

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: All or portions of Balthis St., Brookgreen Dr., N. Cedar St., W. Church St., N. Hoffman St., Lewis St., W. Main St., N. Maple St., McSwain St., N. Oakland St., S. Oakland St., S. Pine St., Puett St., Queens Dr., W. Trade St., W. Wilkins St., Worth St.

City or town: Dallas

State: North Carolina

County: Gaston

Not For Publication: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 X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>115</u>	<u>53</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>17</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>120</u>	<u>70</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (Dallas Graded and High School [NRHP2002])

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

GOVERNMENT: public works

EDUCATION: school

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

LANDSCAPE: other

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

GOVERNMENT: public works

RELIGION: religious facility

LANDSCAPE: other

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Gothic Revival

Italianate

Queen Anne

Romanesque Revival

Colonial Revival

Classical Revival

Craftsman

Moderne

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Modernist

Other: Split Level

Other: Ranch

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Brick, Stone, Metal, Stucco, Terra Cotta, Asphalt, Asbestos, Concrete, Vinyl

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 Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase) expands the existing Dallas Historic District (NRHP 1973) in Dallas, Gaston County, North Carolina. The existing district contains 26 primary resources in an area of approximately 11.5 acres and has a small-town character with the shady public square of the former Gaston County Courthouse at the center. The period of significance for the district is 1840 to 1900. The boundary increase embraces 116 primary resources and approximately 73 acres in an area adjacent to the downtown and central courthouse square (Dallas was the county seat of Gaston County from the late 1840s until 1911). The boundary increase includes 97 contributing primary resources, 19 non-contributing primary

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resources, 24 contributing secondary resources, and 51 non-contributing secondary resources. The ratio of contributing resources (121 out of 190 total resources) is high: 63 percent. The ratio of contributing primary resources (97 out of 116 total primary resources) is even higher: 84 percent. The boundary increase area was historically and remains largely residential in character, though it also includes three historic churches and a historic school. Building styles and influences include Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Moderne, Modernist, Split Level, and Ranch. The resources of the boundary increase represent building types and styles that are not present or underrepresented in the original district yet relate to the historic architectural development of the community through ca. 1971, the end of the boundary increase's period of significance (which begins ca. 1880). The resources retain good overall integrity. The boundary increase encompasses part of the western portion of the town's antebellum grid plan plus streets such as West Main Street and West Trade Street that project the original orthogonal layout westward. The majority of the boundary increase, which lies to the north of West Trade Street, is more loosely organized, the result of piecemeal development in the middle decades of the twentieth century. The southern part of the boundary increase has relatively flat terrain whereas the northern part is more rolling and dissected by branches feeding into Little Long Creek directly north of the district, a tributary of the South Fork Catawba River. The boundary increase lies at elevations of between about 750 and just over 800 feet above sea level. The boundary increase retains good overall historic integrity, as described in more detail in the Integrity Assessment at the end of Section 7.

Narrative Description

The Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase) is accessed primarily by two thoroughfares: West Trade Street, which coincides with NC Highway 275 and is the major route linking downtown Dallas with areas to the west, and North Oakland Street, which connects the downtown with areas to the north. The principal streets of the southern part of the boundary increase—West Church Street, West Main Street, West Wilkins Street, and Puett Street (which turns into McSwain Street west of Hoffman Street)—parallel West Trade Street to the north and south and give the southern area an orthogonal-plan character. Lewis Street, the principal street of the northern part of the boundary increase aside from North Oakland Street, branches off of North Oakland Street at an angle. Most streets are pass-through streets. Balthis and Worth are dead end streets. Lot sizes tend to be larger and more irregularly-shaped in this more informally planned and later-developed northern part of the boundary increase.

The oldest well-established date for a historic resource in the boundary increase is ca. 1880 for the John and Mary Puett House at 308 W. Trade (GS0466), though the Oscar F. Mason Sr. House at 101 S. Maple (GS0458) may incorporate a somewhat earlier dwelling. Two of the area's three churches and its school date to the 1910s and 1920s, and a number of houses date to the decades between 1900 to 1940, but the majority of houses date to the late 1940s through ca. 1971 period. According to Gaston County Geographic Information System (GIS) records, six houses date to 1971, the end of the period of significance. Six primary resources were built between ca. 1971 and ca. 1979 and three after ca. 1979. The relatively few post-historic primary

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resources in the boundary increase and the generally high level of integrity of the historic-period primary resources contributes to the high ratio of contributing primary resources in the boundary increase (84 percent).

The majority of historic houses in the boundary increase are brick-veneered frame construction. Stone, weatherboard, and asbestos shingle are other historic cladding materials, and vinyl siding is the most common modern replacement cladding material. Roofs, mostly gabled or hipped in form, were generally sheathed with composition shingles historically, a roofing material that remains common, though some of the older houses were likely roofed with wood shingles (no historic-period wood shingle roofing is visible) or metal (a few houses retain metal roofing). Some houses retain historic-period wood or metal (typically aluminum) window sashes although an increasing number have had their historic windows replaced with vinyl sashes. Window pane number and arrangement are typically described according to the following example: six-over-six for six panes in the upper sash and six in the lower. Other common pane arrangements include one-over-one and two-over-two. Common features include chimneys and flues (typically brick), dormers, front porches, rear wings and additions, and (especially for the Ranch houses) integral garages or carports. Some houses are accompanied by historic-period garages and sheds. The abbreviation VL in the inventory stands for vacant lot.

The presence or lack of historic materials, features, and finishes factor into the classification of resources as contributing or non-contributing. Generally, resources that date to the period of significance and retain a preponderance of materials, features, and finishes from the period are classified contributing, and those that do not are classified as non-contributing. The physical descriptions of resources in the inventory entries address the aspects of integrity that are considered in contributing/non-contributing classifications. The entries generally use the term "replacement" to refer to changes to features and finishes that are or appear to be relatively recent. Most uses of the term refer to replacement windows, the majority of which have sashes that are or appear to be vinyl.

Stylistically the boundary increase is dominated by the Ranch house type/style. Approximately fifty-five residences are Ranch houses or have Ranch characteristics in addition to other styles. These houses mostly date from the 1950s to the early 1970s. Minimal Traditional houses are also numerous. Around twenty houses in the boundary increase show the influence of the Minimal Traditional style (there are a few Ranch/Minimal Traditional hybrids and other style combinations). Slightly fewer than ten houses show Period Cottage influence and fewer still show Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Modernist influence. Builders are known for a few buildings, noted in the inventory and section 8 discussion. No professional architects have been identified for buildings in the boundary increase, though buildings like the 1923-24 Dallas Graded and High School at 300 W. Church (GS0469), the three churches, and some houses may have been designed with professional architectural input.

The boundary increase retains its historic landscaping/infrastructure character. Almost all houses and other buildings are set back from the street, though older houses along Main and Trade Streets tend to be closer to their streets than later houses in the Ranch house-dominated northern area. Concrete sidewalks are more common in the older areas as well, as for example along

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Main, Maple, North Oakland (west side), and Trade Streets. Driveways are standard and are typically concrete or gravel. The boundary increase is shady in character, with numerous small and large trees on lots, though not usually in front of houses. Foundation plantings and grass lawns are typical. The boundary increase includes a number of vacant lots which do not adversely affect the pattern of historic development because most read as continuations of adjacent yard areas and because development was, and is, not dense. The connected group of mostly small vacant lots in the interior of the Balthis/Brookgreen/Lewis block is perceived, to the extent it is visible from surrounding streets, as a consolidated area that looks like a continuation of back yard areas. There are no large parking lots in the boundary increase.

A mix of conditions characterizes the immediate surroundings of the boundary increase. The existing Dallas Historic District retains the historic character that led to its original designation. The southern end of the boundary increase adjoins historic areas which retain their historic character though the ratio of contributing to non-contributing resources is considered, for now, too low for inclusion in the boundary increase. The northern end of the boundary increase adjoins areas of largely non-historic development. The area to the west of the southwest end of the boundary increase has undergone modern commercial development dissimilar to the largely domestic historic development of the boundary increase.

Inventory Key

The inventory is organized numerically by street number beginning with Balthis Street and proceeding through Worth Street. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, survey site number (GS#), and contributing status. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by the abbreviation ca. for circa (Latin for "about"). Circa dates are determined by various historic sources, stylistic clues, and data on the county GIS website, which list construction dates for buildings. The GIS dates appear to be approximately accurate, though they are sometimes a few years earlier than the actual or likely construction dates. Contributing status indicates the status of the resource as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the boundary increase. Most resources are buildings and are therefore designated either "Contributing building" or "Non-contributing building." Some resources, such as carports, are classified as structures, and there is a single resource classified as an object (there are no inventoried resources with the National Register classification "site" in the area).

Following the heading is a description of the primary resource's height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall material, and roof form and material when these can be readily determined from the street. Other features such as windows, porches, and foundations are also generally noted, as are modern alterations. The descriptions also generally include limited historical information such as historic-period owners and/or occupants, usually gleaned from directories. Gaston County directories for 1959, 1963, and 1969 were consulted for owner and occupant names, and they are the source for those dates when cited in the text. Sources of historical information such as maps and city directories are not individually cited in the inventory, although other historic sources or persons who provided information are often noted. Secondary resources such as garages and sheds are given a tertiary heading but their contributing

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status is also noted and adds to the overall count. Secondary resource description is generally brief and construction dates tend to be more approximate.

Inventory

604 Balthis Street. House. Ca. 1966. GS3321. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick, which is buff in color and slightly variegated, is also used for an interior chimney. The front entry is contained in a wood-lined recess. Windows are high and horizontally arranged and appear to have their original plate glass and wood or metal frames. A slightly lower two-car garage on the north end has vinyl siding (novelty on the front, plain on the end) and vinyl and glass garage doors. The county GIS date for the house is 1966.

a. Carport. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The prefabricated metal carport has open sides and a front-gable roof.

605 Balthis Street. House. Ca. 1975. GS3322. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing on account of age. The brick is brown with orange accents. A front-gable wing projects at the south end and has an engaged entry porch with a rectangular brick column. The six-over-six wood-sash windows, which are generally paired, are small and large. Other features include a front angled bay window with multiple lights, false louvered shutters, a two-car garage with entry at the north end, and a double-leaf entry with carved or otherwise decorated wood-panel doors. The county GIS date for the house is 1975.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1985. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be wood siding.

VL. 600 block Balthis Street (north side of 605 Balthis Street).

606 Balthis Street. House. Ca. 1991. GS3323. Non-contributing building.

The one-story or story-and-a-half frame house has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and weatherboard siding and is classified non-contributing on account of age. Other features include an engaged front porch, vinyl one-over-one windows (either original or replacement), a small front gable, a gabled dormer over an attached garage, and a brick foundation. The county GIS date for the house is 1991.

a. Carport. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The prefabricated metal carport has open sides and a front-gable roof.

VL. 600 block Brookgreen Drive (southwest of 606 Brookgreen Drive).

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606 Brookgreen Drive. Jerry Crisp House. Ca. 1973. GS3324. Non-contributing building.

The Modernist Split Level has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing on account of age. The brick is variegated tan in color. An asymmetrical low-pitched front-gable roof extends over a shallow front projection and at its lower left end forms a porch over the front entry, supported at the front left corner by a single a fluted column. Other features include a lower-level one-story side-gabled wing on the south end, an exterior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, and false louvered shutters. The windows are mostly paired on the front elevation and are grouped to form a front bay window. The county GIS date for the house is 1968, however current owner Rick C. Coleman has determined it was most likely built in the 1972 to 1974 period. The builder was contractor Harold L. White Sr., whose brick mason was his brother-in-law, Dan Rhodes "Boonie" Clemmer Sr. (1930-2014). Dan Sr.'s son, Dan Rhodes Clemmer Jr., assisted the project by carrying bricks while he was a young teenager. Dan Jr. graduated from high school in 1976 or 1977.

607 Brookgreen Drive. Alfred J. Queen House. Ca. 1969. GS3325. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house is Colonial Revival in style, with a front entry with sidelights and a wood and glass panel door in a recess flanked by plain pilasters and panels under the windows. A front gable projects at the north end and corresponds to a garage at that end. Other features include what appears to be vinyl over or in place of wood in the gables, entry surround, and window panels; replacement six-over-six simulated divided light windows; and false louvered shutters around the windows and panels.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vinyl siding, a composition-shingled side-gable roof, a large entry which may indicate rider mower storage, and a rear shed extension. It is conceivable the building dates to the historic period.

608 Brookgreen Drive. Joel and Frances Carrigan House. Ca. 1967. GS3326. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house is Modernist in style, with a recessed front entry sheltered by a cantilevered low-pitched front-gable roof supported by wooden beams. The entry has plain double-leaf doors with bronzed or gilded door knobs set in a circular plate (the circle formed by two half circles on the abutting leaves). Over the entry is a triangular transom; a similar transom, divided, surmounts a pair of plate-glass windows beside the entry that project nearly flush with the façade. The main roof extends to engage a carport and storage room at the north end. The house is veneered in variegated tan brick. Other features include a pair of large plate-glass windows to the left of the entry, high bedroom windows in a sheathed band above the brick to the right of the entry, and what appears to be channeled vertical-board or possibly vinyl sheathing in the bedroom window band and elsewhere on the exterior. The county GIS date for

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the house is 1967. According to neighbor Rick C. Coleman, contractor Harold L. White Sr. built the house for the original owners Joel Carrigan and his (first) wife, Frances Carrigan. Former neighbor E. Graham Bell notes that the house was built shortly after his house at 610 Brookgreen, which was built in 1966.

VL. 600 block Brookgreen Drive (behind 608 Brookgreen Drive)).

610 Brookgreen Drive. E. Graham and Gayle Bell House. 1966. GS3327. Contributing building.

The one-story house has a L-shaped Ranch-like form with a composition-shingled front-side-gable roof. The frame house is veneered in variegated shades of red and purple brick. A recessed two-bay porch at the angle of the L has slender classical wood columns and shelters a wood and glass panel door. Other features include replacement six-over-six simulated divided light windows and a garage at the north end. E. Graham Bell and his wife, Gayle Walker Bell, had this house built in 1966. E. Graham served as his own contractor, employing Harold L. White Sr. and others as subcontractors. Gayle Bell, who was an interior designer, was involved in the design of the house. A few years later the Bells sold the house to a Maxwell.

a. Garage. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story building has a front-gable roof, metal siding and roofing, and a single garage bay.

VL. 600 block Brookgreen Drive (behind 610 Brookgreen Drive).

VL. 600 block Brookgreen Drive (north side of 610 Brookgreen Drive).

VL. 600 block Brookgreen Drive (north side of 610 Brookgreen Drive).

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307 N. Cedar Street. Lola F. McDonald House. Ca. 1955. GS3328. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional frame house has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be novelty vinyl siding, though it may be aluminum, and is classified non-contributing on account of extensive modern alterations. In the angle of the main house and a small front-gabled wing at the south end is the entry, which has a panel door and is sheltered by small shed porch with a replacement wood post and wood balustrade. Other features include a back deck and one-over-one windows, probably replacement windows, with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1940. Lola F. McDonald lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

a. Outbuilding. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

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The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be weatherboard siding.

309 N. Cedar Street. William L. West House. Ca. 1955. GS3329. Contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The roof extends to engage a front porch with replacement wood posts and balusters, a picture window flanked by smaller one-over-one windows, and an entry with a replacement door. Other features include a cinder-block foundation, a rectangular louvered gable vent, a small gabled wing at the north end, and one-over-one windows with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1950. William L. West lived at the address in 1963. Franklin D. McDonald lived there in 1969.

a. Garden shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled side-gable roof, an x-braced door, and what appears to be weatherboard siding.

408 N. Cedar Street. House. Ca. 1969. GS3330. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is variegated in shades of red and orange. A front gable engages an entry porch and wraps around the north end to shelter a carport. The porch/carport has decorative metal supports and, in the gable, vertical sheathing material that appears to be vinyl. Other features include single and paired two-over-two stack-pane wood-sash windows, false paneled shutters, and an interior brick chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1969.

VL. 400 block N. Cedar Street (south side of 408 N. Cedar Street).

504 N. Cedar Street. House. Ca. 1978. GS3331. Non-contributing building.

The two-story frame Split Level has variegated brick veneer (red and yellow hues) on the lower and middle levels and siding (aluminum or Masonite) on the upper level and is classified non-contributing on account of age. The upper level has a composition-shingled front-gable roof and the level slightly overhangs the lower level. The middle level has a composition-shingled side-gable roof that engages a carport at the north end. Other features include a panel front door (probably a replacement) on the middle level, accessed by a brick stoop with wood balustrade, one-over-one windows, an exterior brick chimney, and decorative metal carport supports. Behind the house are two portable modern prefabricated sheds. The county GIS date for the house is 1978.

208 W. Church Street. Dennis Franklin Gymnasium. 1939. GS3224. Contributing building.

This Flemish-bond brick or brick veneer gymnasium, named for Gaston County educator Dennis Franklin, was built in 1939. According to the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the adjacent Dallas Graded and High School, the gym was built by contractors Abree &

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Eckerd. (The name is similar to the Hickory contracting firm of Abee & Edwards. D. Carroll Abee was a Hickory architect active in the second quarter of the twentieth century.) The primary stylistic influence is Moderne, which makes this probably the first Modernist building to be erected in Dallas. The bow-truss roof is masked by a front façade with a stepped parapet and vertical stripes of projecting brickwork in line with each step. On the sides are brick piers with projecting brick details at their tops. The tall side windows were bricked up at an unknown date. At the front southeast corner is a flat-roofed one-story entry wing with brick and concrete steps to the sidewalk. The front wing's original eight-over-eight window sashes have been replaced with plexiglass panels.

