separates the front (west) yard from Georgia Street SW, and a wood fence lines the rear (east) yard.

Lot between 124–128 and 138 Georgia Street SW (PIN 56208546600000) – Vacant Lot

199. 138 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, single pile house was constructed around 1915. The frame house consists of a side-gabled main block with a hipped-roof front porch and two gabled ells off the rear (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney flue runs along the west elevation of the north ell. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Non-historic scrolled metal posts, spanned by a non-historic metal balustrade, support the hipped-roof porch. A wood ramp enables porch access. A wood screen door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are replacements.

139 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

142 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

200. 146 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The house consists of a rectangular main block with a front-gabled porch and gables centered on the north and south side elevations. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior walls, and shingles clad the front gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the gables. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic square posts support the porch, and a replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows fill the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

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147 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**201. 148 Georgia Street SW – C. W. and Janie P. Mills House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and first owned and occupied by C. W. and Janie P. Mills. The frame house consists of a side-gabled main block with a gabled entry stoop centered on the primary (east) elevation and a circa-1985 rear addition. The dwelling sits on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the west slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the gabled stoop that protects the paneled, replacement front door. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl, replacement sash windows pierce the north and south bays and are adorned with fixed shutters. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence runs along the north and south property lines.

149 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**202. 152 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This front-gabled house was constructed around 1935 and consists of a main block with a gabled front porch and a circa-2005 gabled addition off the north side elevation. The dwelling lies on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide and Tuscan columns support the gabled porch. An octagonal, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. A wood screen door covers the replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the north and south bays. These windows can be found throughout the dwelling. A chain-link fence runs along the north and south property lines.

**203. 153 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1965
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was constructed around 1965. The house originally had a compact, rectangular form, which was altered in 2018 with the addition of a porch with square supports on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. An aluminum screen door protects the front door situated in the south-central bay. Original, aluminum, sliding-sash windows pierce the two north bays. A paneled replacement door perforates the south bay. A stone retaining wall separates the front (west) yard from Georgia Street SW.

**204. 158 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1960, 1992
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was built in 1960 as a Minimal Traditional dwelling and was significantly expanded and altered by an addition on the north elevation in 1992. The house rests

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on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior. Vinyl siding sheaths the gables, and composites shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide. A Colonial Revival-style gabled entry stoop, supported by Doric columns, spans the two center bays. An octagonal, louvered vent pierces the porch gable. A vinyl storm door protects the divided light and paneled front door in the south-central bay. An original, wood-sash tripartite picture window occupies the north-central bay. The windows throughout the house are primarily one-over-one, wood-sashes.

A concrete driveway is accessible from Princess Avenue SW and leads to a circa-2005, prefabricated metal carport that is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**205. 161 Georgia Street SW – James T. and Lena C. Hemphill House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Period Revival Cottage was constructed around 1950 and first owned by James T. and Lena C. Hemphill. The house has a rectangular footprint with a projecting front gable and an early shed-roof addition on the rear (east) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures five bays wide. Original semi-circular, brick steps enable porch access to the stoop. A flat roof protects the paneled replacement front door in the center bay. An exterior brick chimney projects north of the front door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are in the two north bays, and paired vinyl sashes fill the two south bays. Fixed shutters adorn the windows on the primary elevation. A recessed porch with square post supports occupies the northeast corner of the house.

The parcel east of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

**206. 162 Georgia Street SW – Lex Banner House – Ca. 1935, 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935 and expanded around 1965. First owned by Lex Banner, the house has a rectangular footprint with an offset gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation and a gabled wing on the north elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the house, and vinyl siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the north wing. Foliated metal posts support the gabled porch. Shades on the porch obscure a portion of the primary elevation, including the front door. A variety of windows are present. One-over-one, wood-sash windows remain in place on the primary and north elevations. Six-over-six, vinyl sashes pierce the north elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, a two-bay garage section is situated at the west end of the north elevation.

166 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**207. 167 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

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This one-story front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. The frame house consists of a front-gabled main block with a shed-roof front porch and a gabled rear addition. It rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a parged chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The front gable eaves are flush with the exterior wall. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and scrolled metal posts support the porch. A flight of parged concrete block steps enables porch access. A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

169 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**208. 170 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1970. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (east) elevation, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A vinyl door protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. A set of concrete block steps allows access to the post-supported stoop and front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are single or paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

**209. 171 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house was built around 1955. The frame dwelling has a compact, rectangular form with a shed-roof front porch that spans the north and center bays of the three-bay primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a set of concrete block steps enables porch access. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. Four-over-four, vinyl replacement windows are in the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. Concrete block walls line both sides of the concrete driveway.

**210. 173 Georgia Street SW – House – 2020
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This two-story, front-gabled, frame house was built in 2020. The house has a narrow, single room wide form with a cantilevered second story. It rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures two bays wide. A set of brick-faced steps enable access to the paneled front door in the south elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl sashes.

Lot south of 170 Georgia Street SW (PIN 56208449800000)– Vacant Lot

176 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

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177 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**211. 183 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935, and is oriented with its primary elevation facing north, fronting Fern Avenue SW. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary elevation; a gabled stoop on the west elevation, which faces Georgia Street SW; and a rear ell. It rests on a concrete block foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A set of concrete steps enables access to the porch that spans the east and center bays. A wood screen door protects the replacement front door. A picture window with divided sidelights pierces the east bay. The windows throughout the house are predominantly two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes. The west elevation stoop allows access to an additional entry door protected by a wood storm door.

**212. 184 Georgia Street SW – William and Lillie Mae Nero House – 1966
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built in 1966, and is oriented with its primary elevation facing north towards Edwards Avenue SW. The house was built by Logan High School students and subsequently purchased by William and Lillie Mae Nero. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry porch on the primary elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation, adjacent to the plywood-clad front door. The primary elevation measures six bays wide. The front porch protects the front door, and two-over-two horizontal, wood-sash windows pierce the remaining bays.

**213. 187 Georgia Street SW – William H. Nero Sr. House – Ca. 1945, Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was first built around 1945 and was later altered around 1965 by William H. Nero Sr. The house consists of a front-gabled main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and two gabled additions off the south side elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, the basement is exposed along the north elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior and was added to the house around 1965. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a substantial, gable-end chimney with the initials “W. N.” runs along the south elevation.

The original primary elevation measures three bays wide, and non-historic foliated metal posts support the porch. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay, and a tripartite picture window pierces the south bay. A two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window occupies the north bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material, and fixed shutters adorn the windows. Two gable additions anchor the ends of the south elevation with an additional entry located in the center bay, now used as the primary entrance. A vinyl storm door obscures the door, and divided sidelights flank the entry. A chain-link fence encapsulates the yard. The parcel south of this house on Rone Street has the same owner and is a contributing site.

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The parcel south of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

**214. 198 Georgia Street SW – Edgar Shanks House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1935 and first owned by Edgar Shanks. The house consists of a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and a rear addition that was completed around 1980. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and composite shingles cover the roof. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and shingles clad the gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the porch, supported by non-historic square posts, spans the façade. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A vertical, double-sash window occupies the north bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements. An octagonal, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. A chain-link fence encompasses the property and follows the parcel lines.

**215. 202 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1940. The house has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete block foundation. Masonite siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent perforates the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The plywood-covered front door occupies the recessed center bay. Plywood covers the windows of the north and south bays. The original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south side elevations.

**216. 206 Georgia Street SW – Fred Lee and Myrtle Louise Weathers House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Ranch house was built around 1960, and was first owned by Fred Lee and Myrtle Louise Weathers. The frame dwelling has rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the south elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the roof.

The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Non-historic foliated metal posts support the porch, which spans the two center bays. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the north-central bay, and an original, divided-light, wood-sash, tripartite picture window occupies the south-central bay. Original two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows with fixed shutters pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the stoop on the south elevation that protects an entry door.

A chain-link fence encompasses the property. A prefabricated shed lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

217. 208 Georgia Street SW – Polk House – Ca. 1955

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This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and owned by the Polk family. The house consists of a rectangular main block with a gabled stoop centered on the primary (east) elevation, a gabled wing on the south elevation, and a rear ell. The frame house rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Foliated metal posts support the front gable, which protects the paneled, replacement front door. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows, accented by fixed shutters, pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**218. 212 Georgia Street SW – Winslow B. and Lynda L. Smith House – Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Winslow B. and Lynda L. Smith built this one-story, front-gabled dwelling around 1980. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled front porch, a circa-1985 rear shed-roof addition, and an exposed basement due to the sloping topography of the lot. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior concrete block chimney flue projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. Pebble-clad, tapered posts support the porch that spans the center and south bays of the primary elevation. The original, paneled door perforates the center bay. An original, paired, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window unit pierces the south bay, and a single unit occupies the north bay. The windows throughout the house follow this pattern and material.

A post-and-rail fence separates the front yard from Georgia Street SW, and two large evergreen trees partially obscure the primary elevation of the Smith House. A concrete driveway runs along the south elevation of the house.

**219. 216 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame house has a rectangular form, and the rear portion of the house was expanded between 2010 and 2013. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, and the hipped-roof projection forms the porch. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The front door occupies the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

The Section 5 resource count does not include the prefabricated shed that lies west of the house.

**220. 220 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a brick pier

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foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic square posts support the full-width porch, and the replacement front door pierces the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**221. 222 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house was built around 1950. The house consists of a rectangular main block; a front-gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation with a concrete ramp with a metal railing; and a gabled entry stoop on the north side elevation. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, except for the coursed ashlar stone that accents the primary elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the front gable, which protects the front door in the center bay. An original, six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the south bay, and the north bay features a paired, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window. A metal awning shields this window.

**222. 226 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof front porch, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Original drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic square posts support the full-width porch. A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

230 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

**223. 234 Georgia Street SW – Sidney Jr. and Alice Phifer House – 1968
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was completed in 1968, and was first owned by Sidney Jr. and Alice Phifer. The frame dwelling consists of a side-gabled main block with an engaged carport off the north side elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and vertical paneling sheaths the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide, and a stoop, lined by a metal balustrade, occupies the north-central bay. The stoop enables access to the entry composed of an aluminum screen door and original, two-light front door. A metal-sash, tripartite picture window perforates the north bay, and two-over-two, horizontal, metal-sash windows pierce the two south bays. The windows throughout the house are original. The open carport dominates the north elevation, and the north wall consists of a brick knee wall surmounted by square posts.

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**224. 236 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1915. The house has a rectangular footprint with a recessed porch supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts at the northeast corner and a circa-1985, shed-roof addition on the rear (west) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vertical wood composite siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior parged chimney projects from the roof peak. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The porch protects the recessed north and central bays. A foliated metal screen door obscures the front door in the center bay, and a tripartite picture window is in the north bay. A two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. The south bay features a modern wood deck that lends access to the additional entry door protected by a vinyl storm door.

The lot south of the house is owned and used by the same individuals and is a contributing site.

**225. 237 Georgia Street SW – Carl C. and Mable C. Griffin House – 1958
Contributing Building**

Logan High School students built this one-story, hipped-roof Ranch house in 1958, and Carl C. and Mable C. Griffin purchased the house shortly after its completion. The dwelling consists of an L-shaped main block and an exposed basement on the south elevation covered by a flat roof with a metal balustrade. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney occupies the north elevation. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide. A scrolled metal post supports the entry stoop in the north-central bay, which protects the replacement front door. A vinyl, tripartite picture window pierces the north elevation. Most windows are vinyl, horizontal, sliding sashes. The exposed basement with a carport dominates the south elevation. Metal posts support the carport.

**226. 242 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was completed around 1970. The house shares its lot with 248, 252, and 256 Georgia Street SW. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (east) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a set of concrete block steps allows access to the entry stoop with square post supports. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows fill the south bay, and a single unit is situated in the north bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. An additional entry stoop and entry are centered on the west elevation.

**227. 245 Georgia Street SW – Hattie B. Cowan House – 1968
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built in 1968, and first owned by Hattie B. Cowan. The frame dwelling has a compact, linear form, and is faced with brick laid in a running bond. Vinyl siding clads the gable ends, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide. A brick-faced entry stoop with a square wood balustrade and brick steps spans the south and south-central bay, and allows access to the paneled, replacement front door in the south-center bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows are found throughout the house as single units and in pairs. Fixed shutters accent the windows in the north and north-central bay of the primary elevation.

**228. 247 Georgia Street SW – William and Beatrice Goodman House – Ca. 1947
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame house was built in 1947 and first owned by William and Beatrice Goodman. The house consists of a side-gabled main block with a front-gabled porch and a rear ell. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. Metal awnings, supported by scrolled metal posts, cover the front porch. The decorative front gable occupies the center bay and protects the replacement front door. Two-over-two, horizontal, aluminum-sash windows pierce the north and south bays and can be found throughout the dwelling. A deteriorated post-and-rail fence separates the front yard from Georgia Street SW.

The lot north of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

**229. 248 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was completed around 1970. The house shares its lot with 242, 252, and 256 Georgia Street SW. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (east) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a set of concrete block steps allows access to the entry stoop with square post supports. The paneled front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows fill the north and south bays. Windows on the north and south side elevations are two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sashes. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak.

**230. 251 Georgia Street SW – Robert and Elnora Barrier House – Ca. 1960, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This frame house was built around 1960 and was first owned by Robert and Elnora Barrier. The house consists of a one-story, side-gabled main block and a circa-1980, two-story, rear addition. A brick knee wall surmounted by vertical cladding covers the façade of the main block. Vinyl siding covers the remaining exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade protect the recessed north and central bays. The original front door with three horizontal lights occupies the center bay. A replacement, vinyl tripartite picture window pierces the north bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

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The dwelling shares its lot with a circa-2000, prefabricated metal carport directly east of the Barrier House that is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

Garage – Ca. 1960

Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

The frame garage was built around the same time as the house and has two paneled, roll-up doors. Coursed ashlar stone clads the exterior.

**231. 252 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1955. The house shares its lot with 242, 248, and 256 Georgia Street SW. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch supported by non-historic square posts. It rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Shingles adorn the front gable, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures two bays wide. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay and a four-over-one, vinyl, replacement window is situated in the north bay. The windows throughout the house are four-over-four, vinyl replacements. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak.

**232. 255 Georgia Street SW – Jimmie and Lullene Freeman House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame dwelling was built around 1950 and was first owned by Jimmie and Lullene Freeman. The house consists of a front-gabled main block with a shed-roof porch and gabled projection off the primary (west) elevation, which significantly detracts from the dwelling's original front-gable form. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the house are six-over-six, vinyl replacements. An eight-over-eight, vinyl window occupies the north bay of the primary elevation. Rectangular, louvered vents pierce the gable peaks.

A circa-2010 prefabricated metal carport lies south of the Freeman House and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**233. 256 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was completed around 1955. The house shares its lot with 242, 248, and 252 Georgia Street SW. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch supported by square posts centered on the primary (east) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the rear (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. A set of concrete steps enables porch access. A vinyl storm door protects the paneled, replacement door in the center bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash

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window perforates the south bay. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house. A concrete sidewalk leads from Georgia Street SW to the front door and is lined by decorative plantings contained in brick-lined flower beds.

**234. 259 Georgia Street SW – James Pharr House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1950 and was first owned by James Pharr. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop centered on the primary elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. The original drop siding covers the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The eaves are flush with the exterior walls and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A set of wood steps and a wood ramp enable access to the front door in the center bay, which is covered by a louvered, wood screen door. Two, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows are situated in the north bay and a one-over-one, wood-sash window fills the south bay. A chain-link fence encapsulates the property and follows the parcel lines.

**235. 261 Georgia Street SW – Ella G. Love House – Ca. 1950, Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This frame, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1950 and a rear addition built around 1990. First owned by Ella G. Love, the house consists of a one-story, side-gabled main block and a two-story, shed-roof rear addition, which significantly alters the dwelling's original, rectangular form. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled entry stoop with square post supports in the center bay. The stoop protects the paneled replacement front door. One-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern.

262 Georgia Street SW – Vacant Lot

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**236. 266 Georgia Street SW – William and Eliza Staton House – 1957
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style, Ranch house was built in 1957 and was first owned by William and Eliza Staton. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation. The house has three cladding materials: brick laid in a running bond on the primary and side elevations, coursed ashlar stone on the primary elevation, and drop siding in the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Tuscan columns spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a flight of parged concrete steps enables porch access. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. A vinyl, tripartite picture window pierces the north bay and paired, one-over-one sashes perforate the south bay.

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The Section 5 resource count does not include a circa-2010 prefabricated shed.

**237. 267 Georgia Street SW – House – 2019
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed in 2019. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled front porch, and rests on a concrete foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior walls, and board-and-batten siding covers the north and central bays as well as the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the front porch, which protects the multi-light and paneled front door in the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows are in the north bay, and a single unit fills the south bay. Fixed wood shutters adorn the south bay window. An additional entry, accessed by a set of wood steps and a stoop, occupies the south elevation.

**238. 268 Georgia Street SW – John and Zeta Mae Neal House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1955 and was first owned by John and Zeta Mae Neal. The rectangular dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The shed-roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns, spans the north and center bays. The paneled, replacement front door pierces the center bay, and a vinyl, tripartite picture window perforates the north bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are primarily four-over-four, vinyl replacements, found as single units and in pairs. A large magnolia tree partially obscures the primary elevation of the Neal House.

**Garage – Ca. 2008
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

The Neal House shares its parcel with a circa-2008 frame garage. The frame garage has a composite shingle-clad, side-gabled roof, and vinyl drop siding covers the exterior.

**239. 269 Georgia Street SW – House – 2019
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, gable-on-hipped-roofed house was built in 2019. The frame dwelling has a rectangular main block with an offset front-gabled section on the primary (west) elevation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior and board-and-batten siding clads the north bay of the primary elevation and gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The six-light and paneled front door occupies the recessed north bay. Paired, six-over-one, vinyl sashes perforate the center bay, and a single unit pierces the south bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**240. 270 Georgia Street SW – House – 1966
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch dwelling was completed in 1966. The house has a linear form with a shed-roof porch centered on the primary (east) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond sheaths the exterior, and composites shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Square posts support the porch, and a set of brick-faced stairs enables porch access. The porch protects the paneled front door in the north-central bay and the paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows in the south-central bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one sashes. A chain-link fence encompasses the property and follows the parcel lines.

241. 271 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1960. The frame house consists of a rectangular main block with a gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation and a gabled wing off the north elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Turned posts support the front gable, which protects the front door. A series of three, vinyl windows fill the north bay, and a single unit pierces the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

242. 273 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1940. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch centered on the primary (west) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a vinyl storm door protects the paneled front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, accented by fixed shutters, are situated in the north and south elevations. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

The Section 5 resource count does not include the prefabricated shed that lies east of the house.

243. 274 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1960. The building has a rectangular form with a gabled entry porch on the primary (east) elevation. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the gabled porch roof, which protects the paneled replacement front door. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

The Section 5 resource count does not include a prefabricated shed that lies south of the house.

244. 277 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
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This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch and a set of concrete block steps enables porch access. A replacement front door pierces the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are either one-over-one, wood-sashes or one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

**245. 288 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955. The house consists of a side-gabled main block with a gabled and shed-roof entry stoop, a circa-1980 shed-roof carport on the north elevation, and a circa-1980 rear addition. Both the carport and rear addition negatively impact the dwelling's original, Minimal Traditional form. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the west roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Foliated metal posts support the gable and shed-roof entry stoop, which protects the replacement front door in the center bay. A divided light, wood-sash picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window occupies the south bay. Square posts atop a concrete block knee wall support the north elevation of the carport.

The Section 5 resource count does not include the gambrel-roof, prefabricated shed that lies west of the house.

**246. 289 Georgia Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, clipped-gable dwelling was constructed around 1945. The house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation, a hipped-roof projection on the north elevation, and a circa-1980 addition to the rear elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic, fluted Doric columns support the porch, and a set of parged concrete block steps with concrete wing walls allow access to the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house have been replaced, except for the four-light, wood-sash in the gable peak.

The Section 5 resource count does not include a prefabricated metal shed that lies northeast of the house.

**Shed – Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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The house shares its lot with a circa-1990 frame shed located to the north. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and capped by a composite shingle-clad, gabled roof. A six-over-six, vinyl window pierces the west elevation, and a door occupies the south elevation.

GOAR STREET SW

247. 196 Goar Street SW – R. P. and Gould Y. Hagler House – Ca. 1960 Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, frame dwelling was built around 1960 and was first owned by R. P. and Gould Y. Hagler. The house consists of a side-gabled main block with a gabled entry stoop on the primary elevation and a circa-2016 shed-roof addition off the north elevation, which negatively impacts the dwelling's original linear form. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures five bays wide, inclusive of the north addition. The gabled entry stoop, supported by scrolled metal posts, protects the paneled replacement door in the north-central bay. A vinyl, tripartite picture window occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows occupy the two south bays, and a six-over-one vinyl window fills the north bay.

A wood fence encloses the north yard. The Section 5 resource count does not include a prefabricated shed that lies northwest of the house.

248. 199 Goar Street SW – House – Ca. 1925 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1925. The house has a rectangular footprint with an enclosed, shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation, which significantly impacts the dwelling's front-gable form. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the gable eaves are flush with the exterior walls. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and is partially obscured by the enclosed porch. A set of concrete block steps enables access to the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are situated in the north and south bays, which can be found throughout the house.

249. 200 Goar Street SW – House – Ca. 1955, 2008 Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

Originally, the house at 200 Goar Street was a side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling that was constructed around 1955. Around 2008, the dwelling was heavily altered with a broad, front-gabled addition on the primary (east) elevation and rear ell additions. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the west roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The new recessed porch, formed by the broad front gable, spans the south and center bays. The front door with a single sidelight occupies the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements. A vinyl lunette window

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pierces the front gable peak. The south elevation measures five bays wide with two rear additions made in 2008. Metal awnings cover the windows on the main block of the house. A vinyl fence encapsulates the property and follows the parcel lines.

203 Goar Street SW – Vacant Lot

**250. 207 Goar Street SW – T. P. and Montrose W. Biggers House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, pyramidal-roof dwelling was constructed around 1925, and was first owned by T. P. and Montrose W. Biggers. The frame house has a square form, and rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Masonite siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays side. Turned posts support the porch, and a vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A wood-sash, tripartite picture window perforates the north bay and an original, four-over-four, wood-sash window pierces the south bay. The south elevation has an additional entry door.

Both the circa-1990, prefabricated, flat-roofed, metal carport that lies south of the Biggers House and a circa-1990 prefabricated metal shed are not included in the Section 5 resource count.

Lot south of 207 Goar Street SW (PIN 56208495180000) – Vacant Lot

GRAHAM DRIVE SW

**251. 360–362 Graham Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house consists of a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation and a gabled entry porch on the east elevation. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Non-historic square posts spanned by a non-historic square balustrade support the porch, and a set of concrete steps enables access to the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. A vinyl, horizontal, sliding-sash window is in the west bay and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the east bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the gable entry porch that protects a door.

**252. 366 Graham Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak.

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Non-historic square posts spanned by a non-historic lattice balustrade support the porch, which protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows fill the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**253. 370 Graham Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Non-historic square posts support the shed-roof porch, which protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows are situated in the east and west bays. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern and material.

**254. 374 Graham Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling was built around 1940. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and wood drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the east and west elevations of the house and the south elevation of the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. A set of concrete steps lends access to the porch with square post supports spanned by a wood railing. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are in the east and west bays, which are found throughout the house.

**255. 375 Graham Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1940. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation and a shed-roof projection on the rear (south) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled, replacement front door situated off-center to the west in the center bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows occupy the east and west bays and are accented by fixed shutters. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern and material.

**256. 378 Graham Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation and a shed-roof projection on the rear (north) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of

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the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a set of concrete steps enables access to the porch. Turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade support the porch. A vinyl storm door covers the multi-light and paneled front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, protected by aluminum storm doors, fill the east and west bays. These windows are found throughout the house.

GRIFFIN CIRCLE SW

257. Griffin Circle SW – Logan Homes Public Housing Complex – 1951 Contributing Buildings (22)

The Logan Homes Public Housing Complex was completed in 1951 and intended for Black residents, while its counterpart, the W. A. Wilkinson Homes Public Housing Complex, was built for white residents. The complex is contained on a 7-acre parcel owned by the City of Concord and consists of 22 buildings containing 46 units and a community center arranged as a garden-style superblock complex. Griffin Circle SW cuts through the development, and a metal fence encompasses the property. The property is bounded by a private street to the north, Lincoln Street SW to the east, Malvern Drive SW to the south, and Salem Street SW to the west. The buildings are uniform throughout the complex. The typical building is divided into two units and only two buildings are divided into four units. All the buildings are concrete block construction with a brick veneer and capped by a gable-on-hipped-roof covered with composite shingles. Interior chimneys project from the apexes of the roofs. The windows and doors throughout the complex are replacements.

Logan Family Medicine – Ca. 2000 Non-Contributing Building (Age)

The one-story, hipped-roof Logan Family Medicine building lies north of the residential units. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An entry bay is centered on the primary (north) elevation.

Technology Center – Ca. 2010 Non-Contributing Building (Age)

The Technology Center was built around 2010 and is oriented with its primary elevation facing west towards Salem Street SW. The exterior is clad with a combination of brick laid in a running bond spanned by composite weatherboards. A composite shingle-clad, side-gabled roof caps the building. A gabled entry bay and metal awning protect the metal commercial door.

Storage Building – 2020 Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A storage building was constructed on the property in 2020. This frame building is capped by a composite shingle-clad, gabled roof. A brick knee wall lines the building and is surmounted by composite weatherboards. A garage bay and entry door pierce the west elevation. An additional entry door, protected by a shed roof, is situated on the south elevation.

HAROLD GOODMAN CIRCLE SW

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**258. 283 Harold Goodman Circle SW – Mary Chapman Homes Public Housing Complex
– 1956
Contributing Buildings (31)**

The Mary Chapman Homes Public Housing Complex was completed in 1956 and was built for Black residents. The 30 residential buildings and one office building are arranged as a garden-style superblock complex. Harold Goodman Circle SW cuts through the development. Melrose Drive SW bounds the property to the north, Lincoln Street SW to the east, Parkview Avenue SW to the south, and private property to the west. The buildings are uniform throughout the complex and a typical building is divided into two units. All the buildings are concrete block construction with a brick veneer and capped by a side-gabled roof clad with composite shingles. The primary elevations feature front-gabled porches with brick post supports. The windows and doors throughout the complex are replacements.

The office for the Mary Chapman Homes Public Housing Complex has a low-slung, side-gabled form with an addition off the east elevation and a front-gabled entry porch. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and vinyl siding clads the front gable porch and portions of the addition. Composite shingles cover the roof. The windows throughout the office are one-over-one vinyl replacements, and the building has three entry doors on the primary (north) elevation, which are protected by storm doors.

HEMLOCK STREET SW

86 Hemlock Street SW – Vacant Lot

**259. 88 Hemlock Street SW – House – Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This prefabricated dwelling has occupied this parcel since around 1980. The house is oriented with its primary elevation facing northwest and its northeast side elevation fronting Hemlock Street. It has a linear, side-gabled form, and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and metal covers the roof. The A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the northeast bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

94 Hemlock Street SW – Vacant Lot

**260. 95 Hemlock Street SW – House – 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

Habitat for Humanity built this two-story, side-gabled dwelling in 2018. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch that spans the primary (southwest) elevation and a gabled projection on the second story. The dwelling rests on a raised brick foundation, and Hardie Plank siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts support the porch that spans the four-bay façade. The paneled door occupies the north-central bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

261. 96 Hemlock Street SW – House – Ca. 1945

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This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The eaves of the dwelling are nearly flush with the walls, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Non-historic square posts support the porch, and a flight of concrete block steps enables access to the porch from the street. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a replacement door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are situated in the flanking bays and can be found throughout the house.

109 Hemlock Street SW – Vacant Lot

262. 136 Hemlock Street SW – William L. and Corine S. Foard House – 1957
Contributing Building

This one-story dwelling is an example of an Eichleresque Ranch house constructed in 1957. A low, broad, front-gabled roof, which extends to the southeast and incorporates a carport, characterizes the house. Horizontal wood sheathing clads the dwelling, and composite shingles cover the deep-eaved roof. A brick chimney flue projects from the central apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. The original front door lies off-center to the southeast on the primary (northeast) elevation. A paneled wood window pierces the north bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are the original, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes.

Lot north of 141 Hemlock Street SW (PIN 56209613830000) – Vacant Lot

263. 141 Hemlock Street SW – House – 1932, Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1932 and expanded around 1960, within the Period of Significance for the Logan Neighborhood. The frame dwelling has a rectangular main block with a gabled porch on the primary (southwest) elevation and a shed-roof addition off the north corner of the main block. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. The original wood drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick-end chimney rises along the southeast side elevation. The three-bay primary elevation features a gabled porch supported by square posts in the center bay, which protects the plywood-covered front door. Four-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays.

Lot south of 136 Hemlock Street SW (PIN 56209622000000) – Vacant Lot

145 Hemlock Street SW – Vacant Lot

HIGH AVENUE SW

264. 104 High Avenue SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

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This two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed in 2022. The house has a rectangular footprint with a cantilevered second story and a gabled projection in the east bay of the second story. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and vinyl board-and-batten siding sheaths the gabled, second-story projection. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. The front door occupies the east-central bay, and the windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl sashes. Fixed shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation.

**265. 105 High Avenue SW – House – 2015
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built in 2015. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation and an entry stoop on the west elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an octagonal, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a metal and wood balustrade support the porch. The front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one vinyl windows, accented by fixed shutters, perforate the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl.

**266. 108 High Avenue SW – Raymond M. and Gertrude R. Robinson House – 1963
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was built in 1963 and first owned by Raymond M. and Gertrude R. Robinson. The frame dwelling has a rectangular plan with an entry stoop centered on the primary (south) elevation and a gabled pent over the front door. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door pierces the center bay, and a set of wood steps enables access to the stoop and front door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the east and west bays. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house.

**267. 111 High Avenue SW – House – 1989
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built in 1989. The house has a simple, rectangular footprint. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior and brick quoins accent the corners. Weatherboards sheath the gable ends, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays wide and features a brick-faced stoop that spans the two center bays. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the west-central bay, and a picture window perforates the west bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters pierce the two remaining bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

Lot between 111 and 117 High Avenue SW (PIN 56209485340000) – Vacant Lot

**268. 112 High Avenue SW – Ike Jr. and Beulah Forrest Bush House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955 and was first owned by Ike Jr. and Beulah Forrest Bush. The frame house has a rectangular form, and rests on a parged concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads most of the exterior, except for the coursed ashlar stone on the façade. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide with the front door protected by a short, shed-roof pent in the center bay. A concrete block stoop with a metal railing enables access to the front door, which is obscured by a metal storm door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A circa-1955 metal carport, supported by angular metal posts, lies immediately west of the dwelling, and a prefabricated shed lies north of the house. Neither building is included in the Section 5 resource count.

**269. 114 High Avenue SW – Vierd and Maezella Allison Jones House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1950, and first owned by Vierd and Maezella Allison Jones. The house has a rectangular form with a front-gabled entry stoop centered on the primary (south) elevation and a gabled rear (north) addition. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the front gable, which is accessed by a wood ramp. A vinyl storm door protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**270. 116 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed around 1935. The house has a square footprint with a recessed porch at the southwest corner. It rests on a continuous brick foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the pyramidal roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. Rafter tails line the eaves of the house. The primary (south) elevation measures two bays wide. A set of wood steps enables access to the porch, supported by square posts. A vinyl storm door protects the front door against the east wall of the porch. One-over-one, vinyl windows pierce the two bays of the primary elevation. This sash pattern and material is found throughout the dwelling.

**271. 117 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house was built around 1935. The house has a cross-gable footprint that consists of a gabled front porch, a carport off the west elevation, and a gabled rear addition. The original drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the west gable end. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic, foliated metal posts support the projecting front gable. A vinyl storm door protects the front door in

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the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, accented by fixed shutters, pierce the east and west bays. The shed-roof carport, supported by square posts, dominates the west elevation.

