

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 PropertyHistoric name: Lincoln Park Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: Roughly bounded by South Talbert Blvd., Arthur Drive, and Booker AvenueCity or town: Lexington State: NC County: DavidsonNot For Publication: Vicinity: **3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C DSignature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer DateNorth Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

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

☐

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

40

8

buildings

0

0

sites

2

0

structures

0

0

objects

42

8

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

SOCIAL: meeting hall

RELIGION: religious facility

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

SOCIAL: meeting hall

RELIGION: religious facility

DRAFT

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Ranch

Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Weatherboard; brick; asbestos; vinyl; asphalt

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 Lincoln Park Historic District is located south of downtown Lexington, North Carolina, in Davidson County. The district is based on a platted development from 1950.¹ The district, triangular in shape, is bounded roughly by South Talbert Boulevard on the north, Arthur Drive and the east boundaries of lots along the east side of Arthur Drive on the east, and the west side of lots on the west side of Booker Avenue on the west. There are only two points of vehicular access to the neighborhood, at the north end of Lincoln Avenue, and on the east side of the district at Arthur Drive. All other streets within the district dead end or connect to these two main arteries, contributing to the enclosed, protected feel of the neighborhood. To the north and west of the district are some early and late twentieth century commercial and industrial buildings, and to the east and south are some primarily late-twentieth century residential neighborhoods. The industrial and commercial buildings are of a different building type than Lincoln Park, and the residential neighborhoods to the east and south include late Ranch and contemporary houses that are laid out in different street patterns that are easily distinguishable

¹Davidson County Plat Map, Book 7, p. 72.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

from the layout of Lincoln Park. Booker, Lincoln, and Washington Avenues drop in elevation from west to east, and Carver and Arthur Drives are generally more flat topographically. Houses, primarily one-story throughout the neighborhood, are set back from the street at a uniform distance, with lot sizes most commonly one-tenth to one-quarter acre in size. There are a handful of houses that are two-story, and some are set on larger lots of approximately one-third acre in size. Large mature deciduous trees provide shade throughout the neighborhood, with a wooded area to the east side of Arthur Drive that was denoted as Meyers Park on the original Lincoln Park plat. According to current residents this was always a wooded area that the children played in and it was never a formal park. Architectural styles within the neighborhood are primarily Ranch and Minimal Traditional, with a few noted as Modernist.

Narrative Description

Inventory

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name, in ascending numerical order by street address along the streets, with side of street noted. For purposes of description, Booker Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, and Washington Avenue run east-west, and Arthur Drive and Carver Drive run north-south. The dates of buildings are taken primarily from city directories and owner-provided information sources and interviews. The name of the property is from city directories, being the first known owner or occupant of the house. Resources for historical information on properties are footnoted with each entry. Included in the district are forty Contributing buildings and outbuildings, two Contributing structures, and eight Non-contributing buildings. Many of the houses have small storage sheds at the rear of the lots, built after the period of significance, and these, along with a carport structure, are not counted in the resources.² Additionally there are a total of twenty-one vacant lots, most of which were never built upon and seven of which had known houses torn down in recent years. Contributing buildings are those that fall within the period of significance, 1950 – 1976, with only minimal architectural changes that do not significantly affect the building's integrity. An example of this would be the John E. and Lula Bailey House (612 Arthur Drive, ca. 1957), that retains its overall form and original asbestos siding, but has simulated divided light replacement windows. Non-contributing buildings are those that were built outside of the period of significance or have been significantly altered in recent years through changing of at least three elements together including replacement of windows, siding, and porch details such as replacement railings, where together the changes have greatly altered their historic character and integrity. Changes to individual elements such as new windows, siding, doors, and porch details did not make a building non-contributing, but when all of these elements together were changed so that the building was extensively altered from its original form and details, the building was designated as non-contributing. An example of this is the Henry Paul and Elizabeth Dula House (608 Carver Drive, ca. 1957). It has undergone

²See National Register Bulletin 16A, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form", p. 17, examples, where storage sheds dating from outside of the period of significance are not counted.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

significant changes in recent years, including replacement narrow wood posts and a tile porch floor, replacement windows, vinyl siding, and a new front door. The earliest building in the neighborhood is the Dorie Miller American Legion Post #255 at 1 Arthur Drive, built in 1950. A total of forty houses date from the 1950s, with only two built in the early 1960s. Four houses were built outside of the period of significance of 1950 - 1976.

1 Arthur Drive, west side. Dorie Miller American Legion Post #255/The Post/The Hut. ca. 1950. Contributing Building.

Located on the west side of Arthur Drive, at the corner of Arthur Drive and Talbert Boulevard, this building is set back from the road on a level portion of the lot with a paved parking lot located to the south of the building on a slight rise above the street. Facing east, the tall one-story, painted concrete-block building with a concrete block foundation has a front-gable roofline, covered with a standing-seam-metal-clad roof. A gabled wing projects from the south end of the west side elevation. At the rear of the building is a gabled wing at the northwest corner. There are currently no window openings in the building, but there are five blocked-in window openings on the north elevation, two on the east elevation, and at least one visible on the south elevation. The exact date when the windows were blocked in is not known, but it likely took place in the early 1970s after renovations from the fire in 1971. The façade (east elevation) of the building has a double-leaf paneled metal door at the south end, covered by a corrugated metal awning which leads into the basement. On the north end of the elevation is the main paneled metal entry door to the building, set above ground level and reached by way of concrete steps with a wooden balustrade. A corrugated metal awning covers the entry stoop here, and there is a concrete block chimney located just to the south of the main entry. The north elevation of the building has a double-leaf paneled metal door located approximately in the center, reached by a low concrete block stoop and concrete steps. The rear (west elevation) of the building consists of the lower one-story wing at the northwest corner and a paneled metal door just to the south of this. The south elevation of the building, on the west end, has a shed roof and a paneled metal entry door reached by concrete steps. The interior of the building is primarily comprised of one large meeting room with a wood floor, paneled walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling. The stage is located on the west side of the room and the kitchen is located on the south side of the main room. There are two ca. 1990s sheds located to the south of the building, at the northwest edge of the parking lot. One is a small one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad gambrel roof building with flush board siding and doors opening to the east, and the other is a tall one-story standing-seam-metal-clad front-gable-roof building with flush siding and double-leaf metal doors opening to the east. The larger building is set on concrete block piers.

In 1946, the Dorie Miller American Legion Post #255, was founded, with twenty-one founding members. It was the first Black American Legion organization in the town. The first location of the Post/Hut, local nicknames for the building, was on Pugh Street in Lexington, in a small space below a barber shop.³ The Post was named for Doris (Dorie) Miller, the first Black navy sailor awarded the Navy Cross for his actions during the attack on Pearl Harbor.⁴ A women's

³Simon, Leroy, and John Medley, David Norman, Leon Hargrave, Foster Terry Jr., Raymond Vale, Allen Goggins, Donald Holt, Robert Fuller, Alicia Hooper, Joyce Terry, Djwana Leverett. Members of the American Legion Post. Group in-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024.

⁴"Banks-Miller Post 255". Article in African American vertical files, undated. Davidson County Library.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

auxiliary to the Post formed on October 15, 1950, with Gladys Sullivan as the founding president along with eight other founding members, including Lincoln Park residents Garnetta Jones, Mamie McCall, and Mildred Witherspoon.⁵ The deed for the construction of this building in 1950 noted the property included Lincoln Park lots 148 to 151, and lots 209 to 210. The vacant lot adjacent to this, to the south, (lots 141 to 147), was never built on and served as a playground and gathering space for the neighborhood children. It is now in use as a parking lot for the Post.⁶ Many local Black people and business contributed funding and materials for the construction of the Post.⁷ The building served first as a meeting hall for the Dorie Miller American Legion Post #255, the Women's Auxiliary, and through the years as a community gathering place for weddings, holiday meals, Christmas programs, and special occasions. Notably the building also was the location for Black entertainers who performed in Lexington as part of the Chitlin' Circuit. In 1971 there was a fire in the building, but it did not do extensive damage and the building retains much of its original appearance inside and out. The name of the Post changed to the Banks and Miller American Legion Post #255 on May 15, 1981, to honor Richard R. Banks, a Lexington native and a highly decorated Vietnam veteran.⁸

1 Arthur Drive, west side. Parking lot for Dorie Miller American Legion Post #255/The Post/The Hut. ca. 1950. Contributing Structure.

This lot, to the south of the American Legion Post building and under the same ownership, was in use until ca. 2012-2014 as a recreational place for the community, with a playground and basketball hoops. The playground was closed in the late 1970s, and the basketball hoops were removed sometime between 2012 and 2014. Residents remember playing and gathering here, for picnics and other events through the period of significance. It is now in use only as a paved parking lot to serve visitors to the building.

Vacant lot to west.

This lot is part of the 1 Arthur Drive property and did not formerly have a house built upon it.

159 Arthur Drive, west side. House. ca. 2021. Non-contributing Building.

Set on the west side of Arthur Drive, at the corner of Arthur Drive and Lincoln Avenue, this one-story stone house sits slightly above Arthur Drive but below the elevation of Lincoln Drive, with a large concrete slab retaining wall cut into the hillside at the rear. The house has an asphalt-shingled hip roof with overhanging soffits, faux stone wall cladding, one-over-one vinyl sash windows and a paneled wood front door. There is a concrete drive and a brick retaining wall to the north of the house, and prefabricated, metal-clad outbuilding set at the end of the driveway. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built outside of the period of significance of 1950 – 1976.

⁵ Dalton, Tina, and Betty Hoover, Shirley Leverett, Jeanette Smith, Wilma Fuller, Joyce Allison. Members of the American Legion Women's Auxiliary. Group in-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024.

⁶Davidson County Deed Book 212, p. 530, recorded February 19, 1951.

⁷"Banks-Miller Post 255". Article in African American vertical files, undated. Davidson County Library.

⁸Cross, Bruce. Former Commander, American Legion Post and Post Historian. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, February 7, 2025. Names of entertainers provided by Mr. Cross, located in the survey file for this property.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

The original house located here was built by Alphonso Smitherman for his daughter, Alberta, and her husband Jessie Madison. It was replaced by the current house. Located north of the house is a one-story, front-gable-roof metal storage shed with a roll-up door, set on concrete block piers.

600 Arthur Drive, west side. Jessie L. and Ella Medley House. ca. 1959.

Contributing Building.

Located on the west side of Arthur Drive, at the corner of Arthur Drive and Lincoln Avenue, this one-story Ranch style house with a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof faces east and sits on a slight rise above the street. A curved concrete walkway leads from the street to the entry of the house, and there is a concrete drive from Lincoln Avenue on the north side of the house. Clad in vinyl siding, details of the house include a painted, tall concrete block foundation, one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and an interior brick chimney. At the south end of the front of the house is an entry stoop reached by concrete steps with a metal railing, covered by a front-gable roof supported by decorative metal posts. At the northwest corner (rear) of the house, is a small shed-roof porch wing.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. The first owners were Jessie L. and Ella Medley. Jessie was employed at Carolina Panel through the early 1970s. There were two children in the family, Eunice, who became a teacher, and James. Eunice (Medley) Sellers, in 1967, was an advocate for school integration.⁹ The Medleys were members of St. Stephen United Methodist Church. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Medleys lived on Pine Street in Lexington.¹⁰ Located at the northwest edge of the property, near the end of the driveway, is a one-story gambrel-roof storage shed clad in T1-11 siding and set on a stone foundation.

609 Arthur Drive, east side. Walter and Minnie Leak House. ca. 1955.

Contributing Building.

Located on the east side of Arthur Drive, at the south end of the district, this side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof, one-story Ranch style house, clad in aluminum siding, is set at an angle on the lot and faces northwest. Set back from the street on a level lot, the house is surrounded by woods at the rear and has a central concrete walk leading to the front porch. The façade consists of five bays, with the roofline of the two bays on the south end set slightly lower than the main block of the house. Windows are typically one-over-one wood sash, with a picture window at the porch consisting of a central square fixed window flanked by narrow two-over-two horizontal light wood sash. . To the south of the picture window is a sliding glass door. Dividing the main block of the house from the last two bays is an interior brick chimney. The second bay from the north has a front-gable roofline, and the entry to the house faces south onto the recessed porch.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1955. The first owners were Walter and Minnie Leak. Walter Leak was employed with Philpott Furniture in the late 1950s, followed

⁹Lexington City Schools Board Minutes, April 4, 1967.

¹⁰Lexington City Directories 1955 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

by employment with the city as a truck driver. Minnie was an entrepreneurial, renowned cook known as “Miss Minnie” who worked at a local business called Clyde’s on Cotton Grove Road, with chicken being her specialty. There were two children in the family, Walter Jr. and Montessa. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Leaks lived on Raleigh Road in Lexington.¹¹

612 Arthur Drive, east side. John E. and Lula Bailey House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the east side of Arthur Drive, this standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style one-story house, on a concrete block foundation, is clad in asbestos siding and faces west. The house is set slightly back from the street, on a level lot, with a concrete walkway leading to the front entry stoop. The façade is three bays, with paired six-over-six simulated divided light replacement windows on either side of the front door. The entry stoop is covered by a front-gable roof supported by wood posts. There is an interior brick chimney on the east side of the house. The south elevation of the house has single and paired four-over-four simulated divided light replacement windows. On the north side of the house is a shed-roof storage area with a side entry door flanked by single six-over-six simulated divided light replacement windows. Located to the north of the house are two storage sheds. One is a front-gable-roof T1-11 sided one-story storage shed with a double leaf door on the west side. The other, to the north of the smaller shed, is a slightly larger one-story gambrel-roof storage shed with a double-leaf door on the west side.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. John E. and Lula Bailey were the first owners, buying lots 32 to 35 for their home, from H. C. Miller and H. W. McCurdy, who also had purchased lots 154, 174 to 176, 211 to 215, 218, and 219 from developer Joe H. White.¹² John worked at Coble Dairy. There were five children in the family, King, Eddie, Rufus, Melvin, and Sabina. The family lived on East 3rd Street in Lexington before moving to Lincoln Park.¹³

Four vacant lots to north.

The three lots adjacent to and to the north of 612 Arthur Drive originally were part of one lot (#218 on the plat). This lot contained concrete block duplex buildings that were sub-standard rental housing. These were torn down sometime between 2012 to 2022, according to Google Streetview, and the lot was divided into three as it is now. The lot furthest to the north was never built upon.¹⁴

¹¹Lexington City Directories 1955 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

¹²Davidson County Deed Book 255, p. 283.

¹³Lexington City Directories 1955 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

¹⁴Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

**101 Booker Avenue, north side. Herschel and Mary Lee House. ca. 1961.
Contributing Building.**

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, at the corner of Booker Avenue and Carver Drive, this one-story brick Ranch style house on a brick foundation, has a standing-seam-metal-clad side-gable roof and faces south. The house is set on a slight rise above the street, dropping slightly in elevation to the rear, with a wood deck at the northwest corner at the rear, a lawn in front and a chain-link fence surrounding the property. To the rear is a concrete drive, and a concrete walk leads from the street to the entry. The façade of the house is four bays, comprised of a wood door at each end, a picture window, and a single window. Each door has three horizontal rectangular lights in the upper half. The door at the east end of the façade opens onto a wood deck, and the door on the west end opens onto a covered stoop with a flat roof supported by decorative metal posts. The one-over-one wood sash windows throughout retain their original metal awnings.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1961. The first owners were Herschel and Mary Lee, who bought lots 60 to 62 in Lincoln Park in 1960 from Joe White, the developer.¹⁵ The Lees had one daughter, Martha. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Lee family lived on Tanyard Street in Lexington. Herschel worked in the furniture industry, employed at Dixie Furniture.¹⁶

**102 Booker Avenue, south side. Annie L. Littlejohn House. ca. 1959.
Contributing Building.**

Facing north and located on the south side of the street at the corner of Booker Avenue and Carver Drive, this one-story Minimal Traditional style house is set back from the street on a level lot. The house has an asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof, two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows, and a wood deck added at the front sometime after 2022. Additional details include a parged foundation, and a side entry on the east with concrete steps and a wooden rail. Doors are modern multi-panel replacements.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. The first owner was Annie L. Littlejohn, who worked as a domestic and also as a presser at Ingram's Cleaners. Before moving to Lincoln Park, Annie lived on Tanyard Street in Lexington. Beginning in 1963 Frank J. and Betty Brown occupied the house, with Frank employed at Dixie Furniture. James E. and Evelyn Friday occupied the house beginning in 1966. James Friday worked at Linwood Veneer and Evelyn was employed as a cook for the city schools. They lived on Cotton Grove Road in Lexington before moving to Lincoln Park.¹⁷

¹⁵Davidson County Deed Book 330, p.478.

¹⁶Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

¹⁷Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

103 Booker Avenue, north side. House. ca. 1977. Non-contributing Building.

This one-story, asphalt-shingled-covered side-gable-, roof brick Ranch style house on a brick foundation has prowd eaves, and is located on the north side of the street, facing south, on a level grassy lot that drops slightly in elevation at the rear. Details of the house include an entry stoop covered by a front-gable roof supported by metal posts, and two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash single windows throughout. The picture window on the façade is comprised of a large central fixed window framed by two narrow and two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows on each side. The front door is wood with a single diamond-shape light. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built outside of the period of significance of 1950 – 1976.