300 W. Church Street. Dallas Graded and High School (Church Street School). 1923-24. GS0469. Contributing building (individually NRHP-listed in 2002).

The two-story brick t-shaped building of Classical Revival design was built in 1923-24 and was a product of a statewide school consolidation drive. The building features an elevated front porch with heavy square brick pillars, banks of large classroom windows (typically four multi-pane windows per grouping), a peaked front parapet above a cornice with a pediment, decorative brickwork with square and diamond-shaped cast stone accents, and a 1951 addition of simplified Modernist style built by general contractor E. R. Morgan and attached to the west end of the building. The parapet, behind which is a flat roof, has multiple slight decorative steepings. The façade is detailed with soldier courses that form borders around the upper-level windows and run at the lintel level of the lower-level windows. The front entry inside the porch has double-leaf glass panel doors and a multi-pane transom. The building's east end features a round-arched upper-level entry set within a recess with a round-arched opening. The upper-level entry is reached by double stairs behind a solid brick railing. A segmental-arched opening in the base of the stairs provides access to a lower-level entry. A rear wing has a shallow-pitched gable roof and brick side buttresses with concrete weatherings. In 1971 high school students were transferred to the North Gaston High School and this building was converted to an elementary school and served as such until the late 1980s. The building was subsequently used for other purposes and was vacated in 1999. It was rehabilitated in the early twenty-first century to serve as housing and now goes by the name Church Street School.

508 W. Church Street. Thomas G. Rowland House. Ca. 1925. GS3225. Contributing building.

Fifteen-over-one wood sash windows, thick curved eaves brackets, and brick veneer with intentionally crude mortar are some of the decorative features of this one-story Craftsman-style bungalow, which was probably built in the 1920s. The house has a composition-shingled hipped roof with hipped extensions that engage front (open) and west side (enclosed) porches. The front porch has massive brick pillars at the corners, brick pedestals between, and an extremely low brick railing with gaps between the bricks for ventilation. The side porch and a shed wing behind it have walls with panels outlined with molding strips, possibly a classicized Modernist detail, suggesting the wing and porch enclosure were constructed around 1950. Other features include a brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder on the east side (the chimney is removed above the eaves) and a hipped ventilation dormer with exposed rafter ends and dark gray fishscale

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composition shingle siding over the front porch. In 1963 Thomas G. Rowland was listed as living at 506 W. Church, which was presumably the former address for this house (no 508 W. Church was listed). Richard F. Nixon Jr. lived at 506 W. Church in 1969.

203 N. Hoffman Street. Briscoe E. Ratchford House. Ca. 1962. GS3332. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A central front gable engages a porch with wood posts. The mirror symmetry of the front of the house is duplex-like, though there is a single front entry (with a panel door) and no evidence for a second front entry which would be expected for a duplex. Other features include slider-type windows and a rear wing, probably sided with vinyl siding, with a glassed-in porch. The county GIS date for the house is 1960. Briscoe E. Ratchford lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

207 N. Hoffman Street. Jesse W. Knight House. Ca. 1949. GS3333. Non-contributing building.

The frame Minimal Traditional house, which is one story on the front and two on the back, has novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. A gable-fronted projection divided the front roughly in two, with a porch on the left with square wood posts. A slightly projecting element inside the front porch, to the left of the front entry, is the encased stub of a chimney removed ca. 2010. Other features include a single-pane plate-glass picture window in the front of the gable-fronted wing, replacement windows, a brick foundation, and a one-story rear shed wing. The county GIS date for the house is 1946. Jesse W. Knight lived at the address in 1959, Harris Boyce was there in 1963, and Eugenia Q. Wright in 1969.

VL 208 N. Hoffman Street. Demolished after 2010.

303 N. Hoffman Street. Haywood R. Shuford House. Ca. 1948. GS3334. Non-contributing building.

The altered one-story house combines elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles. It is of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a non-original front porch through which rises a brick chimney near the center of the facade. A shed wing on the west side was enclosed with novelty vinyl siding after 2013 and has an open basement level. Many of the alterations to the house appear to date to recent decades. Other features include square wood porch posts, replacement windows, and a gabled projection on the east end, possibly originally a porch, which has been enclosed and contains the front entry, which has a replacement door. Though the house has a Hoffman Street address it faces Wilkins Street. The county GIS date for the house is 1940. Haywood R. Shuford lived at the address in 1959 and 1963. Mae W. Shuford lived at the address in 1969.

304-308 N. Hoffman Street. Apartments. Mid-20th c. GS3266. Contributing building.

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The county GIS date for this one-story frame, four-unit apartment building is 1934, which is conceivable, but architecturally the building has more the appearance of a 1950s or 1960s building. The main stylistic features are the several entry stoops, which consist of small gables supported by long slanted struts. Three entries face North Hoffman Street and one entry faces West Wilkins Street. Seams at front and back suggest the two northernmost units, which are addressed 306 and 308 North Hoffman Street, are additions. A 414 address number appears on the side of the building facing West Wilkins Street. Other features include novelty weatherboard siding, a hip roof on the front unit and side-gable roofs on the back units, several picture windows located to the right of the entries, other windows that appear to be replacements, what appear to be wood panel doors, and a brick foundation facing. A 1959 directory lists all three addresses—304, 306 and 308—so the building had apparently attained its current size by that date.

307 N. Hoffman Street. Jack B. Riley House. Ca. 1955. GS3335. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house with side-gable roof has a number of original features, but the overall appearance dates to the post-historic period due to two large picture windows on the front elevation. The house has an engaged corner entry porch with a decorative metal support at the southeast corner. Other features include a narrow brick chimney on the south gable end, novelty vinyl siding, and one-over-one and two-over-two stack-pane windows. The overall form, porch and porch support, and chimney are the principal surviving original features; most other features date to the post-historic period and are substantial enough to render the house non-contributing. The county GIS date for the house is 1951. Jack B. Riley lived at the address in 1959, Charles W. Fox Jr. was there in 1963, and Bill Blockwell in 1969.

a. Carport. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The one-story prefabricated metal carport has open sides and a front-gable roof. There is an enclosed area to the rear, either an extension or an abutting separate storage unit.

309 N. Hoffman Street. Christine T. Watson House. Ca. 1952. GS3336. Contributing building.

The frame one-story Ranch house has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A slight extension of the roof eave at the north half of the facade shelters a front entry and large multi-pane picture window, with a decorative metal support at either end of the porch. Other features include an interior brick flue, single and paired replacement windows, and false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1952. Christine T. Watson lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Carport. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The one-story frame carport has a front-gable roof, vertical-board siding in the gables and eaves, open sides, and square posts with decorative brackets.

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310 N. Hoffman Street. Walter T. Arledge House. Ca. 1951. GS3337. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame Minimal Traditional house has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof with front-facing gables at each end and is classified non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. The left front gable covers a projecting wing; the right front gable, which is flush with the main elevation, covers a one-car garage with a vinyl door which was created recently. Other features include a replacement picture window and other window sashes, a replacement front door sheltered by a small projecting shed roof, an interior brick flue, and a cinder-block foundation. The county GIS date for the house is 1951. Walter T. Arledge lived at the address in 1959 and 1963. Jennie S. Arledge lived at the address in 1969.

312 N. Hoffman Street. John G. Carpenter House. Ca. 1964. GS3338. Contributing building.

The one-story brick-veneered frame Ranch house has a composition-shingled hip roof. On the south end the roof engages a carport with a storage space at the back and decorative metal supports on a low brick wall. Other features include replacement windows, false louvered shutters, a wood panel door, and a small back deck. The house is angled on its lot so that it faces the corner of Hoffman and Puett Streets. The county GIS date for the house is 1964. John G. Carpenter lived at the address in 1969.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has corrugated metal siding and a flat or low-pitched shed roof. It is conceivable the building dates to the historic period but it is probably later, 1970s or 1980s.

319 N. Hoffman Street. House. Ca. 2001. GS3339. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Colonial Revival or Historicist house has brick-veneered frame construction and a high hip roof with gabled projections, featuring vinyl siding in the gable ends, and is classified non-contributing on account of age. A large gable on the left side engages a projecting front garage with a wide vehicle entry and paneled door. A second large gable on the right, which does not project as far, has a smaller nested gable over a shallow projection with a Palladian window. Recessed between the two projections is the front entry door with large oval light, flanked by long, singular sidelights. To the rear are a shed-roofed glassed-in porch and a deck. The county GIS date for the house is 2001.

303 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1966. GS3340. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A large front gable engages a porch with decorative metal supports and a round louvered vent (probably non-historic) in the gable. Inside the porch is a picture window flanked on the right by an entry with what appears to be a replacement door. The main roof engages a carport with similar decorative metal supports and a rear storage space on the east end. Other

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features include what appear to be replacement windows, false paneled shutters, a front picture window, and an interior brick chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1966.

VL. 300 block Lewis Street (east corner of intersection of Lewis and Balthis Streets).

401 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1968. GS3341. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a carport with a vinyl-sided rear storage unit on the east end. The carport has an assortment of metal supports—square, round, and decorative—and it extends partway across the front of the house to shelter a recessed front entry porch. Other features include an interior brick chimney (exposed where the carport meets the house's southeast wall), a replacement front door, replacement windows (single, paired, and in a group of three), and false paneled shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1968.

402 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1970. GS3342. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The left (west) end of the roof is slightly higher than the right (east) end to correspond with a slight widening of the house at that end, and it engages a corner entry porch with a square corner post near the center of the façade. The front replacement windows, both single and in pairs, have false paneled shutters and, under the sashes, panels. The panel under the pair of windows to the right of the door is faceted. The panel material may be a replacement but the existence of panels under the windows may be an original treatment. Other features include a replacement front door and a carport with square posts and a storage room at the east end. The county GIS date for the house is 1970.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1970. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof that engages a screen porch. The enclosed portion of the building has what appears to be Masonite siding.

403 Lewis Street. Ben Carpenter House. Ca. 1963. GS3343. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A small gable projects over an entry porch with florid decorative metal supports. The exterior brick chimney on the east end has sloping shoulders paved with brick pavers. The rear roof plane projects to cover a low shed wing at the east end of the house. Other features include replacement windows (installed after 2013) with false louvered shutters, paired windows on the front, and a replacement front door. The county GIS date for the house is 1963. Ben Carpenter lived at the address in 1969. No residences were listed on Lewis Street in 1963.

a. Covered patio. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided one-story structure has a gable roof supported by wood posts with decorative struts and trusses.

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404 Lewis Street. Shelton R. Barfield House. Ca. 1969. GS3344. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is painted light gray. The right (east) end of the roof is slightly higher than the left (west) end to correspond with a slight widening of the house at that end, and it engages a corner entry porch near the center of the façade with a square fluted corner post. The roof engages a carport at the west end with a rear storage space and gables sheathed with what appears to be board-and-batten which appears to have been added after 2013. Other features include replacement windows and a replacement front door (these replacements date to after 2013). The county GIS date for the house is 1970. Shelton R. Barfield lived at the address in 1969, which would suggest the house is earlier than 1970.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and what appears to be board-and-batten siding similar to that on the house. The building may serve as a pool house. The building appears to be shown in a 1997 aerial view.

405 Lewis Street. Hubert T. Huggins House. Ca. 1967. GS3345. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The Colonial Revival-influenced house is simple in form and appearance, its main defining feature being the large six-over-nine wood-sash windows on the front, which along with the narrow panels under them are framed by false louvered shutters. The wood panel front door opens onto a brick stoop with a decorative metal railing with urn finials. A similar stoop and railing appear at a secondary entrance with a wood and glass panel door on the east gable end. The county GIS date for the house is 1967. Hubert T. Huggins lived at the address in 1969.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof, what appears to be vinyl siding, and two front entries, one a metal of vinyl panel door and the other a roll-up garage-type door suggesting the building is used to house a rider mower or some other yard equipment.

406 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1967. GS3346. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The gabled entry porch has square columns and a louvered lunette gable vent. Other features include an interior brick chimney and six-over-six wood-sash windows (singly and in pairs) with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1967.

VL. 400 block Lewis Street (behind 406 Lewis Street).

407 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1971. GS3347. Contributing building.

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The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The variegated brick has red, brown, and tan hues. The roof of the Colonial Revival-influenced house is slightly higher at the center where it projects to engage a front porch with classical columns. Other features include a wood panel front door and replacement windows (replaced after 2013) with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1971.

408 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1971. GS3348. Contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house has brown brick veneer and a composition-shingled hip roof that engages a front porch that connects to a carport at the east end. The porch and carport have florid decorative metal supports and the carport has a back storage area. Other features include an interior brick chimney and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1971.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has metal siding and a low-pitched front-gable roof. The building could conceivably date to the historic period.

VL. 400 block Lewis Street (behind 408 Lewis Street).

VL. 400 block Lewis Street (behind 408 Lewis Street).

409 Lewis Street. House. Ca. 1971. GS3349. Contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house has variegated brick veneer in variegated red, tan, and purple hues and an L-shaped form with a composition-shingled front/side-gable roof. The side-gable roof engages a front porch with classical columns. Inside the porch is an angled bay window (the center window and flanking four-over-four sashes may have the original wood frames). A partially enclosed carport with a side storage area extends under a slightly lower gable roof on the east end. There is a full basement under the west end. Other features include mostly paired replacement windows with false louvered shutters, a double-leaf front panel door, and an interior chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1971.

505 Lewis Street. Cloninger House. Ca. 1966. GS3350. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The Colonial Revival-influenced house has a slightly projecting center section under a slightly higher roof. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door flanked by sidelights. The six-over-six windows, which may have their original wood sashes, have faceted panels under them and windows and panels are framed by false louvered shutters. Other features include a dentil-like cornice, an interior brick chimney with a corbeled top, a garage with a single vehicle bay on the west end, and a sided rear extension over a basement-level porch. The county GIS date for the house is 1966.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1966. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a single vehicle bay.

VL. 500 block Lewis Street (east side of 505 Lewis Street).

210 W. Main Street. Ralph L. Hoyle House. Ca. 1960. GS3413. Contributing building.

The one-story Modernist house of Split Level-like appearance has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and frame construction with a mix of brick veneer and wood shingled siding. The form is staggered, with a smaller section at the west end with a slightly lower roof and a larger and slightly taller east end. The east end also has a basement level, which takes advantage of the sloping lot, and its brick veneer rises to the sills of the upper-level windows with wood shingles above. The west end is entirely wood-shingled above the brick foundation, and it features a bank of nine rectangular stack-pane windows that wrap the southwest corner where there are six windows. The amount of glass, the high wainscot-like treatment of the brick veneer and the small windows above, and corner-wrapping windows are Modernist treatments. The front entry is recessed at the meeting of the two sections and it has a wood panel door and a brick stoop and steps with a metal railing. Other features include an interior brick chimney, typically one-over-one replacement windows (two of which wrap the northwest corner), a rear entry with a small gabled porch with square posts and a simple wood railing, and an attached basement-level carport with open sides, metal pole supports, and a slightly-pitched flat roof. The county GIS date for the house is 1957. Ralph L. Hoyle lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

301 W. Main Street. First United Methodist Church, Dallas. 1925. GS3268. Contributing building.

A Doric portico and tall round-arched stained-glass windows are some of the classical or Colonial Revival-style features of this brick church, built in 1925 according to county GIS. The monumental columns of the portico are smooth-shafted, and they support a brick pediment with raking and horizontal dentil cornices and a round vent with a keystone surround. The dentil cornices extend to the side elevations, which have slightly recessed corbeled bays separated by piers and containing the aforementioned windows. The full-height windows, and smaller round-arched windows on the front, have concrete keystones, sills, and impost blocks, as does the central entry with its fanlight and double-leaf panel wooden doors. On the front elevation the main-level windows are taller than the upper-level windows. Set back from the portico on the ridge of the building is a multi-stage steeple with round-arched window-like panels and an octagonal upper stage and spire. The steeple may be later than the rest of the building and appears prefabricated.

At the back of the building a wing extends on both sides, creating an overall T form and having two stories of offices and other rooms, two brick flues, and one-over-one (possibly wood sash) windows with soldier-course lintels and concrete sills. There is an entry door on the east elevation of this rear wing and three leaded glass windows on the first floor of the rear elevation of this addition. There appears to be a basement level with windows that have been boarded up.

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The church connects with a two-story hyphen at the southwest corner of the west side elevation to a two-story brick-veneer education wing with a side-gable roof and aluminum-framed stack-pane windows. This is probably the addition referred to in an October 1962 newspaper article. The addition extends to the west for twelve or so bays. There are access doors on either end of the north elevation. Close behind the church, maintained as a keepsake on a steel support, is a bell that may have come from the congregation's earlier building, which the 1922 Sanborn map shows was a frame building on the southwest corner of West Trade Street and North Maple Street.

a. Gazebo. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The small octagonal gazebo has wood posts with decorative brackets and frieze and a composition-shingled roof.

b. Bell. Ca. 1960. Contributing object.

Behind the church, on a steel support, is a bell, perhaps from a former steeple on this building or from the congregation's earlier building.

302 W. Main Street. Clyde Paseur House. Ca. 1910. GS3351. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house of Queen Anne-influenced design has asbestos shingle siding and a composition-shingled triple-A roof. The wrap-around porch has decorative metal supports and a metal railing that are replacements dating to the third quarter of the twentieth century. The foundation consists of brick piers with cinder-block infill. Other features include an interior brick flue, replacement windows, a wood panel front door, small rectangular louvered vents in the end gables, and a rear wing with intersecting gable roofs. The house stands on the northwest corner of W. Main and N. Oakland Streets with a low poured concrete retaining wall along the latter and concrete steps in line with the front entry on the former. The county GIS date for the house is 1907. Clyde Paseur lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Carport and storage building. 3rd quarter 20th c. Contributing building.