**272. 118 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1940, Ca. 1985
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was built around 1940, and a gabled addition off the west side elevation was completed around 1985, which significantly alters the dwelling's original form. The dwelling has an L-shaped footprint. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the main roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters pierce both bays. The front door occupies the west elevation of the main block, and a set of concrete steps enables access to the door. A pent roof protects the door.

**273. 119 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (north) elevation and a rear (south) addition. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic, scrolled metal posts support the front-gabled porch and protect the replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**274. 121 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular main block with a gabled addition on the rear (south) elevation. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the gable ends have deep eaves with decorative knee braces. The primary (north) elevation measures two bays wide. An enclosed porch, accented by a gabled roof, occupies the west bay, and is pierced by a vinyl storm door. The enclosure of the porch negatively impacts the dwelling's architectural integrity. A bank of three, two-over-two, wood-sash windows perforate the east bay. Wood window sashes throughout the house are either two-over-two or two-over-two, horizontal sashes.

**275. 122 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935 and is oriented with its primary elevation facing east toward the house at 118 High Avenue SW. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof addition off the west elevation and an entry stoop off the east elevation. The

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frame dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composites shingles cover the roof, and two interior, parged chimneys project from the apex. Rafter tails line the south elevation of the dwelling and decorative knee braces adorn the gable ends. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A six-over-six, wood-sash window is in the south bay, and paired, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, obscured by a metal awning, fill the north bay. The south elevation measures three bays wide, and metal awnings protect the six-over-six, wood-sash windows.

**276. 123 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955. The house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop. The frame dwelling lies on a concrete block foundation, and wood drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the gabled entry roof in the center bay, which protects the vinyl storm door. A wood storm window occupies the east bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the west bay. A single-course, concrete block wall separates the front (north) yard from High Avenue SW.

**277. 124 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story frame house was constructed around 1935 and is oriented with its primary elevation facing west towards the commercial building at 245 Tournament Drive SW. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a recessed porch in the southwest corner. It rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the pyramidal roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide, and the replacement front door occupies the south bay. A set of wood steps enables access to the recessed porch with square post supports. The windows throughout the dwelling are predominantly two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes. Other sash patterns include six-over-six, wood-sashes.

**278. 125 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1935. The house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (north) elevation and lies on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The gabled stoop protects the front door in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the east and west bays and are accented by fixed shutters.

137 High Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**279. 138 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
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This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (south) elevation and a circa-1980, gabled addition off the rear (north) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the main block of the house and shingles clad the porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. The full-width porch, accessed by a flight of concrete steps, protects the three-bay primary elevation. A circular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak of the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A concrete block retaining wall separates the front (south) yard from High Avenue SW, and a chain-link fence encapsulates the property.

The parcel west of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

Shed – 2016

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, side-gabled shed was constructed north of the house in 2016. Board-and-batten siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Three-over-one, vinyl windows pierce the elevations.

Woodshed – 2016

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A shed-roof woodshed was built northwest of the house. Board-and-batten siding clads the exterior, and the east elevation is open.

280. 139 High Avenue SW – House – 2021
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This two-story, side-gabled house was built in 2021. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a cantilevered gable in the east bay of the second story. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl drop siding covers most of the exterior, except for the vinyl board-and-batten siding on the second story of the primary (north) elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the front door situated in the west-central bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl sashes. Fixed shutters accentuate the primary elevation windows.

281. 141 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch off the primary (north) elevation and a rear-gabled ell. The dwelling lies on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures five bays wide. Square posts support the shed-roof porch that spans the three central bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate the remaining bays of the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

282. 146 High Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935

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Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop centered on the primary (south) elevation. It rests on a concrete block foundation, and the original wood drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the primary elevation. An interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A set of concrete steps enables access to the replacement front door, which is sheltered by the stoop supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts. Paired, six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

HILLTOP AVENUE SW

283. 241 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930, and is an example of a highly intact bungalow. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a recessed porch at the northeast corner of the primary (northwest) elevation and a circa-1970, carport addition off the northeast elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation, and original beaded weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the southwest roof slope. The overhanging eaves feature decorative knee braces in the gable end and rafters line the side elevations. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the recessed porch. A wood screen door protects the front door in the recessed center bay. Original, four-over-four, wood-sash windows fill the flanking bays. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house. A single, four-light, wood-sash window is centered on the front gable. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

284. 242 Hilltop Avenue SW – Hayley House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building

This one-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1930 and was owned and occupied by members of the Hayley family. It sits on two parcels. The house has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a hipped-roof dormer pierced by a fixed, six-light, wood-sash window projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Battered posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and screens and vinyl drop siding enclose the north bay. A set of concrete steps with stepped brick wing walls enables porch access. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. Original, eleven-over-one, wood-sash windows occupy the flanking bays. The windows on the side elevations are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

285. 245 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
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This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular form with a gabled front porch. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding sheaths the exterior, except for the coursed ashlar stone that faces the center bay of the primary (northwest) elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior, concrete block chimney cuts through the overhanging eave of the southwest side elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the gabled porch, and a set of brick steps enables porch access. A vinyl screen door obscures the front door in the center bay. A wood-sash picture window with divided lights sidelights occupies the north bay. A six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the south bay, and is the predominant window found throughout the dwelling.

A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**286. 246 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The frame building lies on a brick pier foundation infilled with plywood. Original drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and rafter tails line the eaves of the side elevations. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts support the porch. A set of brick steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and three-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. These original windows are found throughout the house.

**287. 249 Hilltop Avenue SW – Beulah Baptist Church – 1925
Contributing Building**

Beulah Baptist Church organized in 1925 and constructed the building shortly thereafter. The front-gabled church has a rectangular form with a gabled narthex addition and an entry portico on the primary (northwest) elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, a basement-level and entry door are accessible from the northeast side elevation. Painted stucco covers most of the main block, and vinyl siding clads the upper section of the northeast and southwest side elevations along with the front gable and narthex addition. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a vinyl-clad steeple projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation features a paneled, double-leaf entry door along with a paneled door to the southwest. A set of concrete block steps and a concrete ramp with a metal railing enable access to the entry. The northeast and southwest side elevations are each six bays wide. One stained-glass window pierces the side elevation of the narthex addition, and the remaining five bays are occupied by stained-glass windows on the main block of the church.

**288. 252 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1930. The house has a rectangular footprint with a recessed porch in the northeast corner. The other half of the porch was enclosed in the mid-twentieth century. The frame building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding covers the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a hipped-roof dormer projects from

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the southeast roof slope. Two exterior brick chimneys rise along the southwest side elevation. The primary (southeast) elevation measures two bays wide. Non-historic foliated metal posts support the porch, and the front door occupies the southwest wall of the recessed porch. A one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the north bay and a wood-sash, tripartite picture window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are predominantly one-over-one, wood-sashes.

**289. 254 Hilltop Avenue SW – Hezekiah and Ora Steele House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930 and first owned and occupied by Hezekiah and Ora Steele. The house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The frame building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the walls. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney projects from the northeast roof slope. Decorative knee braces adorn the gable eaves. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the porch, and a vinyl storm door protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, fill the north and south bays.

**290. 257 Hilltop Avenue SW – John and Grace Safrit House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1925 and first owned and occupied by John and Grace Safrit. The house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior of the dwelling, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a wood ramp enables access to the porch, which is supported by non-historic, scrolled metal posts. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and the original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows fill the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are the original, six-over-six, wood-sashes. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. A chain-link fence encapsulates the property by following the property lines.

The lot northeast of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

**291. 258 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch off the primary (southeast) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation. As of December 2022, the house was being renovated, and the exterior cladding material removed from the house. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable eaves. Rafter tails line the eaves of the side elevations, as well as the primary elevation of the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and scrolled metal posts support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are replaced with vinyl replacements.

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**292. 262 Hilltop Avenue SW – John H. and Lealer Stevenson House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1925 and first owned and occupied by John H. and Lealer Stevenson. Over the years the dwelling was expanded. The frame house consists of a front-gabled main block; a circa-1970 rear (northwest) addition; a circa-1970 front-gabled addition on the primary (southeast) elevation; and a circa-1980 shed-roof addition off the northeast side elevation with a flat-roof carport. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding sheaths the exterior, except shingles that clad the gabled addition on the primary elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the eaves of the two front gables. An interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope.

The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and two rectangular, louvered vents pierce the main gable peak. A metal awning projects from the hipped-roof porch and spans the north and center bays. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door, and a two-over-two, wood-sash window occupies the north bay. A wood-sash, tripartite picture window, protected by a metal awning, perforates the south bay. Other window types are one-over-one wood-sashes and three-over-one wood-sashes. A chain-link fence encloses the front yard.

**293. 266 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof house was built around 1930. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a recessed porch at the northeast corner. The other half of the porch was enclosed sometime in the 1950s or 1960s. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with parged concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a parged chimney projects from the southwest roof slope. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide, and a scrolled metal post supports the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A circa-2016 metal carport lies southwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**294. 271–273 Hilltop Avenue SW – Duplex – 2004
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This duplex was constructed in 2004. The frame building has an L-shaped footprint with a complicated, multi-gabled roof. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior walls. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (northwest) elevation features two gabled entry bays, each with a paneled front door protected by a glass storm door. The windows throughout the duplex are six-over-six, vinyl sashes.

**295. 272 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, clipped-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930. The house has a rectangular form with a clipped-gabled roof on the primary (southwest) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior, parged chimney projects from the northeast roof slope. The clipped-gable ends feature decorative knee braces, and rafter tails line the eaves of the side elevations. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch. A concrete step enables porch access. A circular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak of the porch. An aluminum storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. An original, three-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the north and south bays. The windows throughout are the original, three-over-one, wood-sashes.

**296. 276 Hilltop Avenue SW – Haywood and Estelle Hickson House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, clipped-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930 by Haywood and Estelle Hickson. The house has a rectangular form and consists of a main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a circa-1960 rear addition. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and non-historic square posts support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

Lot between 271–273 and 281 Hilltop Avenue SW (PIN 56207398060000) – Vacant Lot

**297. 281 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1940. The house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the southwest side elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a set of concrete steps allows access to the porch, which is supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The multi-light and paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window is situated in the north bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows fill the south bay. The windows throughout the house have been replaced.

Lot between 281 and 293 Hilltop Avenue SW (PIN 56207387150000) – Vacant Lot

**298. 293 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with an early shed-roof addition on the southwest elevation. The dwelling

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rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The front-gabled porch, supported by scrolled metal posts, dominates the four-bay primary (northwest) elevation. The replacement front door occupies the north-central bay. A vinyl tripartite picture window pierces the north bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the house, perforate the remaining bays.

**299. 299 Hilltop Avenue SW – House – 1968
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built in 1968. The frame house has a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (northwest) elevation measures four bays wide, with the front door situated in the south-central bay. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, accented by fixed shutters, pierce the remaining bays.

JAMES STREET SW

**300. 71 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset front porch and a gabled projection on the northwest elevation. Due to the lot's sloping topography down towards the northeast, the dwelling has an exposed basement at the northeast end. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior and obscure the foundation. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a shingle-clad, gabled dormer with a six-light, wood-sash window pierces the southwest roof slope. Decorative knee braces adorn the gabled and rafter tails line the eaves. An interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. Battered posts support the porch and protect the three-bay primary (southwest) elevation. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, which can be found throughout the house, fill the flanking bays. Fixed wood shutters accent the windows.

**301. 73 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch the spans the primary (southwest) elevation. Due to the lot's sloping topography down towards the northeast, the dwelling has an exposed basement at the northeast end of the building. Wood drop siding faces the primary elevation of the dwelling, while vinyl drop siding sheaths the remaining elevations. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation, and composite shingles cover the roof. A hipped-roof dormer pierced by a six-light, wood-sash window and lined with rafter tails projects from the southwest roof slope, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. Rafter tails line the eaves of the primary and side elevation. Turned posts support the porch. A replacement door occupies the center bay of the three-bay façade. Original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows, which can be found throughout the house, are situated in the flanking bays.

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302. 81 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch that spans the primary (southwest) elevation. A non-historic porch was constructed between 2013 and 2014 off the northwest elevation of the house. Due to the lot's sloping topography down towards the northeast, the dwelling has an exposed basement at the northeast end of the building. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a parged, interior chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. A screen over wood lattice attached to the front porch obscures the façade. The windows throughout the dwelling are the original, six-over-six, wood-sashes.

303. 82 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The dwelling lies above street level, and a flight of brick steps enables access to the house. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch that spans the primary (northeast) elevation, and it rests on a continuous brick foundation. Plain weatherboards sheath the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, including the hipped-roof, shingle-clad dormer centered on the primary elevation, which has a six-light wood-sash and rafter tails. An interior brick chimney projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Six-over-six, wood-sash windows with fixed wood shutters flank the door. These windows are found throughout the house.

A prefabricated shed is located on the east elevation of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

304. 85 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

The one-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch that spans the primary (southwest) elevation. Due to the lot's sloping topography down towards the northeast, the dwelling has an exposed basement. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, including the gabled dormer, with decorative, vinyl knee braces, centered on the primary elevation. Non-historic square posts support the porch. A replacement door, flanked by one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, pierces the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation.

305. 86 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling lies above street level, and a flight of concrete steps enables access to the house. The building has a rectangular

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footprint and rests on a parged concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and staggered shingles clad the front gable. The projecting front gable forms the full-width porch of the primary (northeast) elevation. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

**306. 89 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, clipped-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch that spans the primary (southwest) elevation. Due to the lot's sloping topography down towards the northeast, the dwelling has an exposed basement. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Rafter tails and decorative knee braces adorn the overhanging eaves. A six-light, wood window perforates the gable. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a replacement front door positioned in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters pierce the flanking bays.

**307. 90 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch on the primary (southwest) elevation. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Original wood weatherboards clad the inset porch. Composite shingles cover much of the roof, except for corrugated metal on the north section. Rafter tails line the eaves of all elevations. Turned posts support the porch. A screen door obscures the front door in the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. Nine-over-nine, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. These windows can be found throughout the house.

93 James Street SW – Vacant Lot

**308. 94 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame building has a rectangular plan with an inset porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. Non-historic square posts support the porch. The front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay façade, and original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. These windows can be found throughout the dwelling.

111 James Street SW – Vacant Lot

309. 112 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935

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This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch centered on the primary (northeast) elevation. The buildings rests on a concrete block foundation, and composite shingles that imitate brick sheath the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney flue projects from the apex of the roof. Non-historic, scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal railing support the front porch that includes a non-historic wood ramp. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes.

310. 113 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1945 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. The building has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southwest) elevation, and rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled front door situated off-center to the north. Nine-over-nine, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the house, flank the door.

Lot southeast of 113 James Street SW (PIN 56208535630000) – Vacant Lot

311. 114 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, frame dwelling was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular footprint with a recessed porch that occupies the two north bays of the primary (northeast) elevation. The dwelling rests on a raised brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, including the decorative gable centered on the primary elevation. A flight of concrete block steps enables access to the porch, and turned posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and the windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six, vinyl replacements. A wood fence separates the front yard from James Street SW.

118 James Street SW – Vacant Lot

312. 126 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1935. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a gabled porch and a rear addition situated off the southeast corner. The buildings rests on a concrete block foundation, and the original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior, shouldered brick chimney rises along the southeast elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the gabled porch with rafter tails and a metal awning dominates the façade. Square posts support the porch, and a non-historic wood ramp

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enables access to the house. A storm door obscures the center-bay front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl replacements. A wood fence separates the front yard from James Street SW.

Two vacant lots lie south of the house and are contributing sites.

**313. 127 James Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The dwelling occupies the north corner of James Street SW and Chestnut Drive SW and has two addresses (127 James Street SW and 168 Chestnut Drive SW). The building has a rectangular footprint with shed-roof entry porches on the southwest and southeast elevations, and a shed-roof addition on the northeast elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Masonite clads the exterior of the main block, while T-111 siding clads the northeast addition. Composite shingles cover the roof. Two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof, decorative knee braces adorn the gable ends, and rafter tails line the porch eaves. Modern storm doors obscure the entry doors, one located in the north bay of the southwest elevation and the other located in the east bay of the southeast elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are the original, six-over-six wood-sashes.

A prefabricated shed is located northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

KLUTTZ COURT SW

**314. 218 Kluttz Court SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1945. The house has a simple, rectangular form with a circa-1980 rear (west) addition. The frame building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, with a gabled entry stoop in the center bay. The paneled replacement front door pierces the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**315. 226 Kluttz Court SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a gabled porch and a rear, gabled ell. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and Masonite sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the ell. Rafter tails line the eaves of the primary (east) elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the gabled porch, supported by square posts, protects the replacement front door and storm door in the center bay. The windows

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throughout the dwelling are the original, six-over-six wood-sashes. An additional entry with a shed-roof pent occupies the north elevation of the ell. The house shares its parcel with the house at 230 Klutz Court SW.

**316. 230 Klutz Court SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation and a rear, gabled ell. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and the aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the gabled porch, supported by square posts, protects the paneled front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are predominantly the original, six-over-six wood-sashes or one-over-one, vinyl replacements. An entry door with a shed-roof pent occupies the north elevation of the ell. The house shares its parcel with 226 Klutz Court SW.

LINCOLN STREET SW

Lot north of 187 Lincoln Street SW (PIN 56209556030000) – Vacant Lot

**317. 182 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1900
Contributing Building**

This one-story frame dwelling was built around 1900. It is possible that Warren Clay Coleman erected the house as a rental property. The dwelling has a complicated plan that consists of a main block with a hipped-roof and projecting gables on the primary (east) and rear (west) elevations. A hipped- and shed-roof porch dominates the primary elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The projecting front gable features cornice returns. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. This window type can be found throughout the house.

**318. 184–186 Lincoln Street SW – Duplex – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof duplex was built around 1930. The duplex has a rectangular form with an inset porch on the primary (east) elevation and small wood decks on the north and south elevations. The frame building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Non-historic square replacement posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. Two paneled, replacement front doors occupy the center bays. One-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

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**319. 188 Lincoln Street SW – Gray Top Taxicab Station – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story building was built around 1950 by William Evans and functioned as a taxicab station and pool room until it closed around 1975. The concrete block commercial building consists of a main block with a pyramidal roof and a shed-roof wing across the rear (west) elevation. An exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled, replacement front door situated in the center bay. Plywood covers the windows.

**320. 192 Lincoln Street SW – Walter and Carrie Gilmer House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame dwelling was built around 1915 and was first owned and occupied by Walter and Carrie Gilmer. The frame dwelling has a T-shaped plan with a side-gabled main block with an intersecting front gable pierced by a rectangular, louvered vent in the gable peak. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Plain weatherboards sheath the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north roof slope of the front gable. The inset porch, supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade, dominates the three-bay primary elevation. A set of brick steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Three-over-one, wood-sash windows are situated in the north and south bays. The predominant window found throughout the house is a four-over-four, wood-sash.

Former Swimming Pool Lot (PIN 56209555610000) – Vacant Lot

193 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot (former Swimming Pool)

194 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**321. 199 Lincoln Street SW – House – 2003
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 2003. The frame house consists of a main block with a gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation and a bay window on the south elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The porch, supported by turned posts spanned by a square balustrade, spans the center and south bays of the three-bay façade. A set of brick stairs enables access to the porch. The front door occupies the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl.

**322. 201 Lincoln Street SW – Edward and Mattie Barringer House – Ca. 1945, Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1945 and first owned and occupied by Edward and Mattie Barringer. The frame dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof

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porch and an attached metal awning on the primary (west) elevation, and a circa-1965 gabled carport off the north elevation. Both the carport addition and enclosed porch were completed within the Period of Significance. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A set of brick steps with stepped brick wing walls enables access to the porch, which is enclosed in the south bay and features metal awning windows. A glass storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. An original ten-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the north bay. Other window configurations on the side elevations consist of two-over-two and four-over-four wood-sashes. Brick piers topped by battered posts support the carport on the north elevation. Wood lattice covers the south bay. A concrete block retaining wall lines the front yard.

**323. 207 Lincoln Street SW – Merritt M. and Lucille R. Woodson House – 1938, Ca. 1980
Contributing Building**

This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was built in 1938 and first owned by Merritt M. and Lucille R. Woodson. The frame house consists of a side-gabled main block with a gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation, a rear (west) ell, and circa-1980 shed-roof additions off the rear and south elevations. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a parged, interior chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Fluted columns atop brick pier support the porch, which spans the center and south bays. A set of concrete steps, sheltered by a metal awning, enable porch access. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the south bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A wood fence encloses the back yard, and a wood accessibility ramp runs along the south elevation of the house. A brick fence laid in a lattice pattern and a set of brick steps separate the front yard from Lincoln Street SW.

**324. 210 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, Period Revival Cottage was likely built around 1950. The house has a rectangular footprint with a front gable and slightly projecting gabled entry bay. The frame building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Coursed ashlar stone faces the primary elevation in the form of a knee wall. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. An interior brick chimney projects from the west roof slope, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, and metal awnings protect all the windows and the door. A set of concrete steps leads to the replacement, multi-light front door. A wood-sash, tripartite picture window occupies the south bay and paired, one-over-one wood-sash windows perforate the north bay. A one-over-one window pierces the large, front gable. Fixed shutters accent the windows throughout the house. A stepped and rusticated concrete block retaining wall separates the front yard from the sidewalk.

**325. 215 Lincoln Street SW – A. J. and Mary Russell Clark House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1950 and was first owned and occupied by A. J. and Mary Russell Clark. The house has a rectangular footprint with an uncovered entry porch on the primary (west) elevation. The frame buildings rests on a concrete block foundation, and the original drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the east roof slope. Rafter tails line the eaves of the primary elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a set of concrete steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay and features three cascading lights. Paired, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. The south bay features an additional entry protected by an aluminum screen door and metal awning.

**326. 216 Lincoln Street SW – House – 1973
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, hipped-roof Ranch house was built in 1973. The house has a complicated footprint and consists of a hipped-roof main block with two projecting, hipped-roof bays at the north and south ends of the primary (east) elevation that form a small courtyard and a hipped-roof projection off the rear (west) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures seven bays wide. A decorative metal post supports the overhanging roof of the north projection, and the original, paneled, double-leaf door occupies this recessed bay. Paneled, metal roll-up garage doors pierce the two south bays. Paired, nine-over-nine, vinyl replacement windows perforate the remaining four bays.

The house shares its lot with several outbuildings: a circa-2000 prefabricated metal carport directly west of the shed; a circa-1990, prefabricated front-gabled shed with an attached carport off the north elevation situated west of the house; and a circa-2000 prefabricated carport north of the shed. These three buildings are not included in the Section 5 resource count. A rusticated concrete block retaining wall separates the front (east) yard from the sidewalk along Lincoln Street SW.

**327. 219 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house was built around 1960. The house has a linear form with an engaged carport, supported by square posts, at the north end. Brick faces the dwelling, and a brick soldier course forms a water table. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide. A metal awning supported by scrolled metal posts rests on a brick stoop and protects the single-light front door with a fluted surround. Paired, one-over-one sashes fill the north bay and single windows pierce the two south bays.

220 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**328. 221 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1990. It is possible that the house is older and was moved to its current location around 1990. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a parged, concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Fluted columns support the porch, and a set of concrete block steps enables porch access. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay. The south bay features a wood-sash picture window, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window with fixed shutters pierces the north bay. The predominant window in the house is a one-over-one, wood-sash. A chain-link fence runs along the north property line.

227 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**329. 228 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1945. The house has a rectangular form with a full-width hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and a hipped-roof section on the rear (west) elevation. The frame building rests on a parged foundation. Cement fiber siding clads most of the exterior, apart from the coursed, stone knee wall on the primary elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Non-historic posts support the porch, and a set of wood steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A wood fence encloses the rear (west) yard.

**330. 231 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation; a small, shed-roof addition off the north elevation; and a shed-roof section across the rear (east) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the porch spans the north and center bays. Scrolled metal posts support the metal-roofed porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A bank of three, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north bay, and the south bay features paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows protected by a metal awning. The windows throughout the house have been replaced and are accented by fixed shutters.

**331. 234 Lincoln Street SW – Robert Lee and Mable Odessa Miller House – Ca. 1930
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, front gable dwelling was built around 1930 and was first owned and occupied by Robert Lee and Mable Odessa Miller. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with an enclosed, hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and a small, circa-1980, gabled addition off the rear (west) elevation. The building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and composite

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weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The porch was altered with the front-gabled pent over the paneled front door in the center bay around 2015. The windows throughout the house are two-over-two, vinyl replacements. An additional entry door is located on the south elevation. A concrete driveway covers much of the front and north side yards.

**332. 235 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930 and has been altered through the removal of its original porch. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled entry porch on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a rectangular, louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Parged piers surmounted by battered, replacement posts support the front-gabled porch, which protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are situated in the flanking bays, and can be found throughout the house. A wood fence lines the south property line.

**333. 238 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame dwelling was built around 1930 and is set back from Lincoln Street SW by approximately 90 feet. The house has a gable-and-wing form with a rear ell. It rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular, louvered vent pierces the front gable peak. A shed-roof porch, supported by square posts, shelters the three-bay primary (east) elevation. A screen obscures the front door in the south bay. A one-over-one, horizontal, wood-sash window is in the center bay and a set of paired sashes with the same pattern perforate the north bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**334. 239 Lincoln Street SW – Lee M. and Beatrice Bruner House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was built around 1945, and first owned by Lee M. and Beatrice Bruner. The house has a simple, rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop centered on the primary (west) elevation. The frame building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding covers the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the gabled stoop, which protects the replacement front door in the center bay. A bank of three, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows piece the north bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence runs along the north property line.

Lot between 238 and 240 Lincoln Street SW (PIN 56209448030000) – Vacant Lot

240 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

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**335. 244 Lincoln Street SW – House – 1998
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled prefabricated dwelling was moved to its current location in 1998. It rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation faces the vacant lot to the north at 240 Lincoln Street SW instead of fronting Lincoln Street SW. A wood entry stoop enables access to the paneled front door in the west bay of the two-bay primary elevation. Six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the north and south bays of the east elevation. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**336. 246 Lincoln Street SW – Andrew M. and Della Handy House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1950, and first owned by Andrew M. and Della Handy. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with an enclosed, gabled porch on the north side elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. A porch, supported by scrolled metal posts, spans the center and north bays and a flight of brick steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. An eight-over-eight, vinyl replacement window is situated in the north bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the south bay. A vent surmounted by a fixed, divided-light window pierces the gable. The windows throughout the house are predominantly replacements. The gabled porch on the north elevation features a lattice enclosure with a paneled replacement door.

**337. 247 Lincoln Street SW – Commercial Building – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building was completed around 1960. The rectangular building is constructed of concrete block and faced with brick on the primary (west) elevation. A shed-roof pent spans the primary elevation, which measures five bays wide. The double-leaf replacement front door pierces the center bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows, covered by chain-link, perforate the remaining bays.

248 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**338. 250 Lincoln Street SW – Clarence A. Handy Sr. Community Complex (former Handy's
Soda Shop, Town & Country Grill)– Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gabled-roof commercial building was built around 1950. It was originally called Handy's Soda Shop and later became the Town & Country Grill. The building has a rectangular footprint with a stepped parapet roofline on the primary (east) elevation. It is constructed of concrete block, and brick laid in a running bond faces the façade. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the double-leaf replacement door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, covered by metal screens, pierce the flanking bays. Three additional windows fill the north

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bay. It is the only commercial enterprise to be included in the Green Book produced by Victor Hugo Green.

**339. 253 Lincoln Street SW – United House of Prayer for All People – 1996
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

The current building for the United House of Prayer for All People congregation was erected in 1996. The original buildings were demolished to make way for the construction of the new church and a parking lot. The church consists of a front-gabled main block with radiating gabled projections at the corners of the north and south elevations, which are supported by brick posts and spanned by shed-roof hyphens. The closed gables throughout the church feature pediments with entablature. A mosaic art piece with angels and three crosses adorns the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a metal steeple projects from the apex of the roof. Red brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, while buff and black bricks serve as decorative accents that run along all elevations of the church. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. A set of metal, double-leaf doors pierce the center bay, and metal doors occupy the north and south bays. The doors and windows throughout the building are metal sashes.

256 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

258 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**340. 260 Lincoln Street SW – Lillie Bell Smoot House – Ca. 1970, Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1970 and first owned by Lillie Bell Smoot. Between 1986 and 1995, an addition was made to the rear elevation, which lies on the adjacent parcel and has the address of 144 Rone Avenue SW. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding wraps the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. A set of concrete steps enables access to the flat-roofed porch, supported by foliated metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the south bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window perforates the north bay.

Located at 144 Rone Avenue SW and constructed around 1990, this dwelling consists of a two-story, front-gabled block with two gabled sections off the east elevation that connect to the dwelling at 260 Lincoln Street SW. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The four-bay primary (south) elevation fronts Rone Avenue SW. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the front door in the west-central bay. A bay window perforates the west bay, and the remaining windows are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

**341. 261 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story Modernist dwelling was built around 1965. The house has a rectangular footprint with a circa-2000, shed-roof garage addition off the north elevation. A low-pitched, front gable roof with

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a central clerestory roof caps the building. Ashlar stone faces the façade, and stucco covers the remaining elevations. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. A low-pitched, gabled entry stoop with diagonal supports protects the front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window occupies the south bay, and a single, vinyl replacement window perforates the north-central bay. A modern roll-up garage door pierces the north bay.

**342. 262 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935, 1970
Contributing Building**

Originally a one-story, front-gabled dwelling, the house at 262 Lincoln Street SW received a two-story rear addition around 1970, which falls within the district's Period of Significance. The frame house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the one-story section of the house. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide and features a hipped-roof porch supported by non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a non-historic, metal balustrade. A set of concrete steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one window perforates the south bay. The north bay features a shed-roof carport supported by square posts atop a brick knee wall. Other window types are six-over-six, vinyl replacements and two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sashes. A chain-link fence encapsulates the rear (west) yard.

**343. 263 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The frame house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick lattice, brick, and concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch, and a set of concrete steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. One-over-one, replacement windows pierce the north and south bays as well as the front gable. The windows throughout the house are replaced and accented by fixed shutters.

A circa-1950 open-bay carport lies east of the house. It is supported by wood posts and capped by a composite shingle-clad, front-gabled roof. This is not counted in the Section 5 resource count.

**344. 264 Lincoln Street SW – Grant and Mary Gamble House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof Minimal Traditional house was completed around 1955, and was first owned by Grant and Mary Gamble. The frame dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and a rear (west) shed-roof addition. Roman brick clads the façade, and stucco covers the remaining elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the east roof slope. The primary elevation measures three

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bays wide. Square posts, spanned by a turned balustrade, support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north bay, and a single unit perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**345. 265 Lincoln Street SW – John Wesley and Evelyn Anderson Moon House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1950 and was first owned by John Wesley and Evelyn Anderson Moon. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with a gabled wing on the north elevation, and it rests on a continuous brick foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide, and a shed-roof porch, supported by square posts, spans the three north bays. The replacement front door occupies the north-central bay, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The south bay features a vinyl bay window. The windows throughout the house are replacements.

**346. 267 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1945. The house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (west) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. The gabled entry stoop protects the replacement front door in the north-central bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the remaining bays.

268 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**347. 269 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular form with a front-gabled entry stoop on the primary (west) elevation. Masonite siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The entry stoop, protected by metal awnings and supported by scrolled metal posts, spans the north and center bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A wood-sash tripartite picture window perforates the north bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window. Protected by a metal awning, pierces the south bay.