104 Booker Avenue, south side. Gilbert and Minnie Green House. ca. 1959. Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of the street, facing north, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gable-roof Ranch style house with a central brick chimney is set back on the level lot with a center concrete walkway to the entry stoop. The house, on a concrete block foundation, is clad in aluminum siding over the original asbestos, and retains its picture window on the façade along with two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows elsewhere. The entry stoop, added since 2022, has a flat roof supported by narrow wood posts and a recent wood railing.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. The first known occupants were Gilbert and Minnie Green, with Gilbert employed with the city. In 1961 Woodene and Betty Neely bought the house, with Woodene (“Woody”) employed with United Furniture. The Neelys had five children, Sonja, Woody, Robbie, John, and Fannie. Woody Neely was also one of the promoters for musical talent at The Hut. Bennett and Annie Burris occupied the house beginning in 1970, moving to Lincoln Park from a residence near Raleigh Road in Lexington. Bennet worked as a janitor, and Annie worked for Lexington Telephone Company.¹⁸

105 Booker Avenue, north side. House. ca. 1997. Non-contributing Building.

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, this one-story house with a standing-seam-metal-clad side-gable roof, and a brick foundation, faces south on a level lot. There is a concrete walkway from the street to the front door and entry stoop. The stoop, added sometime after 2022, has a shallow front-gable roof supported by narrow wood posts, with wood steps leading to the stoop. Windows throughout are one-over-one vinyl sash with simulated divided lights. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built outside of the period of significance of 1950 – 1976.

families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

¹⁸Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

106 Booker Avenue, south side. Emma M. Keller House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Booker Avenue, facing north, this vinyl-siding-clad, one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable-roof Ranch style house is set on a concrete block foundation on a level lot. There is a concrete walk from the street that also runs to the east and leads to the porch on the east side of the house. The concrete walk at the front leads to the metal-awning-covered entry stoop with decorative metal posts and concrete steps up to the door. Windows are one-over-one wood sash, all retaining their original metal awnings. The covered porch on the east end is reached by concrete steps with metal railing on the north side. The roof extends from the main roof, at a slightly lower level, and is supported by decorative metal posts. There is a central brick chimney. To the rear and southeast of the house is a one-story small metal storage shed with a shallow front-gable roof and a door on the north side, and to the east of this shed is a larger gambrel-roof, T1-11-clad storage shed with a double-leaf door on the west side.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first occupant was Emma McIntosh Keller. It appears that Emma Keller was the head of household in 1950, living with her children on East 3rd Street in Lexington before moving to Lincoln Park. She had several children, including James, Calvin, Tom, Fred Jr., Earl, Ruby Mae and Alberta. Emma worked as a domestic for a while, and remarried in 1963 to David M. Fuller. David was employed as a furniture worker.¹⁹

107 Booker Avenue, north side. Hiram and Garnetta Jones House. ca. 1951.

Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, this house faces south, with a curving concrete walkway from the street to the front door. The lot slopes down slightly to the rear and east, exposing a partial above-ground basement and a concrete block foundation. The one-story Minimal Traditional style, asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable-roof house is clad in Masonite boards. The original German wood siding is visible inside the porch. The front-gable-roof porch wing at the southwest corner of the house was built a year after the house, to create a more level entry to the building.²⁰ It retains the original screened upper portion and metal awning and door opening to the east. Windows throughout are the original four-vertical-over-one wood sash, with storm windows, and there is a capped concrete block chimney at the southeast corner of the house. To the rear of the lot and northwest of the house, is a T1-11-clad, gambrel-roof storage shed, and adjacent to and to the east of this storage shed above, is a T1-11-clad gambrel-roof storage shed.

¹⁹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

²⁰Jones, Hiram Jr. Son of Hiram Sr. and Garnetta Jones. Former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1955, but family members date the construction of the house to 1951. The first owners were Hiram and Garnetta Jones, who moved to Lincoln Park from Elk Street in Lexington. Hiram was a veteran and utilized the GI Bill to build the house. Hiram was employed at Lexington Chair Company as a night watchman, and later at Burlington House Furniture. Hiram Sr. was a carpenter and the existing porch on the house was added by him and his brother in 1952. Garnetta worked as a domestic for the Philpott family and later as a nurse's aide. There were three children, Hiram Jr., Sharon, and Vickie.²¹ Hiram Jones Jr. became a Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Living Legend for his skills as a tennis player.²²

**110 Booker Avenue, south side. Owen J. and Wilma Henderson House. ca. 1953.
Contributing Building.**

Located on the south side of Booker Avenue, this one-story, asphalt-shingled, side-gable-roof Ranch style house, clad in aluminum siding, on a concrete block foundation, faces north. The level, grassy lot has a central concrete walkway from the street to the front-gable-roof entry stoop. Concrete steps lead up to the entry stoop, with wood posts supporting the roof and a replacement wood railing. The façade is four bays, with a picture window, located to the east of the entry, comprised of a central vinyl window with simulated divided lights flanked by a single narrow one-over-one vinyl window on each side. Additional windows throughout are one-over-one vinyl replacements and there is an interior concrete block chimney. A wood deck is located at the rear southeast corner. To the rear and southeast of the house is a one-story storage shed with a side gable roof and T1-11 siding, set on concrete blocks.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with an address of 60 Booker Avenue. Owen J. and Wilma Henderson were the first owners, moving to Lincoln Park from Elk Street in Lexington. Owen worked, in 1955, for Dixie Furniture Company. Beginning in 1957, he was employed as a janitor at First United Methodist Church. The Hendersons had several children, including Diane, Tony, Charles, Judy, Horace, Christopher, and Drucilla. This Henderson family was related to the John and Christine Henderson family that lived at 113 Booker Avenue.²³

²¹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Jones, Hiram Jr. Son of Hiram Sr. and Garnetta Jones. Former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024; Owens, Vickie Jones. Daughter of Hiram Sr. and Garnetta Jones. Long-time neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12, 2024.

²²Lockhart, Kassandra. Community presentation about Lincoln Park. April 2022.

²³Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

111 Booker Avenue, north side. Union Baptist Church Parsonage. ca. 1954.

Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, this one-story, Minimal Traditional style, standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house faces south on a level lot, with a concrete block foundation. There is a concrete walkway from the street to the front entry porch. The front-gable-roof porch, located on the west side of the façade, has decorative metal posts supporting the roof, a painted concrete floor, and no railing. To the west of the front door is a vinyl-frame square picture window with simulated divided lights. Other windows throughout the house are replacement vinyl sash with simulated divided lights. At the rear of the house is a shed-roof wing that extends most of the width of the rear elevation, and there is a central brick chimney.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1954, built at the same time as Union Baptist Church, also completed in 1954. The Trustees of Union Baptist Church bought lots 50 and 51 from Joe White in 1953.²⁴ It was built as the parsonage for the church, and occupants, beginning in 1954, included Reverend Sandy D. McIver, followed by Reverend James L. and Sarah Stowe from 1966 through 1974.²⁵

112 Booker Avenue, south side. George C. and Jewel Kirk House. ca. 1953.

Contributing Building

This house, located on the south side of Booker Avenue, facing north, has undergone some architectural changes but not enough to affect its overall integrity and form. The Minimal Traditional style one-story house, with a standing-seam-metal-clad side-gable-roof, has a new porch posts and railing, and is set on a high concrete block foundation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the windows, including the picture window, are vinyl sash with simulated divided lights.. Set on a level grassy lot, there is a concrete walkway from the street to the northeast corner of the house. The walk turns to the west and ends at the steps to the front-gable-roof front porch located at the northwest corner of the house. There is a gabled roof addition at the southwest corner. To the rear and southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gable-roof storage shed, set on concrete blocks, with wood shingle siding and a standing-seam-metal-clad roof.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with the address of 66 Booker Avenue. George C., who worked at Dixie Furniture, and wife Jewel were the first owners. Jewel worked as a domestic and at a church on Main Street. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Kirks lived on Pugh Street in Lexington. The Kirks had several children, including Fontaine, George Jr., and Justin. Fontaine, in her junior year in high school, attended Allen School in Asheville. In the 1960s the Kirks moved to Smith Avenue, south of Lincoln Park, an area of town that drew some Black families in the 1960s and 1970s. Joseph E. and Elsie McIntosh occupied the house from 1961 to 1963, followed by Ira and Fannie Hudson. Fannie was a

²⁴Davidson County Deed Book 237, p. 228.

²⁵Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

beautician with a home business called Beauty Box, and Ira was listed as a laborer and later as a salesman at All Brand Tire Service.²⁶

113 Booker Avenue, north side. John R. and Christine Henderson House, ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, this one-story, side-gable-roof Ranch style house, facing south, is clad in aluminum siding, with a standing-seam-metal-clad roof and concrete block foundation. There is an interior brick chimney. At the southwest corner of the lot there is a curved concrete walk. The centrally-located entry stoop is covered by the soffit of the roof, supported by decorative metal posts. The floor is concrete and the railing is metal. To the west of the door is a paired wood sash one-over-one window, but the remaining windows throughout are single, wood sash, one-over-one. At the rear there are several wings, a flat-roof one at the northeast corner and another that extends nearly the full length of the rear elevation, with a wood deck to the north serving as an entry stoop to the rear entrance. Located to the northwest of the house at the rear is a one-story, gambrel-roof storage shed clad in T1-11 siding. Doors are located on the east side of the building. To the east of this house is a driveway to First Union Baptist Church, located to the rear of 113 Booker Avenue.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. John R. and Christine Henderson were the first owners. They moved to Lincoln Park from their home on Elk Street in Lexington. John was employed at Dixie Furniture as a truck driver. The Hendersons had several children, including Skipper, Jody, Dean, Bobby, Stanley, Linda, and Eddie. This Henderson family was related to the Owen and Wilma Henderson family that lived at 110 Booker Avenue.²⁷

One vacant lot to east.

It is unknown if there was a house built on this lot.

114 ½ Booker Avenue, south side. House, ca. 2002. Non-contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Booker Avenue, facing north, this small one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable-roof house is clad in vinyl siding, set on a concrete block foundation. The entry, set slightly off-center, is reached by concrete steps leading to a shallow front-gable entry stoop supported by narrow wood posts, with a wood railing. Windows throughout are one-over-one vinyl sash with simulated divided lights. To the rear of the house is an asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof prefabricated storage shed. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it was built outside of the period of significance of 1950 – 1976.

²⁶Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Kirk-Graham, Fontaine. Former neighborhood resident and daughter of George and Jewel Kirk. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 5, 2024.

²⁷Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

114 Booker Avenue, south side. Thomas and Mamie McCall House. ca. 1953.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Booker Avenue, facing north, this one-story brick veneered, asphalt-shingle-covered side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style house is set back on the lot which slopes down slightly from west to east. To the west of the house is a concrete drive. There is a raised, front-gable-roof entry porch at the northwest corner, set on a brick foundation that extends the full width of the house, with decorative metal posts and railing. The porch extends to the east across the front of the house, but the eastern portion is not covered. Windows are two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash throughout except for the picture window at the corner of the porch. Sliding doors have been added along the west elevation, but a date is not known. There is an interior brick chimney. There is a full-width wing at the rear of the house, which may have been added at a later time, and an exterior brick chimney at the southwest corner.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with an address of 64 Booker Avenue. Thomas McCall, unmarried in 1950, lived with his family on Pine Street in Lexington before buying property in Lincoln Park. Thomas McCall worked for Dixie Furniture, then later as a custodian at the Coca Cola Bottling Company. Beginning in the late 1960s, he worked for Burlington Mills. Mamie McCall worked as a secretary at PPG Industries, followed by employment at a retail store, and later as a secretary for Davidson County Schools. The McCalls did not have any children.²⁸

116 Booker Avenue, south side. Leonard and Nellie Holt Martin House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Facing north on the south side of Booker Avenue, this one-story, asphalt-shingled-side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style house clad in vinyl siding is set on a level grassy lot on a concrete block foundation. There is a concrete walk from the street to the front porch, and a gravel driveway on the east side of the house. The front-gable-roof porch has a concrete block foundation and is raised above ground level. Decorative metal posts support the roof, the floor is concrete, and there is no railing. Windows throughout are three-vertical-over-one wood sash, along with a multi-light wood sash picture window on the façade at the porch.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first owners were Leonard, employed at Lexington Chair, and Nellie Holt Martin. The Martins had one daughter, Susie. Before moving to Lincoln Park they lived on Tussey Street in Lexington. Clarence and Gwendolyn Bussey occupied the house from 1959 to 1962, followed by Charles O. and Nellie Holt. The next known owners, beginning in 1966, were Joe E. and Elsie McIntosh. Joe was employed at Kroehler Manufacturing. There were several children in the McIntosh family,

²⁸Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

including Annetta, Shelia, Cathy, Vickie, and Joe Jr.²⁹ Joe McIntosh Jr., a graduated of Lexington High School and one of the county's greatest football players, went on to North Carolina State University, becoming the "...second leading rusher of all time..."³⁰

117 Booker Avenue, north side. Vaver K Jr. and Helen Long House. ca. 1953.

Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, facing south, this brick, one-story, Minimal Traditional style house on a brick foundation, is set on a level grassy lot. The house has an asphalt-shingled-cross-gable-roof with an octagonal vent in the front gable on the west end. There is a concrete walk from the street leading to the brick steps at the entry porch with a shallow front-gable roof with a vinyl-sided gable end, supported by decorative metal posts. There is a central concrete block chimney stack. Windows are the original two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash, along with a picture window at the front porch. Some of the windows retain their original metal awnings. Located to the rear, northeast corner of the lot is a one-story frame storage shed with a gambrel roof and flush board siding, with the door located on the south side. Adjacent to this shed is a second standing-seam-metal-clad gable roof storage shed.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with an address of 71 Booker Avenue. The first owners were Vaver K. Jr. and Helen Long. The Longs purchased lots 42 and 43 in Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1951.³¹ Before moving to Lincoln Park Vaver Jr. lived with his family on Cotton Grove Road. Vaver worked as a barber at the family business, Long's Barber Shop, located at 28 East First Street, as did his father, Vaver K. Long Sr. Helen was a beloved teacher at Dunbar High School. The family were members of St. Stephen United Methodist Church, where Vaver Jr. served with the St. Stephen United Methodist men and was also a member of the choir.³² The Longs had one daughter, Carol.³³

118 Booker Avenue, south side. Thomas and Jessie McIntosh House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Booker Avenue, facing north, this one-story Minimal Traditional style house has an asphalt-shingled-cross-gable roof, a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, a shed-roof porch at the northeast corner, four-vertical-over-one wood sash windows with metal awnings, and a solid wood front door with a fanlight. The projecting front gable of the house has a multilight wood frame picture window. There is a concrete walk from the street to the house.

²⁹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

³⁰Lockhart, Kassandra. Community presentation about Lincoln Park. Undated.

³¹Davidson County Deed Book 221, p. 568.

³²Vaver K. Long Jr. obituary, April 23, 2005. Greensboro News and Record.

³³Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 109.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

The porch is raised above ground, reached by concrete block steps located on the east side, with the entry door also facing east. There is a metal railing at the steps and along the porch, which has a single metal support, and an original metal awning projects down from the roof to provide additional shade. At the rear, southwest corner of the house is a small addition with asbestos siding

Storage Shed. ca. 1957. Contributing Building.

This one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof storage shed is clad in flush boards. The building has three-vertical-light windows.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. Thomas and Jessie McIntosh were the first owners. The family lived on East 3rd Street in Lexington before purchasing property in Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1951.³⁴ Thomas worked at Lexington Chair, and Jessie worked at Sicheloff's Sewing Company for a while and later as a domestic worker. She was also widely known in the community for her beautiful soprano voice, as were other members of her family. The McIntosh family had one son, Joe Jr.³⁵ As noted by Vickie McIntosh-Foye, the family originally was from Ware Sholes, South Carolina. There were seven of the eight siblings who came to Lexington, and three of them purchased property in Lincoln Park, on Booker Avenue. These included Thomas Jefferson McIntosh (Macey) at this house, Emma McIntosh Keller of 106 Booker Avenue, and Mamie McIntosh McCall at 116 Booker Avenue. Joe McIntosh Jr. and wife Elsie Tuttle McIntosh purchased 116 Booker Avenue in the late 1960s.³⁶

119 Booker Avenue, north side. Ernest R. and Malinda Evans House. ca. 1953. Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of the street, facing south, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style house with a concrete block foundation is clad in vinyl siding. The house is set on a level grassy lot with a concrete walkway leading to the entry door located at the west side of the extended porch bay located at the southwest corner. The front-gabled porch bay has screening on the upper portion of the wall on two sides, similar to the house at 107 Booker Avenue. All of the screened areas of the porch, the entry door, and all original two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows retain their original metal awnings. On the west elevation of the house there is a single shoulder brick exterior chimney, flanked by windows. There is a central concrete block chimney. At the rear northeast corner of the house is a small porch with wood railing and posts. At the rear, northwest corner of the lot is a one-story metal storage shed with a shallow front gable roof.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with an address of 69 Booker Avenue. Ernest R. and Malinda Evans, the first owners, had one son, Janes (Curly) Martin.

³⁴Davidson County Deed Book 214, p. 322.