The linear building with composition-shingled front-gable roof has a carport with open sides and metal pole supports at the south end and an enclosed storage space with what appears to be Masonite siding at the north end.

b. Smokehouse. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

The small one-story painted brick building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof, a four-panel front door, weatherboard siding in the front gable, and a small high window or vent on the east side. The smokehouse stands on a separate parcel on the west side of 302 W. Main and originally belonged to a house, demolished in the 1980s or early 1990s, on the parcel. The smokehouse appears on the 1922 Sanborn map.

c. Shed. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

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The small frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof and cementitious wood weatherboard siding. The building stands on the parcel that adjoins 302 W. Main on the west.

306 W. Main Street. Margaret P. Walker House. Ca. 1925. GS3352. Contributing building.

The one-story Craftsman and Colonial Revival frame house has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled clipped gable roof. The front entry has a modern Colonial Revival surround with dentils and modern sidelight glass (the sidelights themselves may date to the historic period). The entry is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with an elliptically vaulted ceiling and trebled classical colonnettes. To the left of the porch is a modern pergola. To the right is a brick terrace that wraps around the east end of the house where it becomes the floor of a side porch with a clipped gable roof, classical columns, segmental-arched spans, and a modern balustrade. An exterior chimney with modern stone facing rises on the west gable end. Other features include replacement windows, a brick foundation, and a rear wing to which attaches a modern story-and-a-half garage addition with decorative square-edged wood or cementitious wood shingle sheathing, an overhanging wall with segmental-arched cutouts, and a gable window with a fanlight. The county GIS date for the house is 1914. Margaret P. Walker lived at the address in 1959, Everett H. Walker and Bell E. Graham lived there in 1963, and John J. Moore lived there in 1969.

a. Garden shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has a composition-shingled pyramidal roof with a cupola at the apex, decorative square-edged wood or cementitious wood shingle sheathing, and a window with false batten shutters with star-shaped cutouts.

b. Pergola. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The small frame pergola has classical columns and roof beams with decorative ends.

307 W. Main Street. First United Methodist Church, Dallas, Fellowship Hall. Ca. 1977. GS3400. Non-contributing building.

The long one-story building has brick veneer and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing on account of age. Other features include one-over-one windows (singly and in pairs), a west end entry under a gablet supported by struts, an east end entry in a small gabled entry wing, and a rear wing with a side porch with square columns. A small modern playground adjoins the building. The county GIS date for the building is 1977.

a. Garage. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vinyl siding, a front-gable roof, and two garage bays, one in a shed extension on the south side. The building faces S. Maple Street. It stands on a separate parcel from the and has no listed address, but since it is church property it is included with this entry.

308 W. Main Street. C. C. Cornwell House. Ca. 1907. GS0456. Contributing building.

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This two-story frame house blends elements of the Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles. The form of the weatherboard-sided house, with two-story angled bay windows on the south (front) and west sides and a rectangular bay on the east side, has a pinwheeling Queen Anne aspect that is also expressed in the composition-shingled hip roof and its offshoots. The one-story wraparound veranda on the east, south, and west sides is also of the Queen Anne style, but its supports are in the form of classical columns linked by close-set square balusters. The porch has an angled extension where it wraps around the angled bay at the southwest corner, and it was formerly (in the early 1980s) roofed with decorative metal shingles that were likely manufactured in Dallas. The moldings of the door and window lintels are repeated as caps on the corner boards. Other features include decorative metal crestings at the points of the roof, one-over-one wood sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a one-story rear wing. The corner lot is bordered on the Main and Maple Street sides by a relatively recent (post-1982) brick retaining wall with a houndstooth course and brick pillars that rise up as anchors for a decorative cast iron fence. The fence panels are reused, perhaps from an earlier fence on the property, and the dark red variegated brick was also used to rebuild the chimney tops on the house, which also have houndstooth courses. C. C. Cornwell was a businessman and Gaston County Clerk of Court from 1899 to 1919, his tenure covering the move of the courthouse function from Dallas to Gastonia. Annie Cornwell lived at the address in 1963.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1907. Contributing building.

Behind the house stands a one-story frame dependency, possibly a servant's residence, with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed side-gable roof, a center brick chimney, four-over-four wood-sash windows, and a front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. A shed-roofed rear addition and porch date to after 1922. The roof may be sheathed with a variety of the decorative metal shingles manufactured in Dallas, although the pattern is not visible from the street.

b. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided carport is constructed with classical wood columns and has a composition-shingled pyramidal roof capped by what may be a reused louvered cupola.

402 W. Main Street. Lawrence W. Ingle House. Ca. 1951. GS3353. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Colonial Revival-influenced Minimal Traditional house has brick-veneered frame construction and a steep-pitched composition-shingled side-gable roof. A one-story gabled wing projects near the center on the front with a double-shouldered brick chimney on the end. To the right, in the angle of the wing and the main house, is a porch with square wood columns, and inside the porch is an entry with sidelights. Also inside the porch, and on the house elevation to the left of the front wing, are large picture windows with six-over-six wood-sash windows flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows. On the roof on each side of the front wing are gabled dormers (two gabled dormers total on the front) and on the back of the roof is a large shed dormer. A brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder rises on the east gable end. A one-story rear wing attaches to a front-gabled two-car garage with vinyl panel garage doors. Other features include standard six-over-six wood-sash windows singly and in pairs, a porch on the east side of the wing connecting to the garage, an interior brick flue on the wing, and vinyl siding on the

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dormers and in the garage gable. The county GIS date for the house is 1951. Lawrence W. Ingle lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

404 W. Main Street. House. Ca. 1971. GS3354. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. The roof of the right end of the house is slightly taller and it engages a front porch with modern turned posts and a modern balustrade added after 2019. At the east end, flush with the front of the porch, is a one-car garage created out of a carport. The garage has novelty vinyl siding above a wainscot-like effect sheathed with square-edged wood or cementitious wood shingles. The house has replacement windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1971.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story building has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and metal siding.

407 W. Main Street. William L. Summey House. 1959. GS3355. Contributing building.

The two-story Colonial Revival house has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick has recently applied white paint. The front entry has a double-leaf wood and glass panel door, sidelights, and a basket-handle-arched fanlight. The entry is sheltered by a front-gabled porch with fluted square classical wood columns and pilasters. The replacement windows have false louvered shutters. On the west gable end is a slightly lower two-story wing with a single-bay garage below and stuccoed panels with small six-pane windows above. The house has two brick chimneys. The replacement windows, paint, and remodeling of the wall over the garage date to after 2019. The county GIS date for the house is 1959. A 1959 directory listed a house at 405 W. Main as under construction. Since there is currently no house with that address, the reference is probably to this house. William L. Summey lived at the address in 1963. Lewis W. Summey lived there in 1969.

408 W. Main Street. Edgar F. Friday Jr. House. Ca. 1950. GS3356. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional/Ranch house has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A long carport wing, possibly an early addition, projects on the east end. It has at its end Craftsman square wood columns on brick pedestals that are linked by a perforated block screen. The inner part of the wing is glassed in with multi-pane wooden sash full-height French doors and windows and is trimmed with classical columns. Other features include a low concrete-floored terrace across the front, a front picture window flanked by four-over-four wood sash windows, a replacement front door, an interior brick chimney, and six-over-six wood-sash windows with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1949. Edgar F. Friday Jr. lived at the address in 1963 and 1969. An unevaluated resource in addition to the garage listed below appears to be present on the property but is not visible and is not included in the resource count.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

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The one-story cinder-block building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof, a garage bay with batten doors, and novelty weatherboard siding in the gable and on a side shed wing.

409 W. Main Street. F. Kelly Clemmer House. Ca. 1948. GS3357. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional house with Colonial Revival features has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. On the front is a large though only slightly projecting gable-fronted wing with an entry in a classical surround and an angled bay window with a center eight-over-eight wood sash and flanking four-over-four wood sashes. The entry has a period door with three ascending glass panes, and both the entry and bay window have dentil cornices. On the east or left end of the house is an extension that may be an early porch enclosure. It is vinyl sided and has single and paired two-over-two stack-pane windows. Other features include six-over-six wood-sash windows, brick interior chimneys, and a porch with decorative metal supports on the west end. The county GIS date for the house is 1946. F. Kelly Clemmer lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Shed. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has wood siding and a shed roof.

410 W. Main Street. C. Dayne Clemmer House. Ca. 1948. GS3358. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house has novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. The roof engages a front porch with modern fluted tubular metal columns. The same columns, set on a low brick wall, support the side-gable roof of a carport at the east end. Other features include a storage room at the back of the carport and replacement windows with false paneled shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1948. If the house truly dates to the late 1940s then the carport, which has a late 1950s-60s appearance, is probably an addition. C. Dayne Clemmer lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled shed roof and what appears to be wood siding.

502 W. Main Street. J. Wesley Jarrell House. Ca. 1956. GS3360. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A small front-gabled wing projects at the west end. In the angle of the wing and main house is the front entry which has a brick stoop and steps. A slightly lower side gable extends over a carport at the east end with louvered panels above a low brick wall in the end wall. Other features include an interior brick flue, a trio of windows to the right of the door, and replacement windows, some with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1956. John Wesley Jarrell lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

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a. Shed. 3rd quarter 20th c. Contributing building.

The small frame building has a low-pitched composition-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be vinyl siding.

503 W. Main Street. Kelly F. Lineberger House. Ca. 1950. GS3359. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction has a composition-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front gable. A brick chimney projects from the ridge of the front gable and a gabled porch with a vaulted ceiling and modern fluted tubular metal columns projects below. The porch shelters an entry with sidelights, an elliptical fanlight with radial muntins, and a decoratively paneled original door with a single rectangular pane. A slightly lower side-gable extension on the east end has an engaged front screen porch with the address number 501 on the door. An identical wing (without a separate address) projects on the west end. Other features include trios of windows flanking the front porch, replacement windows, and small areas of novelty vinyl siding such as on the front porch. The county GIS date for the house is 1950. The additional 501 address suggests the east end of the house was conceived as an apartment. Kelly F. Lineberger, a onetime Dallas mayor, lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Shed. 3rd quarter 20th c. Contributing building.

The small frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof and what may be vinyl siding.

504 W. Main Street. Albert R. Friday House. Ca. 1950. GS3361. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house has novelty vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The shed-roofed front entry porch has square wood columns that could be replacements of original supports. To the right of the front porch is an unusual picture window with three transoms. A gabled sitting porch on the east end engages a brick chimney. Other features include a brick foundation, a wood and glass front door that may be original, replacement windows, and a small rear entry porch with replacement wood posts. The county GIS date for the house is 1900, though that date seems too early considering the architectural features of the house and the house does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn map or in a 1938 aerial photo. Albert R. Friday lived at the address in 1969. Margie M. Melton lived there in 1969.

505 W. Main Street. Vernon L. Bickley House. Ca. 1953. GS3362. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Period Cottage house has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof with two large front gables. The right front gable is in line with the front façade of the house whereas the left front gable covers a projecting wing. In the angle of the left gabled wing and the house is a front entry porch with a brick corner pillar and two segmental-arched brick spans. The brick veneer is variegated red and purplish. On the west end extends a one-story wing with a low-pitched hip roof, a front entry, and multiple windows. Other features include rectangular louvered vents in the front gables and replacement windows

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typically paired. The county GIS date for the house is 1953. A portable prefabricated modern metal garden shed stands behind the house. Vernon L. Bickley lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

509 W. Main Street. Larry W. Ingle House. Ca. 1948. GS3363. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional house has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing projects on the left; to its right is a front porch with florid decorative metal supports. An exterior brick chimney rises on the west end and a brick flue rises from the interior. Other features include replacement windows (many with false louvered shutters), an enclosed rear porch with novelty vinyl siding, a flagstone front walk, and what appears to be the original wood panel front entry door with round-arched window with radial muntins. The county GIS date for the house is 1945. Larry W. Ingle lived at the address in 1963 and 1969. Lawrence W. Ingle lived at 402 W. Main the same year.

208 N. Maple Street. Vernon Clemmer House. Ca. 1952. GS3364. Contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and a mix of siding, aluminum siding on the gable ends and vertical material, either aluminum or vinyl, on the front. The front is sheltered by an engaged porch with Modernist supports at each end consisting of double posts with z-bracing between. Other features include a brick foundation, single and paired replacement windows with false louvered shutters, and an interior brick chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1952. Vernon Clemmer lived at the address in 1959. Edna H. Clemmer lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

a. Carport. Ca. 1955. Contributing structure.

The open-sided metal carport has a flat roof and square metal supports.

210 N. Maple Street. Earl A. Bright House. Ca. 1949. GS3365. Non-contributing building.

The linear one-story frame house has novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. The roof extends at the south end of the front elevation to create a small shed projection. Beside this is the round-arched front entry, with a batten door on decorative strap hinges sheltered by a barrel-vaulted roof on struts. Other features include replacement windows and a small gabled wing on the south end. The northern two bays of the house were added between 2000 and 2005 and are substantial enough of an alteration to render the house non-contributing. The county GIS date for the house is 1949. Earl A. Bright lived at the address in 1963.

a. Carport. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided carport has wood posts with struts and a composition-shingled front-gable roof.

b. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

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The small frame building has novelty vinyl siding, a composition-shingled front-gable roof, and a side shed.

101 S. Maple Street. Oscar F. Mason Sr. House. Ca. 1910. GS0458. Contributing building.

The weatherboard-sided Classically-influenced Queen Anne-style house has a composition-shingled hip roof with flared eaves and multiple pedimented dormers. The wing projecting north toward West Main Street has angled corners and, in the second story, an elliptical window with radial muntins and a keyblock surround. The one-story wraparound porch stands on stout square wood columns with molded caps and neckings and shelters north and east entries, the latter with a transom and sidelights. Two brick chimneys rise from the interior; the north one, shown in a ca. 1980 photo, formerly had a decoratively corbeled top. Other features include one-story rear wings, including one with modern fishscale shingles, a brick foundation, and one-over-one wood-sash windows. Alterations after 2016 included rear porch changes, application of the fishscale shingles, and alterations to the east elevation entry door. According to architectural historian Kim Withers Brengle, Mason, who was a lawyer, moved to Gastonia when the county court functions moved there in the early twentieth century. He served in the state legislature from 1898 to 1929. Mount Holly contractor Robert Franklin Rankin (1866-1960) is thought to have built the house. Helen Durham lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969. According to longtime Dallas resident Rick C. Coleman, a member of the Durham family told him the house dated to the nineteenth century, possibly the 1860s period. If so, the earlier dwelling has been seamlessly incorporated into the current house which. Though the house may incorporate nineteenth-century fabric, its current exterior appearance dates to the early twentieth century and is reflected in the ca. 1910 date in the heading.

a. Garage. Ca. 2018. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building is modeled on a period carriage house. The building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof with a window with false louvered shutters in the front gable, suggesting a storage loft inside. Other features include a mix of sidings including weatherboard siding and fishscale shingles (both sheathings possibly cementitious wood) and a side entry sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with square posts. The building was built after 2016.

VL. 100 block S. Maple Street (east side opposite 101 S. Maple Street).

105 S. Maple Street. B. Hughes Durham House. Ca. 1940. GS3272. Contributing building.

This story-and-a-half house of brick-veneered frame construction is representative of the Period Cottage style. The composition-shingled side-gable roof has two nested front gables, the smaller of which covers an entry porch with segmental-arched openings. A sitting porch under a roof extension at the front northeast corner of the house has the same arches and connects to the front porch by a low terra-cotta-paved terrace with a curved corner. The windows have replacement sashes and possibly early false batten shutters. Other features include a basket-weave water table, soldier lintels over replacement windows, and a brick chimney on the north end, partly covered

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by the sitting porch. Where the front walk and the driveway reach the street are low brick cheeks with concrete copings. B. Hughes Durham lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

The one-story brick building has a composition-shingled hip roof, a single vehicle bay with a decorative replacement door, and a modern frame shed addition with vertical-board or vertical-pattern wood siding.

507 McSwain Street. Frank J. Holland House. Ca. 1957. GS3366. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneered frame construction and a low-pitched composition-shingled hip roof. The veneer consists of long "Roman" bricks laid in stretcher bond with the vertical joints near the ends creating a subtle vertical striped effect. In the angle of the house and a front projection at the west end is a recess containing the entry and a brick stoop with steps. At the east end is an integral two-vehicle garage. Other features include replacement windows (in groups of three, replaced after 2013) with false louvered shutters, a deck on the east end, and an interior brick chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1957. Frank J. Holland lived at the address in 1963 and 1969. An unevaluated resource appears to be present on the property but is not visible and is not included in the resource count.

508 McSwain Street. Polie and Mary Jo Cloninger House. Ca. 1960. GS3303. Contributing building.

Former Dallas Mayor Polie Quickel Cloninger Jr. and his wife, cloth merchant Margaret "Mary Jo" Cloninger, lived in this capacious Colonial Revival-style Ranch house in 1963. The one-story house of painted brick-veneer construction, dated 1960 in county GIS records, has a linear form under a composition-shingled side-gable roof. At the east end is a front-gabled projection with an angled bay window with a concave hip roof. At the west end is an attached one-car garage with a cupola and a small front gable over a front window. Fenestration on the front alternates between groups of stack-pane and latticed casement windows (some windows have false louvered shutters). The front entry is recessed and has sidelights and a wood panel door. To the rear is a flat-roofed solarium with tall casement windows crowned by round-arched fanlights with radial muntins. Other features include an interior brick chimney, dentil cornices, and, on the rear elevation, eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A brick wall stands behind the house.

a. Shed. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

The small frame building has weatherboard siding, a composition-shingled gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and a shed extension.