A circa-1970, prefabricated metal carport lies southwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**348. 271–273 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, front-gabled duplex was built around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with gabled entry stoops on the west and north elevations. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, with the gabled stoop, supported by fluted, square posts, situated in the south bay. A vinyl storm door protects the paneled front door in the south bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the remaining bays of the primary elevation. The north elevation measures four bays wide. An entry stoop in the west bay mirrors that of the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**349. 274 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built around 1955. The house consists of a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and flanking on-bays off the north and south elevations. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the west roof slope. The primary elevation measures five bays wide, and the porch, supported by scrolled metal posts, spans the three center bays. A set of brick steps with a metal railing enables porch access. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A wood-sash tripartite picture window pierces the south-central bay and paired, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sashes perforate the north-central bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**350. 275 Lincoln Street SW – Reverend J. H. E. Nelson and Elva Nelson House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1930 and first occupied by Reverend J. H. E. Nelson and his wife Elva Nelson. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with an engaged front porch and shed-roof section on the rear. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a gabled dormer with rafter tails and decorative knee braces projects from the west roof slope. Decorative knee braces adorn the gables eaves, and rafter tails line the eaves of the primary elevation. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south side elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers topped by battered posts support the engaged porch, and a set of concrete steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. Original, ten-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. Original three-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the openings of the north and south elevations.

**351. 277 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was likely built around 1930. The house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The frame building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the north and south elevations. Two exterior brick chimneys rise along the north and south side elevations. The primary elevation

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measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch, and a set of brick steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. The replacement front door is situated in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north bay, and a vinyl picture window pierces the south bay. The gable features a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window. The windows throughout the house are replacements. A chain-link fence runs along the north and east, and partially along the south, property lines.

**Garage – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

A frame garage, built around the same time as the house, lies southeast of the dwelling. It is capped by a front-gabled roof and clad with plain weatherboards.

**352. 278 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1955. The frame house consists of a main block with an on-bay wing off the south elevation and a shed-roof addition off the rear (west) elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide, with an entry stoop that spans the center and north bays. A metal awning with metal supports protects the paneled front door in the center bay and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window in the north bay. Paired, four-over-four, vinyl replacement windows, protected by a metal awning, pierce the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**353. 281 Lincoln Street SW – House – 2021
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was completed in 2021. The frame house has a rectangular form with a front-gabled porch, and it rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and shingles sheath the porch gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers topped by square posts support the porch that spans the center and south bays. The front door occupies the center bay. Paired, four-over-four, vinyl windows with fixed shutters pierce the north and south bays.

**354. 282 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was built around 1960. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and an enclosed entry stoop off the north elevation, which impacts the building's design and material integrity. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior of the main block, and vinyl siding sheaths the north wing. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the porch, and a set of brick steps enables porch access. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the south-central bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the south bay and a bank of three, one-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the north-central bay. The north

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wing features a wood-sash picture window. A single-course concrete block retaining wall separates the front (east) yard from Lincoln Street SW.

**355. 284 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house was completed around 1955. The dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation, a gabled entry stoop on the north elevation, and a shed-roof section on the rear (west) elevation. The frame building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vertical wood paneling clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the porch spanning the north and center bays. The original, three-light front door occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, wood-sash windows perforate the south bay and one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north bay. Scrolled metal posts support the gabled entry stoop on the north elevation, which protects an additional entry door.

A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

285 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**356. 286 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1960. The house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (east) elevation and a shed-roof stoop on the north elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the façade, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the remaining elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the gable stoop, which protects the front door in the center bay. A six-over-six, vinyl replacement window pierces the north bay, and the south bay features a wood-sash picture window. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A concrete block retaining wall lines the east property line, separating the front (east) yard from the sidewalk along Lincoln Street SW. A circa-2010 prefabricated shed lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

287 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**357. 291 Lincoln Street SW – Ruth Hortense Clark House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built around 1955, and was first owned by Ruth Hortense Clark. The house has a compact, rectangular form with a shed-roof wing on the rear (east) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and plain weatherboards clad the side gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures two bays wide. An inset porch occupies the center bay and runs to the south elevation. Scrolled metal posts support the porch, and a set of brick steps enables

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porch access. A foliated metal screen door with flanking wood sidelights occupies the center bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window pierces the north elevation.

**358. 292 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building**

This front-gabled frame house was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular footprint with a second-story addition at the rear completed around 1980. The frame building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A shed-roof porch, supported by turned posts spanned by a turned balustrade, protects the three-bay primary (east) elevation. A storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. One-over-one windows pierce the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

The house shares its lot with a circa-2005, prefabricated front-gabled shed that is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**359. 295 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house has a rectangular form with a front-gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Metal awning windows perforate the north and south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**360. 299 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was built around 1950. The frame dwelling has a simple, rectangular form with a gable entry stoop on the primary (west) elevation. The building sits on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The gabled entry pent protects the replacement front door in the center bay. A wood-sash tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

Lot south of Broad Drive SW (PIN 56209345780000) – Vacant Lot

**361. 305 Lincoln Street SW – Arthur and Julia Smith Melchor House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, frame dwelling was constructed around 1955 and was first owned by Arthur and Julia Smith Melchor. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch

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centered on the primary (west) elevation. The buildings rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Two square posts support the porch on the three-bay primary elevation. A storm door protects the front door in the center bay. A single, one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the north bay, and paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the south bay.

The lot north of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

Shed – Ca. 2004

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A non-historic shed, constructed around 2004, lies northeast of the house on a separate parcel. Vertical paneling covers the exterior, and the building is capped by a shed roof.

307 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**362. 309 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a non-historic metal balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

**363. 311 Lincoln Street SW – Mt. Olive Christian Church – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

The Mt. Olive Christian Church congregation was organized in 1943 and the building completed in 1955. The congregation was originally known as Mt. Olive Church of Christ, and after reorganizing in 1977 became Mt. Olive Christian Church. The front-gabled church has a rectangular form with a circa-1970 rear (east) addition. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a frame bell tower, sheathed with asbestos shingles, projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide, with a gabled entry bay in the center bay. This gabled entry, accessed by a flight of brick stairs, protects the paneled, double-leaf replacement doors in the center bay. Fixed-sash windows occupy the flanking bays. Engaged, brick buttresses anchor the corners of the primary elevation. The north elevation measures three bays wide. Fixed-sash windows pierce the east and center bays, and a paneled door occupies the west bay. An additional, paneled entry door perforates the west wall of the rear addition. A concrete ramp allows access to the doors. Three fixed-sash windows line the south elevation.

A prefabricated shed lies south of the office and is not included in the Section 5 resource count. The lot south of the church is used by the congregation as a parking lot. It is a contributing site.

**Office – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

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The church shares its parcel with a circa-1970 office building that lies immediately east of the church. A composite shingle-clad, gabled roof caps the concrete block building, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the south elevation.

**364. 317 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1940, Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Moved)**

This one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling was likely constructed around 1940 and moved to its current lot around 1990. The house's original location is unknown. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the front gable. Non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a non-historic metal balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows with fixed vinyl shutters flank the front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

**365. 321 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular footprint, and rests on a parged foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary (west) elevation has an inset and enclosed porch in the north bay, which obscures the front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

**366. 323 Lincoln Street SW – Lewis and Georgia Cummings House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, frame dwelling was constructed around 1950 and was first owned by Lewis and Georgia Cummings. The building has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof projection on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and the brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. A metal screen door protects the paneled front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and the windows throughout the house are the original, six-over-six, wood-sashes. A two-course, decorative brick wall lines the western edge of the property, separating the front yard from Lincoln Street. The brick wall curves to meet the concrete sidewalk that leads to the front door.

The lot south of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

**367. 329 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1945. The building has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation,

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and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a paneled front door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed, vinyl shutters flank the front door. This fenestration pattern can be found throughout the dwelling.

A chain-link fence lines the perimeter of the property. A non-historic prefabricated shed lies southeast of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count. The lot south of the house is owned and used by the same individual and is a contributing site.

**368. 333 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement door situated in the center bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the south bay, and paired, six-over-six, wood-sash windows perforate the north bay. Other window configurations on the north and south elevations are single and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacements. Fixed shutters accent the windows.

A chain-link fence runs along the north, east, and west boundaries of the property, and a parged, concrete block retaining wall along the west boundary.

**Shed – Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building**

A frame shed lies east of the dwelling. The gabled building has a metal-clad roof, and the exterior is unfinished. One-over-one, vinyl windows pierce the elevations.

**369. 338 Lincoln Street SW – Logan Street Townhomes – 2023
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

The property at 338 Lincoln Street SW will be the future site of townhomes constructed by the City of Concord. The project includes 26 units of townhomes on a formerly vacant lot.

**370. 339 Lincoln Street SW – Church of God of Prophecy – 1952
Contributing Building**

The First Presbyterian Church built this church building in 1952. In 1983, the Church of God of Prophecy congregation took over the building. Originally a one-story, rectangular block, a side-gabled addition on the rear (east) elevation and a gabled vestibule off the south elevation were completed by the Church of God of Prophecy around 1985. All sections of the building are constructed of concrete block, and vinyl clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a metal spire projects from the apex of the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof.

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The primary (west) elevation is void of doors and windows. Instead, a strip of brick veneer with a metal cross occupies the center portion of the façade. The south elevation has three points of entry, including the paneled, double-leaf door with flanking pilasters and a broken pediment surround on the vestibule. West of the vestibule is a paneled door with a simpler surround of pilasters and a flat entablature. The third door, composed of a single leaf with a simple surround of pilasters and a flat entablature, is positioned on the west elevation of the rear addition. The windows throughout the building are six-over-six sashes.

A chain-link fence encloses the rear section of the lot, which includes a modern, prefabricated metal carport and a prefabricated shed, neither of which are included in the Section 5 resource count.

371. 343 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, hipped-roof, frame house was constructed around 1935. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the inset porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the paneled replacement door in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

372. 347 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling sits on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. One-over-one, wood-sash windows, which can be found throughout the house, pierce the north and south bays.

A chain-link fence runs along the north boundary of the property, and a prefabricated metal carport lies east of the house. The carport is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

373. 351 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, frame house was constructed around 1935. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling lies on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete block. Brick laid in a running bond clads the façade, while vinyl drop siding sheaths the gable and the side elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof. Non-historic foliated metal posts support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

374. 353 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935

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Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. Built on a concrete block foundation, the frame building has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the west gable, and square posts support the porch. The paneled front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence runs along the north boundary of the property, and a deteriorated, concrete block retaining wall along the south side of the parcel.

**375. 355 Lincoln Street SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 2022. The house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The frame building rests on a brick-faced foundation. Board-and-batten siding clads the façade and shingles sheath the front gables. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and turned posts support the porch. The front door pierces the center bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl sashes perforate the north and south bays.

**376. 357 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story dwelling was built around 1935. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with a rear (east) shed-roof addition. The building rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. An engaged porch, supported by square posts, spans the north and center bays. A piece of plywood covers the front door in the center bay, and a one-over-one window pierces the north bay. The projecting front gable features a broad bay window with six-over-six, wood-sash windows. Plywood covers the center window. A set of concrete steps and a stone retaining wall line the west edge of the property, separating the front yard from the sidewalk along Lincoln Street SW.

Lot between 357 and 363 Lincoln Street SW (PIN 56209233160000) – Vacant Lot

**377. 363 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular plan with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation, and it rests on a concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior, parged chimney projects from the central apex of the roof, and knee braces adorn the gables. Square posts support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the front door, obscured by a wood screen door, situated in the center bay. Window configurations vary throughout the dwelling and consist of one-over-one, wood-sashes and six-over-six, wood-sashes.

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365 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**378. 369 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The porch, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, spans the three-bay façade. A metal storm door obscures the paneled front door in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays, and can be found throughout the dwelling. A loose stone retaining wall lines the west and south parcel lines.

**379. 371 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and a shed-roof addition on the rear (east) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Vinyl-covered knee braces adorn the gable eaves. The shed-roof porch with square post supports dominates the three-bay primary elevation. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north bay, and a single window is in the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

Two overgrown bushes partially obscure the primary elevation of the house. A non-historic wood fence and chain-link fence encapsulate the backyard.

**380. 377 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1955. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch centered on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling lies on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. Two square posts support the porch. A flush front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, perforate the north and south bays. The dwelling shares its parcel with 381 and 383 Lincoln Street SW.

379 Lincoln Street SW – Vacant Lot

**381. 381 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1955. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch centered on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. Two square posts support the front porch, and a flight of wood stairs on the north porch elevation enables access to the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled front door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the house, occupy the north and south bays. The dwelling shares its parcel with 377 and 383 Lincoln Street SW.

382. 383 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1955. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. Square posts spanned by a square railing support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one wood-sashes. The dwelling shares its parcel with 377 and 381 Lincoln Street SW.

383. 400 Lincoln Street SW – Garage – Ca. 1965
Non-Contributing Building

According to aerial imagery, a dwelling occupied the parcel at 400 Lincoln Street SW. The building was demolished between 1995 and 2001. A circa-1965 front-gabled garage remains on the property. The garage is constructed of concrete block and plain weatherboards clad the front gable. The primary (east) elevation fronts Lincoln Street SW and two metal, roll-up garage doors pierce the façade.

384. 404 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940 for Camp Crispus Attucks, a Civilian Conservation Corps camp for Black workers. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The building lies on a continuous brick foundation, and Masonite siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The porch has a closed rail, faced with Masonite siding, and square post supports. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a paneled front door situated in the center bay and flanked by six-over-six, wood-sash windows. This window pattern can be found throughout the dwelling. A chain-link fence lines all edges of the property.

385. 408 Lincoln Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

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This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940 for Camp Crispus Attucks, a Civilian Conservation Corps camp for Black workers. The frame dwelling has a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and a circa-1970 side-gabled addition off the rear (west) elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the paneled front door, sheltered by a storm door, occupies the center bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window fills the north bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced, and fixed vinyl shutters adorn the windows.

In addition to the dwelling, a chain-link fence lines the perimeter of the parcel and a circa-2004, prefabricated metal carport lies west of the house. The carport is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

Shed – Ca. 1965

Contributing Building

A circa-1965 shed lies west of the dwelling. This front-gabled frame building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide with a paneled door in the center bay flanked by windows covered with plywood. An addition was made to the north side of the shed around 1990. Vinyl siding sheaths the frame, shed-roof addition, and a double-door pierces the primary (east) elevation.

LOGAN AVENUE SW

54 Logan Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**386. 212 Logan Avenue SW – Earl W. and Dorothy B. Whitmire House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story Ranch house was built around 1955 and first owned by Earl W. and Dorothy B. Whitmire. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with a gable-front at the west end and an attached garage at the east end. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior and a brick soldier course acts as a water table. Random coursed ashlar stone faces the center bay of the primary (south) elevation, and weatherboards sheath the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the space between the main block and the garage. The façade measures five bays wide. The center bay features a bank of three, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows. A circular, divided-light window is situated in the east-central bay, and a paneled garage door perforates the east bay. Vinyl replacement windows are in the front gable. The front door occupies the east wall of the front gable. A stone retaining wall lines the concrete driveway and a chain-link fence encompasses the property.

**387. 213 Logan Avenue SW – House – 1994
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This one-story, side-gabled house was built in 1994. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled projection on the primary (north) elevation and shed-roof porch off the east side elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, the basement is exposed on the rear (south) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Exterior chimneys rise along the east and west side elevation. The primary elevation measures five bays wide with an engaged porch that spans the three eastern bays. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A glass screen door protects the paneled front door in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl windows, accented by fixed shutters, pierce the remaining bays of the primary elevation. Sliding vinyl windows enclose the shed-roof porch on the east elevation, which is supported by square posts. The rear (south) elevation includes two paneled, roll-up garage doors. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

Garage – Ca. 1960

Non-Contributing Building

A circa-1960, front-gabled garage clad with vinyl siding lies southwest of the house. Composite shingles cover the roof. A front door and paired window pierce the east elevation.

**388. 218 Logan Avenue SW – Johnny Edward and Georgia Moon House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1965 and was first owned by Johnny Edward and Georgia Moon. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (south) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the west elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and vinyl siding sheaths the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the gabled stoop. A flight of brick steps enables access to the stoop which protects the paneled front door in the center bay. A bank of three, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the east bay, and a single, six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the west bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. The west elevation features an entry stoop supported by square posts. A vinyl storm door protects the door. The house is sited above street level, and a stone retaining wall separates the front (south) yard from Logan Avenue SW.

**389. 220 Logan Avenue SW – Gourley L. and Mary White House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1965 and first owned by Gourley L. and Mary White. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (south) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the west elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and vinyl drop siding sheaths the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the gabled stoop, made accessible by a flight of brick steps. The gable protects the paneled front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window occupies the west bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window is in the east bay. Fixed shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, wood-sashes. The east elevation features an entry stoop supported by scrolled metal posts.

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Two prefabricated sheds lie north of the house and are not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**390. 221 Logan Avenue SW – Bessie Brown Edwards House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story Ranch house was completed around 1960 and first owned by Bessie Brown Edwards. The frame dwelling consists of a side-gabled main block with a shed-roof porch off the primary (north) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior in the form of a knee wall on the façade and is surmounted by drop siding. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the porch, which spans the west and west-central bays. The paneled front door occupies the west-central bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows, which are found throughout the house, perforate the remaining bays of the primary elevation. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

**391. 224 Logan Avenue SW – Willie T. Gill House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house was completed around 1955 and first owned by Willie T. Gill. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (south) elevation and a shed-roof wing off the rear (north) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled, replacement front door situated in the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters occupy the east bay, and a single unit is in the west bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

**392. 242 Logan Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style Ranch house was built around 1965. The frame dwelling consists of a side-gabled main block with gabled wings off the east and west side elevation and a gabled porch on the primary (south) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and drop siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures seven bays wide. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the front gable, which occupies the center bays of the main block. A metal-and-glass screen door protects the original front door composed of three diagonal lights. An additional diamond-light entry door occupies the west bay. Metal awning windows pierce the façade, and one-over-one, metal-sash windows perforate the side elevations. A substantial, concrete block retaining wall runs along the east and south property lines. A paved driveway lines the west boundary line of the property.

**393. 250 Logan Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950. The house has a gable-and-wing form with a gabled addition on the primary (south) elevation. The house rests on a

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continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. An interior parged chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. A porch supported by scrolled metal posts spans the two west bays, and a set of brick stairs enables porch access. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the west-central bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the remaining three bays of the facade.

A prefabricated shed lies north of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**394. 255 Logan Avenue SW – Shiloh Baptist Church – 1978
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

The Shiloh Baptist Church congregation built this one-story, front-gabled church in 1978. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A metal steeple projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures on single bay wide. A set of brick stairs, as well as a concrete ramp, enable access to the gabled entry porch, which shelters the double-leaf replacement doors. The west elevation reveals a basement level with fixed windows and one-over-one sashes. Four *dalle de verre* stained-glass windows pierce the sanctuary on the west elevation.

**Michel Harding Sr. Life Center – 2007
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

In 2007, the Michael Harding Sr. Life Center was added to the east elevation of the church. A metal-clad, gabled roof caps the metal-frame building, and metal siding clads the exterior.

LORE STREET

102 Lore Street SW – Vacant Lot

**395. 116 Lore Street SW – Frederick N. and Juanita Bost House – Ca. 1950, Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed in two phases and was first owned by Frederick N. and Juanita Bost. The main block of the house was constructed around 1950, and a wing was added to the northwest corner of the main block around 1960. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and due to the sloping topography downwards towards the rear (southwest) of the lot, the dwelling has an exposed basement. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the northwest elevation of the main block and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the main block. A hipped-roof entry pent supported by wood brackets protects the replacement front door in the center bay of the primary (northeast) elevation. A single, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window is in the south bay, and a paired unit perforates the north bay. These windows are found throughout the house. An entry door, composed of panels surmounted by lights and protected by a metal storm door, occupies the northwest elevation of the addition. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the entry.

**396. 121 Lore Street SW – House – 1984
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1984. The frame dwelling rests on a raised, continuous brick foundation, and vertical metal siding sheaths the exterior. Metal covers the roof. The primary (southwest) elevation measures three bays wide. A vinyl storm door protects the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. A set of wood steps enables porch access. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one vinyl replacements accented by fixed shutters. An entry door, accessed by a set of wood steps, pierces the southeast elevation.

**397. 122 Lore Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof house was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof dormer centered on the primary (northeast) elevation and a shed-roof front porch. The buildings rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a circular louvered vent pierces the hipped dormer. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the shed-roof front porch, which spans the three-bay primary elevation. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, wood-sashes flank the door. The windows throughout the dwelling reflect this sash pattern and material.

**398. 125 Lore Street SW – Lawrence and Azena Black House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, single-pile dwelling was constructed around 1925 and was first owned and occupied by Lawrence and Azena Black. The frame dwelling has a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southwest) elevation and a contemporaneous rear ell. A gabled rear addition was added around 1965. The main block and rear ell are built on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and the rear addition rests on a concrete block foundation. Asbestos shingles clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The porch, supported by brick piers surmounted by battered wood posts, spans the three-bay primary elevation. A set of concrete block steps with a turned railing enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**399. 126 Lore Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1940. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof, while an exterior brick chimney, with stone and light brick accents, rises along the southeast elevation. Non-historic foliated metal posts support the porch that spans the three bays of the primary elevation. A replacement front door pierces the center bay. A tripartite picture window perforates the east bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl

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replacement window occupies the west bay. Fixed shutters accentuate each of the window units. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements. A chain-link fence lines the perimeter of the northeast, southeast, and northwest boundaries of the property.

Shed – Ca. 1965

Contributing Building

A gabled, concrete block shed lies south of the house. Composite shingles cover the roof. The windows throughout the building are two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes. An original three-light and three-paneled door perforates the northeast elevation.

400. 127 Lore Street SW – William and Rose Allen House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, single-pile, frame house was constructed around 1925. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (southwest) elevation and a gabled ell off the rear (northeast) elevation. An addition was built on the southeast bay of the rear elevation around 1945. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and original weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a geometric wood balustrade support the front porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the replacement front door situated in the center bay and flanked to the northwest and southeast by four-over-four, vinyl replacement windows. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

401. 130 Lore Street SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1940. The building has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation and a rear shed-roof addition. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The porch has a new foundation of wood posts, and square posts support the hipped-roof porch. The floor of the porch extends past the limits of the hipped-roof and has a square balustrade. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with a replacement front door situated in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which are found throughout the house, flank the door.

402. 133 Lore Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset front porch formed by the projecting front gable. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Plain weatherboards clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior, parged chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Square posts support the porch, and a flight of concrete block steps with concrete block wing walls enables access to the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary (southwest) elevation, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are replacements.

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**403. 134 Lore Street SW – Marshall and Annie Lee O’Neal House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, single-pile dwelling was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch and a shed-roof addition off the rear (southwest) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary (northwest) elevation. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows flank either side of the door. A chain-link fence runs along the northeast and northwest parcel boundaries.

**404. 135 Lore Street SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset front porch formed by the projecting front gable. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a parged, interior chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the front porch, and a flight of concrete block steps with concrete block wing walls enables porch access. The primary (southwest) elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door located in the center bay and obscured by a storm door. Six-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house are six-over-six, wood-sashes.

**405. 138 Lore Street SW – Thomas H. and Daisy Hawkins House – Ca. 1935, Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling was constructed around 1935 and was first owned by Thomas H. and Daisy Hawkins. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (northeast) elevation and a circa-1960 gabled addition off the southeast elevation, constructed during the Period of Significance. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the northeast elevation of the main block and the addition. The gabled entry stoop, supported by scrolled metal posts, has rafter tails along the side elevations. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the original front door, composed of three vertical panels surmounted by six lights, situated in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows fill the southeast bay, and a single unit perforates the northwest bay. The windows throughout the house are replacements. An entry door, composed of three panels surmounted by six lights, pierces the northwest bay of the addition. A chain-link fence follows the boundaries of the parcel.

A vacant lot east of the dwelling is used as a parking area and is a contributing site.

141 Lore Street SW – Vacant Lot

**406. 143–145 Lore Street SW – Duplex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, clipped-gable duplex was constructed around 1945. The dwelling rests above street level, and a flight of brick stairs leads to a flight of concrete steps up to the house. The building has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. Resting on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a rectangular, wood balustrade support the front porch. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with the two replacement front doors situated in the center bays. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the dwelling, perforate the east and west bays.

147 Lore Street SW – Vacant Lot

Lot between 147 Lore Street SW and 118 Chestnut Street SW (PIN 56209517040000) – Vacant Lot

MAHAN STREET SW

407. 167 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a gable-front stoop supported by wood posts centered on the primary (west) and a rear ell. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A paneled front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays.

Shed – Ca. 1980

Non-Contributing Building

A circa-1980 frame, metal-roofed shed lies at the southeast corner of the parcel. Constructed of concrete block, it has a chimney, and a paneled door pierces the primary (west) elevation. A wing projects from the north elevation.

168 Mahan Street SW – Vacant Lot

408. 171 Mahan Street SW – Howard and Ophelia Bost House – Ca. 1965 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1965 and was first owned by Howard and Ophelia Bost. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof entry and a shed-roof addition off the southeast corner. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. The center bay features a replacement front door, protected by a glass storm door. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window fills the north bay, and a tripartite picture window pierces the south bay. A chimney projects from the west slope of the roof. The shed-roof addition has an additional entry door.

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A prefabricated metal shed lies at the southeast corner of the parcel and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**409. 175 Mahan Street SW – Willie Richard Douglas House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Ranch house was constructed around 1965 and first owned by Willie Richard Douglas. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a projecting front gable in the center of the primary (west) elevation, and an inset porch, supported by a metal post, in the north bay. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick clads the exterior. Plain weatherboards sheath the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures three bays wide. A tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and the front door occupies the north wall of the projecting front gable. Paired, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows are in the south bay. The center bay features a nine-light, wood-sash window. The windows throughout the house are original.

**Shed – Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building**

A circa-1980, pyramid-roofed shed lies in the northeast corner of the parcel. Plywood siding clads the exterior and composite shingles cover the roof.

**410. 179 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1970. The dwelling has a linear form with an inset front porch, supported by metal posts spanned by a metal railing, which occupies the south bay of the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A picture window pierces the north bay and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the south bay. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the north elevation of the inset porch. The south elevation of the dwelling, which fronts Princess Avenue SW, features six one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, and two paneled doors, sheltered by shed-roof stoops supported by metal posts.

**411. 183 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1930, Ca. 1970
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1930. The dwelling consists of a main block with a partially enclosed, hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and a circa-1970 addition off the rear (east) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the replacement front door occupies the center bay. A vinyl, Palladian replacement window fills the south bay of the enclosed portion of the porch. The porch was likely enclosed in the late twentieth century. Plywood covers the window in the north bay. A damaged concrete block retaining wall spans the west boundary of the parcel, separating the front (west) yard from Mahan Street SW.

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412. 187 Mahan Street SW – Walter Archibald House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1935 and first owned and occupied by Walter Archibald. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled on-bay wing off the south elevation, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior concrete block chimney flue projects from the east slope of the roof, and a parged, exterior chimney rises along the north elevation. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide, and metal awnings protect all four bays. The original, paneled front door occupies the north-central bay, and a set of concrete steps enables stoop access. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows pierce the remaining bays. Fixed shutters adorn the windows. A chain-link fence spans the north boundary of the parcel, and a stone retaining wall lines the west boundary of the parcel, separating the front (west) yard from Mahan Street SW.

189 Mahan Street SW – Vacant Lot

413. 190 Mahan Street SW – Locke House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building

This one-story, gable-and-wing dwelling was constructed around 1915 and first owned by the Locke family. The dwelling has an L-shaped form with a porch that spans the primary (east) elevation and a rear ell. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the front gable roof. The primary elevation measures five bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by columns and spanned by a geometric, wood balustrade support the porch. A set of concrete steps with brick wing walls enable porch access. The replacement front door occupies the south-central bay, and a tripartite picture window occupies the south bay. The front gable features a bay window with slanted sides. Three-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the slanted sides, and a fixed, square light perforates the center. A fixed-sash, four-light, wood window occupies the gable. The windows throughout the house are predominantly three-over-one, wood-sashes. A concrete block retaining wall spans the east boundary of the parcel, separating the front (east) yard from Mahan Street SW.

414. 191 Mahan Street SW – House – 2002
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 2002. The house has a rectangular form with a gabled-roof entry porch supported by wood posts spanned by a wood railing on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a set of brick stairs enables porch access. The front door occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows perforate the north bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl window pierces the south bay.

415. 194 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building

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This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch that spans the primary (east) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior, brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A set of wood steps enables porch access. A replacement front door, protected by a vinyl storm door, occupies the center bay. Six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**416. 195 Mahan Street SW – Addie Lee Davis House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and first owned by Addie Lee Davis. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof pent that spans the north and south bays of the three-bay primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The brick entry stoop with brick stairs and a metal railing enables access to the replacement front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the south bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the north bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A stone retaining wall spans the west boundary of the parcel, separating the front (west) yard from Mahan Street SW, and wraps around the south elevation of the dwelling.

**417. 196 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch, and a set of concrete steps enables porch access. A replacement front door occupies the center bay. A picture window fills the north bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the south bay.

A prefabricated storage shed lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**418. 205 Mahan Street SW – House – 2021
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This two-story, front-gabled house was built in 2021. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a screened-in, shed-roof porch across the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Shingles cover the gable front, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a geometric balustrade support the porch. A screen door shelters the multi-paned front door in the center bay.

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Paired, four-over-four, vinyl windows are situated in the north bay on the first and second floors. A four-over-four window pierces the south bay on the first floor.

**419. 208 Mahan Street SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This two-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2022. The house has a rectangular form, with a shed-roof pent that spans the center and north bays of the primary (east) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A paneled front door occupies the center bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl window is in the south bay. The north bay features a one-car garage. Three, six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the second story. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**420. 209 Mahan Street SW – James and Mamie D. Franklin House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Ranch house was built around 1960 and was first owned by James and Mamie D. Franklin. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a projecting entry bay at the south end of the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. A set of brick steps enables access to the entry stoop, which is supported by a square post spanned by a turned balustrade. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the south-central bay. A tripartite picture window occupies the south bay. An additional tripartite picture window pierces the north-central bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the north bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A wood accessibility ramp ascends toward the replacement door on the south side elevation, which fronts High Avenue SW.

The lot south of the house is owned and used as a driveway by the same individuals. It is a contributing site.

**421. 210 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1930. The house has a rectangular form with an inset porch supported by turned posts on the primary (east) elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Historic metal covers the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. Rafter tails line the eaves. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a replacement front door occupies the center bay. The original, two-over-two, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays.

**422. 213 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1925. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation and a shed-roof ell on the rear (east) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square wood posts spanned by a wood railing support the porch. Two flights of stairs enable porch access. A paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. A chain-link fence encloses the yard along the north, east, and south parcel lines.

**423. 214 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1930. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A wood accessibility ramp leads from Mahan Street SW to the front porch. Non-historic, foliated metal posts support the porch that spans the center and north bays. A vinyl-and-glass storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl window perforates the south bay.

**424. 215–217 Mahan Street SW – Duplex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch, supported by wood posts spanned by a square balustrade on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, and a set of concrete steps on the south elevation enables porch access. Two replacement front doors occupy the center bay, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the north and south bays.

**425. 216 Mahan Street SW – House – Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1980. The house has a rectangular form, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide. Plywood covers the windows and the front door on the primary elevation.

MALVERN DRIVE SW

**426. 226 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house was built around 1960. The frame dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with a front-gabled porch and a circa-1980 rear addition. The

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building rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (northeast) elevation measures three bays wide with the front porch, supported by fluted columns, spanning the center and southeast bays. The single-light, replacement front door pierces the center bay, and a vinyl bay window perforates the southeast bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window occupies the northwest bay. The windows throughout the house are replacements and are accented by fixed shutters.

**427. 230 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1950. The house has a rectangular form with a partially enclosed porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The frame building rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide with the replacement front door protected by the inset porch in the southwest bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the northwest bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. The southeast side elevation features a wood deck with an additional entry door.