³⁵Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

³⁶Family History submitted by Vickie McIntosh-Foye, in survey file.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Before moving to Lincoln Park, the family lived on Pine Street in Lexington. Ernest worked at several different places, including E. M. Ward building materials, and as a laborer at the Post office. Malinda, known as “Momma Lin” in the community, took care of children in the neighborhood.³⁷

**120 Booker Avenue, south side. James O. and Christine Cross House. ca. 1955.
Contributing Building.**

Located on the south side of Booker Avenue, facing north, this Masonite and brick-veneered, one-story, side-gable-roof Ranch style house is set at the corner of Booker Avenue and Arthur Drive, on a lot that slopes slightly down from west to east. Most of the exterior siding of the house is Masonite board and portions are vinyl above a brick veneer lower portion. The lower portion of the east part of the façade is brick-veneered, along with a single bay on the west side of the façade. There is a concrete drive on the west side of the lot. Features of the house include a front exterior brick chimney, a parged foundation, and a front picture window comprised of a central square light flanked by narrow one-over-one wood sash windows. Windows throughout are one-over-one wood sash with original metal awnings, and a raised front porch on a brick foundation with a new railing. At the northwest corner of the house there is a corner window with replacement sliding sash, set within what may have originally been an open carport that has been enclosed, due to the fact that this is at the end of the driveway and a carport would typically be here in the Ranch style. There is a small one-story, shed-roof addition, clad in vinyl siding at the rear southeast corner. At the rear, southwest corner of the lot there is a one-story, front-gable-standing-seam-metal-clad-roof metal storage shed with a door on the north side.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1955. James O. and Christine Cross were the first owners, with James employed as a porter with Southern Railway into the early 1960s, followed by employment at United Furniture. Christine was employed as a domestic, working for the Wright family, and was a member of First Baptist Church. The couple had no children. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Cross family lived on Railroad Street in Lexington. Neighborhood residents remember a bountiful garden associated with this house and recall “stealing” fruit from the many trees, along with muscadine grapes.³⁸

**121 Booker Avenue, north side. George R. Jr. and Louise Payne House. ca. 1955.
Contributing Building.**

Located on the north side of Booker Avenue, facing south, this one-story Ranch style, asphalt-shingle-side-gable-roof house with a concrete block foundation, is clad in asbestos siding. The house is set on a grassy lot that slopes down slightly to the east, with a concrete walkway from

³⁷Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

³⁸Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 76.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

the street to the house, and a wheelchair ramp located at the southwest corner of the lot. Concrete block steps lead up to the raised porch, with a new horizontal member wood railing on the west side and original metal railing on the east. Windows are primarily the original two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash, with a couple of replacement one-over-one windows, and there is a picture window on the façade comprised of a central fixed light framed by two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows. Original metal awnings are still in place at the front door, the side door, and over the picture window.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1955. George R. and Louise Payne were the first owners. George Payne, in 1950, was not married and lived with his family on East Third Street in Lexington. In 1952, George and Louise Payne purchased lots 38 and 39 in Lincoln Park from Joe White.³⁹ George was employed as a driver with Fred O. Sink Printing House, which printed the *Dispatch* newspaper, and Louise served as the first “mayor” of Lincoln Park, setting up a community watch program. The Paynes had three children, George, Cindy, and Gary.⁴⁰

123 Booker Avenue, north side. Louis L. and Helen Nichols House. ca. 1957; 2010 remodel Non-contributing Building.

Located on the north side of the street, facing south, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style house with a concrete block foundation has undergone significant changes with the addition of vinyl siding, all new windows, new porch posts and removal of railing, and modern replacement of the front door. The original roofline remains, with a shed roof at the corner entry porch. There is a concrete walk leading from the street to the front door. There is an addition to the house at the rear northwest corner, and a deck at the northeast corner, both of which, according to a neighbor, were added ca. 2010 when the house was extensively remodeled. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it has lost a great deal of architectural integrity.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. Louis L. and Helen Nichols were the first occupants. Louis served in the military, and Helen was a housewife. The couple had two children, India and Ramona. Ramona became a doctor and works in Greensboro, North Carolina. Reverend John B. and Edna Mason were also noted as living in the house in the early 1960s. They moved to Lexington from Davie County. Reverend Mason served many different churches in his career, including Bethlehem Baptist in High Point, Smith Grove Baptist in Linwood, Yadkin Grove Baptist in East Spencer, and Cedar Grove Baptist in Advance. The couple had fourteen children.⁴¹

³⁹Davidson County Deed Book 233, p. 317.

⁴⁰Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

⁴¹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

502 Carver Drive, west side. Cardell and Elizabeth Walker House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the west side of Carver Drive, with Carver Drive running, for ease in purposes of description, in a north-south direction, facing east, this one-story, asphalt-shingled-side-gable-roof brick Ranch style house on a brick foundation is set slightly back from the street with a large concrete-paved area in front of the house. The large lot drops down to the rear, sloping from east to west. There is a concrete walk leading to the wood front door with three horizontal lights on the upper half, on the south end of the façade. Additional façade details include the front brick chimney and a picture window to the north of the door. Windows throughout are two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash, most with the original metal awnings, along with some wood sash one-over-one windows. On the south elevation there is a second door, three-light-over-panel, with a metal awning covering the entry. There is a shed-roof wing that runs the full width of the rear elevation.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first owners were Cardell and Elizabeth Walker. They moved to Lincoln Park from E. Third Street in Lexington. Cardell, in the 1950s and 1960s, worked as a custodian for Hoover Furniture. In the 1970s he worked for Dixie Furniture. Elizabeth worked as a domestic, a cook, and also at the local movie theater, upstairs, in the concession area. She also worked for Lexington City Schools and was later employed at Sicheloff's Manufacturing Company and the First Baptist Church School Daycare. There were two children in the family, Melvin and Joseph.⁴²

506 Carver Drive, west side. Lewis E. and Mary Michael House. ca. 1956.

Contributing Building.

Located on the west side of the street, facing east, this one-story, asphalt-shingled-hip-roof brick veneered Ranch style house on a brick foundation has a central brick chimney and is set back from the street on a grassy lot that drops in elevation to the rear. There is a concrete driveway at the north end. A concrete walkway leads from the street to an uncovered concrete entry stoop, and a curving concrete walk leads around the south side of the house to a door opening into the basement. The south and rear (west) elevations of the house are two full levels in height due to the slope of the lot. Façade details include a paired vertical tri-partite picture window on the north end and single and paired wood sash one-horizontal-over-one-horizontal windows with metal sash storm windows. The wood front door has three diamond-shape lights. An additional single vertical tri-partite window is located just around the corner, at the northeast corner of the house. Set down the hill at the rear of the house is a one-story, front-gable-roof storage shed, clad in T1-11 siding. Doors open onto the east side.

Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 54.

⁴²Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 68.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959, but family members note the house was built earlier, ca. 1956. The original owners were Lewis E. and Mary Michael. The Michaels purchased lots 193 to 196 in Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1955.⁴³ Before moving to Lincoln Park, Lewis Michael lived with his family on Pine Street in Lexington. Lewis' parents were Bud and Estella Michael, and he was the ninth child in the family. Lewis worked as a custodian and later as the first Black driver for the Coca-Cola Company. Mary was a registered nurse who worked at Lexington Memorial Hospital. There were two children, Jean and Paulette.⁴⁴ Lewis Michael remembers he purchased one of the last larger lots available in the community. Mr. Smitherman knew him from church and he was able to obtain that lot with his help.⁴⁵

Vacant lot to north of 602 Carver Drive

It does not appear that there was ever a house built upon this lot. The lot was owned by Arthur and Annie Jones, and was later deeded to their descendants.

602 Carver Drive, west side. Arthur and Annie Jones House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the west side of Carver Drive, facing east, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad-cross-gable-roof, brick Ranch style house has a project front-gable bay on the façade (east elevation). The house is set level with the street, with the lot sloping slightly from south to north, exposing a partial basement and a brick foundation on the north elevation. A concrete walkway leads from the street to wood steps up to the raised wood deck, added sometime after 2012, at the northeast corner of the house. The entry door is accessible from the deck.

Additional façade details include a picture window with a central fixed light flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows, paired wood sash one-over-one windows on the south end, and newer paired one-over-one vinyl windows on the north end. The upper wall of the south end of the façade is clad in vinyl siding, and there is vinyl siding in the gable ends. The north and south elevation walls are stuccoed.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first owners were Arthur and Annie Jones, who purchased lots 71 to 73 in Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1953.⁴⁶ Arthur was employed by Lexington Chair. He had passed away by 1968, and Annie Jones worked at the junior high school. Previous to this, she worked as a domestic. Arthur and Annie Jones were the parents of Alberta (Jones) Talbert, who lived in Lincoln Park at 102 Lincoln Avenue. The Jones' had a second daughter, Jewel, who lived in the house in the 1970s with her husband Samuel C.

⁴³Davidson County Deed Book 270, p. 240.

⁴⁴Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 10 and p. 118.

⁴⁵Michael, Lewis. Long-time resident of Lincoln Park. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

⁴⁶Davidson County Deed Book 280, p. 14.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Leverett. Having moved with his wife Jewel and daughter Alicia to Lincoln Park from Pugh Street in Lexington, Samuel was a Navy veteran and worked at Burlington House Furniture.,⁴⁷

604 Carver Drive, west side. LM and Margaret Lockhart House. ca. 1954.

Contributing Building.

Facing east on the west side of Carver Drive, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad-side-gable-roof Ranch style house with a concrete block foundation, is clad in asbestos siding. A concrete walk leads from the street to the recessed porch located at the northeast corner of the façade. Wood posts with an "x" motif support the roof and there is no railing. The floor of the porch is concrete. The wood door with a fanlight is located approximately in the center of the façade, and there is a wood-frame picture window on the south end comprised of a central two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash window flanked by smaller two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation, and a small shed-roof addition at the southwest corner clad in aluminum siding. To the rear, southwest corner of the lot is a one-story, side-gable-roof, metal storage shed with doors on the east elevation.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957, but family members note the house was built ca. 1954. The first owners were LM and Margaret Lockhart, who purchased lots 68 to 70 from Joe White in 1952.⁴⁸ Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Lockharts lived near Raleigh Road in Lexington. LM, a father figure to many of the kids who grew up in the neighborhood who affectionally nicknamed him "Chief," worked as a driver for Buck Young Oil Company, as the first Black truck driver for Mid-State Oil Company.⁴⁹ He was a Montford Point Marine, and served as a Trustee at Union Baptist Church for fifty years. Additionally, he was a Congressional Gold Medal recipient, the only known person in Lexington and Davidson County to receive this honor.⁵⁰ Granddaughter Kassaundra Lockhart notes that

...the Montford Point Marines are the first 20,000 Black men who entered into the Marine Corps after the Marines were desegregated. They were trained at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina at a separate base camp called Montford Point. The first Black Marine arrived at Camp Lejeune on August 26, 1942. My grandfather joined the Marines December 8, 1943 and was honorably discharged, having earned the rank of Corporal, on May 14, 1946. They (the Montford Point Marines) were unanimously awarded the medal (Congress's highest honor), collectively, in 2011. A ceremony was held in 2012 by President Barack Obama to award the medal to living Montford Point Marines and

⁴⁷Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

⁴⁸Davidson County Deed Book 232, p. 276. LM Lockhart always wrote his initials without periods, and that was how he was known in the community.

⁴⁹Lockhart, Kassaundra. Granddaughter of LM Lockhart and long-time Lexington resident. Email to Sybil Argintar, April 15, 2025.

⁵⁰Lockhart, Kassaundra. Community presentation about Lincoln Park. April 2022.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

families of deceased Montford Point Marines. Montford Point Marines, living and deceased, are eligible to have a ceremony to receive their medal. Since the Montford Point Marines were awarded the medal as a whole, all Montford Point Marines who receive a medal individually are referred to as Congressional Gold Medal Recipients. He was awarded his, posthumously, on June 5, 2019. The ceremony was held at Banks-Miller Post 255 where he was a past Commander...⁵¹

Margaret graduated from Dunbar Fourth Street School and worked as a cosmetologist, with a shop in the home. The Lockharts had two daughters, Rona and Sherraine.⁵²

606 Carver Drive, west side. William W. and Viola Nelson House. ca. 1959.

Contributing Building.

Located on the west side of Carver Drive, facing east, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad - side-gable-roof Ranch style house has three-vertical-over-one wood sash windows, vinyl siding, and a multi-panel metal front door. A central brick chimney remains. The house, with a parged foundation, is located on a level lot, with a concrete paving stone walk leading from the street to the front door.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. The first owners were William W. and Viola Nelson. William was employed at Philpott Furniture. Before moving to Lincoln Park the Nelsons lived near Raleigh Road in Lexington. From 1961 to 1968, Roy and Elizabeth Crump owned the house. Roy worked at Dixie Furniture and later at W. T. Grant Company department store. In the early 1970s, Robert D., a Postal carrier, and Lexie Johnson lived in the house. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the Johnsons lived on North Railroad Street in Lexington.⁵³

608 Carver Drive, west side. Henry Paul and Elizabeth Dula House. ca. 1957.

Non-contributing Building.

Located on the west side of Carver Drive, facing east, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad-side-gable-roof Ranch style house with a concrete block foundation, has a projecting front-gable on the south end of the façade. The north end of the façade has a recessed porch supported by

⁵¹Lockhart, Kassandra. Granddaughter of LM Lockhart and long-time Lexington resident. Email to Sybil Argintar, April 15, 2025.

⁵²Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lockhart, Rona. Daughter of LM and Margaret Lockhart and current neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024. Rona, who currently owns the home, graduated from Lexington High School, and was a graduate of Western Carolina and North Carolina A & T. She is a retired K-12 school administrator. Sherraine also graduated from Lexington High School, and was a graduate of North Carolina Central and North Carolina A & T. She is a retired college administrator. Granddaughter Kassandra Shanette still lives in Lexington and is actively involved in the community through her work with the City and other volunteer endeavors.

⁵³Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

narrow wood posts, with a recently-added tiled floor and no railing. Facing onto the porch is a multi-light wood frame picture window. The house has undergone significant changes, with the addition of replacement windows, vinyl siding, porch changes, and a new front door. The house sits on a level grassy lot. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it has lost a great deal of architectural integrity.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first owners were Henry Paul and Elizabeth Dula, who bought land from Ben Crump in 1953. Crump lived at 606 Carver Drive in the 1960s.⁵⁴ Before moving to Lincoln Park the Dula family lived on East First Street in Lexington. Henry Paul worked at Dixie Furniture, served as one of the first Black police officers in Lexington, and was a promoter for the Chitlin' Circuit entertainment at The Hut. Etta James and Charlie Thomas of the Drifters were two entertainers who stayed at the Dula house. Elizabeth Dula worked as a beautician, an insurance agent, and later worked in the city schools. She was also known in the neighborhood as "Ma 2" by the children, where she would often be seen with groups of children gathered around her. There were several children in the Dula family, including Arnetta, Uleetha, Clarence, and Herbert. Herbert Dula, as a young boy, danced with the Drifters when they performed at Holt-Moffit Field in Lexington.⁵⁵

17 Lincoln Avenue, north side. Edward E. and Katherine Williams House. ca. 1954. Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of the street, facing south, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-covered-side-gable-roof, painted brick Split Level style house with a two-story frame and concrete block wing on the west, is set on one of the largest lots at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Talbert Boulevard. The lot is level at the front, but slopes downward east to west, with a basement level visible on the west elevation, exposing the concrete block foundation. On the east side of the lot there is a concrete drive leading to a recessed carport with sliding doors opening onto it on the north side. The south elevation (façade) of the main block of the house is three bays wide, with a concrete stoop with a metal railing tucked into the southwest corner adjacent to the two-story wing to the west. The distinctive wood front door, Modernist in its detail, has five square lights on one side. Windows are wood sash single one-over-one. The two-story, asphalt-shingle-clad-

⁵⁴Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta. Zoom interview with Sybil H. Argintar, August 20, 2024.