104 N. Oakland Street. Clyde S. Thornburg House. Ca. 1939. GS3367. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half frame Minimal Traditional house has aluminum siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. On the front roof plane are two gabled dormers. The gabled entry porch has thick square posts and shelters a wood panel door. A one-story side-gabled wing on the north

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end has an engaged front porch, a secondary entry, and an exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder with the slope facing outward rather than to the side. Other features include a small gabled wing on the south end and replacement windows with false louvered shutters. A front walk consists of stepping stones that appear to be granite. The county GIS date for the house is 1939. Clyde S. Thornburg lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

a. Garage. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has novelty vinyl siding, a composition-shingled front-gable roof, and a single garage door.

106 N. Oakland Street. Georgia S. Friday House. Ca. 1949. GS3368. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional frame house has Masonite weatherboard siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The gabled front entry porch has tubular fluted replacement posts. A hyphen, possibly originally open, connects to a gable-fronted garage which has been converted to living space or possibly a shop, probably during the historic period. A brick chimney rises between the hyphen and the main part of the house. Other features include replacement windows, a modern panel door, a cinder-block foundation (with modern brick veneer under the front elevation of the house), a back porch, and an interior brick flue. Behind the house are two portable prefabricated metal sheds. The county GIS date for the house is 1949. Georgia S. Friday lived at the address in 1969.

a. Carport. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided prefabricated metal structure, which has a low-pitched front-gable roof, stands behind the house.

307 N. Oakland Street. Tom Shetley House. Ca. 1964. GS3369. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. An off-center gable-fronted porch projects from the façade on the right end with fluted tubular columns that may be modern replacements shelters a replacement front door and a trio of living room windows. These windows and the other front windows have latticed wood sashes and false paneled shutters. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the north end, an interior brick flue, and a rear patio covered by a flat roof that appears to be original or early. The county GIS date for the house is 1964. Tom Shetley lived at the address in 1969.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has novelty vinyl siding, a composition-shingled front-gable roof, and two vehicle bays. It is conceivable the building dates to the historic period.

401 N. Oakland Street. First United Methodist Church, Dallas, Parsonage. Ca. 1962. GS3370. Contributing building.

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A front entry with a wood panel door and sidelights provides a Colonial Revival accent to this one-story Ranch house. The frame house has brick veneer and a composition-shingled hip roof with an off-center interior brick chimney. The front entry opens onto a brick terrace with a modern metal railing. Windows are typically single but there is a group of three to the left of the front entry. Other features include replacement windows with false louvered shutters, a rear wing, and an engaged back porch that wraps partway around the south end as a carport, both porch and carport with square columns. The county GIS date for the house is 1962. Rev. George H. Needham lived at the address in 1963. Rev. Glenn R. McCulley lived there in 1969.

402 N. Oakland Street. House. Ca. 1971. GS3371. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brickwork is variegated with red, tan, and purplish hues. Projections at both ends frame a recessed front porch with tubular columns that may be modern replacements. The south projection is a gable-fronted wing; the north projection, which is contained under the main roof, has a one-vehicle garage. Other features include replacement windows with false louvered shutters and a bank of living room windows inside the porch. A portable prefabricated groundskeeping shed of barn like front-gambrel form and finish stands behind the house. The county GIS date for the house is 1971.

403 N. Oakland Street. House. Ca. 1965. GS3372. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house is Colonial Revival in character, with a symmetrical tripartite form consisting of a main five-bay center section and slightly lower one-bay end wings. The center three bays are sheltered by a gable-fronted portico with classical wood columns and a round louvered vent. Other features include eight-over-eight wood-sash windows, false louvered shutters around the front windows outside the portico, blank panels under the front windows of the end wings, and a wood panel front door. A small portable garden shed stands behind the house. The county GIS date for the house is 1960, however the address is not listed in a 1963 directory.

404 N. Oakland Street. John T. Bates House. Ca. 1965. GS3373. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The roof extends on the front to partially shelter the front entry, a bank of three living room windows to the right of the entry, and a brick terrace with a metal railing. The eight-over-eight windows, most of which occur in pairs, appear to be the original wood-sash windows. At the south end is an integral carport with a decorative metal support on a low brick wall at the front corner and a storage space behind. Other features include false louvered shutters around some windows and an exterior brick chimney that rises through the carport. The county GIS date for the house is 1965. John T. Bates lived at the address in 1969.

406 N. Oakland Street. A. Don Hoyle House. Ca. 1965. GS3374. Contributing building.

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The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is a honey-tan color. A gable-fronted porch with tubular fluted replacement metal columns at its two ends and a replacement octagonal louvered vent in the gable shelters the front entry and a picture window. The porch gable appears to be sheathed with vinyl siding. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement paired and single windows with false louvered shutters, and a decorative perforated block screen at the south end which may signal a rear-access carport. The county GIS date for the house is 1965. A. Don Hoyle lived at the address in 1969.

a. Shed. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a front-gable roof and what appears to be unpainted wood siding.

501 N. Oakland Street. Jay G. Rhyne House. Ca. 1945. GS3375. Contributing building.

The one-story house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof combines elements of the Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional styles. The former is signaled by the prominent exterior front chimney of battered form which flanks the front entry, a characteristically Period Cottage juxtaposition. Minimal Traditional influence is seen in the boxy gabled form of the house, which includes a slight front-gabled projection at the south end. The six-over-six wood-sash windows have false louvered shutters. Other features include an interior brick chimney, louvered wooden venting at the tops of the gables, and a wood and glass panel front door which appears to be original or early. The county GIS date for the house is 1939, though a 1940s date seems more likely. Jay G. Rhyne lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

503 N. Oakland Street. Wilma Long House. Ca. 1964. GS3376. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction has a spreading composition-shingled hip roof. The brick is mostly tan with patches of light gray brick. The roof drops down slightly where it covers a front projection at the south end and a carport on decorative metal supports at the north end. The low brick wall on which the carport supports stand incorporate planter boxes and a screen porch occupies the front corner between the carport and living area. Other features include a front picture window, a small stoop with a decorative metal railing at the front entry, and replacement windows (replaced in 2019 or later). A portable prefabricated metal shed stands behind the house. The county GIS date for the house is 1964. Wilma Long lived at the address in 1969.

504 N. Oakland Street. House. Ca. 1969. GS3377. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is mostly light red with a few scattered gray bricks. The roof engages a carport at the south end with decorative metal supports on a low brick wall and a storage room at the back. Windows appear singly except for a group of three to the right of the front entry. Other features include replacement windows with false louvered shutters, a front panel door

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(probably a replacement), and a back deck. A portable prefabricated metal shed stands behind the house. The county GIS date for the house is 1969.

508 N. Oakland Street. House. Ca. 1978. GS3378. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing on account of age. A prominent gable-fronted front wing at the south end includes an engaged entry/sitting porch with a replacement tubular fluted metal column at the corner. At the north end is an integral one-vehicle garage. Other features include replacement windows with false louvered shutters, novelty vinyl siding in the front gable, a front wooden panel door, and a basement level exposed by the downward sloping lawn to the southeast. The county GIS date for the house is 1978, though in form and appearance the house seems earlier.

509 N. Oakland Street. Carrie P. Lewis House. Ca. 1930. GS3379. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is dark red with purplish accents. The roof supports a large gabled dormer on the front and it engages a front porch with heavy square brick pillars. The dormer is sheathed with apparently modern wood shingles (presumably a replacement in kind) and it and the main gables have cantilevered beams with beveled ends in the eaves. A brick chimney rises on the north gable end exterior and another rises on the interior. A side entry on the south gable end is sheltered by a gablet supported by triangular brackets. Other features include replacement windows, a presumably original wood and glass panel front door, an interior brick flue to the rear, a small shed-roofed rear entry porch, a one-story shed-roofed rear wing, a back deck, and a large rear gabled dormer sheathed with novelty vinyl siding. The county GIS date for the house is 1930. Carrie P. Lewis lived at the address in 1963 and 1969. Carrie's husband was Robert S. Lewis.

VL. 500 block N. Oakland Street (north side of 509 N. Oakland Street).

512 N. Oakland Street. First Presbyterian Church of Dallas Manse. Ca. 1930. GS3380. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame house has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof is classified as non-contributing primarily due to an addition made to the south elevation and the decorative modern siding described below. The form is complex, with gabled and shed wings on the front and south end. The prominent gable-fronted front wing has simulation wood shingles and an original six-pane window in the gable. To its right is a front porch with square wood columns and balusters. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a brick foundation. The county GIS date is 1935. Rev. Lewis B. Metts lived at the address in 1963. According to his obituary in the September 4, 1968, issue of the *Gaffney [S.C.] Ledger*, Lewis Belton Metts served as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas from 1960 to 1968. The ca. 1930 "Map of Dallas, Gaston County, North Carolina" shows a house at the

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location labeled "Mance" [sic], which with Metts's later residence there suggests the house served as the Presbyterian manse.

a. Garage. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building, possibly a prefab, has a composition-shingled side-gable roof, vinyl siding, x-braced barn-type garage doors on the right, and a two-over-two stack-pane window with false louvered shutters, associated with a storage room, on the left.

602 N. Oakland Street. House. Ca. 1970. GS3381. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with slender classical wood columns. To the right is a gable-fronted wing. Other features include louvered wood venting at the tops of the gables, an interior flue to the rear, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and a wood panel front door with a half-round glass panel with radial muntins. The county GIS date for the house is 1967, however the address is not listed in a 1969 directory.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has a low-pitched composition-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be wood siding.

603 N. Oakland Street. William A. Hoyle House. Ca. 1949. GS3382. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Period Cottage is constructed of light gray stone or stone veneer and has a composition-shingled side-gable roof with multiple offshoots. At the south end is a porch with two conjoined gable-fronted elements: a smaller porch in front of the front entry and, to its left, a larger sitting porch. Each element has front and side segmental-arched openings with voussoirs and keystones. The larger element has a tall round-arched window in the gable. The front entry has a round-arched opening containing a batten door with a small four-pane window. To the right of the porch is a two-story façade consisting of a shed-roofed false-half-timbered second story that partially jetties over the first story on heavy beams with angled ends. The jettied part overhangs a pair of six-over-one wood-sash windows, to the right of which is a similar pair of windows under a jack arch with stone voussoirs and keystones (similar jack arches appear over other windows). To the right of this a hyphen connects to a gable-fronted garage, entered at the rear, the north end of the house. Other features include an interior stone flue, some one-over-one windows, and a sided rear shed wing adjoining a deck. The county GIS date for the house is 1949. William A. Hoyle lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The low one-story frame building has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and a false-half-timbered exterior. It appears to be shown in a 1997 aerial.

607 N. Oakland Street. Christie L. Jenkins House. Ca. 1948. GS3383. Contributing building.

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The story-and-a-half Period Cottage is constructed with light gray stone veneer and has a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The stone is dramatically patterned with the flags set diagonally to create a reticulated appearance. Windows, vents, and other openings are bordered with red brick. The house has the standard Period Cottage juxtaposition of a front chimney and a gable-fronted element containing the entry. The stone chimney has a straight-sided lower part and a battered upper part above a course of soldier bricks. In the upper part is the letter "J" formed by bricks. The front entry is contained in a stepped round-arched brick embrasure and has a round-arched batten door with a six-pane window. Other features include an original screen door with latticed and curling stiffeners suggestive of scrolling door hinges and flanking coach light-like light sconces. The entry is framed by an asymmetrical gable with a swooping right side that passes in front of the chimney, and the composition projects slightly from a larger gable front with a round-arched louvered vent in the gable. To the left is a sitting porch with round-arched openings and beyond, at the south end of the house, is a ca. 1960 carport with a side-gable roof supported by decorative metal supports on a low brick wall. Other features include replacement windows, a second stone chimney that rises through the sitting porch, and an enclosed recessed back porch. A portable prefabricated gambrel shed stands in the back yard. The county GIS date for the house is 1948. Christie (or Christy) L. Jenkins lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

611 N. Oakland Street. Mable R. Carpenter House. Ca. 1951. GS3384. Contributing building.

The one-story Period Cottage has a composition-shingled side-gable roof and a mix of painted brick veneer and asbestos-shingle siding. Juxtaposed on the front elevation are (from left to right) a front gable, a round-arched entry, and chimney. The front gable, which is steep-pitched and has a small rectangular window in the apex, is sheathed with asbestos shingles, as is the south end of the house to its left, and it projects slightly from the façade. The brick veneer begins around the front entry and extends to the front north corner of the house. It has rough stone accent blocks which are arranged alternately with brick around the entry, grouped toward the bottom of the chimney, and randomly placed on the section of façade to the right of the chimney, around a picture window. The chimney has two staggered forward-facing sloped shoulders or weatherings, the one on the right at the picture window level, the one on the left above the roofline, and the top of the chimney is stepped. The bottom portion of the chimney is painted whereas the upper part is unpainted. The house has a basement-level carport, accessed from the rear, on the north end. The carport's flat roof serves as a deck for a presumably original side entrance, and the deck area has a possibly original metal railing with intermittent cast-metal arabesque panels. Other features of the house include an interior brick flue, replacement windows (typically paired on the front), and a cinder-block foundation with full basement to the rear. The county GIS date for the house is 1951. Mable R. Carpenter lived at the address in 1963. Rowe Carpenter lived there in 1969.

a. Carport. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided prefabricated metal carport has a front-gable roof.

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701 N. Oakland Street. L. Roy Dixon House. Ca. 1955 GS3385. Contributing building.

The one-story house with Minimal Traditional and Period Cottage attributes has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A small gable-fronted projection, the front entry, and an interior brick chimney are grouped near the center of the façade, a Period Cottage juxtaposition; otherwise, the boxy simplicity of the house is Minimal Traditional. The wood and glass panel front door is sheltered by a small gabled porch with tubular fluted modern metal columns. At the south end of the house is a side-gabled sitting porch with decorative metal supports and a metal railing. The porch gable and the house's other gables are sheathed with simulation wood shingles and have modern round-arched louvered vents. Other features include replacement windows with soldier lintels, a rear shed wing sheathed with simulation shingles, and a rear entry shaded by a modern pergola. The county GIS date for the house is 1950. L. Roy Dixon lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

a. Garage. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has vinyl siding, a composition-shingled front-gable roof, and two vehicle bays.

b. Garden shed. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small one-story frame building has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof.

703 N. Oakland Street. Lathan C. Carpenter House. Ca. 1948. GS3386. Contributing building.

The one-story house with Minimal Traditional and Period Cottage attributes has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A projecting gable-fronted wing has a circular louvered vent in the gable and is adjoined to the right by a small shed projection containing the front entry, which has a wood and glass panel door. A small enclosed porch with siding and jalousie (louvered) windows projects on the south end (the enclosure is early if not original). Other features include replacement windows (mostly paired), an interior brick chimney with low terra-cotta flue liner extensions like chimney pots, and a large rear addition containing a two-vehicle garage and work or living space. The county GIS date for the house is 1943. Lathan C. Carpenter lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The large one-story frame building has two sections, a main gable-fronted section and a side shed section that projects slightly on the front. The building has metal siding and roofing. It is conceivable the building dates to the very end of the historic period.

104 S. Oakland Street. Water tower. Ca. 1925. GS3417. Contributing structure.

The steel tower of four-legged design supports a cylindrical water tank painted with the motto "Historic Dallas 1863." Communications equipment is attached to the tank. The water tower is owned by the Town of Dallas.

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106 S. Pine Street. Apartments. Ca. 1950. GS3387. Contributing building.

The two-story house, which may originally have served as duplex apartments, has stuccoed cinder-block construction and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. A brick chimney with a single shelf-like shoulder on the left side rises on the front exterior and a one-story shed garage or carport with latticed side openings attaches to the north side. The garage appears to be original but may be an early addition. Other features include a small one-story shed-roofed entry porch with lattice enclosure, added between 2008 and 2013, novelty weatherboard siding and a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, a modern two-story exterior treated wood stair and porch on the south side (probably a replacement of an earlier similar feature), and replacement windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1950 and the house has the additional address designations 106 A and B. Sam C. McAllister lived at 106 S. Pine in 1959 and 1969. Two individuals, McAllister and Larry S. Phillips, lived there in 1963, suggesting apartment or duplex use.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The small one-story building has stuccoed cinder-block construction and a metal-sheathed side-gable roof that overhangs on all sides.

305 Puett Street. House. Ca. 1970. GS3388. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has a late-twentieth-century (post-1979) extension on the east end which renders it non-contributing. The house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A large gabled front porch, supported at the ends by square wood columns, has a metal railing and shelters the front entry and picture window. Other features include six-over-six wood-sash windows with false paneled shutters, a replacement front door, an interior chimney, and a seam and change in brick color at the east end indicating the addition. The county GIS date for the house is 1970.

a. Carport. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided prefabricated metal carport has a front-gable roof.

306 Puett Street. House. Ca. 1969. GS3389. Contributing building.

The two-story Split Level house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is variegated with reddish, tan, and brown hues. In the one-story middle level on the right side is the front entry, with a wood panel door with a lunette window at the top with radial muntins, and a wood-framed, multi-pane bow window. Other features include one-over-one windows with false louvered shutters and an east end carport, entered from the side, with decorative metal supports. The lower level of the house is exposed by the downward slope of the yard to the west. The county GIS date for the house is 1968.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame shed has a front-gable roof. It is conceivable it dates to ca. 1968.

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310 Puett Street. House. Ca. 1965. GS3390. Contributing building.