A prefabricated shed lies southwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

231 Malvern Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**428. 240 Malvern Drive SW – James Melvin and Myrtle B. Furr House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house was built around 1955 and was first owned by James Melvin and Myrtle B. Furr. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an entry stoop on the primary (northwest) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are shallow. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the gabled and shed-roof porch centered on the façade. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl windows pierce the southeast bay, and a matching single unit perforates the northwest bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

A prefabricated shed lies southwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**429. 252 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled building was constructed around 1970. The house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop centered on the primary (northeast) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the rear (southwest) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and board-and-batten siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and scrolled metal posts support the porch. A paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the southeast bay. A single, one-over-one window pierces the northwest bay. The windows on the northwest and

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southeast elevations are horizontal sliding sashes. The rear elevation features an additional entry door, accessed by a flight of wood steps.

430. 255 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955. The house has an L-shaped form that consists of a hipped-roof main block with a gabled projection on the primary (southwest) elevation. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the shed-roof porch, which protects the front door in the center bay. A storm door obscures the front door. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one, vinyl sashes, except for the horizontal sliding-sash window in the southeast bay of the primary elevation.

A chain-link fence encloses the front (southwest) yard. A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

431. 259 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house was built around 1960. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a circa-1990 gabled porch addition on the primary (southwest) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the paneled front door situated in the center bay and accessed by a flight of brick steps. A divided-light, tripartite picture window pierces the northwest bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash window occupies the southeast bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. The northeast elevation features a gabled entry stoop.

432. 263 Malvern Drive SW – Joseph B. and Helen Kiser House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building

This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and was first owned by Joseph B. and Helen Kiser. The frame house consists of a hipped-roof main block with a hipped-roof projection on the primary (southwest) elevation and a circa-1980 rear addition. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. The original drop siding primarily clads the exterior, except for a brick knee wall surmounted by vertical paneling on the primary elevation of the main block. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the southwest side elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. A set of brick steps allows access to the paneled front door in the northwest-center bay. Two square, glass-block windows fill the southeast-center bay. A vinyl tripartite picture window is in the southeast bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl window occupies the northwest bay. Metal awnings protect the door and windows on the primary elevation.

A concrete block retaining wall topped by a wood fence runs along the northwest property line. A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

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**433. 266 Malvern Drive SW – Alexander’s Rest Home – 1968
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip building was built by Charles Alexander Sr. in 1968. Known as Alexander’s Rest Home, Charles Alexander Sr. opened the building in order to house 20 seniors living in the Logan Neighborhood. The building consists of a linear main block with an enclosed, hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation and a hipped-roof projection off the rear (south) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The expansive primary elevation features original, metal awning windows. These windows are found throughout the building. The enclosed porch obscures the front door. A flight of concrete steps provides access to an additional entry located at the west end of the primary elevation.

267 Malvern Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**434. 268 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was built around 1955. The house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled front porch and a shed-roof carport off the west elevation. The frame building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney flue projects from the west roof slope. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the porch, which spans the center and west bays. The replacement front door pierces the center bay, and a bay window occupies the west bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the east bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material and are adorned with fixed shutters. Square posts and lattice support the carport on the west elevation.

A chain-link fence encloses the rear (south) yard. Two carports and a prefabricated shed lie south of the house and are not included in the Section 5 resource count.

271 Malvern Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**435. 272 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1945. The house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the front door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. An additional entry door pierces the west side elevation. A chain-link fence encloses the front (north) yard.

275 Malvern Drive SW – Vacant Lot

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436. 278 Malvern Drive SW – James E. and Lillian Lipscomb Douglas House – Ca. 1955, 1995

Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was initially constructed around 1955, and first owned by James E. and Lillian Lipscomb Douglas. An addition was added to the west elevation in 1995. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays wide, and a gabled pent protects the stoop and replacement front door in the east-central bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the east bay. The remaining windows throughout the house are six-over-six, vinyl replacements.

437. 279 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1960. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a non-historic wood porch on the primary (south) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the east elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A set of wood steps enables access to the wood porch and front door, which a metal storm door obscures. A picture window pierces the west bay, and paired, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash windows occupy the east bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

438. 283–285 Malvern Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was completed around 1950. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch across the primary elevation. The building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the porch supported by chamfered posts. Two paneled, replacement front doors occupy the center bays, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows fill the flanking bays.

439. 287–289 Malvern Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was completed around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch across the primary elevation. The building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the porch supported by square posts. Two paneled, replacement front doors occupy the center bays, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement are situated in the flanking bays.

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440. 293 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945, Ca. 1985
Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. The house consists of a rectangular main block with a circa-1985 shed-roof addition off the east elevation. The circa-1985 addition includes a shed-roof addition off its east elevation. These additions, completed after the Period of Significance, significantly alter the building's original form. The frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and two interior brick chimneys project from the apex of the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. A shed-roof porch with rafter tails spans the original, three-bay block of the house. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the west-central bay, and the windows throughout the house are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

The lot east of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a non-contributing site.

441. 299–301 Malvern Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was completed around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch across the primary elevation. The building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the front gable. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. A flight of wood steps allows access to the porch supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade. Two vinyl storm doors protect the paneled, replacement front doors in the center bays, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the house, perforate the flanking bay.

442. 300 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1960 and was expanded at the rear around 1990. The frame house consists of a front-gabled main block with a front-gabled porch on the primary (north) elevation and a shed-roof carport addition off the east elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and vinyl siding sheaths the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the east roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay. A flight of brick steps enables access to the porch supported by Tuscan columns. A tripartite picture window is in the east bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window with fixed shutters pierces the west bay. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house. A wood fence lines the concrete driveway situated west of the main house.

Garage and Apartment – Ca. 1990
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

The dwelling shares its lot with a circa-1990 two-story, side-gabled garage and apartment. Brick laid in a running bond clads the first story, and vinyl siding sheaths the second story. Composite

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shingles cover the roof. Two roll-up garage doors occupy the primary (north) elevation, and the second story includes two glass doors and vinyl windows.

**443. 303 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1940. The frame, shotgun-form dwelling has a shed-roof porch on the primary (south) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and original drop siding clads the exterior. Metal covers the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof. Rafter tails line the eaves of the east and west elevations. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the full-width porch supported by square posts. An obscured wood-sash window pierces the east bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

**444. 304 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hipped-roof dwelling was built around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a porch covered by a metal awning on the primary (north) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and board-and-batten siding sheaths the east bay of the primary elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the west bay, and a single unit perforates the east bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch.

**445. 306 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular footprint, and rests on a brick-faced foundation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and vinyl siding sheaths the center and west bays of the primary (north) elevation and the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a circular louvered vent pierces the gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. A pair of one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are in the east bay, and a single unit occupies the west bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

308 Malvern Drive SW – Vacant Lot

Lot between 308 and 320 Malvern Drive SW (PIN 56208289710000) – Vacant Lot

**446. 320 Malvern Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1960. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with a gabled porch on the front gable. The building rests on a continuous brick

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foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. Fabric covering the porch obscures the front door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house.

A prefabricated shed lies south of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

MELBA AVENUE SW

447. 123 Melba Avenue SW – Triumph Church and Kingdom of God in Christ – Ca. 1945 Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

The circa-1945 church at 123 Melba Avenue SW is home to the Triumph Church and Kingdom of God in Christ congregation. The building has a rectangular form with a gabled entry bay centered on the primary (north) elevation. Stucco covers the exterior, and composites shingles cover the front-gabled roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A double-leaf metal door occupies the center bay and metal replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. Two additional windows perforate the east elevation, along with a door and boarded-up window opening. Three replacement windows and a boarded-up window line the west elevation. The church has low historic integrity with regard to materials and design and is a non-contributing resource.

448. 125 Melba Avenue SW – Shed – 2020 Non-Contributing Building (Age)

According to aerial imagery, a dwelling occupied the parcel at 125 Melba Avenue SW. The building was demolished between 1986 and 1995. In 2020, a prefabricated shed was moved to the site.

127 Melba Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

449. 128 Melba Avenue SW – Howard Cecil and Margaret Ford House – Ca. 1965 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965 and lies above street level. Howard Cecil and Margaret Ford first owned the house. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a metal awning on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof entry stoop on the southwest elevation. Drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the metal awning across the façade. The primary elevation measures two bays wide, with both the front door and picture window openings covered by plywood. The shed-roof entry stoop on the southwest side elevation matches the components of the front porch.

A cylindrical concrete block wall lines the southeast parcel line, separating the front (southeast) yard from Melba Avenue SW. A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

129 Melba Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

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**450. 132 Melba Avenue SW – Robert Earl and Rosa M. Boger House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965 and lies above street level. Robert Earl and Rosa M. Boger first owned the house. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof stoop on the northeast elevation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the gabled entry stoop spans the center and northeast bay. Scrolled metal posts bridged by a metal balustrade support the stoop. The original, paneled and two-light front door pierces the center bay. A one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the northeast bay, and a large, one-over-one, wood-sash window with flanking, one-over-one sashes occupies the southwest bay.

A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**451. 134 Melba Avenue SW – James Monroe and Peggy F. Fleming House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965 and lies above street level. James Monroe and Peggy F. Fleming first owned the house. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof stoop on the southwest elevation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the peak of the gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the gabled entry stoop, supported by square posts, spans the center and southwest bay. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A tripartite picture window is in the northeast bay. A single, two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window perforates the southwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling reflect this fenestration pattern. A brick retaining wall lines the southeast property line, separating the front (southeast) yard from Melba Avenue SW.

**452. 136 Melba Avenue SW – Donald A. and Vera C. Faggart House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965 and lies above street level. Donald A. and Vera C. Faggart first owned the house. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled-roof front porch and a circa-1990, shed-roof addition on the northeast elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch. Two, six-over-six vinyl replacement windows flank the paneled, replacement front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

**453. 139 Melba Avenue SW – House – 2019
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 2019. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (west) elevation. It rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three

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bays wide with the entry stoop spanning the center and south bays. The front door occupies the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl sashes pierce the flanking bays. The north elevation features an additional entry door.

**454. 140 Melba Avenue SW – Roy and Francis S. Thompson House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965 and lies above street level. Roy and Francis S. Thompson first owned the house. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof stoop on the southwest elevation. Original drop siding clads the exterior, and board-and-batten siding sheaths the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal railing support the gabled entry porch. An original, metal storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. Paired, two-over-two, horizontal, aluminum windows pierce the northeast bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, aluminum window occupies the southwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are original. Square posts support the stoop on the southwest elevation. The property features a concrete block retaining wall that lines the southeast property boundary and runs along the paved driveway along the southwest boundary.

**455. 142 Melba Avenue SW – Harry Lee and Viola Forrest House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965 and lies above street level. Harry Lee and Viola Forrest first owned the house. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with an enclosed porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof stoop on the northeast elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The front door pierces the northeast elevation of the enclosed porch, and an additional entry door perforates the northeast elevation of the house. An original, two-over-two, horizontal, aluminum-sash window occupies the northeast bay of the primary elevation, and the remaining windows are replacements. A concrete block retaining wall that skirts the southeast property boundary and runs up the northeast property line defines the landscape of the property.

Shed – Ca. 1980

Non-Contributing Building

A circa-1980 shed lies northeast of the house. Constructed of concrete block, the building has a rectangular footprint and composite shingles cover the roof. The original front door pierces the center bay of the three-bay primary (southeast) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, wood-sashes.

**456. 144 Melba Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965. The frame dwelling lies above street level, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. It has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (southeast) elevation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with the replacement front

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door situated in the northeast-central bay and protected by the shed-roof stoop. A tripartite picture window pierces the northeast bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

MELROSE DRIVE SW

457. 149 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1970, Ca. 1985 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was constructed in 1970 with a circa-1985 addition to the north elevation. The dwelling has a linear form with a shed-roof porch centered on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The shed-roof porch, supported by three turned posts, spans the two center bays of the four-bay primary elevation. The replacement front door, protected by a vinyl storm door, pierces the south-central bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows occupy the north bay. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern and material. Fixed vinyl shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation.

458. 153 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1969 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1969. The frame dwelling has a square footprint with a circa-1990 front-gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The porch spans the two north bays of the three-bay façade. Square posts support the porch, which rests on a concrete block foundation. The front door occupies the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the north bay, and a single vinyl window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements that are accented by fixed shutters.

A prefabricated shed, not visible from the right-of-way, lies east of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

459. 155 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1967 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1967. The frame dwelling has a linear, rectangular form that rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide, and a vinyl storm door protects the front door in the north-central bay. A vinyl tripartite picture window pierces the north bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the two south bays. Fixed shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence lines the property boundaries.

460. 267 Melrose Drive SW – House – 2000 Non-Contributing Building (Age)

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This one-story, side-gabled prefabricated home was moved to this property in 2000. The prefabricated home has a rectangular form with a front gable centered on the primary (southwest) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. A shed-roof pent centered on the primary elevation protects the front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl sashes.

**461. 282 Melrose Drive SW – John Walter and Mary S. Cannon House – 1961
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1961, and was first owned by John Walter and Mary S. Cannon. The frame house has a rectangular form and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (northeast) elevation measures three bays wide. A fabric awning spans the entire façade, and exposed structural elements, along with four vertical wood strips, adorn the gable. An entry stoop with a brick foundation and poured concrete cap spans the northwest and center bay. A vinyl storm door situated off-center in the center bay obscures the front door. A fixed, replacement window pierces the southeast bay, and a one-over-one, replacement window with fixed shutters occupies the northwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements. The northwest elevation features a modern wood deck.

Two additional structures are associated with the property. A prefabricated metal carport lies northwest of the house and a prefabricated shed rests southwest of the house. These two structures are not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**462. 284 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1961, Ca. 1965, Ca. 1985
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

Originally, a one-story, front-gabled house built in 1961, the dwelling at 283 Melrose Drive SW was altered throughout the late twentieth century. The frame dwelling consists of an original, front-gabled main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation; a circa-1965, two-story rear addition; and a circa-1985 carport off the northwest elevation. Vinyl drop siding clads most of the exterior, except for the brick knee wall that wraps around the main block. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the shed-roof porch, supported by battered concrete posts, spans the southwest and center bays. A replacement front door pierces the center bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the southwest bay. A tripartite picture window occupies the northwest bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacement windows accented by fixed shutters.

A chain-link fence encompasses the property. A prefabricated, metal shed lies between the house and the concrete block building and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**Outbuilding – Ca. 1965
Non-Contributing Building**

A circa-1965, concrete block outbuilding lies southwest of the house. Originally a two-story structure, only the first story remains standing.

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463. 286 Melrose Drive SW – M. Boyd and Emma S. Allen House – 1961
Contributing Building

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed in 1961, and was first owned by M. Boyd and Emma S. Allen. The frame house has a rectangular form and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Brick laid in a running bond clads most of the exterior, except for the wide board-and-batten siding on the primary (northeast) elevation. Composite shingles clad the deep-eaved roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a paneled replacement door located in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are no longer in place.

464. 290 Melrose Drive SW – Mary Elizabeth Hough West House – 1961
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1961, and was first owned by Mary Elizabeth Hough West. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint and rests on a parged foundation. Original weatherboards clad the exterior is clad and a parged knee wall is present on all elevations. Board-and-batten siding clads the front gable, and a decorative knee brace adorns the gable peak. The northwest and southeast corners of the primary (northeast) elevation have scalloped corner boards. Composite shingles cover the deep-eaved roof. The replacement front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. Vinyl replacement windows flank the front door, and an original, six-over-six, wood-sash window pierces the northwest elevation.

A lot east of the house is owned and used by the same individual and is a contributing site.

Shed – 2011

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A large, gable-front shed, obscured by a trampoline, lies southwest of the West House.

Shed – 2000

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A smaller, vinyl-clad, front-gabled shed lies immediately southeast of the larger shed and dates to around 2000.

465. 294 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1994
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 1994. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and board-and-batten siding sheaths the exterior. Shingles clad the gables, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch. Wood steps allow access to the front porch, which protects the front door in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the flanking sashes. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house.

466. 296 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1961

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Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house was constructed in 1961. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The building lies on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the central apex of the roof. The eaves are nearly flush with the exterior walls. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with a central porch supported by square posts. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A vinyl sliding window pierces the northwest bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the southeast bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are replacements.

Shed – 2022

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This newly constructed shed lies southwest of the house. The exterior is unfinished, and composite shingles cover the gabled roof. A carport extends from the northwest elevation.

467. 297 Melrose Drive SW – House – 1960 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1960. The dwelling has an irregular footprint with a rectangular main block, a gabled entry porch, and a small addition on the northwest side elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (southwest) elevation measures three bays wide, with the gabled entry porch and replacement front door situated in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

468. 298 Melrose Drive SW – House – 2020 **Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 2020. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and the vinyl siding clads the exterior. Board-and-batten siding sheaths the porch gable, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch, which spans the center and northwest bays. The front door occupies the center bay, and vinyl windows pierce the flanking bays.

469. 300 Melrose Drive SW – William Henry and Doris Southerland Kiser House – 1960 **Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was constructed in 1960 by Logan High School students and was first owned by William Henry and Doris Southerland Kiser. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a slight shed-roof projection over the two east bays of the primary (northeast) elevation. The house rests on a parged concrete block foundation. At the east side of the primary elevation, a brick planter box sits adjacent to the entry stoop. Vinyl drop siding covers the exterior walls, and

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composite shingles clad the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. A flight of brick stairs leads to a brick stoop with metal railings, which protects a metal storm door that obscures the front door in the east-central bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements, which can be found in the form of a tripartite picture window and six-over-six windows.

**470. 302 Melrose Drive SW – Frank and Emma Nesbit House – 1956
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed in 1956 and first owned by Frank and Emma Nesbit. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a gabled front entry and shed-roof extension at the rear. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and a single brick chimney flue projects from the south roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the entry porch, supported by two square posts, and paneled replacement front door situated in the center bay. An original two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash window pierces the east bay, and a vinyl, multi-light replacement picture window occupies the west bay. Metal awnings protect the east and west bays. The windows throughout the house are two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes.

**471. 303 Melrose Drive SW – House – 2019
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story dwelling was completed in 2019 and replaced a Ranch-style dwelling constructed around 1965. The house has a complicated footprint and roofline with a side-gabled main block, two nestled front gables, and a rear gable. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The front door occupies the west bay of the four-bay primary (south) elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are four-over-one vinyl sashes.

The lot northwest of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a non-contributing site.

**472. 306 Melrose Drive SW – Teeter and Marveta Clark House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, linear Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1965 and was first owned by Teeter and Marveta Clark. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior and board-and-batten siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays wide, and the paneled replacement front door occupies the east bay. Vinyl replacement windows in the form of a paired, fixed window; a one-over-one vinyl window; and a six-over-six vinyl window pierce the remaining bays.

**473. 307 Melrose Drive SW – Carl H. and Alice Ross Springs House – 1962
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was completed in 1962 by Logan High School students and was first owned by Carl H. and Alice Ross Springs. The dwelling has a linear form with an attached

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carport off the west elevation and a shed-roof extension that forms the entry porch on the primary (south) elevation. Square posts support the carport and porch. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior walls, and the primary elevation features a brick knee wall. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the paneled, replacement front door situated in the west bay and protected by a vinyl storm door. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced with six-over-six vinyl sashes.

**474. 308 Melrose Drive SW – David and Jewell McMullen House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and first owned by David and Jewell McMullen. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled and shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (north) elevation and a circa-1985 carport off the east elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding clads most of the exterior, except for the brick laid in a running bond that faces the façade. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. The shed roof extension protects the vinyl replacement picture window in the east bay, and the gabled pent covers the replacement front door in the center bay. A two-over-two, vinyl replacement window pierces the west bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

310 Melrose Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**475. 311 Melrose Drive SW – Martha Springs Porcher House – 1964
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame Ranch dwelling was constructed in 1964 by Logan High School students and was first owned by Martha Springs Porcher. The dwelling has an irregular footprint with a side-gabled main block; two smaller, gabled additions off the northeast corner; and an expansive front gable. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation. The exterior utilizes two materials: brick laid in a running bond on the front gable projection and plain weatherboards on the façade and remaining elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the east elevation of the main block. The primary elevation of the main block measures three bays wide. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A shallow, brick-faced entry stoop allows access to the front door. A tripartite picture window pierces the east bay, and a bank of three, original, two-over-two, horizontal wood-sash windows perforate the west bay. Fixed shutters accent primary elevation windows. The remaining windows of the house are vinyl replacements.

The Porcher House shares its parcel with a prefabricated metal carport, located immediately southeast of the house, which is not included in the Section 5 resource count. The lot east of the house is owned and used by the same individual. It is a contributing site.

**476. 312 Melrose Drive SW – Clarence W. and Annie K. Roseman House – Ca. 1967
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1967 and was first owned by Clarence W. and Annie K. Roseman. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof carport

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off the east side elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior. Plain weatherboards clad the front gable with vents in the peak of the gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. An aluminum storm door protects the front door in the center bay. Original two-over-two, horizontal aluminum sashes, adorned with fixed shutters, pierce the east and west bays.

**477. 314 Melrose Drive SW – Willie James and Maggie McMullen House – Ca. 1956
Contributing Building**

This one-story, pyramidal-roofed, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1956 and was first owned by Willie James and Maggie McMullen. The frame dwelling has a square footprint with a hipped-roof entry stoop, and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide, with the hipped-roof entry stoop supported by plain, square posts in the center bay. The stoop protects the replacement front door. An aluminum, sliding glass window occupies the east bay and a one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the west bay. A chain-link fence encloses the backyard.

**478. 315 Melrose Drive SW – House – Ca. 1956
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1956, with a gabled front porch completed around 1990 and a rear addition built around 2014. The dwelling rests on a continuous concrete block foundation, and the original wood drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The gabled porch, supported by Tuscan columns spanned by a square balustrade, dominates the three-bay primary (south) elevation. The replacement front door features sidelights and a fluted, Colonial Revival surround. A fixed sash window fills the west bay, and a one-over-one vinyl replacement window with fixed shutters pierces the east bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

**479. 317 Melrose Drive SW – Good Samaritan Church – 1954
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled building, known as Good Samaritan Church, was built in 1954. The building has a rectangular form with an inset porch formed by the projecting front gable. It is constructed of concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the front gable. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A set of wood stairs and a concrete ramp enable porch access. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay, and fixed, square windows fill the flanking bays. Plywood covers the three windows that perforate the east and west side elevation. An additional, paneled entry door pierces the rear (north) elevation.

**480. 318 Melrose Drive SW – Mt. Zion Baptist Church – 1976
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This one-story building, known as Mt. Zion Baptist Church, was built in 1976. The building has a rectangular form and rests on a brick-faced foundation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. A slanting, front-gabled roof clad with composite shingles caps the building. A metal steeple projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures a single bay wide. Full-height brick columns flank the double-leaf, paneled, replacement front doors in the center bay. A cross surmounts the door. The east and west side elevations measure five bays wide, and are pierced by aluminum sashes divided into four, multi-colored lights. An additional entry door perforates the west elevation and accessed by a brick stoop.

**481. 319 Melrose Drive SW – Wallace and Willie Mae Melchor Andrews House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-and-wing, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955 and was first owned by Wallace and Willie Mae Melchor Andrews. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior walls. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide with the front gable projection in the east bay. A six-over-six, vinyl replacement window pierces the front gable projection. A recessed porch, supported by plain square posts, spans the west and center bays. The front door occupies the center bay and divided-light picture window fills the west bay. Fixed shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

**482. 321 Melrose Drive SW – House – 2021
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This two-story, front-gabled house was built in 2021. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch across the primary (south) elevation. The house rests on a concrete foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Board-and-batten siding clads the front gable, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. Square posts support the porch, which protects the front door in the east bay and the paired vinyl sashes in the west bay. Three vinyl windows with fixed shutters pierce the second story.

**483. 322 Melrose Drive SW – Daniel and Nora F. Pharr House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945 and was first owned by Daniel and Nora F. Pharr. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof front porch and a circa-1990 shed-roof addition off the rear (south) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding covers the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and an interior brick chimney flue projects from the central apex. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide, with the porch centered on the primary elevation. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the west bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the east bay. Other window types throughout the house are six-over-six wood-sashes and an eight-over-eight wood-sash.

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Shed – Ca. 2009

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A frame shed, clad with plywood siding, and capped by a flat roof, lies east of the Pharr House. A door occupies the primary (north) elevation, and vinyl windows protected by metal bars line the north and west elevations.

Shed – Ca. 2009

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A circa-2009 frame shed lies south of the house. This two-part shed has a plywood exterior and a shed roof.

484. 323 Melrose Drive SW – House – 2020

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was completed in 2020. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a front-gabled porch that spans the two east bays of the three-bay primary (south) elevation. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and vinyl board-and-batten siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. Three square posts support the porch, and the front door occupies the center bay. Paired, one-over-one vinyl windows with fixed shutters flank the door.

328 Melrose Drive SW – Vacant Lot

485. 328 Melrose Drive SW – William Jr. and Vernie P. King House – Ca. 1970

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1970 and was first owned by William Jr. and Vernie P. King. The frame dwelling has a linear form with a broad, front-gabled porch on the primary (north) elevation and an addition off the east elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and vinyl drop siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. A substantial, exterior brick chimney lies immediately east of the porch. The primary elevation measures five bays wide. The front-gabled porch, supported by foliated metal posts spanned by a ribboned metal balustrade, dominates the primary elevation. The front door, composed of panels surmounted by a divided fanlight and divided sidelights, occupies the center bay. The original, metal awning windows remain intact throughout the house. Vinyl siding clads the 1993 addition, which has an additional entry door.

486. 329 Melrose Drive SW – House – Ca. 1955

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955 with a shed-roof addition completed in the 1980s. The dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The original block's primary elevation measures three bays wide. Centered on the main block, a gabled-roof entry porch, supported by square posts, protects the replacement front door. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate

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the west bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window fill the east bay. An additional vinyl window pierces the shed-roof addition.

A prefabricated metal shed, that dates to around 2010, lies north of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**487. 331 Melrose Drive SW – James W. and Mary L. Asbury House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945 and a side-gabled rear addition completed around 1985. James W. and Mary L. Asbury first owned the house. The frame dwelling rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and composite weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The three-bay primary (south) elevation features a gabled entry porch supported by two square posts spanned by a square balustrade. The paneled replacement front door sits off-center to the west in the center bay. Six-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the east and west bays. This window sash and pattern are found throughout the house. A concrete block retaining wall runs along the south property boundary and along the east property line, separating the yard from the driveway. A chain-link fence follows all four sides of the parcel.

**488. 337 Melrose Drive SW – Wallace A. and Aliza M. Andrews House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof linear Ranch was constructed around 1960, and a rear (north) shed roof addition completed in 2022. Wallace A. and Aliza M. Andrews first owned the house. The frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. A hipped-roof entry stoop, supported by scrolled metal posts, occupies the west-central bay, and protects the replacement front door. The windows throughout the dwelling are one-over-one, vinyl replacements, which are single units or paired.

**489. 341 Melrose Drive SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1965. The frame house has a linear form with a shed-roof front porch and an original attached garage off the west elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures five bays wide, and the porch, supported by scrolled metal posts bridged by a metal balustrade, spans the three center bays. A vinyl storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are the original aluminum sashes and there are two primary fenestration patterns: two-over-two, horizontal sashes and horizontal sliding sashes. Fixed shutters accent the windows on the primary elevation. A single-bay garage door composed of wood panels with central divided lights pierces the attached garage. A chain-link fence spans the east property line and encloses the backyard.

The lot east of the house is owned and used by the same individual and is a contributing site.

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**490. 315 Parkview Avenue SW– House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1970. The frame house has a linear main block with a front-gabled porch on the primary (north) elevation and a small gabled wing in the south bay of the east side elevation. A composite shingle-clad roof with a gable at the east end and a hip at the west end caps the dwelling. Three different materials face the exterior of the house, the majority of which is brick laid in a running bond. Coursed ashlar stone clads the primary elevation and drop siding sheaths the gables and east wing. An exterior brick chimney rises along the east elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the peak of the hipped roof. The broad, front-gabled porch, supported by scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade dominates the four-bay primary elevation. A foliated metal storm door obscures the front door in the east-central bay. An aluminum-sash, tripartite picture window pierces the west-central bay. The original two-over-two, aluminum windows can be found throughout the dwelling, both as single units and in pairs. A chain-link fence runs along the north and west property boundaries.

**491. 319 Parkview Avenue SW – James L. Jr. and Lela A. Goodman House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1955 and a metal carport on the west elevation was completed around 1960. James L. Jr. and Lela A. Goodman first owned the house. The frame house has a rectangular form with a slight projection in the east bay. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are flush with the exterior walls. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures three bays wide. A small stoop covered by a metal awning stretches across the center and west bays. The original front door, composed of three panels surmounted by nine divided lights, occupies the center bay. A picture window pierces the west bay, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window, covered by a metal awning, perforates the east bay. The windows throughout follow this fenestration pattern.

**492. 321 Parkview Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1965 and shares its parcel with the house located at 325 Parkview Avenue SW to the west. The dwelling has a simple, rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays side. A simple concrete block stoop with concrete steps leads to the replacement front door in the east-central bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, accented by fixed shutters, pierce the remaining three bays. The west elevation features a pent roof and a modern wood ramp that leads to another entry door.

**493. 325 Parkview Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1965 and shares its parcel with the house located at 321 Parkview Avenue SW to the east. The dwelling has a simple, rectangular form and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the paneled replacement front door with a vinyl storm door situated in the west-central bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters perforate the remaining bays. An additional entry door, protected by a pent roof and accessed by a flight of concrete steps, occupies a portion of the east elevation.

A circa-2014 prefabricated shed lies south of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**494. 329 Parkview Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1945. Dense shrubbery almost completely obscures the primary (north) elevation of the house. The house has a rectangular footprint, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the primary elevation, and Masonite siding clads the remaining elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof. The three-bay primary elevation features a gabled entry stoop supported by square posts, which protects the paneled replacement door in the center bay. A pair of one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the east bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the west bay. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this fenestration pattern and material.

**495. 333 Parkview Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1945. The compact dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch that spans the west bay of the primary (north) elevation and a gabled entry stoop that occupies the center bay. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl replacement siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The porch and entry stoop, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, dominate the three-bay primary elevation. A vinyl storm door protects the replacement front door in the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, with fixed shutters, pierce the east and west bays. The windows throughout have been replaced. A concrete block retaining wall lines the north boundary. The parged concrete block and brick retaining wall outlines a paved parking spot at the northwest corner of the lot.

**496. 335 Parkview Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1945. The dwelling has a rectangular plan with a shed-roof front porch. The house is constructed of concrete block, and vinyl drop siding clads the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the south gable end. The off-center porch, supported by non-historic square posts spanned by a square balustrade, dominates the three-bay primary (north) elevation. The replacement front door occupies

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the center bay. A six-over-six, wood-sash window and a six-over-one, wood-sash window pierce the east and west bays. Most of the windows are six-over-one, wood-sashes.

PRINCESS AVENUE SW

497. 103 Princess Avenue SW – Clyde Jr. and Jeanette B. Thompson House – Ca. 1965 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling with a front gable entry stoop was constructed around 1965 and was first owned by Clyde Jr. and Jeanette B. Thompson. The dwelling has a linear form with a sunroom off the east elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior of the dwelling, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with a gabled stoop, supported by scrolled metal posts and a metal balustrade, spanning the east and east-central bays. A glass storm door protects the paneled front door in the east-central bay. Vinyl replacement windows in the form of a tripartite picture window and paired one-over-one vinyl sashes with fixed shutters pierce the remaining three bays. The east elevation of the house features a sunroom which has one-over-one, aluminum-sash windows on all elevations and an aluminum screen door on its east elevation.

A concrete block retaining wall lines the north edge of the parcel, separating it from Princess Avenue, and a chain-link fence lines the north and west edges of the parcel. A circa-1990 carport and circa-2010 prefabricated shed, located on a separate parcel, are not included in the Section 5 resource count. The separate parcel is owned and used by the same individuals who own the house and is a contributing site.