⁵⁵Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 92; biographical information from First United Methodist Church speaking engagement. Dr. Arnetta Dula Beverly is the current pastor of St. Stephens Church. She graduated in 1964 from Dunbar High School and attended Winston-Salem State University School of Nursing. She then moved to New York City where she worked in many different jobs, including as a bank teller, a funeral director, and a member of the New York Police Department 30th Precinct Investigations Unit. Arnetta moved back to Lexington in 1976 and then completed her college education, obtaining degrees from Davidson County Community College (1984), Shaw University in Raleigh, Duke University Divinity School (1992), and Drew University in 1999. Before beginning her work at St. Stephens in 2017 she served at Chestnut Grove and Piney Grove in Davidson and Davie Counties, St. John in Eden; and Chapel Hill in Reidsville. Rev. Dr. Beverly was also the first Black city council member for the City of Lexington.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

shed roofed wing is concrete block on the first level, and frame above with board and batten siding, with a brick chimney at the southeast corner. On the south elevation of the wing there is a paired one-over-one wood sash window on the first level and a wood-frame picture window on the second level. The west elevation of the two-story wing has single one-over-one wood sash windows on the first floor level, square fixed-light wood-frame windows at the basement level, and a square fixed-light wood-frame window on the second level. At the second level, wrapping the northwest corner, there are jalousie windows. The rear, north elevation of the house, has single and paired one-over-one wood sash windows on the main block and a rear entry reached by concrete block steps with a metal railing leading to a concrete stoop. There is a basement-level entry on this elevation on the two-story wing with a three-light-over-panel door opening onto a concrete patio.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957, but family members and documentary photographs note it was built ca. 1954 and occupied between 1954 and 1956. Edward E. "Eddie" and Katherine Holt Williams were the original owners. The Williams family moved from East Third Avenue to Lincoln Park, according to daughter Kay Diggs, to be in a safer neighborhood.⁵⁶ They bought the property, lots 116 to 119 and 177 to 189 of Lincoln Park, from Joe White in 1954. This was one of the largest lots owned by a single family in Lincoln Park.⁵⁷ Eddie Williams, along with Alphonso Smitherman, assisted Joe White in selling the lots in Lincoln Park. Eddie Williams built the house himself, including the two-story wing on the west side, documented in a large collection of family photographs. He had many jobs in his lifetime, including in 1950 working as a mail handler at the railroad station, and working at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury, North Carolina, and working at Lexington Memorial Hospital in the 1950s to early-1960s. He was later employed, beginning in the late 1960s, as an air conditioning and refrigeration engineer with the Public Services Administration, the General Services Administration, and Housing and Urban Development.⁵⁸ He also worked as a sexton at First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, and was a contributor to the *Dispatch* newspaper. Katherine attended Winston-Salem State College and was a daycare owner at the home, as well as a substitute teacher at Dunbar School after daughter Kay was born. She later worked in the cafeteria at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury, and retired from there. The family were members of Union Baptist Church. There were two children, Kay and Edward Jr. Kay Williams Diggs was a young adult when her family moved to Lincoln Park. She was a graduate of Dunbar High School and later worked at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C.⁵⁹ Kay Diggs operated a daycare out of the home, with many

⁵⁶Diggs, Kay Williams. Daughter of Katherine and Eddie Williams and former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil

H. Argintar, December 3, 2024.

⁵⁷Davidson County Deed Book 259, p. 526.

⁵⁸Diggs, Kay Williams. . Daughter of Eddie and Katherine Williams and former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024.

⁵⁹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Diggs, Kay Williams. Daughter of Eddie and Katherine Williams and former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

neighborhood children in attendance. Eddie Jr. graduated from Dunbar Junior-Senior High School, joined the Navy and then was transferred to the United States Marines as a medic. He was a Vietnam veteran, honorably discharged. He later rejoined the military as part of the Coast Guard, later graduating from Howard University in Washington, D.C., and becoming an x-ray technician.⁶⁰ Kay Diggs' daughter Ninette currently owns the home.

19 Lincoln Avenue, north side. James S. and Vonnice Kirk House. ca. 1953.

Contributing Building.

Facing south, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad-side-gable-roof Ranch style house with a concrete block foundation, is located on the north side of the street, at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Carver Drive. Set on a level lot that slopes slightly to the rear (north), the house has a concrete drive on the west side of the lot with a walkway to the east leading to the front stoop. The one-story, German-siding-clad included several distinct sections, but documentary photos indicate that all sections of the house appear to be original or built soon after 1953. Windows throughout are six-over-six wood sash except where noted. The wing on the west end, on the façade, is three bays, with jalousie windows flanking a wood door with three horizontal lights that retains its original metal awning. On the west elevation of the wing, it appears the wall covering has been replaced with Masonite boards, and a sliding glass door with a metal awning added when that was done. The central section of the house has a projecting front-gable-roof with a scalloped detail lining the top of the gable end. This section has a single six-over-six wood sash window, and to the east of this is a recessed porch with decorative metal posts and railing and a wheelchair ramp that projects to the south. A picture window is located at the porch with multilight wood sash. The east elevation of the house has a single-shoulder brick chimney, and there is a wing at the northeast corner with a triple six-over-six window.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with the address of 51 Lincoln Avenue. The first owners were James S. and Vonnice Kirk. In 1950, when James was 24 years old, he lived with his family on Elk Street in Lexington. James ("Busjack") worked as a trucker with Southern Railway. In the late 1960s and early 1970s he worked at Peerless Mattress Company. There were three children in the Kirk family, Renard, Shelia, and Tony. James Kirk served as a Deacon at Union Baptist Church and was the brother of George Kirk who lived in Lincoln Park at 112 Booker Avenue. His mother, Grace Kirk, also lived in the home and worked as a domestic.⁶¹

⁶⁰Diggs, Kay Williams. . Daughter of Eddie and Katherine Williams and former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024.

⁶¹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

101 Lincoln Avenue, north side. John H. and Mildred Witherspoon House. ca. 1959.

Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of the street, facing south, this one-story, cross-gable, Ranch style house is set back from the street on a level lot at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Carver Drive. There is a concrete walk from the street to the house which ends at the entry stoop. The house is clad in German wood siding, with the lower half of the wall wrapping the southwest corner consisting of painted brick. The façade (south elevation) of the house is four bays, with a picture window on the west end, followed by a shallow front-gable-roof stoop supported by narrow wood posts, and two paired one-over-one vinyl replacement windows on the east end. There is a stepped painted brick chimney on the west elevation flanked by replacement one-over-one windows, and a shed-roof one-story addition on the rear northwest corner. The east elevation has two single one-over-one replacement windows and is clad in vinyl siding. At the rear, northeast corner of the lot is a one-story, shallow side-gable-roof storage shed clad in T1-11 siding. Doors open on the south side.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. The first owners were John H. and Mildred Witherspoon. Before moving to Lincoln Park, the family lived, in 1950, on East Fourth Street in Lexington. John worked at Carolina Panel in the early 1960s, Lexington Chair in the late 1960s, and Lincoln-Taylor furniture in the early 1970s. Mildred worked as a cosmetologist. Children in the family included John Jr., Carl, James, and Harriett.⁶²

Vacant lot to east.

It is not known if there was a house built upon this lot.

102 Lincoln Avenue, south side. General and Alberta Talbert House. ca. 1951.

Non-contributing Building.

Located on the south side of the street, facing north, at the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Carver Drive, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad-side-gable-roof, Ranch style house has a concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. A portion of the roofline of the house on the west end was raised ca. 2007, which changes the original form of the house. The house sits back from the street on a level grassy lot. Three brick steps at the street lead to a central brick walkway and additional brick steps with metal railing up to the front stoop of the house. There is a brick mailbox structure and small planter located to the west of the central walkway. The shed roof of the stoop is supported by decorative metal posts and a metal railing lines the perimeter of the quarry tile floor, set on a concrete block foundation. The façade of the house (north elevation) is four bays, with paired one-over-one replacement windows on either end and the front door and a single fixed-light picture window in the center. Additional windows on the house are single one-over-one, and there is a shed-roof wing at the rear that extends the full length of the house. Directly behind and to the south of the house is a one-story, side-gable-roof concrete block storage shed with a roof overhang on the north and east sides. A solid wood door

⁶²Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

is located on the north side. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it has lost architectural integrity.

Garage ca. 1951. Contributing Building.

To the west of the house, and fronting onto Carver Drive, is a one-story, front-gable-roof double-car garage clad in vinyl siding. There is a single one-over-one window on the north side of the building and a door on the east side.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with the address of 52 Lincoln Avenue, but family members note the house was built ca. 1951. The first owners were General and Alberta Talbert.⁶³ The family, in 1950, lived on N. Railroad Street in Lexington. General Talbert worked at Wennonah Cotton Mills in the early 1960s and at Lexington Chair in the late 1960s. Directories note he was retired in 1970. Alberta Talbert, daughter of Arthur and Annie Jones, the original owners of 602 Carver Drive, was a seamstress, creating many prom and wedding dresses for residents of the neighborhood. The Talberts had several children, including Paul, Wayne, Kenneth, Dwight, DonRe, Kiwana, Evelyn, Dorothy, Brenda, Irma, and Norma. Many of the children became teachers. Paul Talbert, in 1967, was an advocate for full integration of the city schools.⁶⁴ Kiwana was the first Black teacher at Lexington Senior High School.⁶⁵ The house is currently owned by Brenda, Irena, and Norman Talbert.

Vacant lot to east.

There was a house built on this lot, 104 Lincoln Avenue, which was torn down between 2012 and 2022. It was originally owned by Norris and Sarah Turman.⁶⁶

105 Lincoln Avenue, north side. Benjamin and Virginia Curry House. ca. 1961. Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of the street, on level grassy lot, this Modernist house with a concrete block foundation has a sweeping asphalt-shingle-covered-front-gable roof and is clad in asbestos siding. There is a concrete walkway leading to the door on the west end of the façade and a concrete drive on the east end of the house leading to a carport. The front stoop is slightly raised, with brick steps and metal railing leading to the brick stoop covered by a metal awning. To the west of the wood door with three horizontal lights in the upper half, there is a picture window comprised of a central fixed light flanked by two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows. The remaining windows on the house are two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash, most of which retain their original metal awnings. On the east elevation, opening into the carport, is a door raised slightly above ground level, and another door opening into what was likely a storage area along the north wall of the carport. To the rear of the carport, at the

⁶³General was his first name, not a military ranking.

⁶⁴Lexington City School Board Minutes, April 10, 1967.

⁶⁵Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

⁶⁶Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta. Email to Sybil H. Argintar, November 22, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

northeast corner, there appears to be an enclosed entry porch. The west elevation has an exterior brick chimney flanked by single windows.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1961. The first owners were Benjamin and Virginia Curry. Benjamin Curry bought the property in 1958 from David Spaugh. It encompassed lots 105 and 106 of Lincoln Park, with the property changing hands several times before anyone built on the lots.⁶⁷ Benjamin was the manager at City Park and Shop, but had retired by 1970. The Curry family ran a candy store in the basement of their house. The family had one daughter, Mary Luellen, who became an attorney.⁶⁸

Vacant lot to east.

The Alphonso Smitherman family built a house on this lot, 109 Lincoln Avenue, which was torn down ca. 1994. Smitherman, along with Eddie Williams, helped Joe White sell property in Lincoln Park.⁶⁹

106 Lincoln Avenue, south side. Willie and Ada Mock House. ca. 1959. Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Lincoln Avenue, facing north, this one-story house with Modernist elements and a concrete block foundation has a standing-seam-metal-clad-hip roof with wide soffits, and is set back from the street on a level grassy lot. There is a concrete walkway from the street extending to the steps which lead to the screened porch to the east. The raised shed-roof porch is built on a concrete block foundation and the concrete block steps which lead up to it from the walkway have a metal railing on one side. The house is clad in asbestos shingles, with two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows throughout. There is a picture window at the porch, with a fixed center light flanked by four narrow two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows on each side. There is an interior stuccoed chimney.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. The first owners were Willie and Ada Mock. Before Lincoln Park, the family lived on N. Railroad Street in Lexington. Willie worked at Dixie Furniture. There was one child in the family, Betty.⁷⁰

⁶⁷Davidson County Deed Book, 312, p. 601.

⁶⁸Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; Owens, Vickie Jones. Daughter of Hiram Sr. and Garnetta Jones. Long-time neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12, 2024.

⁶⁹Dunn, Mary Elizabeth Smitherman. Daughter of Alphonso Smitherman. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 13, 2024.

⁷⁰Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

108 Lincoln Avenue, south side. Clyde and Clara Martin House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Lincoln Avenue, facing north, this Ranch style, standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gable-roof, one-story house with vinyl siding and a tall brick foundation sits back from the street on a level grassy lot. The recessed raised entry porch at the northwest corner of the house is built on a brick foundation, with concrete steps and replacement wood railing leading up to it. Narrow wood posts support the porch roof and there is a metal railing around the perimeter of the concrete porch floor. The front door is wood with three stepped vertical rectangular fixed lights in the upper half. To the east of the door is a picture window with storm windows, and to the west of the door are replacement sliding glass windows. Additional windows on the house are one-over-one wood sash, and there is a brick exterior end chimney on the east elevation flanked by fixed light windows, along with an interior brick stack. There is a small shed-roof addition with vinyl siding at the southeast corner. To the rear, southeast corner of the lot is a one-story, gambrel-roof storage shed with T1-11 siding, set on concrete blocks. Doors open on the north side.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. Clyde and Clara Martin were the first known residents of the house. Clyde Martin, before moving to Lincoln Park, lived with his son Ernest and daughter-in-law Malinda Evans on Pine Street in Lexington. The Evans family lived at 119 Booker Avenue. Clyde was known by residents as the “Lincoln Park Daddy” since he was always on the lookout for neighborhood children. Clara was a teacher at South Lexington Elementary School and Dunbar School.⁷¹ The Martins had one daughter, Clara Pert, who was a teacher. Her son Claude lived at 108 Lincoln Avenue.

110 Lincoln Avenue, south side. Union Baptist Church. 1954.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Lincoln Avenue, facing north, this is the only church in the neighborhood. The tall one-story building with a standing-seam-metal-clad front gable roof is set up on a slight hill above the street, with paved parking on three sides and a driveway to the south that opens onto Booker Avenue. The steeple, set back a couple of feet from the gable end, is a square, hip-roof, wood frame structure clad in weatherboard. Each of the four sides of the base of the steeple has a rectangular vertical vent. The steeple itself is set in the center of the hip roof, with wide overhangs, of the base. The pyramidal steeple extends up from here, with a cross at the top. The entrance to the church sanctuary is from the front-gable-roof stoop on the north side of the building. Concrete steps lead up to the entry stoop which is flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. The double-leaf, multi-panel wood front door has a transom window on each side. The exterior walls of the church are the original stucco, and windows of the sanctuary, on the east and west sides, are one-over-one wood sash, with four window bays on each elevation. At the south end of the west elevation there is a covered second entry into the building, and on the east elevation, also at the south end, there is a wheelchair ramp to an entry into the building. Near the center of the east elevation there is an entry to the finished basement.

⁷¹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

The only change to the building is the enlargement on the west side of the sanctuary space which took place in 1980, with a shed roof addition. It appears the original windows on this elevation were moved outward at that time. At the rear southeast corner of the church building is a cross-gable wing that houses the minister's office. Inside, the sanctuary appears much as it did when the building was constructed, except for the widening of the building on the west side.

Bathrooms were added near the north entry, and downstairs a portion of the fellowship hall was separated into classrooms.

The church first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957, but the plaque on the building, as well as the church history, notes it was constructed in 1954.⁷² Union Baptist Church was founded in 1884, originating from First Baptist Church in Lexington. Originally, the church was located on East Third Avenue, with the name chosen because of Union Depot which was located across from the church. While Reverend Sandy McIver served as pastor of the church, land was purchased on Lincoln Avenue for the current church building, which was completed in 1954.⁷³ Sandy McIver was pastor until 1961, followed by J. L. Stowe, who served as pastor through early 1980. As a response to growth of the church, in 1960 rooms on the lower level were portioned off from the fellowship hall, all of which remain today. In 1980 the church sanctuary was enlarged slightly to the west, again serving the needs of a growing congregation.⁷⁴ Originally, the paved area to the east was a flat grassy field that was used by the children and teens in the neighborhood for sports, including an annual Thanksgiving Day football game.⁷⁵

114 Lincoln Avenue, south side. Thomas and Elizabeth Brown House. ca. 1953.

Non-contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Lincoln Avenue, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad, side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style house with a concrete block foundation is clad in vinyl siding. The house is non-contributing due to the fact it has undergone significant changes including replacement windows and more importantly the enclosure of the front porch which alters the original form of the building. It sits on a level grassy lot, with an angled concrete walkway leading from the street to the brick steps up to the front-gable-roof screened and latticed porch. Windows throughout are replacement one-over-one vinyl with six-over-six simulated divided lights. There is a full-width front-gable-roof addition at the rear, date unknown, with a ramp at the southwest corner. This house is non-contributing due to the fact that it has lost a great deal of architectural integrity.

⁷²Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024.

⁷³Davidson County Deed Book 258, p. 494.

⁷⁴“Brief History of Union Baptist Church”. Written History provided by church members, located in church records, undated.

⁷⁵Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of residents. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with the address of 56 Lincoln Avenue. The first owners were Thomas and Elizabeth Brown. They moved to Lincoln Park from Smith Avenue in Lexington, purchasing lots 93 and 94 in Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1950.⁷⁶ Thomas worked at Dixie Furniture and later at Coble Dairy. He was also one of the first Black police officers in Lexington. There were three children in the family, Raynarda, Rhonda, and Reggie. Beginning in 1966, Naomi Sims, employed at Burlington House Furniture, occupied the house.⁷⁷

116 Lincoln Avenue, south side. James E. and Beulah Craven House. ca. 1953; remodeled 1976. Contributing Building.

Set on the south side of the street, facing north, this one-story Minimal Traditional/bungaloid style house on a brick foundation has some Modernist features due to the later renovation. The house has an asphalt-shingle-clad side-gable roof, brick veneer walls with wood composite siding in the eaves, and a covered porch at the northwest corner. The house is set up on a slight hill above the street with a brick and breezeblock retaining wall at the front which wraps around to the concrete driveway on the east. In the middle of this retaining wall, on the north side of the house, there is a set of brick steps that lead up from the street to a brick-lined concrete walkway to the front porch. Brick stairs with a metal railing lead to the porch. This same retaining wall also lines the east side of the driveway which rises uphill to end at a brick barbecue structure at the end of the drive. The house was extensively remodeled in 1976 including the addition of the brick and breezeblock balustrade of the front-gable-roof porch, brick cladding of all walls, new roof with prowd eaves, and the addition of a side-gable-roof two-story addition at the rear, with a cantilevered second story clad in vertical wood siding. While the house is much larger than it was originally, it retains some elements of its original appearance, in the location of the front porch, the multi-light picture window at the porch, and in the clear delineation of the original house form at the front and the two-story addition to the rear. Windows on the original front section of the house are one-over-one vinyl sash and are two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash at the rear second story. The house serves as a good example of a late 1970s house that falls within the period of significance. Located to the rear, at the southwest corner of the lot, is a one-story, gambrel-roof frame storage shed with T1-11 siding.