The two-story frame house has novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. There is a slight level change in the roof, the left side higher than the right side, which gives the house a Split Level appearance, but whether it is actually a Split Level in plan is unclear. The right side has a shallow engaged front porch with square wood columns. The left side jetties over the basement level, which is painted brick or brick veneer. A long, open-sided, basement-level carport, possibly an addition, projects at the west end, supported by square wood columns. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east end, a replacement front door, and replacement windows with false paneled shutters. The windows are mostly single but include a pair to the right side of the front entry. The county GIS date for the house is 1965.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 2020. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building appears to have vinyl siding.

313 Puett Street. House. Ca. 1963. GS3391. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The east end of the roof engages a carport with metal supports that has been partly enclosed on the house side, the enclosure sheathed with cementitious wood siding. Other features include a brick stoop with metal railing at the front entry, a nine-pane picture window with stack-pane metal-framed sashes, an interior brick chimney, and one-over-one metal-framed awning windows with false batten shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1963.

300 block Puett Street. Stone Walls. Mid-20th c. GS3304. Contributing structure.

In the lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Puett Street and North Cedar Street stands a collection of stone retaining walls, piers, and steps that suggests a landscaping initiative of unknown association, since no house or other building stands or appears to have stood on the lot. The walls have mostly random-pattern stonework of a style popular in the early twentieth century, though considering most development occurred in the neighborhood later the walls may be later too. The long back (north) wall intersperses the random pattern with two bands of long ashlar slabs laid end to end, the stone of the bands generally more richly colored than the other stonework, having orange and honey hues.

407 Puett Street. Duplex. Ca. 1963. GS3392. Contributing building.

The one-story duplex of Ranch form has brick-veneered frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. Other features include paired entries at the center of the front elevation, paired back entries, and replacement windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1963. The house may also have the additional address 409 Puett Street.

VL. 400 block Puett Street (west side of 407 Puett Street).

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601 Queens Drive. House. Ca. 1967. GS3395. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The center portion of the front façade has a recessed porch with replacement tubular metal columns. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a rear wing with an engaged screen porch. The windows are mostly paired with taller windows under the recessed porch and shorter windows elsewhere. The county GIS date for the house is 1967.

a. Garage. Ca. 1970 Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has brick veneer and a composition-shingled front-gable roof.

b. Carport. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided prefabricated metal carport has a front-gable roof. The carport stands in front of the garage.

602 Queens Drive. David and Linda Hoyle House. Ca. 1965. GS3416. Contributing building.

The one-story frame Ranch house has a composition-shingled hip roof gabled at the ridge and is partly veneered with variegated tan and light gray brick. The remainder of the exterior has vertical-board sheathing which may be a modern replacement of original wood sheathing of unknown type. A gabled-hip front extension engages a porch with florid decorative metal supports. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a modern bow window to the right of the porch, large living room windows inside the porch, and small, high, bedroom windows. Window sashes appear to be mostly replacements. A small frame shed, apparently portable, stands in the back yard. The county GIS date for the house is 1962, however the house may be somewhat later than that date.

a. Outbuilding. 3rd quarter 20th c. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled gable-hip roof, wood siding, an engaged front porch, and a side shed porch. The similarity of the roof to the roof of the main house suggests the two buildings are contemporaries.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The low one-story frame building, possibly a storage shed, has a low-pitched shed roof.

c. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame shed has wood siding and an asymmetrical front-gable roof.

603 Queens Drive. House. Ca. 1963. GS3396. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing projects at the front west end. It has a picture window with

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lattice wood sashes flanking a fixed plate glass center wood sash. In the angle of the wing and the main house is shed or flat-roofed porch that shelters an entry with a wood and glass panel door with sidelights. To the left of the entry porch is a multi-pane wood sash bow window with bowed brick base. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood-sash windows and an integral carport at the east end of the house with a square post and rear storage room. The county GIS date for the house is 1963.

211 W. Trade Street. William A. Wheless House. Ca. 1949. GS3397. Contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional house has novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A shallow shed-roofed projection on the front has a picture window with a fixed plate glass center sash flanked by two-over-two stack-pane wood-sash windows. To the right is the front entry, which has a wood and glass panel door in a pilastered surround. On the west end is an original gabled side-entry porch with replacement square posts and balusters. Other features of the house include a brick foundation, two-over-two stack-pane wood-sash windows with false louvered shutters, an interior brick flue, and a hyphen that connects to a gable-fronted one-car garage on the east end. The county GIS date for the house is 1949. William A. Wheless lived at the address in 1959 and 1969.

a. Garage/apartment. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The two-story building has a cinder-block basement story with a garage bay and a frame second story with novelty vinyl siding, a composition-shingled hip roof, and a large front picture window like that on the main house.

215 W. Trade Street. Faye Friday House. Ca. 1936. GS3256. Contributing building.

This two-story brick-veneered frame house is Colonial Revival in style. The house has composition-shingled side-gable roofs over the main section and over a one-story sunroom-like wing on the east gable end. The wing, which may have been an open porch originally, has replacement windows and what appears to be vertical vinyl siding. A brick terrace, with terracotta paving and concrete reinforcing across the front, connects the front entry of the wing to the centered front entry of the main section, which has a Colonial Revival-style surround with pilasters and a broken pediment with a flat center urn figure. Other features include soldier-course window lintels and water table, an exterior brick chimney on the east end, and replacement windows with false louvered shutters. The county GIS date for the house is 1936. Faye S. Friday lived at this address in 1959 and 1969.

303 W. Trade Street. Jessie S. Summey House. Ca. 1920. GS3257. Contributing building.

The Jessie S. Summey House is the largest Craftsman-style house in Dallas and one of the town's most fully realized examples of the style. The two-story frame house, probably built in the late 1910s or ca. 1920 (it appears on the 1922 Sanborn map), is sheathed with square wood shingles of subtly different form: large and regular on the first story up to a frieze band at the level of the window heads, and smaller and less regular above and flared just above the frieze band. The composition-shingled roof is hipped and has decorative exposed rafter ends. One-story

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porches project on the east and north (front) sides and have heavy square granite pillars at their outer corners. The porches are connected by a granite-walled terrace with a curved corner that extends a short way past (west of) the north porch. The stonework itself continues as a wainscot-like feature and forms the battered (tapered) lower part of an exposed chimney on the west side (there is also an interior brick chimney). The chimney is brick above the frieze board. The porches have broadly overhanging gable roofs with half-timber-like battens in the gables. Windows are typically six-over-one wood sash, except for several first-story picture windows that have fixed plate glass panes below gridded muntins and with gridded sidelights. The front entry has similar Craftsman-style gridded muntins in its glass door and sidelights. Mrs. Jessie S. Summey lived at this address in 1959 and 1969.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Behind the house is a one-story frame building of similar character, probably built as a garage with a workshop or dwelling wing. (The garage has been converted to work or storage space.) The building has a composition-shingled front/side-gable roof, wood shingle siding, triangular gable brackets, six-over-six wood sash windows, multi-pane wood sash casement windows, and exposed rafter ends.

b. Barbecue. First half/mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

The small barbecue has a stone firebox and flue.

307 W. Trade Street. Pinkney Summey House. Ca. 1903. GS0465. Contributing building.

Pinkney Summey had this two-story Queen Anne-style house built ca. 1903. Lillie Cornwell lived at the address in 1959 and Josephine E. Cornwell lived at it in 1969. In 1936 Josephine Cornwell was employed as a stenographer with the Works Progress Administration and a resident of Dallas. The house has an irregular form and an unusual one-story front porch with a steep conical roof that reflects the porch's rounded end and a turret-like room set into a well on the roof's long side (the house has composition-shingle roofing). The porch has classical columns, turned balusters (set so that their bulbous parts are alternately at the top or the bottom), and a spindle frieze; the turret has a steep pyramidal roof with a metal finial. Inside the porch are two round windows at different heights, probably indicative of a landing inside. Dentil cornices ornament the house and the front wing has a pedimented gable with a Palladian-like window, the cornices and window among several classically-influenced features. The entry inside the porch has a wood and glass panel door, a transom, and a decoratively incised surround. Other features include weatherboard siding alongside some replacement cementitious siding, an angled bay window on the west side, replacement windows, an interior chimney with a modern stone facing, and a granite foundation.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The large two-and-a-half-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be weatherboard siding. Other features include two garage bays in the first story, a wraparound porch with turned posts, replacement windows, and, in the front gable, a one-over-one window with a round-arched fanlight with radial muntins.

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308 W. Trade Street. John and Mary Puett House. Ca. 1880. GS0466. Contributing building.

The original section of this rambling two-story frame house is the side-gabled west end, an Italianate house with a bracketed cornice and front windows with unusual peaked hoods with sawn vergeboards, a Gothic Revival influence. These may be the work of Dallas carpenter George Detter, who is credited with work on the house. The windows also have brackets, and the hoods of the first-story windows, which have sidelights, are larger than the hoods of the second-story windows. The front entry has a transom and sidelights. In the 1910s a two-story, hip-roofed addition was made to the east end of the original house and a wraparound two-story veranda was added to link the sections (the various sections have weatherboard siding and composition shingle roofing). The porch has classical columns, a slatted underpinning, and, in the second tier, modern square balusters. Other features of the house include brick chimneys (one interior, one on the west end), two-over-two wood sash windows, and weatherboard siding. The yard has numerous ornamental trees and shrubs including magnolia, holly, crape myrtle, and boxwood, and there are granite gate posts and a granite retaining wall at the front. Survey photos from ca. 1980 show two or more frame and brick outbuildings to the rear and a long one-story ell (these may be present but are not visible from the street). Aerial photos suggest a rambling gabled addition projecting from the rear of the earlier western portion as well as a gabled addition projecting from the rear elevation of the later eastern portion. Granite gate posts stand in front of the house. John Collier Puett (1850-1916) was married to Mary Elizabeth Froneberger Puett (1856-1940). Their daughter, Corinne Puett (1889-1983), lived at the address in 1969.

310 W. Trade Street. Marcus A. Pasour House. Ca. 1958. GS3398. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The main section of the house, on the left, has a recessed porch with slender classical wood columns across much of the front with the house wall behind sheathed with wood shingles added between 2016 and 2019. To the left of the porch, and on the front of the slightly lower east end of the house, are single windows with recessed panels under them. To the rear is an original wing with a large triangular louvered vent at the apex of the gable (the main part of the house has similar but smaller vents). The wing currently functions as a sunroom, as it is lined with replacement windows; it may originally have been a sunroom too, though with different windows. Other features of the house include replacement windows (most with false paneled shutters), an interior brick chimney, and a wood panel front door. The low bank along the sidewalk in front of the house is faced with sandstone pavers. The county GIS date for the house is 1958. Marcus A. Pasour lived at the address in 1969.

a. Garage. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has wood shingle siding, and composition-shingled side-gable roof, and two vehicle bays. It is conceivable the building is a much-remodeled historic-period garage.

311 W. Trade Street. Myrtle G. Graybeal House. Ca. 1900. GS3258. Contributing building.

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This two-story frame house, which probably dates to ca. 1900 or the first decade of the twentieth century, has Queen Anne and classical elements. The house has cementitious weatherboard siding and a composition-shingled cross-gable roof with a center chimney (with a modern stone facing). A one-story porch wraps around the front wing and has square wood columns. The porch shelters a front entry with a wood-framed door with a segmental-arched glass panel. A notable feature of the front wing is the four round windows on its sides, one on each story, with decorative compass-rose-like surrounds. Other features include one-story side and rear wings, modern stone foundation facing like the chimney stonework, replacement windows, and two angled bay windows. The side and rear wings may date in part to the historic period but also show evidence of subsequent evolution. Myrtle G. Graybeal lived at the address in 1969.

402 W. Trade Street. Dallas Baptist Church. 1914. GS0467. Contributing building.

A profusion of round-arched windows, entries, and tower vents mark this 1914 brick church as a restrained example of Romanesque Revival-style architecture. The composition-shingled gable-fronted building has two entry towers at its front (southeast and southwest) corners. The southeast tower is the highest and has an extra belfry story with circular motifs in its round-arched louvered vents. These vents, and the taller double ones below, which each tower has, are linked by arched belt courses and are set into slightly recessed wall surfaces, a wall treatment common to other parts of the building. At the base of each tower is an entry with double-leaf wood panel doors, stained-glass fanlights, and modern brick porches designed in keeping with the original architecture. In the gabled elevation between the towers is a quartet of narrow round-arched windows, a circular window in the apex of the gable, and a granite plaque with the date 1914. On each side elevation is a large round-arched stained-glass window flanked by smaller ones.

A large, two-story, brick-veneered educational wing of L form extends to the rear. The section that runs north-south along North Maple Street is plainer than and possibly earlier than the section that extends from the west side, which has simple Colonial Revival-style features such as a gable-fronted projection on the south elevation with a recessed entry with a pilaster and pediment surround. Both wings appear to date to the mid-twentieth century, perhaps the earlier to the 1950s or early 1960s and the latter to the mid- to late 1960s. Dallas Baptist was organized in 1879. Rev. J. H. Boost served as the first pastor. Accounts differ as to the location of the church building before this one, some stating it was on the same lot, others that it stood behind the town's former post office downtown. The address appears as 402-404 W. Trade in county GIS.

a. Fellowship Hall. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Colonial Revival building of brick-veneered construction has a composition-shingled side-gable roof, an exterior brick flue on the rear elevation, and one-over-one windows, some with false louvered shutters. The entry at the center of the east side, facing a parking area, is contained in a wood-lined recess with a simple pilaster and frieze surround and has double-leaf wood panel doors. The building links to the educational wing of the church by means of a covered walkway on rectangular brick pillars. The building appears in a 1997 aerial.

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403 W. Trade Street. Leon L. Rhyne House. Ca. 1915. GS3259. Contributing building.

This two-story frame house, which dates to the early twentieth century (possibly the 1910s), has a composition-shingled hip roof, a granite foundation, weatherboard siding, an angled bay window-fronted one-story front wing, and two one-story rear wings, one of which was present in 1922 and the other later but still apparently from the historic period. The one-story porch extends from the bay window wing at the west end of the façade to wrap around the east end of the house where it changes to a porte cochere. The 1922 Sanborn map shows the porch configuration but it is unclear whether the east end was an extension of the porch or a porte cochere at the time. The porch has tapered square wood columns that rest on low brick pedestals at the east end. These are Craftsman in character; other elements of the house suggest Colonial Revival and late Queen Anne influence. Windows are one-over-one wood sash and the front entry has a wood-framed glass panel door. Leon L. Rhyne lived at the address in 1969. In 1922 the church of the First United Methodist Church, Dallas, congregation stood beside the house, suggesting the house may have served as the congregation's manse.

VL. 400 block Trade Street (east side of 403 Trade Street).

407 W. Trade Street. Raymond E. Cooke House. Ca. 1920. GS3260. Contributing building.

The data given in county records for this one-story Craftsman-style bungalow is 1916, and a late 1910s or ca. 1920 date is plausible. (The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map.) The frame house is sided with square wood shingles and has a nested composition-shingled front-gable roof and a side-gable wraparound porch. The porch stands on Craftsman-style tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals, and it covers the bottom part of a brick chimney with an unusual mantel-like base under stepped shoulders. Other Craftsman-style features include Japanese-inspired gable brackets and eight-over-one wood sash windows. A front window has an eight-over-one sash flanked by six-over-one sashes. The house also has a brick foundation, a lousie front door, and a second, interior brick chimney. Raymond E. Cooke lived at the address in 1969.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The small frame building has novelty weatherboard siding, a composition-shingled side-gable roof, and a two-over-two stack-pane wood-sash window.

409 W. Trade Street. Lander L. Clemmer House. Ca. 1940. GS3399. Contributing building.

The small one-story frame house of Craftsman gable-fronted bungalow form has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has decorative metal supports and a metal railing. Other features include a brick pier foundation with brick infill between the piers, four-over-four wood-sash windows with false paneled shutters, and, on the west side, a cinder-block flue and a modern shed-roofed porch for a side entry. The county GIS date for the house is 1910, although the house is probably later. Lander L. Clemmer lived at the address in 1969.

412 W. Trade Street. First Presbyterian Church of Dallas. 1950. GS3261. Contributing building.

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The Presbyterian denomination was the first to establish a church in Dallas, according to a February 1955 issue of the *Gastonia Gazette*. The congregation met first in a frame building called the Little White Church, which may have been built about the time of the congregation's founding in 1851. This was followed by a brick building dedicated in 1887 that stood on East Church Street and was known simply as the Presbyterian Church of Dallas. According to historian Kitty Heller, the current church, which dates to 1950, was built by Clarence Thornburg. The nave-form building with composition-shingled front-gable roof blends medievalist (approximately Romanesque Revival or Gothic Revival) and Colonial Revival influences. The side buttresses and the stepped round-arched front entry embrasure reference medieval church architecture, whereas the multi-stage steeple, which could be an early addition, is Colonial Revival in style. The entry embrasure, a cross above it, and vertical motifs within the front gable and the gables of a transverse rear wing are formed from yellow brick that contrasts with the predominately red brick of the building. The front entry has double-leaf six-panel doors surmounted by a stained-glass transom with the motto First Presbyterian Church/Founded 1851. The transverse wing, the educational and office section of the building, appears to be contemporary with the rest and has marbled glass windows, an interior flue, and a gabled ventilation dormer. One of the base stages of the steeple is ornamented with finials of vaguely bowling pin-form. Other features of the building include rectangular stained-glass windows with lancet forms in the glass and a marble corner stone with the dates 1851 and 1950.