Hair Salon – Ca. 1965 Contributing Building

In addition to the dwelling, the property includes a circa-1965 shed that lies west of the dwelling. The structure consists of a front-gabled main block and a shed-roof section off the rear (west) elevation. Plain weatherboards clad the frame structure, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide with a door, composed of horizontal panels surmounted by divided lights, in the north bay and a window in the south bay. Original wood-sash windows and vinyl replacements perforate the exterior walls. An additional paneled entry door pierces the north elevation of the rear section.

498. 104 Princess Avenue SW – Theodore R. and Grace T. O'Neal House – Ca. 1965 Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was constructed around 1965 and was first owned by Theodore R. and Grace T. O'Neal. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior walls and weatherboards sheath the gables of this compact, rectangular dwelling. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide. The paneled replacement front door occupies the west-central bay. A vinyl, tripartite picture window lies west of the door. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with lower panels and fixed shutters pierce the two east bays. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

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Two prefabricated sheds lie north of the dwelling and were brought to the property around 2015 and 2020. These prefabricated sheds were not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**499. 110 Princess Avenue SW – House – 2016
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2016. The dwelling has a rectangular form with an inset porch formed by the projecting front gable and a gabled porch off the rear (north) elevation. The frame house rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior walls and square butt shingles sheath the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The full-width, inset porch, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, dominates the three-bay primary elevation. The front door with a transom occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the west bay, and a single unit perforates the east bay. The windows throughout the house reflect this sash pattern.

109 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**500. 111 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was constructed around 1950 with a rear gabled addition that dates to around 1970. Brick laid in a running bond faces the frame dwelling. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a vinyl frieze runs along each elevation. An interior brick chimney flue projects from the center of the roof. The primary (north) elevation measures four bays wide with a recessed west bay. The original door, composed of three rising lights, occupies the east-central bay, and accessed by a brick stoop. The bay immediately west of the door features a circular, divided light window. Single, one-over-one, wood-sash windows, accented by fixed shutters, pierce the east and west bays. The west elevation features a tripartite picture window and two sets of paired, one-over-one, wood-sash units, all of which are covered by original metal awnings.

A circa-2000 prefabricated metal carport is located on a parcel to the east and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**Shed – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

A circa-1970 shed with a gabled projection lies south of the house. Square posts support the projecting front gable on the primary (north) elevation, and a door pierces the primary elevation.

**501. 118 Princess Avenue SW – Polly Hart and Robert W. Reid House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1955 and was first owned by Polly Hart and Robert W. Reid. The dwelling has a square form with a gabled front porch, and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Two primary siding materials clad the exterior: vertical paneling in the gable and two east bays of the three-bay primary (south) elevation and vinyl drop siding on all other sections. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney flue projects from the

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north roof slope. Foliated metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A divided-light, tripartite picture window pierces the east bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the west bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced with vinyl sashes.

The house shares the parcel with a circa-2011 prefabricated shed that is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**502. 121 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof Ranch house was constructed around 1970. The dwelling has a linear form with an inset carport at the east end and a recessed porch that occupies the two east bays of the four-bay primary (north) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond faces the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. The dwelling has overhanging eaves and an interior brick chimney projects from the south roof slope. The paneled replacement front door occupies the east-central bay. A tripartite picture window pierces the east bay, and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the west bay. Fixed shutters with diamond accents accentuate the windows.

**503. 125 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1955. The dwelling has a rectangular main block with a front porch in the east bay; a projecting east-central bay; a circa-1970 gabled addition on the east elevation; and a circa-1970 gabled addition on the west elevation. The dwelling rests on a raised, continuous brick foundation, and vinyl drop siding covers the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (north) elevation of the main block measures four bays wide. The front door, composed of three rising lights, occupies the east bay, and accessed by a set of brick steps that lead to a brick stoop with a metal railing. A divided-light, wood-sash, tripartite picture window perforates the east-central bay, and six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the two west bays. Replacement windows perforate the gabled side additions.

A circa-2000 prefabricated shed lies southeast of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

128 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**504. 132 Princess Avenue SW – Amanda Bost House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935 and was first owned by Amanda Bost. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a full-width, hipped-roof front porch and a circa-1970 rear addition. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide, and chamfered posts spanned by a turned balustrade support the full-width porch. A vinyl storm door

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obscures the front door in the center bay, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows fill the east and west bays. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern. A replacement entry door pierces the gabled rear addition. A stone retaining wall separates the front (south) yard from Princess Avenue SW.

**505. 133 Princess Avenue SW – House – 1979
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1979. The rectangular, frame house rests on a concrete block foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The three-bay primary (north) elevation features a gabled entry porch supported by square posts. The front door, composed of a small rectangular light, occupies the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows are situated in the east bay, and a single, one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the west bay. The windows throughout the house echo this sash pattern.

137 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

138 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

141 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**506. 144 Princess Avenue SW – House – 1998
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1998. The house has a rectangular form composed of a main block with a front porch formed by the roofline and flanking wings. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding covers the exterior walls. Composite shingles clad the roof. The primary (south) elevation measures four bays wide, with the front door situated in the east-central bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

**507. 150 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story dwelling was built around 1930. The frame house has a complicated footprint that consists of a side-gabled main block with a cross gable, a hipped-roof section nestled between the wing and front gable of the primary (south) elevation, and rear shed-roof sections. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide and spanned by a shed-roof porch supported by scrolled metal posts. A set of concrete block steps enables porch access. A replacement front door occupies the west bay and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window with fixed shutters pierces the east bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**508. 151 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

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Originally a duplex, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. It is one of three identical dwellings on the same parcel, along with 153 and 157 Princess Avenue SW. The dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The frame house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Square posts support the porch, which spans the three-bay primary elevation. The original paneled front door, protected by a screen door, lies off-center in the center bay. Original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows are in the east and west bays and can be found throughout the house.

**509. 153 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

Originally a duplex, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. It is one of three identical dwellings on the same parcel, along with 151 and 157 Princess Avenue SW. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch across the primary (north) elevation. The frame house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Square posts support the porch, which spans the three-bay primary elevation. The original paneled front door, protected by a wood screen door, lies off-center in the center bay. Original six-over-six, wood-sash windows fill the east and west bays and can be found throughout the house.

**510. 157 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

Originally a duplex, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. It is one of three identical houses on the same parcel, along with 151 and 153 Princess Avenue SW. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation. The frame house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding covers the exterior, and composite shingles clad the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Square posts spanned by a horizontal railing support the porch, which spans the three-bay primary elevation. A vinyl screen door protects the paneled replacement front door situated off-center in the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows perforate the east and west bay. These windows can be found throughout the house.

**511. 160 Princess Avenue SW – House – 2007
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed in 2007. The house has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled roof, a recessed porch in the west bay of the primary (south) elevation, and an additional projecting front gable in the east bay of the primary elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior, while square butt shingles clad the front gable and closed porch railing. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the double-leaf front door occupies the west bay. Six-over-one, vinyl windows pierce the center and east bays. This sash pattern can be found throughout the dwelling.

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**512. 161 Princess Avenue SW – House – 2013
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2013. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (north) elevation. The dwelling rests on a foundation faced with brick, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and the gabled porch, supported by square posts spanned by a square balustrade, spans the center and west bays. The front door occupies the center bay, and a vinyl window flanks the door to the west. A bay window with paired vinyl sashes perforates the east bay.

166 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**513. 168 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed around 1915. The dwelling consists of a gable-and-wing main block with a rear ell. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior walls, and composite shingles cover the roof. A shed-roof porch, supported by square posts and a square balustrade, spans the three bays of the primary (south) elevation. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows, which can be found throughout the house, pierce the east and west bays.

173 Princess Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**514. 192 Princess Avenue SW – Cora Caldwell House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930 and was first owned by Cora Caldwell. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof front porch, and it rests on a parged concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and a front-gabled, composite shingle-clad roof caps the house. An octagonal louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch, which spans the three-bay, primary (south) elevation. A flight of concrete steps with a square railing enables porch access. The front door occupies the center bay. A tripartite picture window fills the east bay and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the west bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

A circa-2014 prefabricated shed lies north of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**515. 196 Princess Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1965. The dwelling has a rectangular form and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Aluminum siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled entry pent in the center bay that protects the paneled replacement front door. A short flight of concrete steps

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enables stoop access. A picture window perforates the east bay, and a one-over-one vinyl window pierces the west bay. This vinyl sash pattern can be found throughout the dwelling.

RING AVENUE SW

516. 50 Ring Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1915 Contributing Building

This one-story, pyramidal-roof dwelling was constructed around 1915. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof addition on the rear (northwest) elevation. The house rests on a parged foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch, which protects the door in the center bay. Window openings flank the door. Plywood coverings obscure the door and window sashes throughout.

517. 62 Ring Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a front-gabled porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the southwest side elevation. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a non-historic metal balustrade support the gabled porch that occupies the northeast bay of the primary elevation. The front door occupies the northeast wall of the recessed porch. Six-over-six, vinyl windows are situated in the southwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling have been replaced.

518. 64 Ring Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945 Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame house rests on a concrete block foundation and has a rectangular form with a shed-roof front porch supported by turned posts. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An octagonal louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay and obscured by a wood screen door. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows fill the flanking bays. This sash pattern and material can be found throughout the house.

A circa-2018, prefabricated, metal garage, located on a separate parcel and associated with the dwelling, lies south of the house. It is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

72 Ring Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

519. 75 Ring Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1960 Contributing Building

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This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop. It rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide. A flight of wood steps allows access to the gabled stoop that protects the paneled replacement front door in the center bay. A vinyl picture window pierces the northeast bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window occupies the southwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

**520. 77 Ring Avenue SW – House – 2014
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed in 2014. The house consists of a side-gabled main block with a decorative front gable, a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation, and a rear ell. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and composite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the hipped-roof porch. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay and flanked by vinyl windows. A concrete block retaining wall lines the northeast parcel boundary.

**521. 81 Ring Avenue SW – House – 2014
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2014. The house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop and accessibility ramp on the primary (northwest) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation, and composite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The gabled entry stoop, supported by square posts, occupies the center and southwest bays. The northeast bay features a bay window with paired vinyl windows. The front door pierces the center bay, and the windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl sashes.

A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**522. 85 Ring Avenue SW – House – 2014
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed in 2014. The house has an irregular footprint with a cross-gabled roof and an additional front gable projection. A wraparound porch runs along the primary (northwest) and southwest elevations. The dwelling rests on a brick-faced foundation, and composite siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. The door pierces the center bay of the three-bay primary elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl sashes, which feature fixed vinyl shutters on the primary elevation.

**523. 86 Ring Avenue SW – House – 2009
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This two-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2009. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a rear porch. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl drop siding sheaths the exterior walls, and square butt shingles clad the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, including the shed dormer on the northeast roof slope. Battered posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The front door occupies the center bay of the three-bay elevation. Three-over-one vinyl sashes pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**524. 89 Ring Avenue SW – House – 2016
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, frame dwelling was constructed in 2016. The house consists of a side-gabled main block with a decorative front gable, a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation, and a rear ell. It rests on a brick-faced foundation, and composite siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the front door situated in the center bay and flanked by vinyl windows. A concrete block retaining wall lines the northeast parcel boundary, and a wood fence encloses the side and rear yards.

92 Ring Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**525. 95 Ring Avenue SW – House – 2016
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2016. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a recessed porch at the north corner of the house. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and composite weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Brick piers surmounted by square posts support the recessed porch. A front door pierces the center bay of the three-bay primary (northwest) elevation. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl sashes. A wood fence encloses the side and rear yards.

**526. 96 Ring Avenue SW – Theodore and Ellen Roseman House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950 and was first owned by Theodore and Ellen Roseman. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof front porch and rear ell. The Roseman House rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Composite siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl sashes pierce the northeast bay, and a vinyl picture window perforates the southwest bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A wood fence encloses the backyard.

97 Ring Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

527. 98 Ring Avenue SW – Atkin and Dora H. Sims House – Ca. 1950

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Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1950 and was first owned by Atkin and Dora H. Sims. The rectangular, frame dwelling has a hipped-roof front porch and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts bridged by a square balustrade support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A picture window occupies the southwest bay, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window perforates the northeast bay. The windows throughout the house are predominantly six-over-six, wood or vinyl sashes. A concrete block retaining wall runs along the southeast property line, separating the front yard from Ring Avenue SW.

104 Ring Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

528. 106 Ring Avenue SW – Jesse C. and Ruth R. Banner House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, hipped-roof, Ranch house was constructed around 1960 and was first owned by Jesse C. and Ruth R. Banner. The property features a brick wall anchored by brick piers along the southeast parcel boundary. The frame dwelling has an irregular footprint with a rectangular main block, an enclosed hipped-roof porch off the primary (southeast) elevation, and a hipped-roof ell on the rear (northwest) elevation. Red bricks and clinker bricks clad the exterior and form a vertical zigzag pattern, and brick laid in a basket weave pattern lines the foundation level. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures six bays wide. The enclosed porch obscures the front door. One-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the three center bays, and a wood-sash tripartite picture window occupies the northeast bay. Fixed shutters accent the windows.

The house shares its parcel with a prefabricated metal carport that was erected in 2021 and a circa-2006 prefabricated shed associated with the house lying to the northeast. Neither structure is included in the Section 5 resource count.

529. 114 Ring Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935, Ca. 1980
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935. A gabled addition was added off the southwest elevation around 1980 and impacts the dwelling's original form. The rectangular, frame dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and the vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. The primary (southeast) elevation measures two bays wide with a recessed porch that spans the center and southwest bays. The porch extends partially along the southwest elevation and supports the gable addition. The replacement front door pierces the southwest elevation of the recessed porch. A picture window with a metal awning occupies the northeast bay, and a two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window perforates the southwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling follow the two-over-two, horizontal sash pattern.

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530. 158 Rone Avenue SW – First Christian Church – 1972
Contributing Building

The First Christian Church congregation erected this Modernist building in 1972, and the Fred A. Peeler Jr. Fellowship Center was added to the east elevation in 2004. The church has a rectangular footprint with a side-gabled roof, a shed-roof projection at the west end of the primary elevation, and a gabled projection off the west side elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A two-part, double-height entry bay marks the east end of the original building, separating the main block from the Fred A. Peeler Jr. Fellowship Center. Double-leaf doors occupy the entry bay, and a stained-glass window occupies the west bay. Vertical wood paneling covers the exterior, and a metal cross surmounts the entry. A bay of five metal sashes lies west of the entry bay and an additional entry door occupies the east elevation of the shed-roof projection on the primary elevation. The west elevation allows access to the basement level of the church. Five additional metal windows line the elevation and are flanked by brick, and vertical paneling clads the gabled projection. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior of the 2004 addition. A flat roof caps the building and metal-sash windows pierce the three elevations. A carport dominates the north elevation of the addition.

531. 162 Rone Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This compact, Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1960. The frame house consists of a side-gabled main block with a gabled porch on the primary (southeast) elevation, a shed-roof entry porch on the southwest side elevation, and a rear ell. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the rear ell roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the porch spanning the center and northeast bays. Fluted columns support the shingle-clad gabled roof. The replacement front door pierces the center bay, and a vinyl picture window occupies the northeast bay. A vinyl, sliding-sash window perforates the southwest bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A concrete block retaining wall lines the property's boundary along Mahan Street SW. The house shares its lot with a circa-2008 prefabricated shed, which is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

532. 184 Rone Avenue SW – Monroe D. and Bernice E. Fisher House – Ca. 1960
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)

This one-story dwelling was initially constructed around 1960 and was first owned by Monroe D. and Bernice E. Fisher. Since 1995, the house has undergone several additions which contribute to its complicated footprint. The Fisher House consists of a side-gabled main block with shed-roof additions made to the west elevation between 1995 and 2001. A gabled wing off the east elevation and a shed-roof front porch were built between 2001 and 2005. Finally, a shed-roof addition was built onto the rear (north) elevation between 2005 and 2007. Due to the topography of the lot, the basement is exposed at the rear of the house. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior of the main block and east wing. Vertical siding clads the shed-roof additions on the west

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and north elevations. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the south slope of the roof.

The primary (south) elevation measures three bays wide. The porch spans the west and central bays and projects out to the west of the house. Substantial, square posts spanned by a wood and metal balustrade support the porch, and a set of wood stairs enables porch access. The replacement front door pierces the center bay. A tripartite picture window occupies the west bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the east bay. The windows throughout the house are primarily vinyl sashes.

Notable landscape features of the property are the brick retaining wall that lines the front (south) yard, separating it from Rone Avenue SW, and the rusticated, retaining wall that lines the east property line from Goar Street SW.

The parcel north of the house is owned and used by the same individuals. It is a non-contributing site.

**533. 185 Rone Avenue SW – Logan Community Child Development Center – 2003
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

The Logan Community Child Development Center was built in 2003. The metal-frame building has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof port cochere off the primary (north) elevation. A flat, metal-clad roof caps the building and a stepped parapet lines the façade. Concrete panels cover the primary elevation, and metal, board-and-batten siding clads the remaining elevations. A brick knee wall runs along all elevations of the building. The primary elevation measures nine bays wide. The port cochere, supported by substantial, brick-faced posts, dominates the elevation, and protects the metal-frame entry door. Metal-sash windows surmounted by diamond wall decorations pierce the remaining bays. A chain-link fence encloses the space around the building, and playground facilities lie south of the building.

**Auxiliary Building – 2010
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

A prefabricated, gabled building was added to the southwest corner of the Logan Community Child Development Center in 2010. The rectangular building rests on a brick-faced foundation and metal clads the exterior. Metal covers the side-gabled roof. The primary (south) elevation fronts Booker Street SW and is four bays wide. The front door, protected by a shed-roof stoop and accessed by a flight of wood stairs, occupies the west bay. The windows throughout the building are one-over-one sashes.

SALEM STREET SW

243 Salem Street SW – Vacant Lot

**534. 247 Salem Street SW – House – Ca. 1960, Ca. 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

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This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1960. The house was significantly altered between 2017 and 2019 with the addition of a gabled entry stoop on the primary (west) elevation and a rear addition. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite weatherboards sheath the gables and rear addition. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square columns support the gabled entry stoop in the north bay, which protects the replacement front door. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl windows pierce the center bay, and a single unit perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**535. 249 Salem Street SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond primarily clads the exterior, and vertical paneling sheaths a portion of the façade and the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. An interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the shed-roof porch. A metal storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows line the south bay, and a single unit occupies the north bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**536. 250 Salem Street SW – Annie May Marsh House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional dwelling was completed around 1955 and first owned by Annie May Marsh. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled-roof porch centered on the primary (east) elevation. The building rests on a brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are nearly flush with the exterior walls. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a wood balustrade support the porch, and a flight of concrete block steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A wood-sash picture window pierces the north bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window occupies the south bay. Metal awnings surmount the porch and windows on the façade. The windows throughout the house are primarily one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

**537. 251 Salem Street SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1965. The house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof pent on the primary (west) elevation and a shed-roof wing off the south elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior walls, and weatherboards sheath the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the shed-roof pent spanning the center and north bays. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. A pair of four-over-four, vinyl replacement windows perforate the north bay, and a bank of three, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the south bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. The south elevation has two

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additional entry doors, both protected by the shed-roof stoop that extends from the main roofline. A chain-link fence encapsulates the property.

274 Salem Street SW – Vacant Lot

**538. 280 Salem Street SW – John Lewis and Vernice Caldwell House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style Ranch house was built around 1965, and first owned by John Lewis and Vernice Caldwell. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation, and a gabled entry stoop on the north elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and weatherboards sheath the front-gabled porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the porch spanning the two north bays. Fluted columns support the front gable, which protects the front door in the north-central bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the north bay, and the two south bays feature single matching units. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. Square posts support the entry stoop on the north elevation, and brick steps enable access to the stoop.

A circa-2022, prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**539. 284 Salem Street SW – Bruce and Maggie D. Parks House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950 and first owned by Bruce and Maggie D. Parks. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with an inset porch on the primary (east) elevation and a rear ell. The house rests on a parged foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and board-and-batten siding sheaths the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and scrolled metal posts support the inset porch that spans the south and center bays. The paneled replacement front door pierces the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows occupy the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements. A wood fence encapsulates the rear (west) yard.

**540. 286 Salem Street SW – Robert Lee and Sadie Thompson House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch dwelling was completed around 1965 and first owned by Robert Lee and Sadie Thompson. The frame house has a linear form, and it rests on a continuous brick foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (west) elevation measures four bays wide. A metal awning supported by metal posts spans the two north bays and protects the replacement front door in the north-central bay. A picture window pierces the north bay. Additional metal awnings cover the two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows in the two south bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

541. 292 Salem Street SW – Willie R. and Marion G. Johnson House – Ca. 1950

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Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1950 and first owned by Willie R. and Marion G. Johnson. The house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation. The dwelling is constructed of concrete block, and weatherboards clad the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and the porch spans the façade. Non-historic metal posts spanned by a non-historic metal balustrade support the porch. Concrete steps on the primary (south) elevation enable porch access. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are replacements.

A circa-1990 metal carport lies south of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

542. 298 Salem Street SW – Alonzo and Susie R. Gill House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1950 and first owned by Alonzo and Susie R. Gill. The frame dwelling has a gable-and-wing form with an engaged porch on the primary (east) elevation and a circa-1970 rear addition. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the gable ends feature cornice returns. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the porch, supported by scrolled metal posts, spanning the two north bays. The replacement front door occupies the north-central bay, and a horizontal, sliding-sash window occupies the north bay. Two, six-over-six, vinyl windows pierce the front-gabled projection. The windows throughout are vinyl replacements.

A circa-2020, prefabricated shed lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

543. 302 Salem Street SW – House – 2004
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, cross-gabled house was built in 2004. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a rear, gabled ell. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The roof forms an inset porch with fluted columns in the two center bays. The primary (east) elevation measures four bays wide, with the front door situated in the north-central bay. Six-over-six vinyl sashes pierce the remaining bays.

544. 308 Salem Street SW – House – 2004
Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, gable-on-hipped-roof dwelling was constructed in 2004. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation, and rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior and shingles clad the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Fluted columns support the porch

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that spans the façade. The front door pierces the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows perforate the flanking bays. An entry door and wood deck occupy the south elevation.

**545. 312 Salem Street SW – House – Ca. 1965
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built around 1965. The house has a linear form with a shed-roof porch off the primary (east) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, with the porch spanning the two central bays. Replacement columns support the porch, which protects the replacement front door. A one-over-one, wood-sash window pierces the south-central bay. Paired, one-over-one, wood-sash windows occupy the north and south bays. Fixed shutters adorn most of the windows. A circa-2000 attached, gabled carport occupies the south elevation.

Three prefabricated outbuildings lie west of the house and are not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**546. 318 Salem Street SW – House – Ca. 1960, 2000
Non-Contributing Building (Moved)**

This one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling was likely built around 1960 and was moved to its current parcel around 2000. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with an inset porch on the primary (east) elevation, and rests on a concrete block foundation. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. Square posts support the porch that spans the south elevation. Plywood covers the windows, and fixed shutters accent the windows.

SCHULMANN PLACE SW

**547. 104 Schulmann Place SW – House – Ca. 1920
Contributing Building**

The house at 104 Schulmann Place SW is not visible from the right-of-way and no photos were taken. This description was written using a real estate listing from 2018 and a visual inspection of the dwelling from the driveway. This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1920. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. It rests on a parged foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the porch, supported by square posts, spanning the façade. The front door pierces the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the flanking bays. Wood posts spanned by wire fence in the property.

**548. 110 Schulmann Place SW – House – Ca. 1920
Non-Contributing Building**

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The house at 110 Schulmann Place SW is not visible from the right-of-way and there are no photos of the property available online.

114 Schulmann Place SW – Vacant Lot

**549. 119 Schulmann Place SW – Mary Jones House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, pyramidal-roofed dwelling was built around 1915. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a shed-roof wing that spans the rear (northwest) elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. A combination of vinyl drop siding and vinyl weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch that protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Two-over-two, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays.

**550. 121 Schulmann Place SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1915. The frame house consists of a main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation with a rear ell, which was expanded around 2000. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a gabled dormer perforates the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by turned posts support the porch, and the front door occupies the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house have been replaced. A concrete block retaining wall runs along the northwest and southwest property lines, separating the yard from the road.

SHANNON DRIVE SW

**551. 196–198 Shannon Drive SW – Hilltop Plaza – 2015
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story duplex, called Hilltop Plaza, was built by the City of Concord in 2015. The building has a side-gabled form with a large, front gable on the primary (northeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and cement fiber siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The symmetrical primary elevation measures six bays wide with two shed-roof porches on either side of the projecting front gable, which protects the two front doors. The windows throughout the duplex are paired, six-over-six vinyl sashes.

**552. 212 Shannon Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular form with an inset porch formed by the front gable. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary (northeast) elevation

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measures three bays wide. Turned posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a set of concrete steps enables porch access. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A concrete block retaining wall with log cladding lines a portion of the yard in front of the house. A prefabricated shed lies south of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**553. 226–230 Shannon Drive SW – Apartment Complex – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hipped-roof apartment complex was built around 1960 and contains three units. The building has a linear form with roof pents over the front doors on the primary (southeast) elevation. It is constructed of concrete block, and composite shingles cover the roof. Three, concrete block chimneys project from the northwest roof slope. The symmetrical primary elevation measures nine bays wide. Vinyl storm doors protect the paneled front doors flanked by windows. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the remaining six bays.

Lot 1 northeast of 233 Shannon Drive SW (PIN 56208317730000) – Vacant Lot

Lot 2 northeast of 233 Shannon Drive SW (PIN 56208316380000) – Vacant Lot

**554. 233 Shannon Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint. In the late twentieth century, the hipped-roof front porch was partially enclosed. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch, and the southwest bay is enclosed. An aluminum screen door obscures the front door in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one replacement windows occupy the northeast bay, and a six-over-six, wood-sash window perforates the southwest bay. The windows are predominantly six-over-six, wood-sashes.

**Shed – Ca. 1965
Non-Contributing Building**

A circa-1965 shed lies southeast of the house. It is constructed of concrete block and capped by a hipped roof.

**555. 236 Shannon Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story clipped-roof dwelling was built around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick

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pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the northeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch, and a set of concrete steps enables access to the porch. A storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A picture window pierces the northeast bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window occupies the southwest bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**556. 237 Shannon Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation and shed-roof wing across the southeast elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. Knee braces adorn the front gable, and an interior brick chimney projects from the southwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic, scrolled metal posts support the shed-roof porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this pattern and feature fixed shutters with diamond details.

A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**557. 240 Shannon Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and Masonite siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northeast roof slope. Knee braces adorn the gable eaves. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the porch occupying the center and northeast bays. Square posts support the porch, and a flight of concrete steps enables access to the porch. A replacement front door pierces the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the flanking bays. The windows on the side elevations are predominantly two-over-two, horizontal wood-sashes.

241 Shannon Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**558. 245 Shannon Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was built around 1940. The frame house has a rectangular form with an engaged shed-roof porch that spans the primary (northwest) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a

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square balustrade support the porch. A wood screen door obscures the front door in the center bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. This window pattern is found throughout the dwelling.

A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**559. 251 Shannon Drive SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built in 2022. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled projection that occupies the southwest elevation of the three-bay primary (northwest) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and cement fiber weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The paneled front door pierces the center bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl window perforates the northwest bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows occupy the southwest bay. The windows throughout the dwelling follow this sash pattern and material.

257 Shannon Drive SW – Vacant Lot

SPRING STREET SW

**560. 192 Spring Street SW – Price Memorial AME Zion Church – 1895
Contributing Building**

The Gothic Revival-style Price Memorial AME Zion Church was built in 1895. The building has expanded over time and its current footprint includes a front-gabled main block with a side-gabled rear (southwest) addition, and the circa-1995 Family Life Center which connects to the main block by way of a hyphen off the south elevation. According to Sanborn maps, the church is constructed of brick, and a stucco finish applied to the entire exterior in 1967. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a brick chimney projects from the northeast slope of the rear addition.

The main block of the church features a large front gable with a square tower at the east corner of the primary (northeast) elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide and divided by engaged buttresses. A replacement, double-leaf door surmounted by a multi-light, lancet arch occupies the center bay. One-over-one replacement windows surmounted by multi-light, lancet arches fill the flanking bays. An additional entry door perforates the southeast bay of the tower. Four one-over-one, wood-sash windows surmounted by multi-light lancet arches line the northwest elevation, and three of the same windows perforate the southeast elevation.

A gabled entry dominates the hyphen connecting the three sections of the building. Double-leaf doors occupy the center bay, and six-over-six vinyl windows occupy the flanking bays. The two-story rear addition features metal casement windows throughout and metal doors pierce the northwest elevation. The circa-1995 Family Life Center features a gabled entry stoop centered on the primary (northeast) elevation. Double-leaf doors are situated on the five-bay elevation. The windows throughout are six-over-six vinyl sashes.

TOURNAMENT DRIVE SW

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561. 142 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1960
Contributing Building

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was completed around 1960. The frame house has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation and a shed-roof porch on the rear (southwest) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide with the porch situated in the center bay, protecting the replacement front door. Square posts support the porch, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays of the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

562. 148 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (northeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, with the replacement front door situated in the center bay and protected by the gabled stoop with non-historic scrolled metal supports. Original six-over-six, wood-sash windows fill the flanking bays. These windows are found throughout the house.

563. 150–152 Tournament Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1935. The house has a rectangular form with two gabled entry stoops on the primary (northeast) elevation. The frame duplex rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Square posts support the two gabled stoops in the northwest and southeast bays. These stoops protect the original paneled and divided-light front doors. Original six-over-six, wood-sash windows occupy the two center bays. The windows on the northwest and southeast side elevations are three-over-one, wood-sash windows.

564. 154–156 Tournament Drive SW – Duplex – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl siding sheaths the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, and square posts support the full-width porch. Replacement front doors pierce the two center bays, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows flank the doors. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

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**565. 159 Tournament Drive SW – Laura Ingram House – Ca. 1920
Contributing Building**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was completed around 1920 and was first owned by Laura Ingram. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch spanning the primary (southwest) elevation. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a gabled dormer is centered on the southwest roof slope. An interior brick chimney pierces the southeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch, and a flight of wood steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters perforate the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. Two, divided-light, wood-sash windows fill the gabled dormer.

**566. 160 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1935. The dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation and a gabled-roof ell off the rear (southwest) elevation. The frame house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers topped by battered posts support the porch, which protects the replacement front door in the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters flank the front door. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**567. 165 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southwest) elevation. The building rests on a parged foundation, and Masonite siding clads the exterior. Non-historic metal covers the roof, and a one-over-one, vinyl window pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic square posts, spanned by a horizontal metal balustrade, support the porch, and a flight of wood steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. One-over-one, vinyl replacement windows fill the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one, vinyl replacements. A wood fence encapsulates the rear (northeast) yard.

168 Tournament Drive SW – Vacant Lot

169 Tournament Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**568. 172 Tournament Drive SW – House – 2022
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This two-story, front-gabled dwelling was built in 2022. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch that spans the primary (northeast) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation. Cement fiber siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide, and square posts support the porch. The front door occupies the southeast bay and paired vinyl sashes pierce the northwest bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl sashes.

**569. 174 Tournament Drive SW – Frank P. and Mary Marsh White House – Ca. 1930, 2022
Contributing Building**

This two-story, side-gabled house was built around 1930 and first owned by Frank P. and Mary Marsh White. The house was altered in 2022 when it was renovated. Despite this, decorative knee braces remain in the gables, the fenestration pattern remains intact, and the building retains its I-house form. The frame dwelling consists of a rectangular main block with a shed-roof porch across the primary (northeast) elevation and a rear ell. The house rests on a parged foundation, and replacement board-and-batten siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and non-historic square posts with brackets support the porch. The replacement front door pierces the center bay and paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows perforate the flanking bays. Vinyl replacement windows are found throughout the house.