Fireplace Structure. ca. 1976. Contributing Structure

This brick fireplace structure is set back at the end of the driveway. There are three semi-circular brick steps leading up to the fireplace, with a vent to the west of the fireplace opening. Bricks are laid in a horizontal pattern with the shorter end of the bricks demarcating the top of the steps and around the vent opening.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1953, with the address of 58 Lincoln Avenue. The first owners were James E. and Beulah Craven, who bought lots 95 and 96 in

⁷⁶Davidson County Deed Book 211, p. 38.

⁷⁷Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1950.⁷⁸ Before Lincoln Park, the family lived on Pugh Street in Lexington. James worked for Dixie Furniture and, in the 1960s through early 1970s, as a carpenter and an owner of a building and construction company, Kerr & Craven. He also owned the Glass Castle nightclub in Lexington. Beulah worked as a domestic. There were several children in the family including James Jr., Robert, Vanessa, Carl, Frederick, Clifton, Vanita Faye, and Eric.⁷⁹ Robert Craven, a J. C. Smith graduate, owns Robert's Funeral Home in Lexington.⁸⁰

Vacant lots along South Talbert Boulevard

There are five vacant lots located along South Talbert Boulevard.

100 Washington Avenue, south side. Wilbur and Margaret Holmes House. ca. 1957. Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of the street, facing north, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Carver Drive, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad, side-gable-roof, brick veneer Ranch style house on a brick foundation is set back from the street on a level grassy lot. To the west of the house is a concrete walkway from Carver Drive leading to brick steps and an uncovered entry stoop on a brick foundation. There is a metal railing at the steps and around the concrete floor of the slab. To the east of the stoop is a low brick planter. At the rear of the house is a concrete drive. At the east end of the façade, recessed back from the front, there is a three-horizontal-light metal frame paired window set within a vinyl siding surround that wraps around to the west side of the house. Just to the west of this window are steps leading to a second solid wood door. There is a central brick chimney and most windows are single and paired one-over-one vinyl replacements, along with some original single and paired six-over-six wood sash windows. At the rear southwest corner there is a shed-roof entry stoop with concrete steps leading up to a nine-light-over-panel door.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first owners were Wilbur and Margaret Holmes, who moved to Lincoln Park from Railroad Street in Lexington. Wilbur worked as a custodian at Cecil Elementary School, as a collector for Piedmont Garbage, and as a machine operator at Dacotah Cotton Mill. Wilbur studied electronics at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and used that knowledge to help repair small appliances for his friends. Margaret was a teacher at Dunbar High School from 1951 to 1968. She then taught at Lexington Senior High until 1982. She was also church organist and choir director at St. Stephen United Methodist Church. The Holmes family included twins Yvette and

⁷⁸Davidson County Deed Book 211, p. 270.

⁷⁹Lexington City Directories 1953 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassandra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

⁸⁰Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Keith. Keith worked as a home health care provider, and Yvette worked for Fairfax County, Virginia government.⁸¹

Vacant lot to east.

It does not appear there was ever anything built on this lot.

101 Washington Avenue, north side. Hubert and Vallye Hairston House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Facing south on the north side of the street, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad-side-gable-roof Minimal Traditional style house with a concrete block foundation sits at the corner of Washington Avenue and Carver Drive. The lot slopes down to the north with the rear of the lot ending at South Talbert Boulevard. A concrete walkway leads from Washington Avenue to the ground-level porch. The house, clad in vinyl siding, has a projecting front gable at the east end of the façade and a recessed porch at the west end with a concrete floor. The porch roof is supported by double narrow wood posts with a cross-member motif between the posts. A paired, wood sash twelve-over-twelve picture window faces onto the porch. Additional windows on the building are single and paired wood sash six-over-six. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. At the rear, northwest corner is a small shed-roof addition with an entry door on the west side. To the rear, northeast corner of the house is a one-story, front-gable-roof frame storage shed clad in vinyl siding.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. The first owners were Hubert and Vallye Hairston. The family, in 1950, lived on Elk Street in Lexington before purchasing lots 161 and 162 of Lincoln Park from Joe White in 1954.⁸² Hubert worked as a custodian at Printcraft in the late 1950s to early 1960s, then at United Furniture and Burlington House Furniture. Frances, Shirley, and Irene were the three children in the family.⁸³

103 Washington Avenue, north side. Jessie A. and Minnie Cooper House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the north side of Washington Avenue, facing south, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad-side-gable-roof Ranch style house with a concrete block foundation is clad in vinyl siding. The house is set back from the street on a lot that is level at the front and slopes down to the east and to the rear to Talbert Boulevard. Concrete steps with metal railing at the street lead down to a concrete walk which ends at the centrally-located, recessed front porch. A second concrete walk leads to the east side of the lot with a concrete drive and a free-standing carport. The porch, on a painted concrete block foundation, is reached by tiled steps up from the

⁸¹Lexington City Directories 1957 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, pp. 27, 62 and 80.

⁸²Davidson County Deed Book 258, p. 7

⁸³Lexington City Directories 1957 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

walkway. Details of the porch include a tiled floor, decorative metal posts and railing, and a full-width metal awning. At the west end of the façade (south elevation) is a projecting front gable wing. At the east end, it appears that a later carport was added sometime after 1983 and later enclosed since this section of the house is at the end of the driveway and the newer metal carport structure has been erected on the driveway. Additionally, the roofline here is slightly lower than the rest of the house and aerial photos do not show this portion of the house existing in 1961. Additional details of the house include an interior painted concrete block chimney stack, single and paired wood sash one-over-one windows with storm windows, a front-gable-roof wing at the northwest corner with a wood deck to the north, and a shed-roof addition at the rear northeast corner with casement windows. To the southeast of the house is a free-standing metal carport and to the rear of the house at the northeast corner of the lot, is a one-story, cross-gable-roof, L-plan outbuilding with T1-11 siding and the same standing-seam-metal-clad roof as the main house. Double-leaf doors and a one-over-one window are located on the south elevation. This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. Jessie and Minnie Cooper were the first owners. Jessie worked at Lexington Chair Company. The Coopers had one son, Allen, who was a musician at Union Baptist Church. Beginning in 1959, Edward and Margie Long owned the house. Edward worked at Philpott Furniture in the early 1960s, but by 1966 owned Long's Music and Record Center, a local business. The Longs had one daughter, Geneen. Edward Long was the brother of Vaver K. Long Jr., who lived at 117 Booker Avenue in Lincoln Park. Geneen recalled that the family attended St. Stephen Church.⁸⁴

One vacant lot to east and one vacant lot to north.

It is not known if there was ever anything built upon these lots. These are part of the property at 103 Washington Avenue.

104 Washington Avenue, south side. Frank O. and Irene Holy House. ca. 1957.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of Washington Avenue, facing north, this one-story, asphalt-shingle-clad-hip-roof-with-broad eaves, brick veneer Ranch style house on a brick foundation sits up on a hill above the street. At the northwest corner of the lot there is a concrete driveway. Near the center of the façade is an entry stoop with a concrete floor. Additional features of the house include a multi-panel wood front door, vinyl replacement windows with simulated divided lights, and a picture window comprised of a center fixed light flanked by vinyl replacement windows with simulated divided lights.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1957. Frank and Irene Holy were the first owners. Frank worked in the furniture industry through most of the 1960s and later worked for NRA Electric. He retired in 1970. Frank served as a deacon and Sunday School superintendent at Union Baptist Church, and was an advocate in the early 1960s for integration

⁸⁴Lexington City Directories 1957 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com; Long, Geneen. Former neighborhood resident and daughter of the Longs. Zoom meeting interview with Sybil H. Argintar, August 20, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

of the city schools.⁸⁵ The Holy family raised two foster children, Ora Bailey and Gerald Holloway.⁸⁶

Vacant lot to east.

It does not appear anything was ever built on this lot.

108 Washington Avenue, south side. Jack and Ardell Gooden House. ca. 1959.

Contributing Building.

Located on the south side of the street, facing north, this one-story, standing-seam-metal-clad, hip-roof Ranch style house, clad in vinyl siding, and on a concrete block foundation, is set at the corner of Washington Avenue and Arthur Drive on a slight hill above the street. To the west of the house is a gravel driveway. Original remaining features of the house include two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal wood sash windows and an entry stoop at the northeast corner. A new pipe railing has been added here at the painted concrete block steps. At the north end of the east elevation there is a square fixed light window and in the center of the west elevation there is a new wood accessibility ramp leading to the door.

This house first appears in Lexington City Directories in 1959. Jack and Ardell Gooden were the first owners. In 1950 the family lived near Erlanger Mill. Jack worked at Erlanger Mills in the early 1960s and later worked for United Furniture. Ardell worked as a custodian at Picket School. The Goodens had one daughter, who died. Jack and Ardell then raised their grandchildren, Mary Ann, Paul, Charlotta, John, and Kevin.⁸⁷

Vacant lot to south, Arthur Drive address.

It does not appear anything was ever built on this lot.

Integrity Statement

Overall, the district retains a high degree of integrity in terms of boundaries and housing, following almost exactly the original 1950 plat. The only change is at the northwest corner, where, by 1955, a portion of South Church Street (now South Talbert Boulevard) was rerouted to its current configuration and the lots north of the road were never built upon. Houses retain their original settings and for the most part retain their original form. Typical changes have included replacement siding or windows, and only a handful of the currently vacant lots were formally houses. Most vacant lots in the neighborhood were never built upon. The district retains a great deal of historic integrity, with its location, setting, and design and layout as a subdivision remaining intact as it was in 1950. In terms of materials and workmanship, the district also

⁸⁵Lexington City Schools Board Minutes, November 1, 1961.

⁸⁶Lexington City Directories 1957 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024.

⁸⁷Lexington City Directories 1957 – 1974; Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interviews with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024; 1950 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

retains a great deal of integrity. Although there are some changes in materials that have occurred over time, the majority do not affect the overall architectural character of the district and do not in any way detract from the feeling and association of the district. Additionally, in many cases, descendants of these families still own or live in properties in the neighborhood so the neighborhood retains its historic aspects of feeling and association.

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

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

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1950 - 1976

Significant Dates

1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Williams, Edward E., builder

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

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 Lincoln Park Historic District, with a period of significance of 1950 – 1976, is significant at the local level and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black and Community Planning and Development. Under Criterion A, Lincoln Park is significant for being the first formally platted subdivision, in 1950, for the Black community in Lexington, where many could own their own homes for the first time. Its initial residents worked in local industries, taught school or worked as nurses, and served with honors in the military. In many cases, descendants of these families still own or live in properties in the neighborhood, and it remains today as a predominantly Black community in Lexington, as it was originally intended. During the years of segregation in Lexington, Lincoln Park served as a safe place, with a strong sense of community, continuing today its tight-knit community focus. Additionally, in relation to the Black Ethnic Heritage of the neighborhood, Lincoln Park includes a locally important stop on the nationally known Chitlin' Circuit in the 1950s to early 1960s which allowed Black entertainers to perform in an otherwise segregated society during the Jim Crow Era. While the fifty-year end date for the period of significance is 1976, Lincoln Park, which developed primarily through the 1950s and early 1960s, is still the location of an important, primarily Black neighborhood in Lexington, North Carolina for families who live there today, many of whom are the original owners or descendants of the original owners. It remains today as a place for racial identity, safety, and community support.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Development of Lexington and Davidson County, North Carolina
Founding through the Nineteenth Century

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

In the mid-eighteenth century, Davidson County was part of Rowan County, located in the central piedmont of North Carolina. Typical of the settlement patterns of the State, settlers to the area were of German, Scots-Irish, Welsh, Dutch, and English descent.⁸⁸ Lexington was settled in 1775. In 1820, the population of Rowan County had grown to over 26,000, and the county split, creating Davidson County in 1822.⁸⁹ In 1823 the legislature designated Lexington as the county seat, named for the Battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary War, and built the town square and courthouse. Lexington and Davidson County quickly grew as an industrial center, based in part on a plantation and enslaved people's economy, which the State of North Carolina encouraged through its lifting of a ban on slave imports in 1790.⁹⁰ Lexington was officially chartered in 1828. The first cotton mill in Lexington, Lexington Manufacturing Company, was constructed in 1839. The railroad arrived in 1849, with stations located at Thomasville, Lexington, Linwood, and Hottsburg.⁹¹ By 1850, approximately twenty percent of the population in Davidson County were enslaved people, and by 1860 "...slavery was the county's foremost profitable industry with the greatest concentration of wealth belonging to enslavers...", with seventy-eight percent of the cotton produced coming from slaveholding farms.⁹² As the county's economy and population grew, Lexington built a new courthouse in 1858, known as "...the finest building in the State...".⁹³ Like other southern states, the Civil War changed things, but industry in Lexington in the late nineteenth century continued to grow, including cotton, milling, lumber, and later furniture, along with Thomasville, becoming a major focus. Former enslaved people worked in these industries. By 1900 the population of Davidson County had grown to 21,702.⁹⁴

Twentieth Century Development: 1900 through the 1970s

Davidson County's population grew at the turn of the century, with, in 1903, the white population being approximately 22,000 and the Black population 3,200.⁹⁵ Industries in Lexington included Wenonah Mills, Nokomis Mills, Dixie Furniture Company, American Furniture Company, Central Manufacturing Company, Elk Furniture Company, Oneida Chair Company, and Atlas Table Company.⁹⁶ As industry grew, so did housing, including the construction of mill housing. Housing for the white population developed primarily to the west of downtown, and Black housing developed on the east side, primarily northeast of town, with

⁸⁸Davidson County History Exhibit. County Development. Located in the Davidson County Historic Museum, Lexington, North Carolina.

⁸⁹Davidson County History Exhibit. County Development. Located in the Davidson County Historic Museum, Lexington, North Carolina.

⁹⁰Davidson County History Exhibit. County Development. Located in the Davidson County Historic Museum, Lexington, North Carolina.

⁹¹Davidson County History Exhibit. County Development. Located in the Davidson County Historic Museum, Lexington, North Carolina.

⁹²Davidson County History Exhibit. County Development. Located in the Davidson County Historic Museum, Lexington, North Carolina.

⁹³Davidson County History Exhibit. County Development. Located in the Davidson County Historic Museum, Lexington, North Carolina.

⁹⁴The North Carolina Yearbook, Raleigh, North Carolina: The News and observer, 1901, p. 48.

⁹⁵The North Carolina Yearbook, Raleigh, North Carolina: The News and Observer, 1903, pp. 204 – 210.

⁹⁶The North Carolina Yearbook, Raleigh, North Carolina: The News and Observer, 1903, pp. 204 – 210.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

some families living near the railroad.⁹⁷ In the early part of the twentieth century, as industry expanded, workers were needed to serve these industries. As industry grew, both the white and Black population of Lexington and Davidson County also continued to grow, with the county population in the 1910s rising to 29,404.⁹⁸ The breakdown of the town's population from 1920 through 1940 remained at approximately eight-nine percent white, and eleven percent Black, with the combined racial population in Lexington in 1950 being 13,571.⁹⁹ Workers often moved from more rural areas of the state to the cities and towns for industrial jobs. Textile mills and furniture factories in Lexington built mill housing, and company owners built large homes close to downtown.¹⁰⁰ Most of the mill housing was located near the mills, many of which were near the railroad. White mill owners built their own residences primarily to the northwest of downtown, separate from any of the Black housing which was located primarily northeast of town, with some to the southeast. Lexington remained as an industrial center, with many textile plants, furniture plants, and a dairy plant, Coble Dairy Products, Inc. being some of the industries located there by the mid-1950s.¹⁰¹ Industry continued to grow, along with the population, through the 1960s and 1970s, with the population of Davidson County in 1980 being 113,162. The county's Black population, from 1960 to 1980, grew from 9,359 to 11,362.¹⁰²

Housing and Subdivision Development/ Community Development Context

Main Street literally served as the residential dividing line between the two races for most of the twentieth century. Some of the early twentieth century white subdivisions included Park Place (1909), Robbins Heights (1914), Courtenay (1917), Hillcrest (1920), and Rosemary Park (1923). Three thousand homes were built, and fifteen miles of streets were paved.¹⁰³

Housing for the Black community in Lexington, from the early to mid-twentieth century, was located primarily to the northeast and southeast of downtown. In contrast to this flurry of building on the west side for the white community, the Black population, in the 1910s, lived in housing scattered over several areas. Some of the streets they lived on, in the 1910s, included East 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Streets, North Greensboro Road, South Salisbury Street, North Pugh Street, South Main Street, North Pine Street, South Church Street, and North Smith Street.¹⁰⁴ By the mid-1920s, families continued to live on these streets, along with additional residences located on Raleigh Road, East Center Street, Elk Street, South Railroad Street, Tanyard Street, East 2nd Street, and Cotton Grove Road.¹⁰⁵ Additional housing was located southeast of

⁹⁷Fearnbach, Heather. "Lexington Residential Historic District", National Register nomination, pp. 8-202 and 8-203; Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

⁹⁸The North Carolina Yearbook, Raleigh, North Carolina: The News and Observer, 1915 (no page numbers).