502 W. Trade Street. Claude A. Cloninger House. Ca. 1948. GS3414. Contributing building.

The one-story Colonial Revival-influenced Minimal Traditional frame house has novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The gabled front porch or portico is large in relation to the house and has clusters of three slender square wood columns at each front corner. It shelters an entry with sidelights and an original or early door with three diagonally ascending glass panes, and it stands on a brick and concrete terrace that extends most of the way across the front. An exterior brick chimney with an unusual second pair of stepped shoulders at the roofline rises on the west gable end. Other features include three-over-one wood-sash windows with false louvered shutters, an interior brick flue, a brick foundation, and a rear shed wing. The county GIS date for the house is 1945. Claude A. Cloninger lived at the address in 1969.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has novelty vinyl siding, a composition-shingled front-gable roof, and a single wide vehicle bay flanked by a pedestrian entry.

504 W. Trade Street. James A. Harbinson House. Ca. 1948. GS3415. Contributing building.

The two-story Colonial Revival house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The entry at the center of the symmetrical three-bay front is sheltered by a small gabled porch with aluminum-encased square columns. The six-over-six wood-sash windows are paired on the front (except over the porch) where they have false louvered shutters

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and dentil lintels with keyblocks (the lintels may be a post-historic addition). Other features include an interior brick chimney, a glassed-in one-story gabled porch on the east end, and a one-story wing across the back. The county GIS date for the house is 1945. Rev. James A. Harbinson lived at the address in 1969.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

The one-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof, brick veneer on the sides and back, vinyl siding on the front, and a single garage bay and flanking pedestrian entry.

404 W. Wilkins Street. Bob and Elizabeth Crunkleton House. Ca. 1967. GS3401. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The veneer is variegated with red, orange, purplish, and mottled white-on-red hues. The house is Colonial Revival in style, with a dentil cornice, recessed panels under the windows, and a front portico on classical columns which shelters the three center bays of the facade. Other features include a louvered lunette vent in the portico tympanum, an interior brick chimney, a back porch, and six-over-six wood-sash windows (framed by false louvered shutters on the front). The county GIS date for the house is 1967. According to long-time neighbor Nicholas Vlaservich, the house was built by contractor Harold L. White Sr.

405 W. Wilkins Street. Robert L. Hanna House. Late 1940s. GS3402. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Minimal Traditional frame house has vinyl siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing due to extensive modern alterations. The large gable-fronted front porch is enclosed, and although the enclosure may have happened in the historic period it looks more recent, or at least the current method of enclosure looks more recent, with a row of small one-over-one windows and a replacement front door. Other windows throughout are typically larger one-over-one replacements. Other features of the house include a small projection on the east gable end with an entry with a small shed-roofed porch behind, and a similar but setback projection on the west gable end. The county GIS date for the house is 1946. Robert L. Hanna lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969. Oree's Beauty Shop was also located there in 1959.

a. Carport. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided prefabricated metal carport has a front-gable roof.

406 W. Wilkins Street. Carroll J. Carter House. Ca. 1962. GS3265. Contributing building.

Large corner windows, a brick front exterior chimney of simple rectangular form, and an attached carport are some of the features of this Ranch house. The one-story house with composition-shingled side-gabled roof is frame with brick veneer of varying heights on the exterior including a wainscot-like effect at the east bedroom end. Other features include vertical

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siding material (possibly vinyl), short, high-placed slider windows, an interior brick flue, and rear sliding glass windows that open onto a deck (a modern replacement of an original deck). The primary entrance to the house is located off the west end beneath a lower gable roof that extends into a carport supported by square posts on a low brick wall and with a storage compartment at the rear. The county GIS date for the house is 1962. Carroll J. Carter lived in the house in 1969.

408 W. Wilkins Street. A. Ladell Hoffman House. Ca. 1952. GS3403. Contributing building.

The small one-story Minimal Traditional frame house has variegated brick veneer and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick has reddish hues from pink to maroon and the edges of the brick are chipped and uneven (a decorative treatment). The front entry porch and a front room are engaged under a shed offshoot of the roof, the porch with slender square posts on a brick railing with slit-like ventilation openings at its base. Other features include six-over-six wood-sash windows (singly and paired), a narrow exterior brick chimney on the east gable end, an exterior brick flue to the rear, and a small enclosed rear shed entry porch. The county GIS date for the house is 1952. A. Ladell Hoffman lived at the address in 1963 and 1969.

410 W. Wilkins Street. James J. Digh Jr. House. Ca. 1952. GS3404. Contributing building.

The small one-story Minimal Traditional frame house has rough variegated red and purplish brick veneer and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry is under an off-center front gable and has a wood panel door with a lunette window with radial muntins. An interior brick chimney has square terra-cotta flue liners which extend beyond the top like chimney pots, one taller and wider, the other narrower and shorter. Other features include six-over-six wood-sash windows, a gabled porch on the west gable end with square wood columns and inserted dimensional lumber for former screening, and soldier lintels over windows. The county GIS date for the house is 1952. James J. Digh Jr. lived at the address in 1959, 1963, and 1969.

a. Groundskeeping shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story prefabricated frame shed has a barn appearance with a front-gable roof, vertical board siding, and x-braced doors.

412 W. Wilkins Street. Brady W. Ratchford Jr. House. Ca. 1952. GS3405. Contributing building.

The story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional frame house was novelty weatherboard siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A large front gable dominates the front, from it extending a nearly flat-roofed porch with slender square wood columns. A one-story gabled wing with a secondary front entry extends on the east side. Other features include replacement windows in pairs with false louvered shutters, a brick foundation, and a brick chimney that rises between the house and side wing. The county GIS date for the house is 1952. The house was vacant in 1959 and 1963. Brady J. Ratchford lived at the address in 1969.

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a. Garage. 1955. Contributing building.

The low one-story frame building has a composition-shingled front-gable roof, a wide doorless garage bay, and what appears to be Masonite weatherboard siding.

504 W. Wilkins Street. Ted D. Harris House. Ca. 1955. GS3406. Contributing building.

The rambling one-story frame Ranch house has variegated brick veneer and a low-pitched composition-shingled hip roof with overhanging eaves. The house is L-shaped, with a forward-projecting wing at the west end and a setback main section that ends at a two-car garage at the east end. The front elevation between the two ends is slightly recessed and sheltered by a porch with replacement square posts. A brick chimney with a dramatically battered stepped top (almost like a truncated pyramid) rises on the interior. Other features include one-over-one windows with recent flower boxes and false batten shutters on the front wing, a small gabled ventilation dormer on the west roof plane, and an interior brick flue. The windows are typically single or paired and include a group of four to the right of the entry. A portable prefabricated garden shed stands behind the house. Also behind the house, but not visible from the street, is a pre-2000 swimming pool that appears in 2000 and 2019 aerials. The county GIS date for the house is 1955. Ted D. Harris lived at the address in 1963 and 1969. Inez's Beauty Shop operated on the property in 1969.

a. Picnic shelter. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The open-sided shelter has wood posts and a metal-sheathed gable roof.

506 W. Wilkins Street. John D. Chapman House. Ca. 1958, ca. 1970. GS3407. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house is in two sections: an east end with a slightly higher roof and an added west end which may be a step or two down from the west section (which would make the house akin to a Split Level). A 1968 aerial photo depicts the house before the construction of the addition, which has a Ranch-like form and treatment that suggest it was built relatively soon after 1968. Architectural evidence of the addition is a slight change in brick color. The east end has a front entry with a brick stoop and replacement door, a picture window to the left of the door, and an interior brick chimney. The west section has a row of five large apparently wood sash windows (suggesting living or great room use inside), each with a large pane placed over a smaller pane, an interior brick chimney with two terra-cotta flue liner extensions like chimney pots, a basement, and a much lower (almost basement-level) side-gabled end wing. Other features include one-over-one windows and a secondary entry on the east end. The county GIS date for the house is 1958. John D. Chapman lived at the address in 1963. William G. Holland lived there in 1969.

a. Travel trailer shelter. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

The tall prefabricated metal trailer has mostly open sides and a low-pitched front-gable roof that drops partway down the sides.

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b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The large barn-like frame building has vertical-board or T-one-story-type wood siding and a gambrel roof with a shed extension. The building appears in a 1997 aerial.

c. Shed. Late 20th c./early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The small frame building has a front-gable roof, what may be Masonite weatherboard siding, and an open-fronted side shed for parking a vehicle or equipment.

304 Worth Street. House. Ca. 1978. GS3408. Non-contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof and is classified non-contributing on account of age. The east end, which contains a two-car garage opening to the southeast, projects slightly on the front and has lower eave at that location. The front entry has a panel door and a brick stoop with a metal railing. Other features include variegated veneer, one-over-one windows (possibly wood sash) with false louvered shutters, and an interior brick chimney. The county GIS date for the house is 1978.

305 Worth Street. Tom C. Lewis House. Ca. 1956. GS3409. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The principal entry is at the east end, contained inside a deeply recessed corner porch with decorative metal supports, a metal railing, a vertical wood or vinyl lining, and a flagstone floor. Other features include a bank of stack-pane living room windows, high horizontal bedroom windows, an interior brick chimney, a multi-pane basement window, and a modern rear deck with a stair that wraps around the west end. A portable prefabricated garden shed stands in the back yard. The county GIS date for the house is 1956. Tom C. Lewis lived at the address in 1969.

VL. 300 block Worth Street (east side of 305 Worth Street).

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306 Worth Street. Landis H. Pasour House. Ca. 1964. GS3410. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The veneer is variegated with red, pink, and gray hues. At the east end of the front is a gable-fronted porch supported at the ends by turned posts and with a modern balustrade. An exterior chimney with a single shoulder rises at the east end. Other features include one-over-one windows (some on the front with false louvered shutters) and a back porch. The windows are paired on the front elevation and there is a large picture window to the right of the front entry door. Two small portable prefabricated sheds stand in the back yard. The county GIS date for the house is 1964. Landis H. Pasour lived at the address in 1969.

307 Worth Street. Thomas and Edna Will House. Ca. 1958. GS3302. Contributing building.

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A sweeping composition-shingled slant roof unifies the various parts of this two-story Modernist Split Level house, built in 1958 according to county GIS. The lower level has light tan and salmon brick veneer, the second story has board-and-batten siding, and the midlevel, which projects beneath a front-gable roof, mixes the materials. The wood-framed windows vary in form and size: large-paned picture windows on the front of the midlevel wing, stack pane windows on the east side elevation, and high narrow windows on the front of both levels of the two-story section. The entry at the junction of the two-story section and the midlevel front wing has sidelights and, above, a tall plate glass window. Other features include an exterior rectangular brick chimney on the east side of the midlevel wing, an interior brick flue, a front walk with a curved retaining wall and planter, and a two-car garage to the rear. In 1969 this was the home of Dr. Thomas Augustine Will and his wife, Edna Jordan Will. The Wills married in 1953 and shortly after moved to Dallas, where Dr. Will established his office at 144 W. Trade (GS3252). Dr. Will was a president of the Gaston County Medical Society and a 2010 recipient of the governor's Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

308 Worth Street. Blair F. Houser House. Ca. 1963. GS3411. Contributing building.

The one-story Ranch house has brick-veneer frame construction and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The east end, which is slightly recessed, has banks of two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows suggesting sunroom use inside. This section of the house may be a carport enclosed as living space early in the house's history. The same windows serve as the flanking sashes of a picture window next to the front entry, which has a brick stoop with a metal railing. Single two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows are typical. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, and novelty weatherboard siding in the east gable. The county GIS date for the house is 1963. Blair Falls Houser, a onetime Dallas mayor, lived at the address in 1969.

310 Worth Street. House. Ca. 1971 GS3412. Contributing building.

The one-story frame house of modified Ranch form has variegated tan and reddish brick veneer and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front screen porch. A basement-level breezeway connects to a semi-detached garage. Other features include small one-over-one windows and a partial basement. The county GIS date for the house is 1971.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

The one-story frame building has novelty vinyl siding, a composition-shingled front-gable roof, and two garage bays. It is conceivable the garage was built at the same time as the house.

Integrity Assessment

The district possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the residential character that developed during the

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period of significance. The majority of resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance, though many houses have modern vinyl siding and/or replacement windows. The area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Dallas Historic District Boundary Increase is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as building foundations, root cellars and ice pits, filled-in privies and wells, roadbeds and paths, planting beds and gardens, fence lines, accumulated debris from domestic and institutional activities, and other remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. In addition, its position in the vicinity of the confluence of the South Fork of the Catawba River and Long Creek gives the boundary increase area a high probability for containing significant late precolonial American Indian archaeological sites. Information concerning ancestral Catawba Indian communities just prior to colonization, the early development of the Dallas community, and the character of daily life in the district can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the property. At this time no investigation has been done to document these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

Ca. 1880-ca. 1971

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Abee & Edwards (architects)

Clemmer, Dan Rhodes Sr. (brick mason)

Detter, George W. (carpenter)

Morgan, E. R. (contractor)

Rankin, Robert Franklin (contractor)

Thornburg, Clarence Otto (contractor)

White, Harold L. Sr. (contractor)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase) expands the existing Dallas Historic District in Dallas, Gaston County, North Carolina. The existing district, nominated to the National Register in 1973, encompasses the heart of town, centered on the public square laid out in the 1840s when Dallas was designated the county seat of newly-formed Gaston County. The original nomination listed the district under Criterion C in the area of Architecture and under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government. The boundary increase adds areas of architectural significance where development dates from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, reflecting a continuum of architectural development for the district as a whole through ca. 1971, the end of the period of significance for the boundary increase area. The oldest surviving resources in the boundary increase are houses in a range of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century styles including Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. Also of architectural note are three churches in Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. The boundary increase has a few Craftsman houses including bungalows and the sophisticated stone and wood shingle two-story Jessie S. Summey House (ca. 1920), but the majority of houses are Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional houses, and Ranch houses dating from the late 1940s through the early 1970s. Of special note are three late 1940s/early 1950s Period Cottages at 603, 607, and 611 North Oakland Street that use stone in various decorative combinations. Other styles represented in the boundary increase include the Modernist, Split Level, Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival styles and house types. The boundary increase includes one previously listed resource, the Dallas Graded and High School (NRHP 2002), a 1923-24 Classical Revival building. The Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase) is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality and diversity of its historic architecture, and under Criterion A in the education area of significance for the inclusion of the Dallas Graded and High School, which is National Register-listed in that area as well as in architecture. The period of significance begins ca. 1880, the approximate date of the oldest resource with a well-established date or period of construction, the ca. 1880 John and Mary Puett House, and extends to ca. 1971, the date of several contributing Ranch houses that are among the last Ranch houses to be built in the area (the few houses built in the boundary increase after ca. 1971 were not found to be of exceptional significance). The Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase) is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

Historic Context

The Dallas location was designated the administrative seat of newly-created Gaston County, North Carolina, in 1846. Land was deeded for the establishment of the town in February 1847

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and a courthouse square laid out.¹ A copy of an 1852 town plat in the county records shows a grid of twenty blocks and four partial blocks with a courthouse square near the north-center of the grid, the square's current location. The plat shows the southeast corner of the boundary increase area, which begins on the west side of the lots facing the courthouse square. Oakland Street, which passes north-south through the southeast corner, is designated "Lincoln (or School) St" on the plat. The plat also designated two of the partial blocks on the west side of Maple Street, the western edge of the original town, as the sites of Baptist and Methodist churches. Dallas Baptist Church at 402 W. Trade (GS0467) stands on the site designated in the plat. First United Methodist Church, Dallas, the town's principal historic white Methodist congregation, formerly met in a building that stood at the site shown on the plat, however the congregation's current building (GS3268) stands at a different, though nearby, location (301 W. Main).² A ca. 1940 town history states "to each of the various churches was granted a corner lot," an apparent reference to this early peripheral siting.³ Peripheral church siting was common in nineteenth-century small towns as a way to free up commercial space in the heart of town and to provide worshippers with a more tranquil setting for their services. The siting of the Baptist and Methodist churches and, to a lesser degree, a third church, the 1950 First Presbyterian Church of Dallas at 412 W. Trade (GS3261), reflect this traditional peripheral land use practice, though the town subsequently expanded well beyond its nineteenth-century periphery.

The presence of county court functions in Dallas contributed to the town's economic vitality during the nineteenth century. Consequently, early institutional, commercial, and residential buildings concentrate in the existing historic district, which encompasses the courthouse square and lots facing onto it. Notable early buildings in the existing district include the 1848 former Gaston County Courthouse at 131 N. Gaston (GS0444; rebuilt in the old walls in the 1870s), the 1852 Hoffman Hotel at 131 W. Main (GS0010), the 1850 Rhyne Store at 130-132 N. Gaston (GS0011), and the 1850 Smyre-Pasour House at 113-115 N. Holland (GS0012).⁴ Growth continued in the postbellum period, as evidenced by the construction of the early 1870s Setzer

¹ Charles Greer Suttlemyre Jr. and Ruth Little Stokes, "Dallas Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1973). A number of individuals assisted with the preparation of the report. Foremost among these was project contact and facilitator Nolan Groce, Development Services Director for the Town of Dallas. Jamie Mendoza Kanburoglu, Long Range Planner with Gaston County Building and Development Services, provided mapping and other assistance for the project. Assistance was also provided by Dallas Mayor Rick Coleman, Dallas Town Manager Maria Stroupe, Mary Ann Albaugh, E. Graham Bell, Vickie Boyd, Mary Canipe, Nick Vlaservich, Lynn Williams, and Hannah Beckman-Black, Jennifer R. Brosz, Chandrea Burch, Sarah Woodard David, and William R. Garrett at the N.C. State Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

² Sanborn Map Company, Dallas, sheet 35 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Gastonia, Gaston County, North Carolina, 1922); Gaston County Deed Book 28, p. 70. The deed book dates the plat February 23, 1852, and notes that the copy that appears in the book was filed November 9, 1973. Certain information, such as the church locations, may therefore have been written on the original plat at any date between 1852 and 1973, though the identification of the locations reflects historic circumstances.