**570. 178 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, cross-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northeast) elevation and gabled projections on the northwest and southeast side elevations. The house rests on a parged foundation. Vinyl siding clads most of the exterior, except for the board-and-batten siding on the façade. Composite shingles cover the roof, and knee braces adorn the gable eaves. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch. The replacement front door pierces the center bay, and the flanking bays feature paired, one-over-one, vinyl windows. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

**571. 179 Tournament Drive SW – Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church Parsonage – 1970
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story, hipped-roof dwelling was built around 1970 as the parsonage for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. The dwelling has a linear form with overhanging eaves. The engaged garage at the northwest end of the house was enclosed in 2014. The frame house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures eight bays wide. Paired and single, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the three southeast bays. A flight of concrete steps enables access to the recessed porch supported by foliated metal posts. The porch protects the original, diamond-light door and three, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows. Fixed shutters adorn the windows throughout the house.

A prefabricated shed lies northwest of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

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**572. 182 Tournament Drive SW – Sallie and Mary Cuthbertson House – Ca. 1965, Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was initially constructed in 1965, and an addition was made to the rear (southwest) elevation around 1970. Sallie and Mary Cuthbertson were the first homeowners. The frame house consists of a rectangular main block with a carport off the southeast side elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Vinyl siding sheaths the gables, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary (northeast) elevation measures two bays wide, and the front door occupies the southeast side elevation of the porch that spans the southeast bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce both façade bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements with fixed shutters.

A vacant lot to the south of the dwelling is a contributing site.

**573. 192 Tournament Drive SW – George Washington Carver Library – 1955
Contributing Building**

The George Washington Carver Library, a Modernist building designed by A. G. Odell Jr., is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. A flat roof with metal coping and deep eaves caps the building. The overhanging roof forms an inset porch on the primary (east) elevation. The front door occupies the north elevation of the inset porch, and wood paneling covers the original, plate glass windows. The north elevation features a decorative brick wing wall with original, metal windows, and a bank of five metal-sash windows perforate the west elevation. An additional entry door pierces the south elevation, flanked by a bank of five metal-sash windows in the east bay.

One lot north of the building and two lots south of the building are used as parking lots and are three contributing sites.

**574. 204 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1940
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1940. The frame dwelling consists of a main block with a hipped-roof porch off the primary (east) elevation and a circa-1965 gable-on-hipped-roof addition off the south elevation. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the front gable, and rafter tails line the eaves of the north elevation. Interior brick chimneys project from the north slope of the main roof and the east roof slope of the addition. An exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Brick piers topped by foliated metal posts support the hipped-roof porch, which protects the paneled, replacement front door in the north-central bay. A one-over-one, vinyl replacement window pierces the north bay, and a picture window with divided sidelights occupies the south-central bay. A tripartite picture window perforates the south bay. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows. The south elevation features a brick entry stoop with a gabled pent that protects a paneled, replacement door.

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575. 205 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-and-one-half-story, Period Revival Cottage was completed around 1945. The frame house consists of a rectangular, side-gabled block with two front-gabled projections and an exterior façade chimney on the primary (west) elevation. Uncoursed ashlar stone with beaded joints clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. Two gabled dormers pierce the west roof slope, and a shed dormer spans the rear (east) roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. A set of semi-circular, uncoursed ashlar stone steps enable porch access. The replacement front door occupies the recessed gabled entry. A bank of three, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows line the south bay, and a single six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the north bay. The windows throughout the house are six-over-six, vinyl replacements.

A wood fence encloses the backyard. A prefabricated shed lies east of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

576. 206 Tournament Drive SW – Dr. C. W. and Ethel Baucum House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This multi-gabled dwelling was built around 1925 and first owned and occupied by Dr. C. W. Baucum and Ethel Baucum. Originally, the house was a one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow. Around the mid-twentieth century, the Baucum family added a side-gabled second story, along with a port cochere addition off the north elevation. The frame building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and drop siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and two interior brick chimneys project from the roof. Decorative knee braces adorn the gable ends. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch that spans the three-bay primary (east) elevation. The south end of the porch is enclosed. A replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl sashes pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

Garage – 2000

Non-Contributing Building (Age)

A garage lies immediately southwest of the dwelling. Completed in 2000, this concrete block structure has a gabled roof clad with composite shingles and two metal roll-up garage doors perforate the north elevation.

577. 207 Tournament Drive SW – John L. and Annie Spencer House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This one-story, Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1925, and was first owned and occupied by John L. and Annie Spencer. The frame, cross-gabled house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. A parged chimney projects from the south slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the full-width porch. A set of brick

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steps with brick wing walls enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, nine-over-nine and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. Paired, multi-light, fixed sashes occupy the center of the gable. The windows on the side elevations are predominantly the original, four-over-one, wood-sash windows. Fixed shutters accent the windows. The north elevation features a centered bay window.

**578. 208 Tournament Drive SW – Leonard and Maggie D. Fisher House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1925 and was first owned and occupied by Leonard and Maggie D. Fisher. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (east) elevation and gabled dormers on the north and south elevations. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Piers surmounted by turned posts support the uncoursed ashlar stone-clad porch. The replacement front door with vinyl sidelights occupies the center bay. Vinyl windows pierce the flanking bays and the front gable. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements with fixed shutters.

A prefabricated shed lies west of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**579. 211 Tournament Drive SW – Dr. Frederick Henry and Mary Watkins House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

The Dr. Frederick Henry and Mary Watkins House was built around 1915. The dwelling consists of a two-story, hipped-roof main block with a hipped-roof wraparound porch on the primary (west) and north elevations, hipped-roof bay projections on the north and south elevations, and a one-story rear ell. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a hipped dormer projects from the west roof slope. An exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation, and a brick chimney projects from the east roof slope.

The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Tuscan columns spanned by a turned balustrade support the wraparound porch, and a set of concrete block steps allow access to the porch. Plywood covers the front door in the center bay and features a transom and sidelights, as well as the windows and doors throughout the house. An additional entry door occupies the west elevation of the north projecting bay.

**580. 212 Tournament Drive SW – John and Josephene Wallace House – Ca. 1915, Ca. 2016
Contributing Building**

This one-story house was built around 1915 and first owned by John and Josephene Wallace. The house was altered between 2016 and 2018 with the construction of the gabled porch off the primary (east) elevation and the installation of new siding and windows. The gabled porch impacts the house's original form. The frame dwelling consists of a side-gabled main block with front-gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation and two rear ells. The house rests on a parged foundation. Cement fiber siding clads the exterior, and board-and-batten siding clads the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the open-gabled porch with an

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exposed truss. The replacement front door occupies the center bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

A wood fence encompasses the rear (west) yard. A prefabricated shed lies west of the dwelling and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

214 Tournament Drive SW – Vacant Lot

215 Tournament Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**581. 216 Tournament Drive SW – Melvin and Louise D. Bell House – Ca. 1950
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was constructed around 1950 and was first owned by Melvin and Louise D. Bell. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (east) elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and beaded vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the gabled stoop, which protects the paneled front door in the center bay. A bank of three, four-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the south bay, and a one-over-one, vinyl replacement window perforates the north bay. Fixed shutters adorn the windows on the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

**582. 217 Tournament Drive SW – John and Eva Jones House – Ca. 1915, 2016
Non-Contributing Building (Alterations)**

This one-story dwelling was constructed around 1915 and was first owned by John and Eva Jones. The frame house consists of a hipped-roof main block with a gabled addition and shed-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation, a gabled addition off the north elevation, and a rear ell. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation. In 2016, the primary elevation was heavily altered through the removal of the mid-twentieth century picture window and installation of new windows and doors. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts support the porch, and a flight of brick steps enables porch access. A paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. The south bay features metal casement windows that enclose the porch at the gable end, and a six-over-six, vinyl replacement window pierces the north bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A chain-link fence encloses the rear (east) yard.

**583. 218 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1920
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story house was built around 1920. The frame dwelling consists of a side-gabled main block with an engaged front porch and gabled projection off the primary (east) elevation. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and parged piers topped by battered posts

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support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows with fixed shutters pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements. A parged retaining wall separates the front (east) yard from the sidewalk along Tournament Drive SW.

**Garage – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

A garage lies west of the house and is only partially visible from the right-of-way. It is constructed of concrete block and capped by a front-gabled roof.

**584. 219 Tournament Drive SW – Brown House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling with a decorative front gable was built around 1915 and first owned by members of the Brown family. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with an inset porch across the primary (west) elevation, a shed-roof wing on the south elevation, and a rear ell. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the north elevation and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. A storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. Four-over-one, wood-sash windows, adorned with fixed shutters and found throughout the dwelling, pierce the flanking bays.

**585. 220 Tournament Drive SW – Annie Murphy House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1925 and was first owned by Annie Murphy. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. Two exterior chimneys rise along the north and south elevations, and an interior chimney projects from the north roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Tapered posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. The paneled front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are replacements.

**586. 221 Tournament Drive SW – House – 2021
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built in 2021. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and shingles clad the front-gabled porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. Brick piers topped by square posts support the porch that spans the south and central bays of the three-bay primary elevation. The front door occupies the center bay. The flanking bays feature four-over-four, vinyl windows, which can be found throughout the house.

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587. 222 Tournament Drive SW – J. W. and Meta T. Pennington House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style bungalow was completed around 1930 and was first owned by J. W. and Meta T. Pennington. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled porch off the primary (east) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front porch gable. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and non-historic foliated metal posts support the porch. A set of brick steps enables porch access. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows fill the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

588. 223 Tournament Drive SW – House – 2021
Non-Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was built in 2021. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a front-gabled porch on the primary (west) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and board-and-batten siding clads the front gable of the porch. Composite shingles cover the roof. Brick piers topped by square posts support the porch that spans the south and central bays of the three-bay primary elevation. The front door pierces the center bay. The flanking bays feature four-over-four, vinyl windows, which are found throughout the house.

589. 225 Tournament Drive SW – Asbury-Young House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This two-story, front-gabled dwelling, known as the Asbury-Young House, was completed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation; two-story, gabled projections on the north and south elevations; and a one-story rear ell. The house rests on a continuous brick foundation, and staggered asphalt shingles clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the north side elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays side, and brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch. Flights of concrete steps on the primary and south elevations enable porch access. A metal storm door obscures the front door in the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows fill the flanking bays. A vinyl sliding-sash window pierces the center bay of the second story. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

590. 226 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular form with an inset front porch formed by the overhanging gabled roof. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl siding sheaths the exterior, and shingles clad the front gable. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary (east) elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts with decorative knee braces support the front gable. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl

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replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. Vinyl replacement windows can be found throughout the house.

**591. 228 Tournament Drive SW – Reverend John Henry C. and Lula Blue House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling was built around 1955 and was first owned by Reverend John Henry C. and Lula Blue. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled porch on the primary (east) elevation and a gabled wing off the north elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Brick laid in a soldier bond separates the foundation from the exterior walls. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. Foliated metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the vinyl siding-clad, front-gabled porch, which protects the replacement front door in the south-central bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the south bay, and two single, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows occupy the two north bays. The windows throughout are vinyl replacements.

230 Tournament Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**592. 231–235 Tournament Drive SW – Triplex – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled triplex was built around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch that spans the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a parged concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the gable eaves. The primary elevation measures six bays wide, with each unit being two bays wide. Square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. Three sets of concrete block steps enable porch access. The three front doors are replacements, as are the six-over-six, vinyl windows.

**593. 239 Tournament Drive SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1935. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (west) elevation. The dwelling rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Weatherboards clad the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the north slope of the roof, and decorative knee braces adorn the front gable. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Foliated metal posts support the hipped-roof porch that spans the central and south bays, and a set of concrete block steps enables porch access. The replacement front door with a single, square light occupies the center bay. Four-over-one, wood-sash windows with fixed shutters pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**594. 241 Tournament Drive SW – House – 2019
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

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This two-story, side-gabled dwelling was built in 2019. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled entry stoop on the primary (west) elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation. Vinyl drop siding clads most of the exterior, apart from the board-and-batten siding on the second story façade. Composite shingles cover the roof, including the decorative front gable. The primary elevation measures two bays wide. Square posts support the gabled entry stoop, which protects the front door in the south bay. Paired, six-over-six, vinyl windows with fixed shutters pierce the north bay of the first story and the second story. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

243 Tournament Drive SW – Vacant Lot

**595. 245 Tournament Drive SW – Phil’s Barber Shop and Snack Bar Store – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

Phil’s Barber Shop and Snack Bar Store was built around 1935. The commercial building has an irregular, polygonal footprint which comes to a point at the intersection of Tournament Drive SW and High Street SW. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and a flat, metal-clad roof with a flat parapet along the façade and a stepped parapet along the side elevation caps the roof. The six-bay primary (northwest) elevation is divided into two store fronts. Each store front features a replacement front door and two one-over-one replacement windows spanned by a section of vinyl siding. Metal awnings span each of the store fronts and decorative brick rectangles that once held business name signs surmount the metal awnings. The side elevations are void of any openings. The rear (east) elevation has two paneled, replacement doors and four window openings that have been partially infilled with concrete blocks.

**596. 248 Tournament Drive SW – First United Church of Christ – Ca. 1915, 1924
Contributing Building**

Situated at the intersection of Tournament Drive SW, Lincoln Street SW, and High Avenue SW, the First United Church of Christ congregation erected this Colonial Revival-style church around 1915. Originally located on Broad Street, the congregation moved the building to its current site in 1924. The building has a rectangular footprint with a gabled vestibule on the primary (south) elevation, a shed-roof entry stoop on the east elevation, and two vinyl-sided additions on the west elevation. The church rests on a brick foundation, and brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior. Engaged brick buttresses with concrete caps run along the east and west side elevation. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a metal spire projects from the apex of the roof near the south elevation. An interior brick chimney projects from the east slope of the roof.

The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and a flight of concrete steps with a metal railing allows access to the gabled vestibule. A paneled, double-leaf door perforates the center bay and has a Colonial Revival surround composed of flanking pilasters and a pediment. Stained-glass windows pierce the flanking bays. The east elevation measures six bays wide. A brick-faced concrete ramp enables access to the door, protected by a shed roof. Stained-glass windows fill the remaining bays and basement-level windows perforate the elevation at ground level. The five-bay west elevation features stained-glass windows and the circa-1970, flat-roof and gabled-roof additions.

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99 Woody Court SW– Vacant Lot

**597. 101 Woody Court SW– House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1935. The frame building has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (north) elevation and a shed-roof wing across the rear (south) elevation. The dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Coursed ashlar stone clads the center bay of the façade. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the west slope of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Non-historic scrolled metal posts support the full-width porch, and a wood screen door obscures the front door in the center bay. A picture window with divided sidelights fills the west bay, and a two-over-two, wood-sash window pierces the east bay.

YOUNG AVENUE SW

**598. 51 Young Avenue SW – House – 1977
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 1977. The frame house has a rectangular form with a recessed porch that spans the northeast and center bays of the primary (northwest) elevation. The dwelling rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vertical wood siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Scrolled metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch, and a set of concrete steps enables porch access. The front door pierces the center bay and features a single, square light. One-over-one, wood-sash windows occupy the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, wood-sashes accented by fixed shutters.

A vacant lot lies southwest of the house and is a non-contributing site.

52 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**599. 56 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was constructed around 1955. The concrete block dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. Vertical wood siding clads the center bay of the primary elevation, and vinyl siding sheaths the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and rafter tails line the eaves of the northeast and southwest elevations. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch, and brick steps enable porch access. The paneled front door occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows are situated in the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

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600. 57 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the eaves are nearly flush with the exterior walls. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts support the porch. A set of brick steps with brick wing walls allow access to the porch. A paneled front door occupies the center bay, and original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows covered by metal awnings fill the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are original wood sashes.

59 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

601. 62 Young Avenue SW – House – 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was constructed in 2018. The frame house has a rectangular form with an inset porch and projecting front-gable bay on the primary (southeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and cement fiber siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch, and a set of brick steps enables porch access. The front door occupies the center bay, and a six-over-six, vinyl window pierces the southwest bay. Two, six-over-six, vinyl windows occupy the projecting front gable. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

63 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

602. 66 Young Avenue SW – House – 2018
Non-Contributing Building (Age)

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built in 2018. The frame house consists of a side-gabled main block with a decorative front gable, a hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation, and a rear ell. The building rests on a brick-faced foundation, and cement fiber siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch, and a set of brick stairs enables porch access. A paneled front door pierces the center bay, and six-over-six, vinyl windows perforate the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are vinyl sashes.

603. 72–74 Young Avenue SW – Duplex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1945 and shares its parcel with 76–78 Young Avenue SW. The concrete block dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. Exposed concrete blocks make up the exterior walls, brick trim surrounds the windows, and original weatherboards clad the gables. Composite shingles cover the

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roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with two sets of concrete steps that allow access to the porch, supported by square posts. Paneled replacement front doors occupy the center bays, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows occupy the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**604. 75 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1930. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled porch on the primary (northwest) elevation, a rear ell, and a shed-roof wing off the rear (southeast) elevation. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Original drop siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the southeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts support the gabled porch. A wood screen door obscures the front door sheltered by the porch. Original six-over-six, wood-sash windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**605. 76–78 Young Avenue SW – Duplex – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled duplex was constructed around 1945 and shares its parcel with 72–74 Young Avenue SW. The concrete block dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. Exposed concrete block makes up the exterior walls with brick trim around the windows and vinyl siding in the gables. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures four bays wide with two sets of concrete steps that allow access to the porch supported by square posts. Paneled replacement front doors occupy the two center bays, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows fill the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**606. 80 Young Avenue SW – Waddell and Rachel Morrison Miller House – Ca. 1970
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was built around 1970 and first owned by Waddell and Rachel Morrison Miller. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with an inset porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and weatherboards sheath the gable ends. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the porch, which spans the center and southwest bays. The original front door with a diamond light occupies the center bay, and a six-light window pierces the southwest bay. A two-over-two, horizontal, wood-sash window perforates the northeast bay. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

**607. 81 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a hipped-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. The

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house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the southwest roof slope. An octagonal louvered vent pierces the gable peak. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and brick piers surmounted by tapered posts support the porch. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay, and paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows perforate the flanking bays. The windows on the side elevations are original, three-over-one, wood-sash windows.

**608. 87 Young Avenue SW – Sam and Christine Hemphill House – Ca. 1955
Contributing Building**

This one-story Ranch house was constructed around 1955 and first owned by Sam and Christine Hemphill. The frame dwelling has a gable-and-wing form with a hipped-roof main block and an inset porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. Due to the sloping topography of the lot, the basement is exposed at the rear (southeast) of the house. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, coursed ashlar stone faces the front-gable section, and vinyl siding sheaths the gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney rises along the southwest side elevation, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, and the porch, supported by a foliated metal post atop a brick post, spans the two southwest bays. A vinyl storm door protects the front door in the southwest-center bay, and a tripartite picture window occupies the southwest bay. Two horizontal sliding windows pierce the northeast bay. The windows throughout the house are vinyl replacements.

A chain-link fence encompasses the property. A prefabricated metal carport lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**609. 88 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, dwelling was built around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular form with a gabled porch on the primary (southeast) elevation and a circa-1985 rear and northwest- side addition. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and aluminum siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide. The porch, supported by brick piers surmounted by square posts, spans the two northeast bays. An aluminum storm door protects the original front door in the northeast-center bay. Two-over-two, horizontal, aluminum-sash windows pierce the remaining bays of the primary elevation. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

A stone retaining wall lines the southeast property line, separating the front (southeast) yard from Young Avenue SW. A prefabricated shed lies northeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**610. 94 Young Avenue SW – Isian Rippy House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

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This one-story, hip-roofed, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930 and first occupied by Isian Rippey. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a full-width, hipped-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a hip dormer projects from the southeast roof slope. An interior brick chimney projects from the northeast roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Brick piers surmounted by battered posts support the porch. The porch protects the replacement front door in the center bay. Six-over-six, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. A six-over-six, vinyl replacement window perforates the dormer. A stone retaining wall spans the southeast property boundary, separating the front (southeast) yard from Young Avenue SW.

95 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

**611. 98 Young Avenue SW – Waddell and Minnie C. Miller House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1935 and first owned by Waddell and Minnie C. Miller. The frame house has a rectangular footprint with a gabled- and shed-roof porch on the primary (southeast) elevation, a circa-1970 gabled wing off the northeast-side elevation, and a circa-1970 rear shed-roof addition. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and an interior brick chimney projects from the northwest roof slope. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts spanned by a square balustrade support the porch. A paneled, replacement front door pierces the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows occupy the flanking bays. A concrete block retaining wall spans the southeast boundary of the parcel, separating the front (southeast) yard from Young Avenue SW.

**612. 101 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1915
Contributing Building**

This one-story dwelling was constructed around 1915. The frame house has a gable-and-wing form with hipped-roof main block; a full-width, shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation; and a gabled projection off the southwest elevation. The building rests on a parged foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the gables feature cornice returns. Two interior, parged chimneys project from the northeast and southwest slopes of the roof. The primary elevation measures four bays wide, and square posts support the porch. The paneled, replacement front door occupies the southwest-central bay, and one-over-one, wood-sash windows pierce the remaining bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

**613. 107 Young Avenue SW – Willie Bost House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was constructed around 1930 for Willie Bost. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a recessed porch at the north corner of the primary (northwest) elevation and a circa-1970 rear addition. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block, and asbestos shingles clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a

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rectangular louvered vent pierces the gable peak. Decorative knee braces adorn the open gable eaves, and an interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide. Square posts support the recessed porch, and the replacement front door occupies the center bay. Original, six-over-six, wood-sash windows with fixed shutters fill the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. A concrete block retaining wall separates the front (northwest) yard from Young Avenue SW.

614. 108–118 Young Avenue SW – Young Circle Cottages – Ca. 1935

The Young Circle Cottages are a collection of 12 dwellings, constructed around 1935, that front Young Avenue SW and Young Circle SW on a 1.2-acre lot. The frame houses are uniform with either front-gabled or side-gabled rectangular forms, except for 118 Young Avenue SW which has a shotgun form with an angled bay façade. The buildings rest on brick pier foundations infilled with concrete block, and vinyl siding clads the exteriors. Non-historic metal covers the roofs. The doors and windows throughout the complex are vinyl replacements. Some dwellings have rear-entry porches or enclosed rear additions.

House – 108 Young Avenue SW – Ca. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 112 Young Avenue SW – Ca. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 114 Young Avenue SW – Ca. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 116 Young Avenue SW – Ca. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-

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roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 118 Young Avenue SW – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1935. The frame dwelling has a shotgun form with an angled bay façade. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures a single bay wide and is protected by a shed roof. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one, vinyl replacements.

House – 105 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 106 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 111 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 117 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a gabled-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 118 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935

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Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 129 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

House – 133 Young Circle SW – Ca. 1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was built around 1935. The house rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and non-historic metal covers the roof. The primary (southeast) elevation measures three bays wide with a shed-roof stoop occupying the center bay. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

109 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

113 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

615. 115 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1935
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1935. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. The house rests on a brick-faced foundation, and Tyvek covers the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and metal covers the porch roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and wood posts support the shed-roof porch. A modern, replacement front door with flanking sidelights occupies the center bay, and one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays.

616. 117 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1925. The frame house consists of a gabled main block with a shed-roof addition off the northwest elevation and a gable- and shed-roof addition on the southeast elevation. These additions were likely completed around the mid-twentieth century. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Asbestos shingles sheath the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An interior brick chimney projects from the apex of the main roof. Two paneled replacement doors occupy the southeast elevation and

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a flush door, protected by a vinyl storm door, pierces the northeast elevation. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows.

A prefabricated metal carport lies southeast of the house, accessed via Lore Street SW, and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**617. 153 Young Avenue SW – Sylvester and Julia Ellis Oates House – Ca. 1920
Contributing Building**

This one-story, frame house was constructed around 1920 and first owned by Sylvester and Julia Ellis Oates. The dwelling has a rectangular, side-gabled main block with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation and a rear ell. Brick laid in a running bond clads the exterior, and weatherboards clad the gables. This exterior treatment was likely applied around the mid-twentieth century. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a parged chimney projects from the rear ell roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and foliated metal posts spanned by a metal balustrade support the porch. The paneled replacement front door occupies the center bay and a metal-sash picture window with divided sidelights pierces the southwest bay. A six-over-six, wood-sash window with fixed shutters perforates the northeast bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. A chain-link fence encloses the yard.

**618. 159 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1925
Contributing Building**

This one-story house was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a wraparound porch on the primary (northwest) and northeast elevations and a shed-roof addition across the rear (southeast) elevation. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, and plain weatherboards clad the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and a decorative front gable is centered on the northwest roof slope. An interior brick chimney projects from the northeast roof slope, and an exterior brick chimney rises along the northeast elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and full height battered posts spanned by a wood balustrade support the porch. A storm door obscures the front door in the center bay. A six-over-six, vinyl replacement window pierces the southwest bay, and a picture window occupies the northeast bay. The windows throughout the dwelling are predominately replacements accented by fixed shutters. A chain-link fence encompasses the property.

**619. 167 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1920
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled house was constructed around 1925. The frame dwelling has a rectangular form with a decorative front gable and shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation and a rear ell. The building rests on a brick pier foundation infilled with concrete block. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. An exterior brick chimney flue rises along the southwest elevation. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and brick piers surmounted by turned posts support the porch. A paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay. A picture window pierces the southwest bay, and a one-over-one, wood-sash window perforates the northeast

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bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material. An additional entry door occupies the southeast elevation, and a set of concrete steps allows access to the door.

**620. 173 Young Avenue SW – House – 2020
Non-Contributing Building (Age)**

This two-story, front-gabled house was constructed in 2020. The dwelling has a rectangular form with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. Vinyl drop siding clads the exterior, and vinyl board-and-batten siding sheaths the gable. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures two bays wide with the front door situated in the southwest bay, and paired, one-over-one vinyl windows in the northeast bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material and are accented by fixed shutters.

**621. 177 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1930
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow was built around 1930. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with an inset front porch and rear-gabled addition. The house rests on a parged foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof, and the front gable features decorative knee braces. The primary (northwest) elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts spanned by a square wood balustrade support the porch. A storm door obscures the front door situated in the center bay. Paired, one-over-one, vinyl replacement windows pierce the southwest bay, and a single unit occupies the northeast bay. The windows throughout the house follow this sash pattern and material.

A prefabricated shed lies southeast of the house and is not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**622. 181 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, side-gabled dwelling was constructed around 1945. The frame house has a rectangular form with a shed-roof entry stoop on the primary (northwest) elevation. The building rests on a concrete block foundation, and vinyl siding clads the exterior. Composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts support the shed roof over the stoop. A paneled, replacement front door occupies the center bay, and vinyl replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the dwelling are vinyl replacements.

Two prefabricated sheds lie south of the house and are not included in the Section 5 resource count.

**623. 185 Young Avenue SW – House – Ca. 1945
Contributing Building**

This one-story, front-gabled house was built around 1945. The frame dwelling has a rectangular footprint with a shed-roof porch on the primary (northwest) elevation. Due to the topography of the lot, the house has a basement. Vinyl siding clads the exterior, and composite shingles cover the roof. The primary elevation measures three bays wide, and square posts spanned by a square balustrade

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support the porch. The replacement front door occupies the center bay, and fixed, replacement windows pierce the flanking bays. The windows throughout the house are predominantly one-over-one, vinyl sashes.

189 Young Avenue SW – Vacant Lot

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Social History

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1876-1972

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

A. G. Odell Jr.

F. W. Ahrens

George S.H. Appleget

Levi Sides

Earl J. Willie

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Logan Neighborhood Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Black Ethnic Heritage, Social History, and Community Planning and Development. Established in the late nineteenth century, Logan started as an informal collection of modest rental houses erected for Black occupants and grew through the third quarter of the twentieth century into a thriving residential, commercial, and cultural center, anchored by institutions such as Logan School and Barber-Scotia College. The neighborhood was home to both working-class residents and professionals and supported a range of businesses, social clubs, and religious institutions, reflecting the resilience and self-sufficiency of the Black community during the era of segregation.

The district's period of significance begins in 1876 with the construction of Graves Hall at Barber-Scotia College and ends in 1972, following civil unrest sparked by the shooting of Paul Johnson, a Black man, by white storeowner Jim Miles.⁸ This unrest led to the closure and demolition of several businesses, leaving vacant lots that reflect the racial discrimination faced by the community. Despite these challenges, the Logan Neighborhood remains a vital part of Concord's African American history.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History and Context for Black Heritage and Social History

Early Settlement of the Logan Neighborhood, 1876–1904

The Civil War and the abolition of slavery greatly altered the landscapes of Concord and North Carolina. As formerly enslaved people navigated their freedom, many people moved to burgeoning urban centers, including Concord, in search of work in the factories, mills, and other industrial enterprises. Alongside the rise in industrial jobs, demand for domestic work in the homes of the white upper class increased. By 1870, 11,954 people resided in Cabarrus County, including 3,929 Black county residents.⁹

Prior to the 1920s, the Logan Neighborhood was commonly referred to as Coleburg, named for well-known Black entrepreneur Warren Clay Coleman who owned land in the area.¹⁰ The earliest known reference to Coleburg appears in a newspaper article from 1876, likely written by a white author who described traveling to Coleburg to see the “village springing up as if by magic on the outskirts of

⁸ The year 1972 also aligns with the 50-year eligibility period set by National Register guidelines.

⁹ Heather Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2015, 8-16.

¹⁰ The Logan Neighborhood took its name from Reverend Frank Thomas Logan, who became a chaplain at Barber-Scotia College in 1889. In 1891, Reverend Logan founded Concord Colored School, for which he served as principal for 40 years and retired in 1932. Gail Smith-Arrants, “The Rev. Frank Thomas Logan Legacy of Learning,” *The Charlotte Observer*, February 22, 2004.

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Concord.”¹¹ The author mentions Tournament Street, Opal Bend, and Fox Street, and noted the names of two residents, Wiley Montgomery and Doc Shankle. It also mentions a public well “at the head of Fox Street.”¹² The author concluded that “...we do not know of any place in the State that has improved with such rapid strides,” which speaks volumes to the early growth of the Logan Neighborhood.¹³ Coleburg, part of the Logan Neighborhood, was incorporated into the City of Concord in 1889, as was Barber-Scotia, demonstrating the growth of the area and its increasing population throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century.¹⁴

Early residents of the Logan Neighborhood moved to the area for several reasons. One of the reason Black residents moved to Concord was for educational opportunities.¹⁵ Scotia Seminary, now Barber-Scotia College (#63), was founded in January 1867 by Reverend Luke Dorland, a white Presbyterian missionary.¹⁶ Scotia Seminary’s purpose was to educate Black women “in Religion, and in the Arts and Sciences of a high order, and in all kinds of domestic duties.”¹⁷ The first classes met in Dorland’s home on Depot Street until the school received its charter and own piece of land in 1870.¹⁸ By 1871, Scotia Seminary’s enrollment totaled 73 students.¹⁹ In 1876, F. H. Ahrens, a local builder who also constructed the 1876 Cabarrus County Courthouse, completed Graves Hall, the earliest structure still standing on the Barber-Scotia College campus. As Scotia Seminary grew as a reputable institution within the Black community, the school broadened its course offerings. By 1884, 140 women had graduated from the school, most of them with teaching degrees.²⁰ When Dorland left the school in 1886, the enrollment had grown to 208 students.²¹ As a result of the growth of the school, Faith Hall was erected in 1891 and stands as the second-oldest building on the campus today.

Industry, Commerce, and Jobs

Black individuals and families moved to Concord not only for access to Scotia Seminary, but also for the jobs that the industries of Concord provided.²² Following the Civil War, Concord’s population increased as people moved toward more urban areas and city centers. This is reflected in the U.S.

¹¹ “Coleburg Interviewed,” *Sun* (Concord, NC), March 7, 1876.

¹² “Coleburg Interviewed.”

¹³ “Coleburg Interviewed.”

¹⁴ “Proposed Extension of Limits,” *Charlotte News*, January 17, 1889.