⁹⁹North Carolina Almanac, Raleigh, North Carolina: Almanac Publishing Company, 1954-1955, p. 102.

¹⁰⁰Fearnbach, Heather. "Lexington Residential Historic District", National Register nomination, pp. 8-202, 203, 205.

¹⁰¹North Carolina Almanac, Raleigh, North Carolina: Almanac Publishing Company, 1954-1955, pp. 534-535.

¹⁰²Statistical Abstract of North Carolina Counties, State Data Center, Office of State Budget and Management, 1991, p. A-13.

¹⁰³Fearnbach, Heather. "Lexington Residential Historic District", National Register nomination, p. 8-206 and Davidson County Deed Records.

¹⁰⁴ Lexington City Directory 1916 – 1917.

¹⁰⁵ Lexington City Directory 1925.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

downtown, where Black families lived on Linwood Road, Cotton Grove Road, Dixie Street, Smith Avenue, and Holt Street.¹⁰⁶ Main Street was a clear physical dividing line between the white areas of town to the west and the Black areas of town to the east. Industry, a major employer of the Black community, was located on the east side of town, primarily on East First Avenue, East Second Avenue, East Third Avenue, South Railroad Street, and South Salisbury Street near where many Black families resided.¹⁰⁷ Teachers lived within the same neighborhoods as their students.¹⁰⁸

While Black residents lived primarily on the east side of town, no neighborhoods, until Lincoln Park, were formally platted for the Black community. Many of these houses were built, in the early to mid-twentieth century, by wealthy white citizens to rent to the Black community.¹⁰⁹ “Browntown” was located south of Raleigh Road and consisted primarily of sub-standard wood duplexes that included two small bedrooms, a bath, a kitchen, and a living room. Two families lived in each duplex. These wooden duplexes were later replaced by cinder block ones, some of which remain.¹¹⁰ “The Branch” neighborhood was located on Railroad Street, and consisted mostly of cinder block duplexes, most of which were built in the 1960s.¹¹¹ “Peeler’s Bottom”, with all wood frame duplex houses, was located along East First Street. There were six units total, each one consisting of two bedrooms, a bath, living room and kitchen, and a small front porch. A few of these remain.¹¹² “Parkertown”, located near Dixie Street, southeast of downtown, was an area of shotgun duplex housing. This area no longer exists and is in use as a parking lot for two churches.¹¹³ “Little Korea” was an area of Black housing located near Parker and Miller Streets, also southeast of town, given this name because it was a particularly violent, dangerous area. These houses consisted of small one-family homes, all of which have been replaced by new single family homes.¹¹⁴ “Little Florida” was located on Linwood Road, west of Cotton Grove Road, south of downtown.¹¹⁵ These were single family homes built on small lots. When the Lincoln Park community became available to families, it was considered to be the

¹⁰⁶Lexington City Directories, 1916 – 1960.

¹⁰⁷Fearnbach, Heather. *Lexington Industrial Historic District*. National Register nomination, 2019, p. 8-55.

¹⁰⁸Michael, Lewis. Long-time resident of Lincoln Park. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

¹⁰⁹Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

¹¹⁰Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. E-mail interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 24, 2025.

¹¹¹Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. E-mail interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 24, 2025.

¹¹²Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. E-mail interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 24, 2025.

¹¹³Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. E-mail interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 24, 2025.

¹¹⁴Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. E-mail interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 24, 2025. The

¹¹⁵Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

“promised land” where Black residents could own their own homes and feel safe, which they often had not in these scattered areas around town.¹¹⁶

Many Federal housing programs in the 1930s likely affected the continued segregation of white and Black residential neighborhoods in Lexington, enforcing the status quo up to that time of segregated communities. When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected in 1932, there was significant support for housing reforms due to the devastating effects of the Depression. The Home Owner’s Loan Corporation (HOLC) was created in 1933. This served as the basis for the National Housing Act of 1934 which in turn led to the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). The FHA insured banks, mortgage companies and other lenders, in order to encourage new home construction and repair.¹¹⁷ The 1934 Housing Act was set up for white Americans, promoting homeownership with Federal backing of loans. The FHA had a specific manual that stated “...it was risky to make mortgage loans in predominately Black areas...”, setting up a precedent for drawing lines between the races that would persist for decades to come.¹¹⁸ In 1937, this law was amended under the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act. President Franklin D. Roosevelt noted that “...there are far-reaching problems still with us for which democracy must find solutions if it is to consider itself successful. For example, many millions of Americans still live in habitations which not only fail to provide the physical benefits of modern civilization but breed disease and impair the health of future generations. The menace exists not only in the slum areas of the very large cities, but in many smaller cities as well. It exists on tens of thousands of farms, in varying degrees, in every part of the country...”¹¹⁹ The United States Housing Authority (USHA) established under this bill pushed for public housing in small and large towns. Government mortgage rules denied loans to Black families in order to keep them segregated and not lower property values in white neighborhoods. HOLC actively “red-lined” local maps to indicate places that were deemed safe and unsafe to obtain mortgages (with the Black neighborhoods marked as questionable, unsafe, or high risk). While there are no historic “redlining” maps available for Lexington, they do exist for Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte. While not documented in maps, it is likely the same policies were utilized in Lexington.¹²⁰ The FHA actively supported redlining, so no mortgages would be approved for Black families to move into white neighborhoods, and white families were discouraged from moving to Black ones. The agency stated that “...incompatible racial groups should not be permitted to live in the same communities...”¹²¹ As if this wasn’t enough, the FHA also refused to insure houses for Black families or houses in white neighborhoods that were “...too close to

¹¹⁶Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. E-mail interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 24, 2025

¹¹⁷<https://www.fdrlibrary.org/housing> “FDR and Housing Legislation”. Accessed January 31, 2025.

¹¹⁸<https://www.History.com/news/housing-segregation-new-deal-program> “How a New Deal Housing Program Enforced Segregation”. Accessed January 31, 2025, and <https://www.fdrlibrary.org/housing>. Accessed October 24, 2025

¹¹⁹ <https://www.fdrlibrary.org/housing>. Accessed October 24, 2025.

¹²⁰<https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/map#loc=5/38.0448/-95.8425> “Mapping Inequality”. HLOC redlining maps, 1937. Accessed January 31, 2025.

¹²¹<https://www.fdrlibrary.org/housing> “FDR and Housing Legislation”. Accessed January 31, 2025.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Black ones...".¹²² These New Deal programs were designed to help with housing for lower and middle class white citizens with many Black residents pushed towards new urban renewal housing projects.¹²³

The population of Lexington, including both Black and white citizens, grew to 10,550 in 1940, and with the passing of the GI Bill in 1944, additional housing was built to accommodate primarily white veterans.¹²⁴ In the 1940s, white subdivisions that were built included Oak Crest (1943), Grimes Park (1946), and Green Needles Park (1946).¹²⁵ In 1950 the population again grew, to 13,571, and additional subdivisions were built, including Seven Oaks (1956), and Country Club Forest (1959).¹²⁶ In the 1930s and 1940s, Black residents continued to live in the areas noted above, along with Cherry Street, Conner Street, Dixie Street, Harman Street, North Salisbury Street, Bristol Street, and Tussey Street.¹²⁷ Some families owned their homes, but many rented, including the rental of some sub-standard wooden or concrete block duplexes which were built by affluent white families to house Black families. These typically did not include a full bathroom, only a sink and toilet.¹²⁸ Streets were not paved on the east side of town.

It was not until Joe White, a white man and a local real estate developer, platted two Black communities, Lincoln Park in May 1950, south of downtown, and Washington Park, southwest of Lincoln Park off Linwood Road, in June 1955, that the Black community began to be able to claim their own more formally developed communities. While a few Black families owned their own homes before Lincoln Park, many families were able to buy their own homes for the first time. Many families moved to Lincoln Park primarily from the northeast of downtown. It retains its original street layout, and the majority of homes were built in the 1950s, with three built in the early 1960s. There are a handful of new homes built after the period of significance or remodeled within the period of significance. In later years, a small number of families left Lincoln Park to go to Washington Park, located southwest of Lincoln Park or Smith Avenue, south of Lincoln Park. Washington Park, formally platted in 1955, was also developed by Joe White and R. Bruce Smith.¹²⁹ It originally consisted of four streets, Booker Street, Washington Drive and Park Street, which turned at a ninety degree angle.. This was also where the "colored" swimming pool was located. These street names were changed in recent years, since there was confusion for emergency services with Booker Avenue and Washington Avenue in Lincoln Park,

¹²²<https://www.History.com/news/housing-segregation-new-deal-program> "How a New Deal Housing Program Enforced Segregation". Accessed January 31, 2025.

¹²³<https://www.npr.org/2017/05/03/526655831/a-forgotten-history-of-how-the-u-s-government-segregated-america> "A 'Forgotten History' Of How the U.S. Government Segregated America", Accessed January 31, 2025.

¹²⁴Fearnbach, Heather. "Lexington Residential Historic District", National Register nomination, p. 8-207.

¹²⁵Davidson County Deed Records.

¹²⁶Fearnbach, Heather. "Lexington Residential Historic District", National Register nomination, p. 8-208 and Davidson County Deed Records.

¹²⁷ Lexington City Directories, 1937 and 1941 - 42.

¹²⁸Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

¹²⁹Davidson County Plat Book 9, p. 51.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

to Bookington Drive and Jessup Street.¹³⁰ While the street layout remains as it was in the original 1955 plat, Washington Park developed primarily in the late 1970s through the 1980s with fourteen homes built in this time period, and only nine homes built there in the late 1950s through the late 1960s.¹³¹ There are many vacant lots in the neighborhood and it is not known if these were ever built upon or torn down in recent years. Dunbar Junior-Senior High School was located on Smith Avenue, and even though there were a handful of families that built houses there in the 1950s to be in closer proximity to the school, most of the houses were built in the late 1960s through the 1990s.¹³² Lincoln Park by far was the neighborhood that most residents were drawn to. In addition to being the earliest platted subdivision for Black families, the design of the neighborhood was unique in its layout in that due to its entry and exit from only two points, the neighborhood was contained and protected since all other streets were dead ends into these main arteries. This is what made Lincoln Park so special to the community, because, according to former and current residents, it felt like a safe, protected place where families could live close together and take care of one another.

Similar to the Lincoln Park Historic District in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Lincoln Park in Lexington was marketed exclusively to Black residents who often were buying their own homes for the first time. Like Rocky Mount's Lincoln Park, it "...represented a tremendous break from the norms of community planning and development...in terms of location and the target consumer...".¹³³ The development of both mid-century Lincoln Park neighborhoods may also have been a reaction to the need for housing after World War II. Black veterans also needed a place to live after the War and they were not allowed to buy in the same areas as the white residents.¹³⁴ In Lexington, while white subdivisions through the 1960s did not appear to carry restrictive covenants that prevented Black families from living in them, it appears that the literal dividing line of Main Street to the west being white and east being Black was a status quo that did not change until much later, after the Civil Rights movement, when Black families began to live in traditionally white areas of town. It is not known if local realtors pushed this agenda, but Lincoln Park developer Joe White specifically platted Lincoln Park east of downtown and worked with local Black residents Eddie Williams and Alphonso Smitherman, both of whom became residents of Lincoln Park, to help him sell lots in Lincoln Park since they were known and trusted within the Black community. This made it more likely that Black families would want to buy into their own protected community separate from the white families, maintaining the racial divide in housing. Lincoln Park was important to the Black community and the appeal was immense since it was presented as a safe place for families who wanted to own their own homes and maintain their racial identity and sense of place, all critical ideals to survival and upward mobility within a segregated world. It was not until the late twentieth

¹³⁰Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul and Elizabeth Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

¹³¹Dates of homes from Davidson County tax records.

¹³²Dates of houses from Davidson County tax records.

¹³³ Bocook, JoSet. "Lincoln Park Historic District", National Register nomination, 2010, p. 8-21.

¹³⁴ Bocook, JoSet. "Lincoln Park Historic District", National Register nomination, 2010, p. 8-23.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

century that Black and white people lived in the same communities, including, among others, the country club area of town.¹³⁵

History of Lincoln Park

In the 1940s, the area of town that later became Lincoln Park, southeast of downtown Lexington, was open land, with some forested areas.¹³⁶ The property was owned by P. A. Myers Sr. and wife Fleeta Myers; P. A. Myers Jr. and wife Dorothy; and John K. Myers and wife Sarah.¹³⁷ Lincoln Park was laid out in 1950, as the first planned Black subdivision, with 219 small lots.¹³⁸ It originally extended further to the northwest than the current neighborhood, but by 1955 South Church Street (now South Talbert Boulevard) had been reconfigured and became the north boundary of the neighborhood, as it remains today (See Exhibit A).¹³⁹ The buyer and developer of the Myers' property was Joseph (Joe) Hayes White (1913 – 1969), who also developed another neighborhood for the Black community in 1955, Washington Park. Washington Park did not develop in the same way as Lincoln Park, however, with most homes there being built in the early to mid-1960s and later. White was also the developer for many neighborhoods for the white community in or near Lexington in the late 1940s through early 1960s, including Green Needles Park (1946), Grimes Park (1946), Seven Oaks (1956); Eastern Heights (1958); Country Club Forest (1959); and Whitesmith Estates (1966).¹⁴⁰ It is not known why Joe White decided to develop two communities for the Black population, but given the racial culture of the time in the south, it is most likely that these Black neighborhoods were platted in an effort to further reinforce and entrench segregation while also developing a neighborhood that would be desirable for Lexington's Black residents. Joe White, from Rock Hill, South Carolina, was one of seven siblings.¹⁴¹ In 1938, at the age of twenty-six, Joe married Virginia McCrary (1912 – 2006), daughter of John Raymond McCrary and Martha Tatum McCrary, a long-time and prominent white family in Lexington.¹⁴² White's occupation in 1940 is not known, but by 1950 he worked in the insurance and real estate industry.¹⁴³

Joe White enlisted the assistance of Black Lexington residents, Eddie Williams and Alphonso Smitherman, to help him in selling the lots in Lincoln Park. It is unknown why these two individuals were chosen by White to assist him, but they were both well known in the Lexington Black community. Eddie Williams had taken many engineering classes and worked at the time

¹³⁵Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul and Elizabeth Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

¹³⁶1941 aerial photograph, Study List application for Lincoln Park. In files of the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh North Carolina.

¹³⁷Davidson County Deed Book 201, p. 487.

¹³⁸Joe White purchased the land from P. A. and Dorothy Myers on March 14, 1950; Davidson County Plat Book 7, p. 72.

¹³⁹1955 aerial photograph, Study List application for Lincoln Park. In files of the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh North Carolina.

¹⁴⁰Davidson County Plat Records.

¹⁴¹1930 United States Federal Census, available on Ancestry.com

¹⁴²"Miss McCrary Wed to J. H. White", *The Charlotte Observer*, July 24, 1938.

¹⁴³1940 and 1950 United States Federal Census records, available on Ancestry.com

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

as a mail handler at the railroad station, and Alphonso Smitherman worked as a cook at the New Hotel on Main Street that White frequented. They did not purchase any lots from White as a passthrough step, but just helped market them to the Black community. Both the Williams and Smitherman lots, purchased in the early 1950s, were some of the largest in the neighborhood. Perhaps that was a benefit extended to them for assisting in the development of the neighborhood.¹⁴⁴

The initial buyers in the neighborhood typically purchased at least two to three lots, with some, such as Eddie Williams (17 Lincoln Avenue), purchasing as many as eight lots. Some owners purchased lots directly from Joe White, and others purchased from intermediary owners who didn't build homes but bought lots from Joe White. Residents came from the northeast side of town primarily, some selling property they owned to buy into Lincoln Park, but most buying homes for the first time. Many of these families already knew each other when they purchased property in Lincoln Park. Most houses in Lincoln Park were built in the 1950s, with only a handful built in the early 1960s.

Many of the residents of Lincoln Park worked in the numerous thriving industries in Lexington, primarily as drivers or laborers. Some of these included Dixie Furniture, United Furniture, Carolina Panel, Philpott Furniture, Linwood Veneer, Lexington Chair Company, and Burlington House Furniture. Other industrial employers included Wennonah Cotton Mill, Green and Sons, City of Lexington, Coca-Cola, Coble Dairy, Erlanger Mills, Peerless Mattress Company, Dakotah Mills, Sicheloff Manufacturing, Kroehler Manufacturing, Buck Young Oil Company, and Southern Railway.¹⁴⁵ Some had their own businesses, including Vaver K. Long, owner of a barber shop, James Craven, owner of Kerr & Craven construction, and Edmund Long, owner of Long's Music and Recreation Center. Several ran businesses out of their home, including several who operated beauty shops, candy stores, or seamstress shops. Others worked as custodians for schools, churches, or downtown stores. Some of the women worked as domestics for the white families and as teachers or nurses, with many working at home and helping to take care of the children of other families. Often residents would have more than one job to support their family since most jobs were low-paying.