³ Mrs. Evon Houser and Rudd Friday, "Town of Dallas," 112 (undated article probably from a 1940s issue of *The State* magazine, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Survey Files, Raleigh, N.C.).

⁴ J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Dallas Architectural Survey: Final Report" (2019), 2-3.

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Building at 124-130 W. Trade (GS0461), the downtown's largest commercial building aside from the Hoffman Hotel, but the routing of the Atlanta & Charlotte Airline Railroad several miles south of town diverted commercial activity to the railroad community of Gastonia, which grew at Dallas's expense. Population figures illustrate the disparity that developed between the two communities. In 1900, for example, Gastonia boasted 4,610 residents whereas Dallas had just over 500.⁵

Dallas was not completely bypassed during the period. Around 1880 the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railway was built to the east of the courthouse area, connecting the town to outside markets and encouraging the establishment of textile mills, the first of which was the 1892 Dallas Cotton Mills at 202 E. Church (GS0438). Other mills followed in the first quarter of the twentieth century, and mill workforces—125 operatives at the Dallas Cotton Mills around 1905 and 100 at another plant, Morowebbs Cotton Mill, in the 1920s—sustained the town economy and helped offset the loss of court functions when the county seat moved to Gastonia in 1911.⁶

The routing of the railroad through the eastern part of town and the construction of textile mills in the area pushed construction of most large, stylish houses to the west side of downtown. Large nineteenth-century houses in the area include the 1880s Moore-Wilkins-Houser House at 212 W. Trade (GS0463; omitted from the boundary increase due to alterations) and the ca. 1880 John and Mary Puett House at 308 W. Trade (GS0466; a contributing building in the boundary increase).⁷ The siting of churches for the principal white Protestant congregations on the west side may be another consequence of the rail and industrial development occurring on the east side, though it is also possible the process worked the other way around; that church siting and nascent upper-class development on the west side of town pushed the railroad to the east side. The Dallas Baptist congregation, for example, may have built its first church at its present 402 W. Trade location as early as 1879.⁸ The construction of the town's principal white public school, the 1923-24 Dallas Graded and High School at 300 W. Church St. (GS0469), located one block south of West Main Street, likely spurred additional residential development in the boundary increase area beginning in the 1920s.

Dallas's principal African American neighborhood developed on the east side of the downtown, resulting in the establishment of such important institutions as First Baptist Church, Dallas at 308 S. Rhyne (GS3282; current building 1939). A smaller African American community developed just to the west of the boundary increase area and supported the establishment of Humphrey Chapel A.M.E.Z. Church at 603 W. Main (GS3270). The current Humphrey Chapel dates to ca. 1950 but a post-1982 front addition renders it non-contributing and hence it could not be included in the boundary increase. These churches represent two of the most significant

⁵ Ellen Turco and April Montgomery, "Dallas Graded and High School" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2001), 8.3; "Gaston County History: Cities & Towns: Gastonia" (Gaston County Public Library website).

⁶ Kim Withers Brengle, *The Architectural Heritage of Gaston County, North Carolina* (Gastonia, N.C.: Gaston County, 1982), 115-116; Pezzoni, "Dallas Architectural Survey," 4.

⁷ Brengle, *Architectural Heritage of Gaston County*, 125, 126.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 116.

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surviving African American historic resources in Dallas. The African American neighborhood on the west side of town is separated from the existing historic district and boundary increase area by intervening non-contributing areas. A historic-period African American school once stood in this west neighborhood. The location and extent of the African American neighborhood on the east side of town is poorly understood and lacks systematic architectural survey.⁹

The construction of additional textile mills in the community beyond the initial one contributed to population growth during the first half of the twentieth century. Dallas population figures for the period and the middle decades of the century are as follows:

1900: 514
1910: 1,065
1920: 1,397
1930: 1,489
1940: 1,704
1950: 2,454
1960: 3,270
1970: 4,059¹⁰

Population growth translated into residential construction, much of it in the boundary increase area. Development is traced by aerial photos of Gaston County taken by the US Department of Agriculture in the years 1938, 1951, 1956, and 1968.¹¹ Very little development had occurred north of West Trade Street by 1938 and the area was largely occupied by farm fields with forest, probably pine woods on formerly tilled land, in the Brookgreen Drive area at the northwest tip of the boundary increase area. The 1920s/ca. 1930 "Map of Dallas, Gaston County, North Carolina" also suggests limited development. The map shows no streets north of Trade Street except North Oakland Street, on which stood two residences within the boundary increase: the ca. 1930 Carrie P. Lewis House at 509 N. Oakland (GS3379) and the ca. 1930 First Presbyterian Church of Dallas Manse at 512 N. Oakland (GS3380). In other words, as late as the 1930s the intensively developed area of Dallas had not expanded beyond the town's original north boundary.

The 1938 aerial shows a pair of relatively large buildings, possibly one-story and gable-roofed, in the vicinity of what would become the northwest corner of Puett and North Oakland Streets. These were near the complex of decorative stone walls in the northeast corner of Puett and North Cedar Streets that could date to the 1930s period (the resolution of the scanned photo is not high enough to show the walls). The walls appear to predate the construction of houses in the vicinity and so may have been functionally associated with the buildings shown in the 1938 aerial. The buildings may have had some sort of entertainment/recreation function to which the walls contributed as a landscape feature, though the buildings can also be interpreted as agricultural. The walls occupy a gentle slope on the north side of a marshy swale that would have been suitable for a small pond. The area may have belonged to John Froneberger Puett (1883-1946)

⁹ Pezzoni, "Dallas Architectural Survey," 5.

¹⁰ "Gaston County History: Cities & Towns: Dallas" (Gaston County Public Library website).

¹¹ The aerials are viewable at the Gaston County GIS site in the mapping section.

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during the period. Puett was the son of John Collier Puett and Mary Elizabeth Froneberger Puett who built the ca. 1880 house at 308 W. Trade (GS0466) three blocks to the south. It is also possible the walls are associated with this house as a discontiguous landscape feature.

By 1951 residential development had begun to fill lots along North Hoffman and West Wilkins Streets and stretches of North Oakland Street to the north of West Trade Street. The development can be traced in the architecture, both stylistically and through the construction dates posted in county GIS. By 1968, the last aerial to fall within the period of significance, most or all of the current streets in the boundary increase area had been laid out and partially developed. The later streets often have the same names as local twentieth-century landowners such as Alfred and Franda Queen (Queens Drive), M. L. McSwain, a city councilman in 1954 (McSwain Street), the Puett family (Puett Street), and Robert and Carrie Lewis (Lewis Street). Wilkins Street may have been named for physician and former mayor Dr. S. A. Wilkins.¹² Brookgreen Drive, one of the last streets to be developed, was laid out by Paul Hunter Cloninger and the first lots sold in the 1960s.¹³

Industrial development continued to fuel the Dallas economy into the mid-twentieth century. In 1962, Danoca, owner of the Monarch Cotton Mill, one of the town's three large textile mills, announced plans to more than double its workforce from 300 employees to between 600 and 700. Danoca's 40,000-square-foot facility produced 30,000 items of children's sportswear daily. Mayor Polie Q. Cloninger Jr. noted at the time that the expansion would mean "many more jobs for residents of Dallas."¹⁴ The automobile played an increasingly important role in shaping the community's fortunes. In the 1950s the local press reported, "Expectations of a new highway from Dallas to Gastonia in the near future [are] an indication that the town will be expanded more by the better accessibility of home owners and prospective business owners to the present county seat."¹⁵ These expectations were realized by the construction of US Highway 321 a few blocks west of the boundary increase area. One consequence of the new highway was to lure Gaston College, a community college, to Dallas in the 1960s, providing another source of revenue and employment for the town. Institutional/industrial growth and infrastructure expansion during the third quarter of the century coincided with population growth, as the statistics above indicate. The population total for 1970 (4,059) represented a 65 percent increase over the 1950 total (2,454). A 1950s newspaper article described Dallas as "a town of neat and attractive residences, well-kept lawns, and outward evidences of good-living—television antennae, late model automobiles, modern appliances of all descriptions, etc."¹⁶ With its blocks of Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional houses, and Ranch houses, the boundary increase as it developed in the postwar period fits this glowing description.

Criterion C Architecture Statement of Significance

¹² *Gastonia Gazette*, October 17, 1950.

¹³ E. Graham Bell, personal communication with the author, May 2021.

¹⁴ *Gastonia Gazette*, August 31, 1962.

¹⁵ Newspaper clipping, Gaston County Public Library (1950s, probably from the *Gastonia Gazette*).

¹⁶ "Gaston Also Set Dallas As First County Seat." The unattributed scrapbook article likely dates to 1954 or 1955.

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Dallas's earliest surviving architecture is concentrated around the public square in the existing Dallas Historic District and includes a number of antebellum buildings. The boundary increase embraces areas that were historically peripheral, and this is reflected in the later date of the area's architecture. The oldest residence in the boundary increase with a well-established construction date is the ca. 1880 John and Mary Puett House at 308 W. Trade (GS0466), one of a group of elite dwellings built along West Trade Street in the late nineteenth century.¹⁷ The two-story frame house combines features of the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles, two of the more popular house styles of the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The two styles referenced historic European architectural traditions, the Italianate a romantic evocation of traditional Italian country houses and the Gothic Revival based on medieval Gothic architecture.¹⁸ The key Italianate feature of the house is its bracketed cornice, which has widely spaced sawn brackets with elaborate profiles, turned pendant ornaments, and layered construction which gives them a dimensional appearance. Smaller brackets at the top of the front windows also reflect the style. Gothic Revival influence is seen in the front window hoods which are triangular in form and decorated with fringe-like sawn vergeboards. The window hoods and their vergeboards are an unusual interpretation of a Gothic Revival treatment originally developed for roof gables. They ultimately derive from the steep gabled forms and rich carved ornament of medieval ecclesiastical architecture. The Puett House is one of the few early houses in Dallas for which the builder is known: Dallas carpenter George W. Detter (1856-1923). In 1892 Detter also built a house for himself one block to the east at 216 W. Trade, a one-story frame dwelling with an ornamented front gable.¹⁹

At the end of the nineteenth century a new domestic style appeared in Gaston County, the Queen Anne style. Houses in the style were "works of the imagination," writes architectural historian Kim Withers Brengle in *The Architectural Heritage of Gaston County* (1982), adding:

In full bloom the style had complex, asymmetrical rooflines and massing, with a variety of projecting bays, turrets and towers. Queen Anne houses made greater use of all sorts of sawn and turned ornaments than any other style, applying patterned shingles and other decoration to gable ends, and the full gamut of spindle friezes, brackets, and sawn or turned balustrades to porches or anywhere else they could be used.²⁰

¹⁷ The Oscar F. Mason Sr. House at 101 S. Maple (GS0458) may incorporate a dwelling that pre-dates ca. 1880, according to tradition relayed to Dallas Mayor Rick Coleman by a member of the Durham family, the former owners of the house (see inventory entry). However, the house's appearance is more in keeping with early-twentieth-century stylistic trends.

¹⁸ Many printed and online discussions of nineteenth- and twentieth-century American house styles exist and may be consulted for more in-depth information. A helpful general guide is Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988).

¹⁹ The George W. Detter House has been demolished. Its site is located outside of the boundary increase. Detter would have been about twenty-four at the time the Puett House was built, which suggests that if he was involved in the original construction he may not have been the lead carpenter. The Puett House was enlarged in the early twentieth century during a period when Detter likely remained active.

²⁰ Brengle, *Architectural Heritage of Gaston County*, 28.

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A prominent surviving house in the style and one of the first in the county is the 1894 Augusta Rhyne Cannon House in Mount Holly. In Dallas, the equally ornate Lewis House formerly stood at the corner of West Trade and North Holland Streets, just east of the boundary increase area. The rambling two-story frame house bristled with gables and an octagonal corner turret, the roof of which was boldly patterned with alternating bands of square and sawtooth wood shingles. The house's wraparound two-story veranda featured turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze.²¹

The boundary increase has the largest concentration of Queen Anne houses in Dallas. The ca. 1903 Pinkney Summey House at 307 W. Trade (GS0465), a two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence (the other Queen Anne houses in the boundary increase are also two stories in height and frame), has an unusual one-story front porch with a steep conical roof, a form that reflects the porch's rounded end. A turret-like room with a pyramidal roof with a metal finial projects from a well set into the porch roof, another unusual feature, and the house has a number of classical accents such as a Palladian window. Next door at 311 W. Trade stands the ca. 1900 cruciform Myrtle G. Graybeal House (GS3258). The house's front wing, which has a wraparound one-story porch, features four round windows with decorative compass-rose-like surrounds. Behind the Graybeal House, facing onto Main Street, is the ca. 1907 C. C. Cornwell House at 308 W. Main (GS0456). The large house has a complex roofline and multiple angled bay window projections in the Queen Anne style, but its wraparound porch is supported by classical columns rather than the more typical turned Queen Anne posts. The columns indicate influence from the Classical Revival style, which was most popular nationwide from the mid-1890s to the 1910s for houses and extending somewhat later for institutional architecture (the ca. 1903 Pinkney Summey House also has classical columns). The Classical Revival style, popularized by the Chicago World Columbian Exposition of 1893, reintroduced classical treatments to American houses after classicism had been eclipsed by various non-classical styles like the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles. It was similar to and in many ways related to the Colonial Revival style described below. Catty-corner to the Cornwell House at 101 S. Maple is the ca. 1910 Oscar F. Mason Sr. House (GS0458), which has a complex form and roofline and, on the face of an angled two-story window bay, an elliptical window with radial muntins and a keyblock surround.²² This window, like the porch columns of the Cornwell House and the round windows of the Graybeal House, is also a Classical Revival element.

Three of the town's white religious denominations built brick churches in the boundary increase during the historic period. The oldest of these is the Dallas Baptist Church (GS0467), built in 1914 at 402 W. Trade. The design of the church is Romanesque Revival, a medievalist style most popular in the late nineteenth century. A defining characteristic of the style is the round arch, which appears in the building over windows, entries, and the louvered vents in the two front corner towers. (Round arches distinguish the Romanesque Revival style from the Gothic Revival style, which features pointed lancet arches.) The First United Methodist, Dallas, congregation opted for the Colonial Revival style for its 1925 church at 301 W. Main (GS3268). The style, modeled on the classically-derived architecture of the American colonial and early

²¹ Ibid, 113.

²² The Mason House may incorporate an earlier dwelling.

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national periods, is most evident in the building's portico, which stands on monumental Doric columns and has a round vent with a keystone surround in the triangular pediment. Round-arched windows with keystone and impost ornaments, dentil cornices, and an apparently non-original steeple are other features. The First Presbyterian Church of Dallas (GS3261) at 412 W. Trade, built in 1950 by builder Clarence Otto Thornburg (1898-1989), blends classical and medievalist influences.²³ The overall form is medieval, with a compact gable-fronted nave form that recalls the Gothic Revival parish churches of the English countryside. Side buttresses and an inward-stepping round-arched entry embrasure also recall medieval church architecture. The windows, however, are square-headed rather than arched and the multi-stage steeple derives from classical/colonial prototypes. The Baptist and Methodist churches are accompanied by large detached non-contributing modern fellowship halls.

In Dallas, as elsewhere in North Carolina and the nation, the Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles were followed by the Craftsman style, the first of a number of twentieth-century styles that parted dramatically with historic precedent. The Craftsman style may be considered proto-Modernist in this respect, its forms and details deriving more from experimentation (and a few exotic influences like Japanese architecture). The quintessential Craftsman house was the bungalow, a snug one-story or story-and-a-half house type that developed in California at the beginning of the century and spread nationwide in the 1910s. Three well-preserved Craftsman bungalows from the ca. 1920 to ca. 1930 period stand in the boundary increase. The Carrie P. Lewis House at 509 N. Oakland (GS3379) illustrates one of the more common bungalow forms: a story-and-a-half house with a side-gable roof that engages a front porch and, as in many examples of the type, supports large front and rear dormers that enhance the livability of the upstairs. Also characteristically Craftsman are the heavy square brick porch pillars and decorative eaves supports, in this instance cantilevered beams rather than the more common triangular brackets (the gablet over a side entry does have triangular brackets). The Lewis House has brick veneer, as does the Thomas G. Rowland House at 508 W. Church (GS3225). The one-story Rowland bungalow has more of a ground-hugging appearance created in part by a hip roof with hipped extensions that engage front and side porches (the latter now enclosed). Heavy square brick porch pillars like those on the Lewis House, curved porch brackets, and windows with gridded fifteen-pane sashes over single-pane sashes are other features. The third bungalow, the one-story Raymond E. Cooke House at 407 W. Trade (GS3260), illustrates another popular Craftsman bungalow form with nested front gables over the house proper and an intersecting side gable over a wraparound corner porch. The porch is supported by tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals, a common Craftsman porch support form.

Unlike the other bungalows, the Cooke House has wood-shingle sheathing over its frame structure. Wood shingles also clad the ca. 1920 Craftsman-style Jessie S. Summey House at 303 W. Trade (GS3257), which has such Craftsman details as gridded muntins in its glass entry door and sidelights and decorative exposed rafter ends. The sophisticated two-story house, possibly a local architect's design, is among the first in Dallas to make decorative use of stone, in this instance for the heavy square pillars that support the gabled front and side entry porches, which

²³ Kitty Thornburg Heller, *Dallas, North Carolina: A Brief History* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2013), preface.

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are linked by a wraparound terrace with a stone railing. The porch gables have wood shingle sheathing divided by vertical wood strips, a detail that relates the house to the false half-timbered treatment common in the Tudor Revival style, another style popular during the period.