¹⁵ Personal interview with residents (Franklin Russell, Amos McClorey, Terrance Stocks, Betty Stocks, Lyndia Gabriel, Vernie Bost Shipp, D. Bost, and William Black) by Maverick Huneycutt, March 17, 2023, Grace Lutheran Church, Concord, NC; Personal interview with Avis Clark by Olivia Heckendorf, October 31, 2024.

¹⁶ Barber-Scotia College (NR 1984) is the only property within the Logan Neighborhood individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Two additional Black colleges were founded in Concord. The Zion Wesley Institute was founded in 1879 by members of Zion Hill AME Zion Church, which lies just outside of the Logan Neighborhood. The school relocated to Salisbury in 1885, and two years later became Livingstone College, as it is known today. Immanuel Lutheran College was founded by the Grace Lutheran congregation in 1903. The school relocated to Greensboro in 1905 and became a coeducational junior college in 1930. It closed in 1961.

¹⁷ Leland S. Cozart, *A Venture of Faith: Barber-Scotia College, 1867–1967* (Charlotte: Heritage Printers, 1976), 1–4.

¹⁸ Peter R. Kaplan and David William Brown, *Barber-Scotia College: Graves Hall, Faith Hall, and Leland S. Cozart House (formerly Scotia Seminary)*, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1984, 8-1. Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, John and Ann Fink to Rev. L. Dorland, Deed Book 23, Page 6, June 10, 1867.

¹⁹ Kaplan and Brown, *Barber-Scotia College*, 8-1.

²⁰ Kaplan and Brown, *Barber-Scotia College*, 8-2.

²¹ Kaplan and Brown, *Barber-Scotia College*, 8-2.

²² Personal interview with residents; Personal interview with Avis Clark.

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Census data as Concord had a population of around 800 citizens in 1870 and that number rose to around 1,200 by 1880. Five years after the Civil War, the 1870 U.S. Census indicated that most of the Black residents living in and nearby Concord worked as farmers, farm hands, and domestic servants.²³ The 1880 U.S. Census indicated that the Black population in Concord was growing. Many Black residents were recorded as “farm workers,” “laborers,” and domestic servants.²⁴ In addition to the occupations documented in the 1870 census, by 1880 Black residents living in Concord Township, which included Coleburg and the future Logan Neighborhood, held a variety of other occupations, such as carpenter, drayman, ditcher, teacher, painter, plasterer, merchant, ironer and washer, miner, brick mason, barber, clerk, blacksmith, and tanner.²⁵

The rise of Concord’s textile industry drove population growth as it created a plethora of jobs. Though this industry primarily employed white workers for skilled jobs, Black laborers were hired for menial tasks such as custodians, laborers, and brick masons.²⁶ Legislators codified this discriminatory practice in laws that mandated social separation that prevailed through the mid-1960s.

In 1877, J. M. Odell purchased the old Concord Cotton Factory at a foreclosure sale, and by 1892, he added three more mills to the original plant.²⁷ A decade later in 1887, J. W. Cannon organized his first textile mill company. This was followed in 1892 by a new plant constructed alongside the railroad tracts west of the Logan Neighborhood, roughly bounded by Corban Avenue SW, Fenix Drive SW, Young Avenue SW, and the railroad tracks.²⁸

Warren Clay Coleman

One of the most successful and well-known Black men of this post–Civil War era, both locally and nationally, Warren Clay Coleman, was a key figure in the early years of the Logan Neighborhood. Born in 1849 to an enslaved woman named Roxanna and a white father, Coleman was enslaved at birth.²⁹ After the Civil War, Coleman spent a year in Alabama but soon returned to Concord to open a barber shop, confectionary, and grocery store on Union Street in downtown Concord by 1872.³⁰ Coleman again left Concord for the 1873–1874 academic term to attend classes at Howard University.³¹ In addition to his store, Coleman was a successful real estate developer. By 1899, he had obtained 75 lots in the Coleburg neighborhood and the surrounding area and had erected nearly 100 rental houses.³² It is plausible that Warren Clay Coleman erected the house at 182 Lincoln Street SW (#317) as deeds

²³ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Schedule, 1870.

²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Schedule, 1880.

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Schedule, 1880.

²⁶ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 95.

²⁷ Clarence J. Horton Jr., “Concord: A Bicentennial Sketch, 1796-1996,” *Concord NC*, accessed January 21, 2023, <https://concordnc.gov/Portals/0/Concord/General/Documents/Historic%20Facts/week2.pdf?ver=VSL82DAyRRdaP10VGDxWYA%3D%3D>.

²⁸ Horton, “Concord.”

²⁹ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 8-17. Coleman’s father has not been identified for certain. Scholars suggest that Rufus Barringer may have been his father as Barringer, and his family sold land in Concord to Coleman after the Civil War. Coleman’s mother, Roxanna, was biracial and took the surname of her enslavers, Daniel and Mary Mahan Coleman.

³⁰ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin Cannon Mill*, 8-17; Norman J. McCullough Sr., *Warren Clay Coleman: The Leader of the First Black Textile Mill In America* (Self-published: Xlibris, 2020), 17.

³¹ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 8-17.

³² Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 8-17; Privette-Darnell, “Logan Community,” 13.

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record that he owned this land. An 1889 newspaper article stated that Coleman owned 4 farms amounting to around 300 acres of land, on which he employed 20 people.³³ It also mentions that Coleman owned 98 “tenement houses and is still adding to the list, having in his employ at this time 20 carpenters and 18 or 19 brick masons, laborers...”³⁴ It is likely this farm land was at least partially situated in the present-day Logan neighborhood.

While Coleman had a lengthy list of accomplishments and accolades, his greatest impact on the community, and one that attracted Black workers to Concord, was the establishment of the country’s first Black-owned and operated mill. Coleman and a board of eight businessmen led the organization that was chartered by the North Carolina General Assembly on February 16, 1897. The Coleman Manufacturing Company made national news as Coleman announced that the mill would be operated by Black workers with the hope that other mills would consider the use of Black labor in addition to the white labor that dominated the textile industry. The incorporation of Coleman Manufacturing Company came on the heels of the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision by the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld that state segregation laws did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause so long as facilities and amenities of equal quality were made available to both races. Coleman’s enterprise provided the opportunity for stable employment at a time when Black workers were passed over in favor of white workers in mills. Located approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the Logan Neighborhood and sandwiched between the railroad tracks to the east and Main Street SW to the west, the still-standing two-story-on-basement mill was completed in 1898.³⁵ The building was constructed by builder Adolphus Henry Propst along with brick maker and mason Rufus A. Brown.³⁶ Despite the distance, Coleman’s employees commuted to the mill from the surrounding area, including the Logan Neighborhood, then known as Coleburg.

The Coleman Manufacturing Company struggled to launch and sustain operations.³⁷ Production began in May 1901, but was inconsistent due to both equipment and funding issues.³⁸ With Coleman’s death in 1904, his debts required settlement, and the Coleman Manufacturing Company entered foreclosure. Despite the short-lived operation of Coleman Manufacturing Company, Coleman and his legacy made an undeniable impact on Black entrepreneurship in the Logan Neighborhood and larger Black community in Cabarrus County.

Religious and Educational Institutions

As the Logan Neighborhood grew, churches formed to fill both the religious and social needs of the community. Price Memorial AME Zion Church (#560) was founded in 1895 after a group of worshippers, including Warren Clay Coleman, broke away from Zion Hill AME Zion Church.³⁹ Under the leadership of Reverend Walter J. Sides and with financial support from the community, including Coleman, the congregation erected a brick Gothic Revival-style church later that year. Originally called Price Temple, the name honored Joseph C. Price, a notable Black leader who served as president of

³³ “Warren C. Coleman,” *Concord Times*, January 4, 1889.

³⁴ “Warren C. Coleman.”

³⁵ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 7-2.

³⁶ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 7-2.

³⁷ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 8-12.

³⁸ Fearnbach, *Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill*, 8-12.

³⁹ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, 114.

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Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina, and was a prominent figure in the National Afro-American League, an early civil rights organization.⁴⁰ According to members of the community at the time, the “bricks were handmade and laid by members of the church.”⁴¹

Grace Lutheran Church (#70) was an early church that served the Logan Neighborhood. Although the church’s original location was located at 229–230 East Corban Street (now the site of the Cabarrus County Sheriff’s Office & Detention Center) was not located within the Logan Neighborhood until the early twentieth century, members of the Logan community attended the church.⁴² Grace Lutheran was founded in 1883 by Reverend James Koontz, a Black Lutheran pastor who operated under the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church.⁴³ The congregation first worshipped in the courthouse and later moved to a frame building completed in 1893 on East Corban Street, which is now gone.⁴⁴

First Christian Church (#530), also known as the Disciples of Christ, was organized at the home of Mrs. Sewey White on Cedar Street in Concord in 1897.⁴⁵ The congregation moved to the corner of Mahan Street SW and Rone Avenue SW where they rebuilt the present Modernist-style sanctuary after a fire in 1967.⁴⁶

Education has been the bedrock of the Logan Neighborhood since the establishment of Scotia Seminary in 1867. A newspaper article from August 1891 is the earliest reference to a school for Black children in the Logan Neighborhood.⁴⁷ The article stated that “Jones L. Montgomery, opened a school in Coleburg...It is a free school sure enough, as he charged no tuition and is not paid by the county. He has about 50 pupils.”⁴⁸ Details about the school, including its location within the Logan Neighborhood, are unknown.

In 1891, a few months after Montgomery opened his school, the city of Concord established its public school system, commonly referred to as the “Graded School” system. Schools were established for both Black and white students. In its earliest years, the school for Black students was known as Concord Colored School. Classes began on December 10, 1891.⁴⁹ Classes were held at the “Graded School building at Coleburg,” which was located on the corner of Chestnut Drive and Tournament

⁴⁰ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, 114; McCullough, *Warren Clay Coleman*, 51, 58–59. Joseph Price was born in Elizabeth City in 1854 and died in 1893. He served as the first president of Livingstone College. In 1890, Price became president of the National Afro-American League, which was founded by Thomas Fortune of New York. It served as a precursor to the NAACP, which formed in the early 1900s. Price believed that Black people had made strides forward since the end of the Civil War, particularly in education. He argued that the South would suffer if the Black population was poorly educated.

⁴¹ Harold O. Robinson, *A History of African Americans in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Volume 1* (Concord: Cabarrus County Bicentennial Commission, 1992), 46.

⁴² Reverend Donald Anthony, “A Graceful History – 1883 to 2023,” Grace Lutheran Church, accessed February 20, 2023, <https://www.gleconcordnc.org/Grace-History>; Personal interview with Reverend Donald Anthony by Olivia Heckendorf, December 13, 2022, Grace Lutheran Church, Concord, NC. Grace Lutheran Church was the only Lutheran church for Black congregants in Concord at the time.

⁴³ Rev. Anthony, “A Graceful History.”

⁴⁴ Rev. Anthony, “A Graceful History.”

⁴⁵ Robinson, *A History of African Americans in Cabarrus County*, 66.

⁴⁶ Robinson, *A History of African Americans in Cabarrus County*, 66.

⁴⁷ “Local and Otherwise,” *Concord Times*, August 13, 1891.

⁴⁸ “Local and Otherwise.”

⁴⁹ “The Graded Schools,” *Concord Times*, December 10, 1891.

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Drive SW, the present-day site of Grace Lutheran Church.⁵⁰ Some students were taught at the “colored Presbyterian church,” which remains standing at the corner of Cabarrus Avenue W and Georgia Street SW.⁵¹ The first teachers were Reverend Frank T. Logan, Clarkie H. Hughes, Hannah Stuart, and Willie J. Stowe. Rev. Logan, a Greensboro native, was elected first principal of the school and served in that role until 1932.⁵² Born in 1859, Logan was enslaved at birth. In 1884 he graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Logan moved to Concord in 1889 after receiving a call from Westminster Presbyterian Church to serve as the chaplain for Scotia Seminary. Logan also had a tremendous impact on the community as principal of the Logan School (school demolished; 184 Booker Drive SW; 204 Booker Drive SW; #4) and the neighborhood is named in his honor.

Grace Lutheran School, first known as the Colored Lutheran School and associated with Grace Lutheran Church, was in operation as early as 1891. Under the direction of Pastor Nils Bakke, the students were taught in the original church located at 229–230 East Corban Street (now the site of the Cabarrus County Sheriff’s Office & Detention Center).⁵³ According to Sanborn maps, the congregation built a new church and a two-story school on Corban Street in 1894.⁵⁴ The church and school relocated to the Logan Neighborhood in 1923 and occupied the site at the corner of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW. Their new facility, which remains standing, was completed in 1938.

Development in Coleburg began as early as the 1870s, with houses already constructed. However, it was the establishment of schools the spurred growth, as families moved to the area to ensure their children could receive an education.⁵⁵ Schools became a point of pride for the community.⁵⁶ By the end of the nineteenth century, the City of Concord annexed Coleburg, and the new century marked the beginning of a period of growth for the Logan Neighborhood.

Logan in the Early Twentieth Century, 1904–1945

With the U.S. Supreme Court’s 1896 ruling that Black and white schools should be “separate but equal,” self-sufficient Black communities grew across the nation. The Supreme Court’s ruling served as a catalyst for the growth of the already established Logan Neighborhood. Having been systematically excluded from white community resources and facing racial discrimination, residents of the Logan Neighborhood established their own businesses and organizations. While many Black residents worked for white employers, their earnings were spent within the Logan Neighborhood and funded community-based projects and services that had not previously existed, such as the local fire

⁵⁰ “The Graded Schools.”

⁵¹ “The Graded Schools.”

⁵² Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 147.

⁵³ “Short Locals,” *The Standard* (Concord, NC), December 10, 1891.

⁵⁴ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 117, 145. Sanborn Map Company, *Concord, North Carolina*, January 1892, sheet 2; Sanborn Map Company, *Concord, North Carolina*, February 1897, sheet 2.

⁵⁵ “Coleburg Interviewed;” “Spirits Turpentine,” *The Wilmington Morning Star*, November 8, 1888; Personal interview with residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark.

⁵⁶ Personal interview with residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark.

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department, which was founded around 1889.⁵⁷ This money also helped fund Black institutions, like the Logan School, that often received less money from the state than their white counterparts.

City directories from the early twentieth century indicate that many residents of the Logan Neighborhood worked as laborers of the prolific textile mills.⁵⁸ However, other common occupations included cook, mill hand, porter, and jobs associated with Scotia Seminary, including professor, janitor, and laborer.⁵⁹ Some men were employed in the building trades and labored as masons, plasterers, painters, and bricklayers, while women were often listed as teachers, dressmakers, cooks, laundresses, and nurses.⁶⁰

Growth of the Community in the Twentieth Century

Although known as the Coleburg community prior to 1904, the Coleburg plat of July 1904 formalized development patterns that were already in place, centered on Lincoln Street SW and Tournament Drive SW.⁶¹ The Coleburg plat initiated formal development within the Logan Neighborhood, and as a result, Quint E. Smith, a white civil engineer, laid out the Linnville plat for R. A. and Missouri F. Brown, white landowners, in November 1904.⁶² Located west of Coleburg, Linnville was bounded by Young Avenue SW to the north, Georgia Street SW to the east, an unnamed street that no longer exists between Princess Avenue SW (formerly Prince Street) and Edwards Avenue SW to the south, and Crowell Drive SW to the west. In 1906, the Hilton plat connected Coleburg and Linnville.⁶³ Between 1925 and 1945, seven additional areas were platted within the district. Liberty View, developed by the Coleburg Real Estate Company which was headed by Mack D. Steele, S. C. Boger, and Dr. F. H. Watkins, was laid out in 1924.⁶⁴ This plat occupied land on the south and west sides of the Logan School. G. T. Crowell platted Hilltop at the west edge of the district in 1924, and the Kluttz Realty Company laid out Dayvault Park to the east in 1935, though this was never completely built out.⁶⁵ The lands of A. F. Hartsell were subdivided and platted by J. L. Sides into two plats in 1944: Hartsell Acres and Hartsell Estate.⁶⁶

Commercial activity grew slowly at first; however, with the rising population and increasing need for local amenities and self-sufficiency, the Logan Neighborhood flourished. The two primary commercial corridors were the intersection of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW and the “Five Points Area” at the intersection of Lincoln Street SW, Tournament Drive SW, and High Avenue SW. City directories and Sanborn maps provide an understanding of the early commercial enterprises within

⁵⁷ “Concord Hook and Ladder Company,” *The Concord Times*, January 4, 1889; Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 167. The organization has historically been referenced as the Colored Hook and Ladder Company, the Concord Hook and Ladder Company, and the Black Hook and Ladder Company

⁵⁸ Hill’s Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁵⁹ Hill’s Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁶⁰ Hill’s Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁶¹ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Coleburg*.

⁶² Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Linnville*, Map Book 1, Page 22, November 1904, Concord, NC.

⁶³ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Hilton*, Map Book 1, Page 11, 1906, Concord, NC.

⁶⁴ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Liberty View*, Map Book 2, Page 4, January 1924, Concord, NC.

⁶⁵ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Liberty View*; Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Dayvault Park*, Map Book 4, Page 85, October 29, 1935, Concord, NC.

⁶⁶ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Hartsell Acres*, Map Book 6, Page 68, July 1944, Concord, NC; Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, *Hartsell Estate*, Map Book 6, Page 69, August 13, 1944, Concord, NC.

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the Logan Neighborhood, though they do not account for all the businesses. In 1906, the neighborhood had three grocery stores located on Ring Avenue SW, Chestnut Drive SW, and Hemlock Street SW. Logan's commercial development continued to expand into the 1910s. By 1916 North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association (NC Mutual), a Black-owned insurance company founded in Durham in 1898, had an agent located at 56 Crowell Drive SW.⁶⁷ Along with the grocery stores, there were two restaurants, a barbershop, and pool room all concentrated on Lincoln Street SW and Tournament Drive SW between 1906 and 1916.

In the 1920s, Logan's two commercial areas built up significantly with Black-owned businesses. The intersection of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Street SW continued to be the main commercial area, but the Five Points area also saw development in this period. Hayley's Pharmacy and the Alpine Theater opened towards the north end of Tournament Drive SW. In the Five Points area Luther Jordan opened an eating house and Gub Pharr operated a soda shop.⁶⁸

By 1930, the corner of Tournament Drive SW and Chestnut Drive SW included two barbershops operated by Frank Moutz and S. C. Boger; three eating houses run by Lydia Phifer, Laura Goorman, and Josephine Boger; John Jones Café; the Carolina Tea Room; two confectionaries operated by Buford Bruner and Robert Bell; and two grocery stores owned by J. H. Bruner and Mack Boger.⁶⁹ The buildings which housed these commercial enterprises are no longer standing. The Five Points area was home to a grocery store owned by Theodore Woodard, a café operated by R. W. Pearson, and Cora Bell's eating house.⁷⁰

Several businesses changed hands between 1930 and 1940. Buford Bruner's confectionary became Bob's Luncheonette, the J. H. Bruner grocery store became Haywood's Grocery, and H & H Grocery Store took over the storefront of John Jones Café.⁷¹ Several other businesses opened on Tournament Drive SW, including Lowery's Quick Lunch, Smoot Funeral Home, and Kelsey Funeral Home. The Five Points Area featured the Five Points Cash Grocery and the Five Points Sandwich Shop. A laundry and dry-cleaning business opened on Lincoln Street SW.⁷²

Black doctors served the Logan Neighborhood. The first Black doctor to serve Concord was Alonzo Daniel (A. D.) Lord. Born in Salisbury in 1874 and educated at Boston Medical College, Dr. Lord relocated from Statesville to Concord in 1901.⁷³ According to the 1902 city directory, Dr. Lord had an office at 12 East Corban Street and lived at 122 Chestnut Drive.⁷⁴ In 1911, Dr. Frederick H. Watkins moved to Concord. Born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, Dr. Watkins attended Shaw

⁶⁷ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.* During the Jim Crow era, many Black residents were unable to obtain insurance due to their race. John Merrick founded NC Mutual in 1898 in Durham, and it served as one of the first Black-owned insurance companies in the United States.

⁶⁸ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁶⁹ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁷⁰ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁷¹ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁷² Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁷³ "Colored Doctor for Concord," *Standard* (Concord, NC), March 21, 1901.

⁷⁴ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.* A newspaper article from May 20, 1903, recorded the construction of Dr. Lord's two-story residence in Coleburg. This was likely a different house from the one that he was living at in the 1902 city directory at 122 Chestnut Drive, which is possibly the house at 136 Chestnut Drive SW (#86). "Local and Otherwise," *Concord Times*, May 20, 1903.

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University medical school in Raleigh.⁷⁵ Before moving his office to his home at 211 Tournament Drive SW (#579), Dr. Watkins initially had an office in downtown Concord and a later office on Corban Street SW.⁷⁶ Both Lord and Watkins provided necessary medical care that Logan residents would not have otherwise received in the Jim Crow era.

While churches and schools provided many of the social activities for the Logan Neighborhood, several other organizations and entertainment venues served the community. Masonic lodges, such as St. John's Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star's Masonic Lodge, were two organizations available to men and women of the community. Both had lodges within the community, but those buildings are no longer standing.⁷⁷ The Concord Colored Quickstep Marching Band started around 1915 and was associated with the Black Hook and Ladder volunteer fire brigade.⁷⁸ During the first decades of the vaudeville era, it was common for entertainers like Bessie Smith to perform outdoors near the corner of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW.⁷⁹ Other forms of entertainment included softball leagues for women, baseball leagues for men, a swimming pool, and a roller-skating rink.⁸⁰

Religious and Educational Institutions

The churches within the Logan Neighborhood continued to serve the community into the twentieth century. First Missionary Baptist Church (#71), located at 59 Chestnut Drive SW, was known in its early years as Rising Mt. Zion and is Concord's oldest Black Baptist congregation.⁸¹ The early congregation worshipped in houses and later a tent, until 1901 when they built their first frame sanctuary at 7 Broad Street SW, which is not extant.⁸² In 1925 they built the present frame sanctuary, which was given a brick veneer in 1945.⁸³ According to the cornerstone, the congregation changed their name to First Baptist Church by 1925.⁸⁴

First United Church of Christ (#596) formed in the early twentieth century. In 1902, members of Price Memorial AME Zion Church split away and formed what was then known as First Congregational Church.⁸⁵ The congregation built a sanctuary at the corner of Broad Street SW and Fox Street SW in 1913. In 1924, the congregation relocated the building to the corner of Tournament Drive SW and Lincoln Street SW where it stands today.⁸⁶

⁷⁵ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 102.

⁷⁶ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

⁷⁷ St. John's Masonic Lodge was in a building at 85 Chestnut Drive SW. This two-story, brick-veneered building was demolished in 2019. The Eastern Star's Masonic Lodge was located mid-block between Broad Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW, and this lodge was demolished in the 1990s.

⁷⁸ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 239.

⁷⁹ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 349.

⁸⁰ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 350.

⁸¹ The Rising Mt. Zion congregation started as a group of Black Baptists known as the Allison Grove congregation, which was founded prior to 1890.

⁸² Robinson, *A History of African Americans in Cabarrus County*, 33; Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, 103.

⁸³ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, 103.

⁸⁴ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, 103.

⁸⁵ Robinson, *A History of African Americans in Cabarrus County*, 52.

⁸⁶ Robinson, *A History of African Americans in Cabarrus County*, 52.

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In the early twentieth century, Grace Lutheran Church sold their property on Corban Street. The congregation subsequently purchased the lot on the corner of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW, the former location of Logan School, in 1931. Due to the Great Depression and financial restraints, the new sanctuary and classrooms were not completed until 1938.⁸⁷

Scotia Seminary continued to expand in the early twentieth century and was an integral part of the Logan Neighborhood, as teachers and students lived within the Logan Neighborhood and frequented the community's stores, recreational facilities, and restaurants.⁸⁸ In 1916 the curriculum expanded, and the school changed its name to Scotia Women's College.⁸⁹ In 1930, the college merged with Barber Memorial College in Anniston, Alabama, and subsequently became Barber-Scotia College, still a women-only institution. At the same time, the school inaugurated its first Black president, Dr. Leland S. Cozart.⁹⁰ Prior to this, all school presidents were white men.

The Colored Graded School, also known as the Concord Colored School, continued to attract residents to the area and several building campaigns took place in the early twentieth century. In 1925, a new all-brick facility was built on a heavily wooded lot at the corner of Rone Avenue SW and Georgia Street SW, known at the time as "Smith's Grove."⁹¹ The building included 10 classrooms, an auditorium, and principal's office.⁹² In 1930, the primary grades building was completed with four additional classrooms and a basement. In 1932, the new high school was built with six classrooms. In 1935, the first gymnasium and auditorium were constructed.⁹³

The Great Depression and World War II

Concord did not escape the effects of the Great Depression, and neither did the Logan Neighborhood. Many minority communities felt the effects of the Great Depression disproportionately and in 1933, Black unemployment rates were double the national average.⁹⁴ With unemployment and homelessness sweeping the nation, the federal government created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) relief program in March 1933.

Camp Crispus Attucks was formed in the late summer of 1939 and served as one of only three CCC camps designated for Black veterans of World War I. The camp was located within the Logan Neighborhood's boundaries at the south end of Lincoln Street SW, on a 12-acre parcel previously purchased by the City of Concord for a Black cemetery, which was never utilized.⁹⁵ That land is now occupied by the Mary Chapman Homes public housing complex and single-family homes along Parkview Avenue SW, Fairview Avenue SW, and Cozart Avenue SW. In August 1939, 45 workers

⁸⁷ Rev. Anthony, "A Graceful History."

⁸⁸ Personal interview with residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark; Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C., City Directory*, 1908–1925.

⁸⁹ Kaplan and Brown, *Barber-Scotia College*, 8-3.

⁹⁰ Kaplan and Brown, *Barber-Scotia College*, 8-3.

⁹¹ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 149.

⁹² McCullough, *Warren Clay Coleman*, 38.

⁹³ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 149.

⁹⁴ Margaret Hangan, "Finding African American History in the West," *KIVA* 86, no. 2 (2020): 149–155.

⁹⁵ "Two Hundred Negro World War Veterans To Be Located In New CCC Camp In Concord," *Concord Tribune*, August 15, 1939.

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arrived and began erecting 4 barracks and 24 other buildings.⁹⁶ By October 1939, the camp hit its max capacity of 200 workers.⁹⁷ Newspapers from the period remark on the need for more housing to accommodate 40 CCC workers who relocated their families to the Logan Neighborhood. One article noted that the Black community was already in need of additional housing and that the influx of families had the potential to create an issue for residents of the Logan Neighborhood.⁹⁸

Workers associated with Camp Crispus Attucks were part of the Soil Conservation Service, which was an effort to halt the widespread local soil erosion that had become so severe that more than a million acres of farmland were abandoned in the early twentieth century. In addition to soil conservation projects, CCC workers from Camp Crispus Attucks built dams, dug drainage ditches, terraced fields, laid sod, planted trees, and gathered seeds for reforestation projects.⁹⁹ The CCC and Camp Crispus Attucks operated in the area until 1942, when all efforts were shifted to World War II. It is likely that a two of the dwellings at the south end of the district, 404 and 408 Lincoln Street SW (#384, #385), were constructed as part of Camp Crispus Attucks based on their architectural form and details, aerial imagery, and deed records.¹⁰⁰

Logan in the Modern Period, 1946–1972

The social character of the Logan Neighborhood remained the same after World War II as it was prior to the war. Many of the residents labored in blue collar jobs, such as a mill worker, maid, construction worker, repairman, general laborer, cook, dishwasher, butler, painter, janitor, and driver. Professional occupations included nurse, pastor, and teacher. Barber-Scotia College students lived within the Logan Neighborhood as well. The city directories from the mid- to late twentieth century indicate that students lived in Logan and presumably interacted with community members and frequented its businesses and institutions. The continued presence of Barber-Scotia College students within the Logan Neighborhood demonstrates the connections between the school and the larger community.

Logan's commercial activity reached its peak in the 1950s and 1960s. While businesses were owned by both Black and white individuals in the Logan Neighborhood, they were only patronized by Black residents.¹⁰¹ In 1949, Tournament Drive SW was the street most heavily populated with commercial activity, which included two restaurants and at least four grocery stores.¹⁰² Cabarrus County Credit Union opened a branch on Tournament Drive SW, and the Kelsey Funeral Home operated out of a building at 255 Tournament Drive SW, which is now 239 Tournament Drive SW (#593) and remains intact.¹⁰³ The house at 239 Tournament Drive SW is the only commercial building that remains on Tournament Drive SW from this period.

⁹⁶ "Local CCC Unit Now At Full Strength of 200," *Concord Tribune*, October 3, 1939.

⁹⁷ "Local CCC Unit Now At Full Strength of 200."

⁹⁸ "More Homes For Negroes Planned In Near Future," *Concord Tribune*, October 1, 1939.

⁹⁹ "Farmers Of Cabarrus Urged To Go On Tours To Observe Work Of CCC," *Concord Tribune*, September 17, 1940.

¹⁰⁰ Additional Camp Crispus Attucks dwellings lie outside of the Logan Neighborhood Historic District, including 416 and 418 Lincoln Street SW, 352 and 356 Fairview Avenue SW, and 356 and 358 Cozart Avenue SW.

¹⁰¹ Personal interview with residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark. White residents who lived east of the Logan Neighborhood patronized businesses in downtown Concord.

¹⁰² Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

¹⁰³ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

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By 1955, the intersection of Chestnut Drive SW and Tournament Drive SW was home to the Prudentia Masonic Lodge No. 3 A.F. & A.M.; Clyde A. Smoot's confectionary and shoe shining shop; dressmaker Mary F. Johnson; the Christian Aide Society Store; the Chestnut Street Smoke Shop; Emma Bray's restaurant; Gray Top Cabs; Club Oasis; and Makasar Beauty Shop.¹⁰⁴ These buildings have all been demolished.

The City of Concord built two new public amenities for Black residents in the Logan Neighborhood in the 1950s. The first was the public swimming pool located south of the intersection of Lincoln Street SW and Chestnut Drive SW. Sited on the east side of Lincoln Street SW north of the house at 193 Lincoln Street SW, the swimming pool offered residents a spot to cool off in the summer and enjoy each other's company. The pool was closed by the City in the late 1970s, following a pattern across the state as municipalities closed facilities rather than integrate them. In 1954 plans for the new George Washington Carver Library (192 Tournament Drive SW; #573; Photo 24), designed by Charlotte-based architect and Concord native, A. G. Odell Jr., appeared in the *Concord Tribune*.¹⁰⁵ The library opened the following year.

Public Housing

The City of Concord built two public housing projects in the Logan Neighborhood in the 1950s. The establishment of a housing authority in Concord began with a petition signed by 53 local citizens. The petition was submitted to the Concord City Council in September 1938.¹⁰⁶ City authorities and members of the Concord City Council pointed out that slum clearance in Concord, as in other areas throughout the United States, would be largely confined to the Black residential areas, which included areas in the Logan Neighborhood.¹⁰⁷ A mayoral committee determined that a housing authority was impractical for a town the size of Concord and no further action was taken.¹⁰⁸

In 1940, Mayor Wilkinson authorized another fact-finding committee to survey Concord's housing stock.¹⁰⁹ This time, the committee found that 350 houses in the city were "badly in need of repair or should be demolished."¹¹⁰ Of the 350 dwellings, 200 of the homes were occupied by Black residents. As a result of the housing survey, the Concord Housing Authority was established in October 1940.¹¹¹ In 1941, the Concord Housing Authority was approved for two public housing projects, one for Black residents and the other for white residents. Despite receiving approval for construction, World War II put the projects on hold.

The American Housing Act was passed in 1949 and relaxed the definition of "slums" as spelled out in the Housing Act of 1937 and allowed allocation of funds to demolish "blighted areas," which were

¹⁰⁴ Hill's Directory Company, *Concord, N.C.*

¹⁰⁵ "Concord Negroes To Get Library," *Concord Tribune*, February 6, 1954.

¹⁰⁶ "Petition Is Signed Asking Creation Of Commission To Clear Concord Slum Areas," *Sunday Herald-Tribune* (Concord, NC), September 25, 1938.

¹⁰⁷ "Petition Is Signed Asking Creation Of Commission To Clear Concord Slum Areas."