Church played a significant role in the lives of Lincoln Park residents, with most families attending one of three churches, St. Stephen United Methodist, Union Baptist in the neighborhood, or Summerhill Baptist Church. Often there were family dinners after services on Sunday. Churches and The Post/Hut were also places where families gathered for other events such as dances, musical entertainment, holiday dinners, club meetings, weddings, and anniversaries.

¹⁴⁴Diggs, Kay Williams. Daughter of Eddie and Katherine Williams and former neighborhood resident. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, December 3, 2024; Dunn, Mary Elizabeth Smitherman. Daughter of Alphonso Smitherman. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 13, 2024. The Smitherman House is no longer extant.

¹⁴⁵Lexington City Directories 1950 – 1975, and Fearnbach, Heather. *Lexington Industrial Historic District*. National Register nomination, 2019, p. 8-54.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

The first building constructed in Lincoln Park, ca. 1950, is the Dorie Miller American Legion Post #255, on Arthur Drive. Historically, and continuing today, this building has played a significant role in the community. Initially in use as the first Black American Legion Hall, the organization was founded in Lexington in 1946. This building rapidly began to serve not only as a place to offer services to Black veterans, but as a community center. One of its main uses in the 1950s and early 1960s was as a location on the Chitlin' Circuit, where it was known as The Hut/Post, local nicknames for the American Legion Post.

Due to the extensive enforcement of Jim Crow laws in the south, the Chitlin' Circuit, may have been so named because often entertainers were paid with a plate of chitlins or chitterlings in lieu of cash. Other origins of the name may be a "...playful variation of "Borscht Belt," the term for the circuit of clubs and theaters in the Catskills region of upstate New York that was a popular vacation spot for Jewish families between the 1930s and the '60s in which many famous Jewish comedians of the era began their careers. Some historians believe that the first time "chitlin' circuit" appeared in print was in the 1960s, when the singer Lou Rawls used the term in interviews to describe the small blues clubs that he had graduated from performing in early in his career, though the term probably existed as a slang expression long before Rawls used it. Indeed, as early as 1916 the composer and bandleader W. C. Handy referred to "chitlin cafés" in the lyrics of "Beale Street Blues," a song about the nightlife of the famous blues district in Memphis, Tennessee...".¹⁴⁶ No matter the exact origin of the name, the "Circuit" was a way for the Black community to gather in their own clubs and spaces. It was considered a metaphor for "...the plight of the Black artist getting started in any creative endeavor...", with the worth of their talents not considered to be more than the value of a plate of "chitlins".¹⁴⁷ The exact origins of the Chitlin' Circuit are not known, but it began as early as the 1940s in some parts of the North, South, and Midwest and continued into the early 1960s.¹⁴⁸ These clubs for the Black community existed primarily in the South, but also in Black areas of the North and Midwest, where Black people had migrated but still lived separate from the white community.¹⁴⁹ Clubs were typically not fancy places but were easily accessible to the Black community. Whites did not attend these clubs.¹⁵⁰ In Lexington, Black citizens from all over the city would come to The Hut on Arthur Drive in Lincoln Park for musical entertainment and dancing. Black entertainers, including musicians, comedians and other performers traveled from city to city in this Circuit. Many were just beginning their careers and later became nationally known. The Circuit included entertainers such as Billie Holiday, BB King, Fats Domino, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Otis Redding, James Brown (among the first ten individuals to be inducted into the Rock 'N Roll Hall of Fame), Lena Horne and Little Richard.¹⁵¹ The Chitlin' Circuit was "...basically the African American segment of the entertainment industry during the days of segregation. Entertainers

¹⁴⁶<https://www.britannica.com/topic/chitlin-circuit> Accessed October 24, 2025.

¹⁴⁷<https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/chitlin-circuit> Miller, Adrian. "Inside the 'Chitlin Circuit,' a Jim Crow-Era Safe Space for Black Performers". Accessed July 24, 2024.

¹⁴⁸Lauterbach, Preston. The Chitlin' Circuit and the Road to Rock 'N' Roll. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2011, p. 9.

¹⁴⁹Lauterbach, Preston. The Chitlin' Circuit and the Road to Rock 'N' Roll. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2011, p. 15.

¹⁵⁰Lauterbach, Preston. The Chitlin' Circuit and the Road to Rock 'N' Roll. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2011, p. 10.

¹⁵¹<https://www.britannica.com/topic/chitlin-circuit> Accessed October 24, 2025.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

would stay in homes in Lincoln Park since white-owned hotels were not an option. Andy Kirk, a bandleader on the Circuit, noted that "...folks put musicians up in their homes...cooked dinners and breakfasts...told us how to get along and helped us out in trouble...became friends for life...".¹⁵² Lexington was part of this Circuit, probably as a stop on the way to nearby larger nearby cities such as Winston-Salem and Greensboro, both of which had large Black populations.¹⁵³ Some of the entertainers that performed at The Hut included Etta James, Ruth Baker, James Brown, Marvin Gaye, Otis Redding, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Joe Tex, Bobby Womack, Ike and Tina Turner, Jerry Butler, Kool & the Gang, Millie Jackson, Ester Phillips, The Platters, Brook Benton, Clarence Carter, and Solomon Burke.¹⁵⁴ Typically there would be local recruiters for the Circuit, and in Lincoln Park these were Mr. Neely (104 Booker Avenue) and Mr. Dula (608 Carver Drive).¹⁵⁵ The Chitlin' Circuit wound down in the mid-1960s as urban renewal often "...eviscerated vital Black neighborhoods and reminders of Black Main Street's importance to American culture was erased from sight...".¹⁵⁶ The recording industry also took off at this time, another factor that contributed to the demise of the Circuit.¹⁵⁷ The Post/Hut, after the end of the Chitlin' Circuit, continued to serve an important role in the Lincoln Park community as a gathering place for a variety of events.

Lincoln Park, from its beginning in 1950, has been a true community for the people who live there. It is known by some in the neighborhood as "...the village that raised the kids...".¹⁵⁸ Neighbors watch out for each other, including, in the early 1960s, when a gathering of the Ku Klux Klan took place to the north of and down the hill from Lincoln Park. There were no instances of violence or trespassing in the neighborhood, but many remember, as children, being told to stay inside while many of the men posted themselves around the neighborhood to keep watch.¹⁵⁹ Lincoln Park residents have witnessed many changes in Lexington through the years, with some children attending first Black schools and then transitioning to white schools when integration happened. Several Lincoln Park residents were vocal advocates for change in the educational system, pushing for integration as early as 1961. Serving on the Dunbar PTA in 1961 were Reverend S. D. McIver (Pastor at Union Baptist Church and a resident); Frank Holy

¹⁵²Lauterbach, Preston. The Chitlin' Circuit and the Road to Rock 'N' Roll. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2011, p. 90.

¹⁵³Other North Carolina cities that were part of the Circuit included Charlotte, Mebane, Burlington, Salisbury, Raleigh, Wilmington, and Asheville. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=qRciqMHTTis> Klesh, Doug. Video, "The Backbone of the Chitlin Circuit: NC Funk & Soul: 1973-1979". Accessed July 25 2024.

¹⁵⁴Cross, Bruce. Former Commander, American Legion Post and Post Historian. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, February 7, 2025. Names of entertainers provided by Mr. Cross, located in the survey file for 1 Arthur Drive.

¹⁵⁵See inventory entries for 104 Booker Avenue and 608 Carver Drive.

¹⁵⁶Lauterbach, Preston. The Chitlin' Circuit and the Road to Rock 'N' Roll. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2011, p. 267.

¹⁵⁷Lauterbach, Preston. The Chitlin' Circuit and the Road to Rock 'N' Roll. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 2011, p. 272.

¹⁵⁸Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

¹⁵⁹Lockhart, Kassaundra, and Sherraine Lockhart, Lewis Michael, Jean Michael Reid, Vickie Jones Owens, Vickie McIntosh-Foye. Neighborhood residents or descendants of original families. Group in-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12 and 14, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

(104 Washington Avenue), and Mrs. A. L. Smitherman (Lincoln Avenue, house no longer extant).¹⁶⁰

Families would often gather together at holidays and some, like Jean Michael Reid, remember sledding on the steep hills in the winter. There were Easter egg hunts, ball games on the church lawn, biking, skating, and exploration of the surrounding woods. Boys and girls would be out all day playing when school was out.¹⁶¹ In the summers, children would attend vacation bible school at Union Baptist, Summerhill Baptist, or St. Stephen United Methodist. There were boy and girl scout troops that met at the Post building. Many older children, in high school, were members of the marching band at Dunbar High School. Children walked in groups to school.¹⁶² Many of the first generation to grow up in Lincoln Park went on to various colleges in the area, including Winston-Salem State, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, and J. C. Smith University. Many became teachers, doctors, nurses, and attorneys. For jobs, many of the second generation moved away, but many have also returned to the neighborhood. Most houses today have remained with descendants of the original families, with only a few being purchased in recent years by rental companies who have significantly remodeled the houses and rented them out.¹⁶³

Historical Overview and Background

There was a Black presence in Lexington from its founding, through the Civil War and into the end of the nineteenth century. Enslaved Black people were part of the population of Lexington from its founding, and after the Civil War many of these families stayed in the area, either as farmers or coming into town for industrial jobs. At the turn of the twentieth century, the Black population continued to grow, with many continuing to move to the area for jobs, but remaining, through the 1970s, at approximately eleven percent of the overall population. As of 2023, the Black population in Lexington exceeds twenty-six percent of the total.¹⁶⁴

As in most communities in the South, freedom from enslavement did not mean total freedom for the Black community. Lexington was fully segregated under Jim Crow laws, with schools, stores, restaurants, theaters, clubs, churches and cemeteries, hotels, hospitals, retail businesses, and housing being part of that. Segregation and all of its restrictive activities had a long history in both the state of North Carolina and in Lexington. In 1830, a law was passed that prohibited

¹⁶⁰Lexington City Schools Board Minutes, November 1, 1961.

¹⁶¹ Reid, Jean Michael. Daughter of Lewis and Mary Michael and former neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

¹⁶²Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024 and Owens, Vickie Jones. Daughter of Hiram Sr. and Garnetta Jones. Long-time neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 12, 2024.

¹⁶³Reid, Jean Michael. Daughter of Lewis and Mary Michael and former neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

¹⁶⁴<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/lexingtoncitynorthcarolina/PST045224>
Lexington, North Carolina population data. Accessed April 10, 2025.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

teaching any free or enslaved African Americans to learn to read or write.¹⁶⁵ North Carolina's Black Codes, enacted in 1866, were some of the laws set up to restrict the activities of both the free and enslaved African Americans.¹⁶⁶ The Raleigh Freedmen's Convention in the late 1860s made some headway towards eliminating the Codes, but very little changed except in the establishment of some Black schools in 1867 including Biddle Memorial Institute in Charlotte (later Johnson C. Smith University), St. Augustine's Normal School (later St. Augustine College/University) in Raleigh, Scotia Seminary (later Barber-Scotia College) in Concord, and Bennett Seminary in Greensboro (now Bennett College). The Ku Klux Klan (KKK), active throughout North Carolina, reacted violently to the establishment of Black schools, often burning them down.¹⁶⁷ In 1875, the legislature established a separate school system for Black and white people, but with no funding for Black schools.¹⁶⁸

In 1890, under Federal legislation, Jim Crow laws began to appear throughout the country. In 1896, following the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case, "separate but equal" laws began to be implemented in housing, education, public facilities, and public places. Separate but *not* equal was the reality.¹⁶⁹

Education

In 1901, the Town of Lexington issued a \$4000 bond to build schools for white and Black children. The student population in the town at this time included 917 white students and 206 Black.¹⁷⁰ Clearly the schools built were not equal. Schools for the Black community included Lexington Colored School (1901), a one-room wooden structure built at a cost of \$290. In contrast to this the school board purchased, also in 1901, for \$2800, a brick structure for the all-white Lexington Academy.¹⁷¹ In 1918, the state of North Carolina conducted a survey of Black schools, noting that "...the average Negro schoolhouse is really a disgrace to an independent, civilized society..."¹⁷²

¹⁶⁵Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p.3.

¹⁶⁶<https://www.ncpedia.org/black-codes>. Accessed October 23, 2025.

¹⁶⁷Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, pp. 5 – 8.

¹⁶⁸Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 10.

¹⁶⁹Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, pp. 11 – 13.

¹⁷⁰Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, pp. 14-15.

¹⁷¹Davidson County Historic Museum, Education Exhibit.

¹⁷²Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 18.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Lexington Colored School, keeping its name, was replaced by a Rosenwald school in the 1920s, located on East Fourth Street, which was the first brick school for the Black community and the first to have a library in the county.¹⁷³ In 1927 the school was renamed Dunbar School in honor of Black poet Paul Laurence Dunbar. The school housed first through eleventh grades, in a significantly overcrowded environment, with graduation after the eleventh grade. This school was torn down in 1969 soon after schools integrated.¹⁷⁴ Many residents of Lincoln Park worked as teachers at Dunbar School, including Helen Long (117 Booker Avenue); Katherine Williams (17 Lincoln Avenue); Clara Martin (108 Lincoln Avenue); and Margaret Holmes (100 Washington Avenue). Dunbar Junior-Senior High School, known in the community as Dunbar High School, was built in 1951 on Smith Avenue, and served Black high school students in Lexington and surrounding towns. Many smaller towns in the county did not have a high school for Black children and students would come to Lexington, often spending the week with a local family and then returning home on weekends. Students at the school would receive used books from the white high schools.¹⁷⁵ Black schools were overcrowded and underfunded. As an example, in 1953, there were four white elementary schools in Lexington, each with enrollments ranging from 396 to 555, a junior high school with an enrollment of 502, and a senior high with an enrollment of 680. The Black community had only one elementary school with an enrollment of 534, and a newly constructed junior-senior high school which housed 172, with no plans to build additional schools.¹⁷⁶ In Lexington, in the early 1950s, Black students as young as first and second grade had to walk over two miles to school, and the school board refused to provide any type of transportation.¹⁷⁷

Despite the Federal *Brown v Board of Education* case in 1954 that required integration of schools, the state of North Carolina refused to integrate schools, noting that "...the mixing of the races in the public schools within the state cannot be accomplished and if attempted would alienate public support to such an extent that they could not be operated successfully..."¹⁷⁸ Lexington held off on fully integrating schools until the late 1960s. Dunbar High School served the Black community until 1964 when desegregation of the schools began. In 1965, fourteen Black students transferred from Dunbar High School to Lexington Senior High School.¹⁷⁹ Some teachers from Dunbar High School did go to other white high schools, which made the transition a bit easier, but Black students were split among three high schools, Lexington, North Davidson,

¹⁷³The Julius Rosenwald Fund was a national program set up in 1910 to provide schools for Black children

¹⁷⁴Davidson County Historic Museum, Education Exhibit.

¹⁷⁵Reid, Jean Michael. Daughter of Lewis and Mary Michael and former neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

¹⁷⁶Owens, Charles. "Special From the Start: An African American Historical Narrative", May 2005, p. 42. In the African American collections of the Davidson County Library.

¹⁷⁷Owens, Charles. "Special From the Start: An African American Historical Narrative", May 2005, p. 10. In the African American collections of the Davidson County Library.

¹⁷⁸Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 29.

¹⁷⁹Lockhart, Kassaundra. E-mail to Sybil Argintar July 11, 2025.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

and West Davidson. Black students who were moved to North and West Davidson were students who lived in Davidson County. Integration years were not easy.¹⁸⁰

Businesses and Social Clubs

Under Jim Crow laws in effect in Lexington through the mid-to-late 1960s, there were specific shopping times downtown on Saturdays for the Black community, and many current residents remember being treated differently in stores and other businesses. Mary Smitherman Dunn, whose father, Alphonso Smitherman, helped developer Joe White sell lots for Lincoln Park, and who grew up in Lexington during segregation, but not in Lincoln Park, remembers going into the post office to mail a letter when a white person told her "...you forgot your place...". Mrs. Dunn also remembered the designated "colored" and "white" drinking fountains and the fact that no Black people were allowed to use the bathrooms in any of the businesses.¹⁸¹ Arnetta Beverly, also a lifelong Lexington resident, remembers that they were told by their parents "...not to touch anything.." in the stores.¹⁸² The local theater, the Carolina Theater, built in 1930 and redesigned after a fire in 1948, did not allow Black citizens to view movies downstairs, but instead required them to enter a separate entrance and view the movies from a balcony.¹⁸³ Black residents had to go to the back door of local restaurants to get food since they were not allowed to sit inside. Any white clubs were not open to Black patrons. Hotels served the white community, with Black people often working as cooks and help in those establishments. Again, as the result of segregation, there were many separate Black-owned businesses in Lexington, most of which are now gone. Many of these businesses were located on East First and East Third Streets, along with Raleigh Road, Conner Street, and Hartman Street, and others were located in residents' homes. At the turn of the twentieth century, two of these businesses included Goss and Wellborn, barber, located at 7 West 1st Avenue; and R. B. Bitting, retail grocer, located at 121 East 3rd Street.¹⁸⁴ In the 1910s, Black-owned businesses included three barbers (Goss and Welborn, noted above, and Spaughs Roan at 101 South Main Street and L. Jenkins at 212 East 3rd Avenue); two restaurants (R. B. Jayes "...on East 1st Street near Main and Charles Jones at 214 East 3rd Street); two grocers (R. B. Bittings and Penny & Wooten at 214 East 2nd Street); a pool room (Walter Roadn, located at 210 East 3rd Street); and a real estate office owned by R. B. McCrary located at 118 West 3rd Street.¹⁸⁵ By the mid-1920s some new businesses established, including an additional barber shop, two beauty shops, an additional pool room, a boarding

¹⁸⁰Reid, Jean Michael. Daughter of Lewis and Mary Michael and former neighborhood resident. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

¹⁸¹Dunn, Mary Elizabeth Smitherman. Daughter of Alphonso Smitherman. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, November 13, 2024.