The Tudor Revival style referenced British architecture of the late medieval/early modern period, and though there are no fully-realized Tudor Revival houses in the boundary increase (with a possible exception noted below), the style had a formative influence on the development of a style that was common in the area, the Period Cottage style. Seven Period Cottages and one hybrid Period Cottage/Minimal Traditional house stand in the boundary increase, six of them on North Oakland Street. The Jay G. Rhyne House at 501 N. Oakland (GS3375) may date to 1939; the other Period Cottages date to the late 1940s or early 1950s. Though they are varied in form and material, several of the houses have a suite of features that may be considered characteristic of the style. This is the combination front-facing gable(s), entry, and chimney juxtaposition, a distillation of similar features often found together in the typically grander Tudor Revival houses that inspired the Period Cottage style. The juxtaposition is illustrated by the ca. 1951 Mable R. Carpenter House at 611 N. Oakland (GS3384), which features, from left to right at the center of the facade, a slight projection with a steep front-gable roof, a round-arched entry, and a brick chimney with staggered forward-facing sloped shoulders or weatherings. The brick of the chimney, entry surround, and the remainder of the façade to the right is accented by randomly placed textured stone blocks.

Stone is the defining feature of the Carpenter House's next-door neighbors at 603 and 607 N. Oakland, both Period Cottages. The ca. 1949 William A. Hoyle House at 603 N. Oakland (GS3382), though it does not have a front chimney, has a prominent corner porch with nested front gables, the larger gable over a sitting area and the smaller one in line with the round-arched front entry. The two stone gable ends have segmental-arched openings with voussoirs and keystones. To the right is a two-story façade consisting of a shed-roofed second story that partially jetties or overhangs over the first story. The second story has false half-timbering consisting of stucco panels divided by vertical wood strips, a direct quote from the Tudor Revival style (the Hoyle House might just as easily be considered Tudor Revival as Period Cottage). The light gray stone of the Hoyle House, possibly granite from the northwest North Carolina quarrying center of Mount Airy, is laid in square and rectangular blocks of various sizes with horizontal and vertical joints.²⁴

The rectangular facing stones of the ca. 1948 Christie L. Jenkins House at 607 N. Oakland (GS3383) on the other hand, though also apparently Mount Airy granite, are applied diagonally to create a dramatic reticulated appearance. In places the angled mortar joints curve, which lends the stonework a swooping look. Swooping form are a decorative feature of some Tudor Revival and Period Cottage houses, and in fact the Jenkins House has such a form to the right of its round-arched front entry, a swooping gable profile. The round-arched entry may provide a clue to the builder of the house. It is contained within an inward-stepping brick embrasure reminiscent of the entryway to the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas (GS3261), which was

²⁴ The Dallas area also has granite, though it would not have been quarried and marketed to the extent Mount Airy granite was during the period.

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built in 1950 by builder Clarence Otto Thornburg, who therefore may also have built the Jenkins House. Brick is also used to define window, entry, and vent surrounds and to form the latter J at the top of the front chimney, presumably a sign that the Jenkins family had the house built.

The Period Cottage-style Jay G. Rhyne House at 501 N. Oakland Street (GS3375) is the aforementioned house with Minimal Traditional influence. Just as the Period Cottage style was simplified Tudor Revival, the Minimal Traditional style was a simplified version of the Colonial Revival style. Minimal Traditional houses are typified by boxy gabled forms and one-story or story-and-a-half heights. The Rhyne house combines the boxy-ness of the style with the juxtaposed front entry and chimney of the Period Cottage style. The side-gabled house also has a secondary front gable which, though Minimal Traditional in character, may represent the front gable often grouped with the entry and chimney in Period Cottage designs. Minimal Traditional houses are more common in the boundary increase than Period Cottages; nearly twenty houses are Minimal Traditional or show the influence of the style. They are nearly contemporary with the Period Cottages style; most were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The largest concentration of Minimal Traditional houses, five total, is found on a single block of West Main Street. The group includes the well-appointed ca. 1948 F. Kelly Clemmer House at 409 W. Main Street (GS3357). The one-story brick-veneer house features a large front-gabled projection with an entry in a classical surround next to an angled bay window. Nearby stands the ca. 1951 Lawrence W. Ingle House at 402 W. Main Street (GS3353), a story-and-a-half brick-veneered house with gabled dormers, a semi-detached rear garage connected by a hyphen wing and porch, and a one-story front wing with an end chimney, one of three chimneys on the house. At the more modest end of the Minimal Traditional spectrum is the ca. 1952 James J. Digh Jr. House at 410 W. Wilkins Street (GS3404), a small one-story house with rough variegated red and purplish brick veneer, some of the most expressive brickwork in the boundary increase. The Digh House also has a chimney with square terra-cotta flue liners that extend beyond the top like low chimney pots. Chimney pots are decorative features of some Tudor Revival and Period Cottage houses; the reference to them in the Digh House may therefore be, in this instance, a Period Cottage influence.

In addition to these Minimal Traditional houses the boundary increase possesses three two-story Colonial Revival houses. The Colonial Revival style, which originated in the late nineteenth century, took as its inspiration the classically-influenced architecture of the American colonial and early national periods. It shared characteristics with the nearly coeval Classical Revival style, though Colonial Revival houses tended to be more modest in scale and treatment; for example, porches, when present, were usually one story whereas Classical Revival houses often (though not exclusively) featured monumental two-story porches. Two-story Colonial Revival houses of the historic period in North Carolina typically had symmetrical or nearly symmetrical facades and were clad in brick veneer, features shared by the examples in the boundary increase. The ca. 1936 Faye Friday House at 215 W. Trade Street (GS3256) has a symmetrical façade with a one-story side wing and a front entry framed by pilasters and surmounted by a broken pediment with a flat center urn figure. The front entry of the 1959 William L. Summey House at 407 W. Main Street (GS3355) has a double-leaf wood and glass panel door, sidelights, and a basket-handle-arched fanlight. The third two-story Colonial Revival house is the ca. 1948 James A.

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Harbinson House at 504 W. Trade Street (CS3415). The entry at the center of the house's symmetrical three-bay front is sheltered by a small gabled porch.

Period Cottages and Minimal Traditional houses were the forms of choice during the early years of the post-World War II economic boom, but in the 1950s a new house replaced them. The Ranch house, like the bungalow associated with the sunny laid-back California lifestyle, is a long one-story house form usually covered by a side-gable roof but sometimes hip-roofed. Though the form has a distinctive look it could be articulated in most period styles, which in the post-war era tended to be either Modernist or Historicist. Modernism, an approach to architecture that celebrated novel forms and treatments and eschewed historic styles, developed in America beginning around 1900 but was rare before World War II. The boundary increase includes what is likely the first Modernist building in Dallas, the 1939 Dennis Franklin Gymnasium at 208 W. Church Street (GS GS3224). The large brick building is crowned by a stepped parapet above vertical stripes of projecting brickwork in line with each step, a treatment typical of an early phase of American Modernism known as Moderne which featured such planar geometric affects, typically in movie theater fronts. Modernism did not become widespread in America until the 1950s, which was also when the Ranch house gained nationwide popularity. Large expanses of glass were a common Modernist treatment for houses, as illustrated by the ca. 1962 Carroll J. Carter House at 406 W. Wilkins Street (GS3265), which features large corner windows as well as a wide front brick chimney of simple rectangular form (elemental forms were another hallmark of Modernism) and an attached carport. Another Modernist Ranch house, the ca. 1967 Joel and Frances Carrigan House at 608 Brookgreen Drive (GS3326), has a simple side-gabled form punctuated by a low-pitched front-gable roof, cantilevered on beams, which shelters a recess containing a double-leaf front entry, a pair of tall plate glass windows, and triangular windows in the overhead space created by the gable.

Historicist Ranch houses in the boundary increase express the Colonial Revival style in such details as decorative entry surrounds with sidelights, paneled doors, gable-fronted porches/porticos, and multi-pane windows (some with paneled aprons below). Colonial Revival-influenced Ranches often round or square (boxed) columns.²⁵ One of the largest happens also to be one of the first: the ca. 1960 Polie and Mary Jo Cloninger House at 508 McSwain Street (GS3303), the home of a Dallas mayor (Polie) and leading downtown merchant (Mary Jo). The exceptionally long house has a side-gable roof from which two small front gables project, and which drops down over an attached garage at one end. An angled bay window with a concave hip roof and a small louvered cupola over the garage with a similar concave roof are characteristic mid-century Historicist features of the house, which also features stack-pane and latticed windows and a flat-roofed rear solarium. More typical of Colonial Revival Ranch houses in the boundary increase is the 1967 Alfred J. Queen House at 607 Brookgreen Drive (GS3325), which has a single large front gable at one end of the side-gable roof (indicating the garage), paneled aprons under windows, and a front entry recess flanked by plain pilasters. Other Colonial Revival Ranch houses include the symmetrical ca. 1965 house at 403 N. Oakland Street

²⁵ M. Ruth Little, "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965" (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009), F.22.

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(GS3372), which has a five-bay center section with a portico flanked by slightly lower single-bay sections, and the symmetrical ca. 1975 house at 412 Puett Street (GS3393; classified non-contributing due to age), which also features a five-bay center section flanked by slightly lower one-bay sections but has a recessed center entry bay instead of a portico. A number of Ranch houses in the boundary increase were built by contractor Harold L. White Sr. (1924-2016). White built the ca. 1967 Bob and Elizabeth Crunkleton House at 404 W. Wilkins (GS3401); the ca. 1967 Joel and Frances Carrigan House at 608 Brookgreen Drive (GS3326); and the 1966 E. Graham and Gayle Bell House at 610 Brookgreen Drive (GS3327).²⁶

Harold White also built the Modernist ca. 1973 Jerry Crisp House at 606 Brookgreen Drive (GS3324), an example of another house type introduced to the boundary increase toward the end of the period of significance: the Split Level form.²⁷ As its name suggests, the two-story Split Level form has staggered floor levels. The Thomas and Edna Will House, built ca. 1958 at 307 Worth Street (GS3302), was among the first Split Levels to be built in Dallas and is also an early Modernist house in the community. The Will House features a dramatic design with a sweeping low-pitched front-gable roof that covers the two-story section and extends asymmetrically over the one-story living room level. An assortment of windows—large plate glass living room windows, ribbon bedroom and basement windows, and a tall transom over the entry—contribute to the Modernist effect. The ca. 1968 Split Level at 306 Puett Street (GS3389) is veneered with variegated brick in reddish, tan, and brown hues. A house akin to these in look though apparently all on the same level is the ca. 1960 Ralph L. Hoyle House at 210 W. Main Street (GS3413). The staggered roof, one side slightly lower than the other, contributes to a Split Level appearance, as does brick veneer which rises to just under window level on one side but stays at foundation level on the other. The Modernist Hoyle House is also notable for its wood shingle siding and large wraparound stack-pane living room windows.

The houses of the boundary increase usually did not stand in isolation but were accompanied by outbuildings and other secondary resources. These include buildings that are or appear to have been secondary dwellings, such as the ca. 1907 dependency behind the C. C. Cornwell House at 308 W. Main Street (GS0456). The one-story frame dependency has a center brick chimney, a detail which may relate it to nineteenth-century dependencies, both antebellum slave houses and postbellum servant quarters, which often have such chimneys. The Cornwell dependency also has a front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets and a side-gable roof sheathed with metal shingles that may be of a type manufactured in Dallas in the early twentieth century. Another dependency that may have had a domestic function stands behind the ca. 1920 Jessie S. Summey House at 303 W. Trade (GS3257). The one-story frame building, which is contemporary with the house and like it is Craftsman in style with wood shingle siding, includes a front garage wing. Near it stands a small stone barbecue.

Garages rank among the most common domestic outbuilding types in the boundary increase. A number of garages date to the historic period and some appear, based on architectural affinities, to be contemporary with the houses they serve, such as the aforementioned Summey House

²⁶ E. Graham Bell and Nicholas Vlaservich personal communication with the author, May 2021.

²⁷ Rick C. Coleman personal communication with the author, May 2010.

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garage, the brick garage behind the ca. 1940 B. Hughes Durham House at 105 S. Maple Street (GS3272), and the cinder-block garage behind the ca. 1950 Edgar F. Friday Jr. House at 408 W. Main Street (GS3356). The garage/apartment form, with a second-story apartment over the garage, occurs once in the boundary increase, behind the ca. 1949 William A. Wheless House at 211 W. Trade Street (GS3397). Both the Wheless House and its garage/apartment have large front picture windows, a detail that suggests the buildings were built around the same time.

The majority of the boundary increase's garages are integrated into houses or semi-detached. The semi-detached approach was popular in the 1940s, especially for Minimal Traditional. Semi-detached placement may reflect a lingering sense of the garage as an outbuilding that should be kept at some remove from the dwelling. The Wheless House, in addition to its garage/apartment, has a small gable-fronted garage with semi-detached side placement and a hyphen connection to the house. The ca. 1951 Lawrence W. Ingle House at 402 W. Main Street (GS3353) also has a hyphen-connected garage placed at the rear of the building that reads as a separate element, as does the ca. 1949 Georgia S. Friday House at 106 N. Oakland Street (GS3368), both Minimal Traditional houses (the garage of the Friday House has been converted to living space). In Ranch houses of the 1950s and later garages, and carports, were generally incorporated into the body of the house. Examples with integrated carports include the John G. Carpenter House at 312 N. Hoffman Street (GS3338), the Shelton R. Barfield House at 401 Lewis Street (GS3341), and the house at 409 Lewis Street (GS3348).

The boundary increase includes miscellaneous resources that do not fall into the categories previously mentioned yet are of architectural note. The largest of these is the 1923-24 Dallas Graded and High School at 300 W. Church Street (GS9469). The two-story Classical Revival brick building, which has a 1951 Modernist addition, was rehabilitated as housing in the early twenty-first century. Behind the school at 104 S. Oakland Street stands the town water tower (GS3417). Perhaps the most unusual historic resource in the boundary increase is the collection of decorative stone retaining walls, piers, and steps at the northeast corner of the intersection of Puett Street and North Cedar Street (GS3304). These features are also among the most mysterious architectural works in Dallas, since historical research and oral history interviews have failed to determine their former function and association.

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Turco, Ellen, and April Montgomery. "Dallas Graded and High School." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2001.

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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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government

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☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): GS3292

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 73 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: 35.323518 | Longitude: -81.181496 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.322601 | Longitude: -81.177328 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.314244 | Longitude: -81.177231 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.314316 | Longitude: -81.183185 |
| 5. Latitude: 35.322201 | Longitude: -81.183593 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary follows tax parcel lines and is portrayed on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses those areas of the Town of Dallas with a concentration of historic resources associated with the area of significance and requisite integrity. The boundary increase area does not include adjacent areas with a concentration of resources dating to after the period of significance or resources from the period that are considered to have lost integrity. A mix of conditions characterizes the immediate surroundings of the boundary increase. The existing Dallas Historic District retains the historic character that led to its original designation. The southern end of the boundary increase adjoins historic areas which

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retain their historic character though the ratio of contributing to non-contributing resources is considered, for now, too low for inclusion in the boundary increase. The northern end of the boundary increase adjoins areas of largely non-historic development. The area to the west of the southwest end of the boundary increase has undergone modern commercial development dissimilar to the largely domestic historic development of the boundary increase.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni

organization: Landmark Preservation Associates

street & number: 6 Houston St.

city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450

e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net

telephone: (540) 464-5315

date: August 31, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Dallas Historic District (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Dallas County: Gaston State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Date Photographed: April 2021 unless otherwise noted.

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

Intersection of South Maple Street and West Main Street with the Oscar F. Mason Sr. House (101 S. Maple) on the left and the Lawrence W. Ingle House (402 W. Main) on the right, view facing northwest. Photo 1 of 19.

600 and 700 block of North Oakland Street, view facing southwest. 2 of 19.
Date Photographed: May 2019.

West Main Street looking east toward the existing Dallas Historic District (Hoffman Hotel visible in distances) with First United Methodist Church, Dallas (310 W. Main) on the right, view facing east. 3 of 19.

500 block West Wilkins Street, view facing northeast. 4 of 19.

600 block Brookgreen Drive, view facing northeast. 5 of 19.

400 block of Lewis Street, view facing west. 6 of 19.

Dallas Graded and High School (300 W. Church Street), view facing east. 7 of 19.
Date Photographed: April 2019.

Dallas Baptist Church (402 W. Trade Street), view facing north. 8 of 19.
Date Photographed: April 2019.

First Presbyterian Church of Dallas (412 W. Trade Street), view facing northwest. 9 of 19.
Date Photographed: April 2019.

John and Mary Puett House (308 W. Trade Street), view facing north. 10 of 19.

Jessie S. Summey House (303 W. Trade Street), view facing southwest. 11 of 19.
Date Photographed: March 2019.

William A. Hoyle House (603 N. Oakland Street), view facing northwest. 12 of 19.

Mable R. Carpenter House (611 N. Oakland Street), view facing west. 13 of 19.

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Dennis Franklin Gymnasium (208 W. Church Street), view facing northwest. 14 of 19.

Date Photographed: April 2019.

F. Kelly Clemmer House (409 W. Main Street), view facing south. 15 of 19.

Polie and Mary Jo Cloninger House (508 McSwain Street), view facing northeast. 16 of 19.

Carroll J. Carter House (406 W. Wilkins Street), view facing northeast. 17 of 19.

Date Photographed: April 2019.

Thomas and Edna Will House (307 Worth Street), view facing west. 18 of 19.

Pinkney Summey House (307 W. Trade Street), view facing southwest. 19 of 19.

Date Photographed: March 2019.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.