¹⁰⁸ "Housing Board Urged on Concord Aldermen," *News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), September 8, 1940.

¹⁰⁹ "Housing Board Urged on Concord Aldermen."

¹¹⁰ "Housing Board Urged on Concord Aldermen."

¹¹¹ "Housing Board Urged on Concord Aldermen."

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defined as having inappropriate or incongruous land uses.¹¹² Discussion of slum clearance ramped up in the early 1950s as the Concord Housing Authority prepared to construct its first public housing complexes. City officials voiced their concerns regarding crime and health in the areas they deemed to be “slums.” Concord’s Ward 4, which includes most of the Logan Neighborhood, was identified as “particularly problematic” by city officials, who deemed many of the dwellings to be substandard.¹¹³ By January 1, 1956, the City of Concord had eliminated 284 “sub-standard” housing units through demolition or improvement.¹¹⁴

In July 1951, the Logan Homes (#257) opened for Black residential occupation, with 46 brick dwelling units arranged as a garden-style superblock complex.¹¹⁵ A nearly identical complex was built for white residents, known as the W. A. Wilkinson Homes, located east of the Logan Neighborhood.¹¹⁶ In 1959, the Concord Housing Authority opened the Mary Chapman Homes (#258) within the Logan Neighborhood for Black residents in 1959.

Education in the Logan Neighborhood

The period from 1946 to 1972 in history marks the loss of primary and secondary education facilities in the Logan community. Grace Lutheran Church operated its grade school until the end of the 1962–1963 school year, though their kindergarten program continued into the early 1970s.¹¹⁷ The Logan School was also forced to close following desegregation of schools in Concord and with the ruling handed down by U.S. Middle District Court Judge Edwin M. Stanley, which ordered the school’s closure in summer 1968. Unlike the primary and secondary education in the Logan Neighborhood, education at the collegiate level continued to be an integral part of the community.¹¹⁸ Barber-Scotia College became a four-year, coeducational liberal arts college in 1955.¹¹⁹

The Logan School continued to be an anchor for the Logan Neighborhood following World War II, but this period ultimately led to its closing. In 1954 and 1955, the Logan School campus expanded to include a new English, math, and science building along with a new gym and cafeteria building.¹²⁰ One of the most notable additions to the Logan School curriculum during this period were the industrial arts classes. Started in 1954 by Earl J. Willie, students learned the trades associated with house construction.¹²¹ Each year a class of 30 students built a house, which would in turn be auctioned off to the highest bidder upon completion. The *Charlotte News* and *Ebony* magazine featured Willie’s class

¹¹² Thomas W. Hanchett, *Sorting Out the New South City: Race, Class, and Urban Development in Charlotte, 1875–1975* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 248.

¹¹³ “Mayor Says Slums Big Problem in Concord,” *Concord Tribune*, February 15, 1950.

¹¹⁴ “Slums Cleared In Concord’s Progress Plan,” *Daily Independent* (Kannapolis, NC), January 8, 1956.

¹¹⁵ “Definite Need for Moderate Rent Housing in Concord Emphasized by Opening of Homes,” *Concord Tribune*, August 30, 1951.

¹¹⁶ The area in which the W. A. Wilkinson Homes was constructed was a white neighborhood, which included streets like Freedom Street SW, Dayvault Street SW, Tribune Avenue SW, Spring Street SW, and Blume Avenue SW. It was not until the late twentieth century that the areas became integrated, with a mix of both Black and white residents.

¹¹⁷ Rev. Anthony, “A Graceful History.”

¹¹⁸ Personal interview with residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark.

¹¹⁹ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 152.

¹²⁰ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 149. Today, only the gym and cafeteria building remain standing.

¹²¹ Earl J. Willie began teaching at Logan School in 1943. World War II interrupted his time at Logan School, but he returned in 1946.

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in 1962. By 1962, Logan School students had constructed eight houses, which were appraised around \$10,000 and sold for around \$7,000 to local families.¹²² Each house had at least two bedrooms, but most had three bedrooms or two bedrooms and a den.¹²³ The houses included large fireplaces “to give the masonry class some practice,” according to Willie.¹²⁴ The *Ebony* articles reported that the homes fostered “community conscience,” and noted that neighboring properties were often improved.¹²⁵ Logan School’s industrial arts program helped its students prepare for jobs in the building trades and provided an invaluable service and point of pride for the community. Based on deed research and photographic evidence, the known houses built by Logan School students are: the Carol C. and Mabel C. Griffin House (237 Georgia Street SW; 1958; #225), the William Henry and Doris Southerland Kiser House (300 Melrose Drive SW; 1960; #469), the James E. and Ruth Lee Barrier House (303 Melrose Drive SW; 1961; #471), the Carl and Alice Ross Springs House (307 Melrose Drive SW; 1962; #473), the Martha Springs Porcher House (311 Melrose Drive SW; 1964; #475), and the William and Lillie Mae Nero House (184 Georgia Street SW; 1966; #212).¹²⁶ The student-built James E. and Ruth Lee Barrier House at 303 Melrose Drive SW is the only one of these houses that is no longer standing.

In February 1964, attorneys representing 47 Black students brought a desegregation lawsuit against the Concord City Board of Education.¹²⁷ On the students’ behalf, they requested several action items for the Board of Education, including that Logan School be converted to an elementary school; that Concord provide bus transportation for students; and that Black teachers not be dismissed or demoted based on their race.¹²⁸ For three years, Black parents and students fought for the desegregation of Concord schools. Anna J. Gill brought forth “a motion for further relief” in August 1967, in which she asked for the reorganization of the school system “into a unitary, non-racial system for the assignment of students pursuant [sic] to geographic school zone lines.”¹²⁹ A ruling was finally handed down by Judge Edwin M. Stanley of the U.S. Middle District Court in Salisbury in summer of 1968. Judge Stanley ruled that Logan School must close to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that “there shall no longer be any white or negro schools.”¹³⁰ While this was a major victory for the NAACP and a historic moment for Concord schools, it spelled the ultimate demise of Logan School. The last high school class graduated in 1968, and the lower grades were phased out by 1970.¹³¹ Former students of the Logan School recalled that their classmates who once attended Logan School never returned because the city failed to provide bus transportation to and from the Logan Neighborhood.¹³² Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the City of Concord demolished most of the Logan School

¹²² “Open-Air Classroom For Home Builders,” *Ebony*, 52; Roger Honkanen, “These Students Hammer Out New Way Of Life,” *Charlotte News*, April 18, 1962. Though the houses were up to the regulations of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), owners of Logan School-constructed homes could not obtain financing through the FHA.

¹²³ “Open-Air Classroom For Home Builders,” 52; Honkanen, “These Students Hammer Out New Way Of Life.”

¹²⁴ Honkanen, “These Students Hammer Out New Way Of Life.”

¹²⁵ “Open-Air Classroom For Home Builders,” 52.

¹²⁶ Additional student-built houses lie outside of the Logan Neighborhood Historic District, including the George Wesley and Velma Lawings Mobley House (428 Maiden Lane SW; 1955), the David E. and Yvonne C. Steele House (411 Maiden Lane SW; 1956), the Joseph Randell and Joyce Young Thompson House (149 Boger Court SW; 1957), and the Allen T. and Ella P. Small House (150 Boger Court SW; 1959).

¹²⁷ “Desegregation Lawsuits Are Filed,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, February 15, 1964.

¹²⁸ “Desegregation Lawsuits Are Filed.”

¹²⁹ “Concordian Files School Choice Suit,” *Daily Independent* (Kannapolis, NC), August 31, 1967.

¹³⁰ Daniel C. Hoover, “School Ruling: Moment Of Decision,” *Concord Tribune*, August 1968.

¹³¹ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 152.

¹³² Personal interview with residents.

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buildings. Only two buildings remain today: the 1959 Logan School gymnasium and the 1958 cafeteria (#4).

The Civil Rights Movement in Concord

The Logan community experienced the national Civil Rights Movement through activities and events at the local level. Many of the buildings that stand in the Logan community were integral to the local movement. Logan's youth organized a sit-in movement in Concord and the churches served as organizing and meeting places. Many of the homes held strategy meetings to advance the rights of the African American population in Concord. Although the Civil Rights Movement sit-ins by students in Greensboro, North Carolina, were widely publicized, such non-violent demonstrations also occurred in Concord. Inspired by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and demonstrations elsewhere in the state, local students began non-violent demonstrations in Concord beginning in early 1960. In February 1960, 100 students from Barber-Scotia College organized a peaceful sit-in protest at the lunch counters of Belk's department store in Concord. These sit-ins continued until March, when Concord police arrested seven students for trespassing at the Pearl Drug Store. A few weeks later, six more students were arrested at William's Candy Kitchen in April. This time the owner acted violently, and Lois McCullough and two other students signed an assault complaint against William's Candy Kitchen.¹³³ Once the Barber-Scotia students returned home for the summer, Concord officials followed the footsteps of Charlotte leaders and quietly integrated lunch counters throughout the city. In August 1960, two African Americans "were served at Belk's Department Store lunch counter," the same Belk's where the sit-in movement in Concord first began.

In 1963, the Concord Board of Aldermen established a racially balanced committee consisting of three white men and three Black men to conduct studies relating to the actions and decisions made by other nearby cities and towns implementing a biracial committee. This biracial committee model was used throughout North Carolina cities to discourage any Civil Rights demonstrations. At Concord's first biracial committee meeting on June 11, 1963, Mayor J. G. McCachern appointed two additional white members, offsetting the racial balance of the committee.¹³⁴

In early September 1963, two nonviolent sit-ins and protests took place. On September 9, Felmington Love Jr. and other local teenagers held a sit-in.¹³⁵ The next day, the local NAACP chapter protested segregation at the Cabarrus and Center Theaters in downtown Concord. Immediately following these demonstrations, Mayor McCachern dismantled the biracial committee, which led to more distrust between the two racial groups.¹³⁶

Despite the short-lived biracial committee and the success of the sit-in protests, Concord witnessed an upsurge in racial violence in the 1970s. Unrest in the Logan Neighborhood erupted in 1972. On Saturday, May 27, Jim Miles, a white man and the owner of the Polk Grocery in the Logan Neighborhood, shot Paul Johnson, a young Black man, at the grocery. Jim Miles was arrested, taken out of the Logan Neighborhood, and quickly released on bond. Word about the incident spread

¹³³ "Police Arrest Six Negroes at Counters," *Spartanburg Herald* (Spartanburg, SC), April 12, 1960.

¹³⁴ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 108.

¹³⁵ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 109.

¹³⁶ "Concord Biracial Unit Killed," *Charlotte Observer*, September 20, 1963.

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through the community quickly and residents gathered outside the store.¹³⁷ The store was looted and burned, along with five other white-owned businesses that served Black residents in the Logan Neighborhood.¹³⁸ Newspapers reported that three or four houses, the ice plant, pool hall, and laundry were all damaged by fires.¹³⁹ Mayor Alfred M. Brown requested assistance from the North Carolina National Guard to quiet the unrest.¹⁴⁰ The city enforced a curfew and the National Guard patrolled the streets until Tuesday, May 30.¹⁴¹

In response to the events of May 27, 1972, the county formed the Cabarrus County Community Relations Commission. The group, headed by Logan resident Charles A. Bost, Jr., called for improvements to Echo Park, more Black residents city and county government positions, and attention to sub-standard housing conditions. Sub-committees were formed to address each of the issues, in addition to a youth committee. The commission addressed concerns as well as individual complaints filed by residents. This program lasted until September 1976, when the City of Concord received a \$445,000 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) community development grant for the Logan community.¹⁴²

Older residents strongly assert that city leadership passed a rezoning ordinance that banned commercial activity in the Logan Neighborhood, thus, destroying the community's self-sufficiency and stymying its growth.¹⁴³ However, a review of the meeting minutes of the City of Concord Board of Aldermen for 1972 and 1973, no such ordinance was found.¹⁴⁴ It is possible that as commercial properties were demolished after 1972, those parcels of land were rezoned for residential use only. Residents of the Logan Neighborhood who witnessed the riot and witnessed the loss of commercial buildings recall that these actions had a negative impact on the community.¹⁴⁵ The vacant commercial buildings stand as vestiges of the self-sufficient and self-contained community that once was, and the vacant lots are evidence of the dismantled commercial life within the Logan Neighborhood.

Late Twentieth- and Early Twenty-First-Century Logan, 1973–Present

The Logan Neighborhood witnessed little construction from the late 1970s through the 1980s. By this time, the neighborhood had matured, but unbuilt lots still dotted the landscape. Rather than building out contiguous neighborhoods of Ranch houses and other common domestic building styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, much of the residential construction from this period either replaced earlier houses, like the houses at 303 Melrose Drive SW (#471) and 208 Mahan Street SW (#419), or were built on vacant lots, such as the house at 93 Georgia Street SW (#190).

¹³⁷ Personal Interview with Residents.

¹³⁸ Personal Interview with Residents; "Carolina Police Ask Aid In Racial Unrest," *New York Times*, May 29, 1972; Jim Wrinn and David Perlmutter, "Racial tension tears at Logan's spirit," *The Charlotte Observer*, July 17, 1993

¹³⁹ "Concord Area Hit By Racial Trouble," *Statesville Record & Landmark*, May 29, 1972; "Concord in Somber Mood," *News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), May 30, 1972.

¹⁴⁰ "Carolina Police Ask Aid In Racial Unrest."

¹⁴¹ "Concord Curfew Lifted," *News & Observer* (Raleigh, NC), May 31, 1972.

¹⁴² Lynda Smalhout, "City withdraws support of CRC," *Concord Tribune*, September 24, 1976; Personal correspondence with Denise McLain, Library Assistant at the Lore Local History Room, Cabarrus County Public Library.

¹⁴³ Personal Interview with Residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark; Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 112–113.

¹⁴⁴ Personal correspondence with Denise McLain.

¹⁴⁵ Personal Interview with Residents.

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In 1984, Phillip Morris USA, a cigarette manufacturer, completed their plant in Concord. The company employed numerous Logan Neighborhood residents. With a high starting salary, this company brought economic growth along with its job supply.¹⁴⁶ The twentieth century ended on a high note as Black-owned businesses outside of the Logan Neighborhood and Black residents, both inside and outside the boundaries of the Logan Neighborhood, experienced economic growth.

Since the late twentieth century, Barber-Scotia College's student population has declined. In 2004, the college lost its accreditation, and as a result, also much of its funding. Despite this, Barber-Scotia remains an important part and identity of the Logan community, with which many Logan residents take great pride.¹⁴⁷ The campus remains intact with the two oldest buildings, Graves Hall and Faith Hall, still standing.

Scattered site infill has occurred, with new houses erected on previously vacant lots. Lifelong and longtime residents of the Logan Neighborhood remark on the social change that has occurred within the community, noting that many of the original owners within the district have passed away.¹⁴⁸ The racial make-up of the Logan Neighborhood is still predominantly Black, maintaining its historic roots that began in the 1870s, though the neighborhood's racial makeup is diversifying. Pressure from private developers, due to the Logan Neighborhood's proximity to downtown Concord.

Community Planning and Development Context

The Logan Neighborhood illustrates both non-platted growth and platted development, and like most of Concord, the streets do not follow cardinal directions. The late twentieth century brought about non-platted growth, which was mostly concentrated at the north end of the district, particularly along the northernmost blocks of Rone Avenue SW, James Street SW, Crowell Drive SW, Cline Court SW, and Cline Avenue SW, and Hemlock Street SW in addition to the northeast blocks of Young Avenue SW and Chestnut Drive SW. This area is characterized by narrow, linear streets; mostly uniform lot sizes; and relatively flat topography. Some of the oldest houses in the Logan Neighborhood are in this section. Other non-platted areas are centered on Broad Drive SW at the east side of the Logan Neighborhood, and the blocks between the east side of Lincoln Street SW and Fox Street SW.

Three of the earliest plats in the Logan Neighborhood are Coleburg (1904), Linnville (1904), and Hilton (1906). All three lie in the north-central section of the overall neighborhood. Coleburg was land formerly owned by Warren C. Coleman, which was platted out following his death in 1904. The Coleburg plat introduced a curvilinear road to the community through Tournament Drive SW. The houses are more substantial, with a few one-and-one-half-stories and two two-story dwellings. The lots along the east side of the Tournament Drive SW have elongated lots, making the lot sizes larger than those bound by Lincoln Street SW and Tournament Drive SW. Despite the use of a gridded plan, the topography of the land in the Linnville plat slopes downwards towards the southwest section. House foundations accommodate for the changing topography, and lot sizes very depending on the street. The smallest of the three plats, the gridded Hilton plat gently slopes upwards at the south end.

¹⁴⁶ Davis, *Portraits of the African-American Experience*, 114.

¹⁴⁷ Personal interview with Residents; Personal interview with Aavis Clark.

¹⁴⁸ Personal Interview with Residents.

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Both Linnville and Hilton were based on a grid, though streets were not necessarily parallel to one another. The three early plats are predominantly gridded, but the curvilinear form is introduced, along with non-parallel streets.

Between 1925 and 1944, six areas were platted in the Logan Neighborhood, including Liberty View (1925), Hilltop (1927), Dayvault Park (1935), Lincoln Park North (1939), Hartsell Acres (1944), and Hartsell Estate (1944). Of these seven plats, at least two were developed by J. L. Sides, the son of L. H. Sides who built the houses along Fox Street SW around 1930. All plats are relatively gridded with few curving streets, the primary exception being Maiden Lane SW and Georgia Avenue SW. The lots in all seven plats are uniform except for the corner lots, which are triangular or irregular polygons. The latest plat in the Logan Neighborhood is Lincoln Park South (1945).

Several other Black communities sprung up in Concord around the same time as the Logan Neighborhood. Slightly later than the Logan Neighborhood, the Sidestown-Shankletown neighborhood is located roughly 1.5 miles northwest of the Logan Neighborhood. The neighborhood was platted in several phases in the early twentieth century and is largely residential with a school, churches, a cemetery, and a few commercial buildings. Houses are set onto larger and more open lots than those of the Logan Neighborhood, and the majority of the dwellings date to the 1940s and 1950s. Altogether, the Sidestown-Shankletown community does not exhibit a cohesive neighborhood at a large scale like the Logan Neighborhood. Increasing modern commercial and industrial businesses line the north and west boundaries and infiltrate the neighborhood, which compromises the neighborhood's historic integrity.

The Silver Hill community lies on the west side of Irish Buffalo Creek and the North Carolina Railroad line, opposite of the Logan Neighborhood. Development of the Silver Hill community occurred between 1900 and 1950, and includes residential, commercial, and religious buildings. In the 1990s the community lost many of their buildings to demolition, and approximately 30 percent or more of Silver Hill's lots stand vacant.¹⁴⁹

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“Spirits Turpentine.” *The Wilmington Morning Star*, November 8, 1888.

Smith-Arrants, Gail. “The Rev. Frank Thomas Logan Legacy of Learning.” *The Charlotte Observer*,
February 22, 2004.

“Two Hundred Negro World War Veterans To Be Located In New CCC Camp In Concord.”
Concord Tribune, August 15, 1939.

U.S. Census Bureau. Population Schedules, 1870–1950.

Wrinn, Jim and David Perlmutter. “Racial tension tears at Logan’s spirit.” *The Charlotte Observer*,
July 17, 1993.

“Warren. C. Coleman.” *Concord Times*, January 4, 1889.

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 # _____

Logan Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CA1770

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Approximately 220 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.407489 | Longitude: -80.585254 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.407535 | Longitude: -80.580511 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.405077 | Longitude: -80.577158 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.402369 | Longitude: -80.575903 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.401234 | Longitude: -80.575758 |
| 6. Latitude: 35.400063 | Longitude: -80.575904 |
| 7. Latitude: 35.398876 | Longitude: -80.576306 |
| 8. Latitude: 35.392547 | Longitude: -80.580093 |
| 9. Latitude: 35.392679 | Longitude: -80.581376 |
| 10. Latitude: 35.393551 | Longitude: -80.582621 |
| 11. Latitude: 35.396425 | Longitude: -80.585206 |
| 12. Latitude: 35.406569 | Longitude: -80.586639 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Logan Neighborhood Historic District

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundary is shown by a black line on an accompanying map drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Logan Neighborhood Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing buildings built between 1876 and 1972, along with historic plats.¹⁵⁰ The proposed boundaries include the extant resources associated with the historically Black Logan Neighborhood. The boundaries were drawn through a study of area maps, census records, and city directories. For example, residential development to the southeast of the district, including the W. A. Wilkinson Homes Public Housing Complex, Freedom Street SW, Tribune Avenue SW, and Dayvault Street SW were primarily occupied by white residents, and therefore, not included within the district. On the other hand, Barber-Scotia College was included within the Logan Neighborhood Historic District boundary due to its strong feeling of association with the neighborhood. Conversations with community members consistently echoed the importance of Barber-Scotia College to the Logan Neighborhood, highlighting its significant connection and impact. Barber-Scotia College and Corban Avenue SW form the northeastern boundary of the district. The east boundary is defined by the rear of lots that front Broad Drive SW down to Fox Street SW, and the southern end of Lincoln Street SW. Fairview Avenue SW, Melrose Drive SW, Hilltop Avenue SW, and Crowell Drive SW form the western boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Olivia Heckendorf/Architectural Historian

organization: Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.

street & number: 525 Wait Avenue

city or town: Wake Forest state: NC zip code: 27587

e-mail: oheckendorf@rgaincorporated.com

telephone: 262-305-0055

date: March 14, 2024

¹⁵⁰ The Rutherford Memorial Cemetery, Goodman Heights community, and Harold Goodman American Legion Building are located south of the Logan Neighborhood Historic District. Although these properties are associated with the Logan community, they are excluded from the district due to the prominence of vacant land and the number of buildings that are less than 50 years of age.

Logan Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Logan Neighborhood Historic District
City or Vicinity: Concord
County: Cabarrus
State: North Carolina
Photographer: Olivia Heckendorf
Date Photographed: October 2022 and December 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 25

Description: (former) Logan School Gymnasium

Direction: North

2 of 25

Description: Intersection of Crowell Drive SW and Princess Avenue SW

Direction: Southeast

3 of 25

Description: Intersection of Crowell Drive SW and Edwards Avenue SW

Logan Neighborhood Historic District

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

Name of Property

Direction: Northwest

4 of 25

Description: Lower half of Broad Drive SW, 329–353 Broad Drive SW

Direction: Northeast

5 of 25

Description: 327–333 Fox Street SW

Direction: Northeast

6 of 25

Description: Logan Homes Public Housing Complex

Direction: Southwest

7 of 25

Description: Mary Chapman Homes Public Housing Complex

Direction: West

8 of 25

Description: Graves Hall on the Barber-Scotia College Campus

Direction: South

9 of 25

Description: Faith Hall on the Barber-Scotia College Campus

Direction: Southeast

10 of 25

Description: 75–95 Ring Avenue SW

Direction: Southwest

11 of 25

Description: 77–85 Cline Court SW

Direction: Southwest

12 of 25

Description: Concrete block retaining wall along 128–140 Melba Avenue SW

Direction: Northeast

13 of 25

Description: Five Points

Direction: North

14 of 25

Description: Price Memorial AME Zion Church

Direction: Southwest

Logan Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

15 of 25

Description: First Missionary Baptist Church
Direction: Northeast

16 of 25

Description: Grace Lutheran Church
Direction: Northeast

17 of 25

Description: Clarence A. Handy Sr. Community Center (former Handy's Soda Shop; Town & Country Grill)
Direction:

18 of 25

Description: 151–161 Princess Avenue SW
Direction: Southwest

19 of 25

Description: 371–383 Lincoln Street SW
Direction: Northeast

20 of 25

Description: 206–208 Tournament Drive SW
Direction: Southwest

21 of 25

Description: Dr. Frederick Henry and Mary Watkins House (211 Tournament Drive SW)
Direction: Northeast

22 of 25

Description: House at 205 Tournament Drive SW
Direction: Northeast

23 of 25

Description: Walter Archibald House (187 Mahan Street SW)
Direction: Northeast

24 of 25

Description: (Former) George Washington Carver Library
Direction: West

25 of 25

Description: 150–160 Tournament Drive SW
Direction: Northwest

Logan Neighborhood Historic District
Name of Property

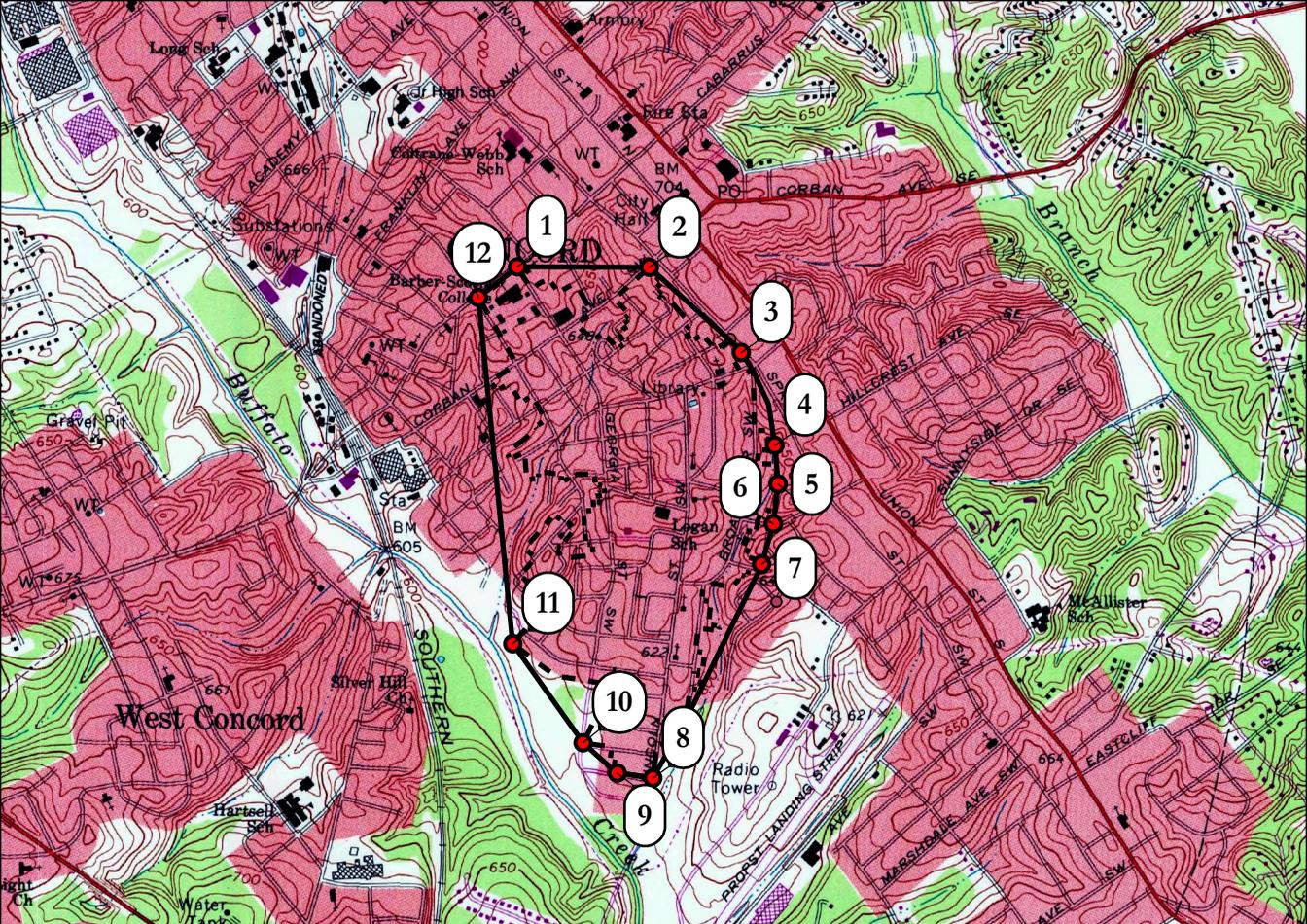
Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

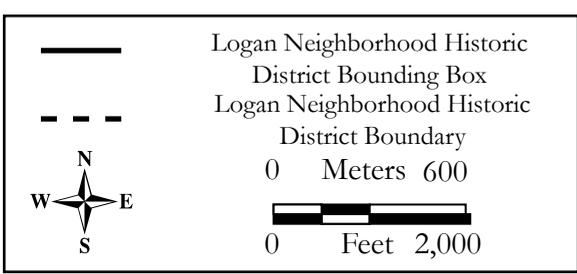
- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



National Register of Historic Places Nomination
 Logan Neighborhood Historic District
 Concord, Cabarrus, North Carolina
 National Register Location Map

Source: USGS 7.5 minute Topographic map, Concord Quadrangle, NC (1969)
 Map by Donald Rowe, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., March 2025



Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (WGS84):

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 35.4074899 -80.5852544 | 6. 35.4000636 -80.5759045 | 11. 35.3964256 -80.5852060 |
| 2. 35.4075359 -80.5805118 | 7. 35.3988765 -80.5763060 | 12. 35.4065693 -80.5866391 |
| 3. 35.4050773 -80.5771586 | 8. 35.3925473 -80.5800933 | |
| 4. 35.4023694 -80.5759035 | 9. 35.3926796 -80.5813761 | |
| 5. 35.4012347 -80.5757586 | 10. 35.3935510 -80.5826216 | |



Figure 2a



Figure 2b

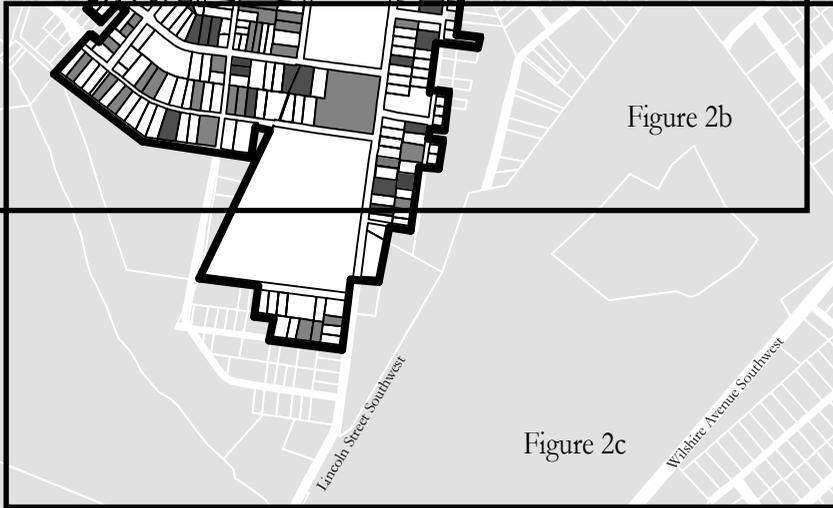
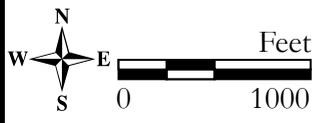


Figure 2c



-  Logan Neighborhood NRHD Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot

National Register of Historic Places Nomination
 Logan Neighborhood Historic District
 Concord, Cabarrus, North Carolina
 National Register Boundary Map
 Map by Donald Rowe, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., March 2025

National Register of Historic Places
 Nomination
 Logan Neighborhood Historic District
 Concord, Cabarrus, North Carolina
 National Register Boundary Map

-  Logan Neighborhood NRHD Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot
-  Photo Location and Direction

Map by Donald Rowe, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., March 2025



National Register of Historic Places
Nomination
Logan Neighborhood Historic District
Concord, Cabarrus, North Carolina
National Register Boundary Map

 Logan Neighborhood NRHD Boundary

 Contributing Resource

 Non Contributing Resource

 Vacant Lot

 Photo Location and Direction

 N
W E
S

 Feet
0 300

Map by Donald Rowe, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.,
March 2025



National Register of Historic Places
 Nomination
 Logan Neighborhood Historic District
 Concord, Cabarrus, North Carolina
 National Register Boundary Map

-  Logan Neighborhood NRHD Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot
-  Photo Location and Direction



Feet



0 300

Map by Donald Rowe, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc.,
 March 2025