¹⁸²Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024.

¹⁸³Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 22.

¹⁸⁴The North Carolina Yearbook: Raleigh, North Carolina: *The News and Observer*, 1903 (pp. 204-210), 1905 (pp.212-218), and 1907 (pp. 211-214). Note that numbered roads are called Streets north of Center Street, and are called Avenues south of Center Street.

¹⁸⁵Lexington City Directory 1916-1917. Specific business names are listed in the city directories. McCrary was a formerly enslaved person with the McCrary family. He changed his name slightly as a freedman.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

house, a general store one additional grocer, and two additional restaurants.¹⁸⁶ By the late 1930s, additional businesses came into being, including an auto service shop, barbers and beauty shops, beverage markets, and confectionaries.¹⁸⁷ Businesses in the late 1940s to 1950s included several barber shops, beauty shops, taverns, clubs, grocers, confectionaries, and dressmakers. The Dorie Miller American Legion Post, founded in 1946 in its original location on North Pugh Street, was a club.¹⁸⁸ When this club moved to Lincoln Park ca. 1950 (1 Arthur Drive), it served as the location for dances that drew Black residents from all over Lexington, as a club house for many different organizations, including the Boy and Girl Scouts, and perhaps most notably as part of the Chitlin' Circuit (The Hut, the first local nickname for the building) in the 1950s and 1960s. Commanders for the Post have included Sam Franklin Young, Pop Bradshaw, George Singleton, Shando Michael, Clarence Anderson, Delos Marshall, John W. Neely Sr., Leon Craven, Alonzo Gill, LM Lockhart (a Lincoln Park resident, at 604 Carver Drive), Sylvester Holt, Ray Richards, Robert Henderson, Herman Carr, Lewis Hargrave, Bruce Cross Sr., Robert Curlee, Donald Holt, Alvin Hoover, Foster Terry, and Leroy Simon (current Commander).¹⁸⁹ Known on the Chitlin' Circuit and in the neighborhood and throughout the community as The Hut, the location drew many Black entertainers of the time including Etta James, Ruth Baker, James Brown, Marvin Gaye, Otis Redding, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Joe Tex, Bobby Womack, Ike and Tina Turner, Jerry Butler, Kool & the Gang, Millie Jackson, Ester Phillips, The Platters, Brook Benton, Clarence Carter, and Solomon Burke.¹⁹⁰ Musicians who played on the Circuit would spend the night at the homes of Lincoln Park residents since no other lodging was available to Black performers locally. It is likely that Lexington, due to its location, was a stopping point for Chitlin' Circuit entertainers on their way to larger venues in Greensboro and Winston-Salem.

Additional Black businesses were located on East Fourth Street. In the 1950s some of these included a café, a boarding house, a dance hall, and a pool room.¹⁹¹ Lewis Michael, who grew up in Lexington, remembers additional businesses on East Fourth Street, including a grocery and a funeral home.¹⁹² East Fourth Street was the commercial center of the Black community in the 1950s, with a number of commercial buildings. However, many residents, including a few in Lincoln Park, had businesses located in their homes, including Woody Neely, promoter for the musical talent at The Hut at 1 Arthur Drive (104 Booker Avenue); Malinda Evans, childcare (119 Booker Avenue); Louise Payne, first "mayor" of Lincoln Park (121 Booker Avenue); Henry Paul Dula, another promoter for musical talent at The Hut (608 Carver Drive); Margaret Lockhart, cosmetologist (604 Carver Drive); Katherine Williams, daycare (17 Lincoln Avenue),

¹⁸⁶Lexington City Directory, 1925.

¹⁸⁷Lexington City Directory, 1937.

¹⁸⁸ Lexington City Directory 1949 – 1950.

¹⁸⁹Cross, Bruce. Former Commander, American Legion Post and Post Historian. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, February 7, 2025. Names of Commanders provided by Mr. Cross, located in the survey file for this property.

¹⁹⁰Cross, Bruce. Former Commander, American Legion Post and Post Historian. Phone interview with Sybil H. Argintar, February 7, 2025. Names of entertainers provided by Mr. Cross, located in the survey file for this property.

¹⁹¹Lanier, Tonya A. African Americans of Davidson County. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010, p. 90.

¹⁹²Michael, Lewis. Long-time resident of Lincoln Park. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 19, 2024.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Alberta Talbert, seamstress (102 Lincoln Avenue); and the Curry family, candy store (105 Lincoln Avenue). In the early 1960s, Black businesses continued to thrive, with four beauty shops, a book store, furnished rooms, grocers, lunch rooms, plumbers, shoe repair shops, and undertakers being some of the area commercial enterprises.¹⁹³

Churches and Cemeteries

Churches, including St. Stephen United Methodist, First Baptist (originally Summer Hill Baptist), Ezekial A.M.E. Zion, Union Baptist, Thompson Chapel, Files Chapel Baptist, Friendship Baptist, Good Hope Holiness, and Shady Side Presbyterian were segregated, but were an important part of life for the Black community. Churches were a safe place to gather not only for religious services but for community events since there were not many places in town that Black people could go. Black cemeteries were also separate from white ones, including the Black cemetery located off Conner Street, south of Raleigh Road.

Health Care

While there was a local city hospital, Davidson Hospital, built in 1924 and later Lexington Memorial Hospital, built in 1946, for both races, the Black community was designated to a separate wing where there were only four rooms, with two patients per room. When Lexington Memorial Hospital was built, it was noted by A. B. Bingham, principal at Dunbar School, that "...Negro citizens are taking particular interest in this [fundraising] campaign as it will result in providing adequate hospitalization here for member of the race for the first time...".¹⁹⁴ If there were more than eight patients, individuals had to be in a public hallway. Dr. George W. Sherill, a local Black doctor who worked in Lexington as early as 1930, at Davidson Hospital, and later at Lexington Memorial Hospital beginning in 1946, had access to the hospital but had to have a white doctor sign off on orders to admit a patient. There were only a handful of Black doctors in Lexington through the 1960s, including Dr. Turner Denard, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Lacy H. Caple, a dentist.¹⁹⁵ Two Lincoln Park residents worked as nurses at Lexington Memorial Hospital, including Garnetta Jones (107 Booker Avenue) and Mary Michael (506 Carver Drive).

Social Unrest

Black residents in Lexington, like in many other southern towns, as early as the 1950s, began to cry out about the social inequities they experienced. In the early 1960s, Black Lexington residents began to fight back against the segregation policies they had endured for a very long time. Some of these early Lexington proponents of civil rights and human dignity included Harvey Henderson and son Jimmie Henderson who led many local movements; Mrs. Helen Caple, who played a major role in working to secure funds in 1960 for a new African American elementary school; and Charles Moore, who worked to build a YMCA for the Black community.¹⁹⁶ The local newspaper, *The Dispatch*, had a "Colored People" section located away

¹⁹³Lexington City Directory 1960.

¹⁹⁴Neville, Ashley. "Lexington Memorial Hospital", National Register nomination, 2007, p. 8-9.

¹⁹⁵Beverly, Rev. Dr. Arnetta Dula. Daughter of Henry Paul Dula and former neighborhood resident. Current pastor of St Stephen United Methodist Church. In-person interview with Sybil H. Argintar, September 18, 2024 and Ancestry.com United States Federal Census 1930.

¹⁹⁶Owens, Charles. "Special From the Start: An African American Historical Narrative", May 2005, pp. 18-19, 50. In the African American collections of the Davidson County Library.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

from the front page.¹⁹⁷ There was an active local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Lexington in the 1960s, along with an active NAACP youth council.¹⁹⁸ In 1960, non-violent protests took place in nearby Greensboro, at the F. W. Woolworth lunch counter by North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University students, as well as in other southern towns. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee began working throughout the south.¹⁹⁹ The Freedom Riders, a national non-violent group also focused on civil rights issues for Black people in 1961.²⁰⁰

In 1963, many significant civil rights events took place at a Federal level, including the arrest of Martin Luther King Jr. in Birmingham, Alabama, and the March on Washington. In North Carolina, Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, and Wilmington began to desegregate public facilities.²⁰¹ At the time, in Lexington, restaurants only served Black residents at the back door. Drugstores on Main Street did not serve Black people at the lunch counters. The city pool, golf course, bowling alley, public library, and many businesses did not allow Black people nor did they include any Black employees.²⁰² The early 1960s was a time of a great deal of local, state and national unrest. Combined with the fact that many Lexington residents remember that the Ku Klux Klan had a significant presence in Lexington in the years before the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the town soon became nationally known for a major Civil Rights demonstration and violent protest that took place on June 6, 1963.

On June 4, 1963 a small group of Black residents demonstrated outside several downtown businesses and the city bowling alley in response to the town whites continuing to resist desegregation of schools and public facilities and places. Then, on the evening of June 5, in the area around St. Stephen United Methodist Church "...a mob of 500 white youth..." gathered and began throwing rocks, sticks, and bottles. About fifty Black residents threw objects back, resulting in some windows at the church being broken.²⁰³ On June 6, some of the white community along with members of the KKK faced off with Black residents again in front of St.

¹⁹⁷Owens, Charles. "Special From the Start: An African American Historical Narrative", May 2005, p. 37. In the African American collections of the Davidson County Library.

¹⁹⁸Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. v

¹⁹⁹Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 33.

²⁰⁰Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 34

²⁰¹Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, pp. 35 – 36.

²⁰²Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 38.

²⁰³Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 38.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

Stephen United Methodist Church where members of the NAACP Youth were meeting. There was some additional racial unrest in front of First Reformed United Church of Christ.²⁰⁴ The same night, some shots were fired and one white rioter, Fred Glenn Link, was killed. A photographer for the *High Point Enterprise* newspaper, Art Richardson, was wounded. Ten white people were arrested along with three Black youth, Joe Poole, Charles Poole, and William Johnson. The white individuals were not charged, but the Black youth were charged with first degree murder.²⁰⁵ A few days after the violent protest, Mayor C. V. Sink and the town council in Lexington formed a multi-racial committee of five Black and five white citizens, called the Good Neighbor Council, also known as the Bi-Racial Advisory Committee and the Human Relations Board. Their first meeting was held on June 12, 1963, where a letter from the NAACP was presented, requesting immediate desegregation of public facilities, elimination of designated white and “colored” restrooms and drinking fountains, upgrade of jobs for Black workers in city employment, equal opportunities for City clerical work, integration of schools, the Municipal Golf Course, and public recreational facilities, appointment of Black people to boards and commissions, and better overall communication. This same letter noted that Lexington had been “...too apathetic in these matters heretofore...”²⁰⁶ Action was taken quickly and on June 13 council voted to desegregate all public facilities, accommodations, and schools.²⁰⁷ Unfortunately, early in the Human Relations Board’s existence, many in the community and on the committee did not like the way things were progressing. Soon “...no effort made to keep the committee membership balanced between white and Negro members, since the great majority of the population is white...”²⁰⁸ Peaceful demonstrations of Black residents continued through July 1963, including a march from St. Stephen United Methodist Church to the courthouse, in support of the three youth who had been accused of murder in the June protest and were being held at the jail. Despite council declarations to desegregate public swimming pools, Black members of the community were still not welcome at the pools. A “swim-in” took place at the Lexington Pool on July 14 and 15, followed by a second demonstration, from First Baptist Church to the courthouse, again for the three youth.²⁰⁹ Demonstrations continued in August, at the Carolina Theater, and around downtown. Despite all of this work the Lexington School

²⁰⁴*Margaret H. Fuller Scrapbook*. Collection of newspaper articles focusing upon race relations in Lexington, June 6, 1963 – February 24, 1982. In the collections of the Davidson County Historical Museum.

²⁰⁵Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. *History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina*, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 39, and *Margaret H. Fuller Scrapbook*. Collection of newspaper articles focusing upon race relations in Lexington, June 6, 1963 – February 24, 1982. In the collections of the Davidson County Historical Museum.

²⁰⁶Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. *History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina*, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 40.

²⁰⁷Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. *History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina*, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 40.

²⁰⁸*Margaret H. Fuller Scrapbook*. Collection of newspaper articles focusing upon race relations in Lexington, June 6, 1963 – February 24, 1982. In the collections of the Davidson County Historical Museum.

²⁰⁹ Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. *History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina*, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 41.

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

Board still opposed desegregating the city schools and its facilities for the 1963 – 1964 school year.²¹⁰

Civil Rights Changes

In 1964 the Federal Civil Rights Act passed, officially prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, and national origin. This act eliminated Jim Crow laws, allowed access to public accommodations, and ensured desegregation of schools. The state of North Carolina and the Lexington School Board still refused to comply, but by 1968 schools in Lexington did comply and schools were fully desegregated.

Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964, through the 1970s and into the present, life in Lexington for the Black community has improved in many areas. Schools fully integrated in 1968, and businesses and employment opened to everyone. Black residents serve on local government boards and commissions, and housing also includes different races living in the same neighborhoods. There are still many racial challenges and inequities, but the world of full segregation under strict Jim Crow laws no longer exists.

²¹⁰Ervin, Hazel Arnett, Debra Norman Hogan, and Wilbur N. Thomas. History and Memory of the Civil Rights Movement in Lexington, North Carolina, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: J. H. Publishing Company, 2023, p. 43.

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

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Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

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Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

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Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/documents/RAD_CS_%20Lexington_NC.pdf "Rental Assistance Demonstration". Accessed January 31, 2025.

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<https://unionbaptistlexington.com/History-of-ubc> "The History of Union Baptist Church, Lexington". Accessed August 26, 2024.

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DV1919

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.4 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: 35.816197 Longitude: -80.256759

2. Latitude: 35.816354 Longitude: -80.256480

3. Latitude: 35.816615 Longitude: -80.255525

4. Latitude: 35.816467 Longitude: -80.253958

5. Latitude: 35.815928 Longitude: -80.253068

6. Latitude: 35.814436 Longitude: -80.254173

7. Latitude: 35.813609 Longitude: -80.254988

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

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 boundaries of the Lincoln Park Historic District form a triangle, following the southern edge of South Talbert Boulevard on the north where the north edge of the curb meets the pavement, then approximately the east tax parcel boundaries of properties located on the east side of Arthur Drive, then the tax parcel boundary of properties on the south side of Booker Avenue. For ease of description here and throughout the nomination, South Talbert Boulevard is considered to be on the north, with Booker Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, and Washington Avenue running in an east-west direction, and Carver Drive and Arthur Drive running in a north-south direction.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Lincoln Park Historic District closely follows the boundary of the original plat, with the exception being at the northwest corner of the plat, where South Talbert Boulevard (previously South Church Street) was reconfigured by 1955 and took a portion of these lots. This section of the original plat is not included, but the remainder of the neighborhood remains intact and clearly represents the original 1950 subdivision layout (see Exhibit A).

Lincoln Park Historic District
Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sybil H. Argintar
organization: Southeastern Preservation Services
Street & number: 166 Pearson Drive
city or town: Asheville State: NC zip code: 28801
e-mail sybil.argintar@yahoo.com
telephone: (828) 230-3773
date: November 6, 2025

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

Lincoln Park Historic District

Davidson, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

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: Lincoln Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lexington

County: Davidson

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil H. Argintar

Date Photographed: September 2024 except where noted

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 16. Booker Avenue streetscape, view southeast

2 of 16. Carver Drive streetscape, view northeast

3 of 16. Lincoln Avenue streetscape, view northwest

4 of 16. Washington Avenue streetscape, view northwest

5 of 16. 1 Arthur Drive, view north. Photo taken December 2024.

6 of 16. 103 Booker Avenue, view northeast

7 of 16. 107 Booker Avenue, view northwest

8 of 16. 117 Booker Avenue, view northeast

9 of 16. 506 Carver Drive, view north

10 of 16. 604 Carver Drive, view northwest

11 of 16. 17 Lincoln Avenue, view northeast

12 of 16. 101 Lincoln Avenue, view northwest

13 of 16. 105 Lincoln Avenue, view northwest

Lincoln Park Historic District

Name of Property

Davidson, North Carolina

County and State

14 of 16. 110 Lincoln Avenue, view southeast

15 of 16. 116 Lincoln Avenue, view southeast

16 of 16. 103 Washington Avenue, view northeast

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.