

**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: Pilot Mountain Downtown Historic District

Other names/site number: SR0653

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: Portions of the 100 and 200 blocks of E. Main St; 100 block of W. Main St.; 100 block of Depot St.; 100 block of W. Marion St.; and 100 block of S. Stephens St. in downtown Pilot Mountain

City or town: Pilot Mountain State: North Carolina County: Surry

Not For Publication: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

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

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

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
31	9	buildings
1	2	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
32	11	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE: specialty store
- COMMERCE: department store
- COMMERCE: professional
- COMMERCE: financial
- COMMERCE: restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- HEALTH CARE: medical business
- LANDSCAPE: plaza

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: professional

COMMERCE: financial

COMMERCE: restaurant

HEALTH CARE: medical business

LANDSCAPE: plaza

LANDSCAPE: park

GOVERNMENT: town hall

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

International Style

Modernist

Other: Historicist

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Brick, Stone, Metal, Concrete, Glass

**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.)

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**Summary Paragraph**

The Pilot Mountain Downtown Historic District embraces 39 resources and approximately 5.8 acres in the Town of Pilot Mountain in southeastern Surry County, North Carolina. The district is commercial in character with primarily brick one- and two-story buildings with representatives

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of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, International Style, and miscellaneous Modernist and Historicist styles. Most resources are located on Main Street, the principal thoroughfare of the downtown's orthogonal grid, with a few on Depot Street, the downtown's principal cross street, and one each on West Marion Street and Stephens Street. The topography is flat at about 1,140 feet above sea level. The town grid in the district area is canted about 29 degrees from north, but for the sake of simplicity buildings are described in terms of the cardinal directions as facing north, south, and so forth. The district covers approximately 6.17 acres.

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### Narrative Description

Development began in the district with the establishment of the town in the late 1880s but the oldest extant buildings date to ca. 1900 with more or less steady development from that period through 1970. (An 1870s hotel stood at the townsite but is no longer extant.) The district has a high percentage of contributing resources, that is, resources that date to the period of significance (ca. 1900-1970) and retain sufficient architectural integrity. Of the 43 resources, 32 are contributing and 11 are non-contributing for a contributing ratio of 74 percent. The district's non-contributing resources are historic-period buildings that were substantially altered after the end of the period of significance and one building built after the period of significance (the 1975-76 Pilot Mountain Town Hall). Construction is generally load-bearing brick to ca. 1940 with brick-veneered concrete block common later. There are three stone-veneered or stone-fronted buildings (utilizing local granite, local sandstone, and Crab Orchard sandstone from Tennessee), a brick building that makes use of polished local granite as an accent, and four frame buildings with wood or metal siding. Parapet shed roofs predominate, with the shed sloping to the rear and parapets on the front (generally flat) and sides (generally stepped). A few buildings have flat, gabled, hipped, pent, or bow-truss roofs.

Construction dates are fairly evenly distributed over the period of significance (ca. 1900 to 1970). Seven resources date to the period ca. 1900 to 1909, three to the period 1910-19, eight to the period 1920-29, four to the period 1930-39, seven to the period 1940-49, five to the period 1950-59, six to the period 1960-69, and three to the period 1971 and later. Two of these post-period-of-significance resources are pocket parks created from former parking/drive-through areas. A number of buildings are relatively unaltered from original construction, including such large and architecturally prominent buildings as the 1900 Bank of Pilot Mountain at 100 E. Main (SR0652; NRHP 1997), the 1927 Smith Building at 100-106 W. Main (SR1456), and the 1969-70 Farmers Bank at 110 W. Main (SR1462). A few original storefronts survive but the majority of storefronts date to the 1950s and 1960s, either because the buildings they belong to were built during that period or the storefronts were remodeled at that time. Relatively few storefronts were drastically or unsympathetically altered after the period of significance; those buildings that were so altered are classified as non-contributing.

Storefronts experienced frequent remodeling during the historic period, though some are original. Storefronts are typically of the "open" sort with large expanses of plate glass. The oldest open storefronts have recessed center entries flanked by display windows. In the 1950s and 1960s several canted storefronts with entries at the most recessed end were installed, either as remodelings or as new construction. The 1960s saw the introduction of "closed" storefronts

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with windows treated as openings in solid walls. A few storefronts of both types, open and closed, date to the post-historic period. Likewise, structural awnings, which predominate, date to the historic and post-historic periods. A few lots are partly or entirely paved in asphalt. Generally, these lots achieved their current form during the historic period and functioned and still function as parking areas and drive-through lanes. Some lots and partial lots have modern landscaping. Sidewalks are concrete.

The district exists within the setting of downtown Pilot Mountain and comprises the major portion of the downtown's historic commercial area. The only relatively substantial commercial area missing from the district is the north side of the 100 block of East Main Street, which has primarily one-story historic commercial buildings that have mostly lost integrity owing to modernizations. The district is bordered on its north side by an area of low-density mixed historic and non-historic resources of mostly commercial and light industrial character. At the west end, West Main Street passes through a small area of mixed modern/historic development before leading into the town's principal historical residential area. On its south side the district adjoins a historic residential area that differs in character from the commercial area, and at its east end East Main Street leads into an area of low-density historic commercial development with a historic cotton mill and several altered commercial buildings.

In order to include two important buildings at the southeast end of the district—the 1954 International Style Blalock Professional Building at 110 S. Depot and the 1952-53 diner known as The Squeeze Box at 200 E. Main—the district includes two intervening non-contributing but historic buildings, the ca. 1947 commercial building known as The Big Store at 106 S. Depot and the 1963 Workmen's Federal Savings & Loan Pilot Mountain Branch at 108 E. Main. The latter includes parking and drive-through areas that are original to 1963. In both cases, the character of the streets and the rhythm of building and open space on these lots remain unchanged from the end of the period of significance.

### *Inventory Key*

The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and numerically by address number within each street grouping. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, HPO site number, 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 historic maps, such as the insurance maps published periodically by the Sanborn Map Company (which generally correctly portray building footprints and story heights); by other historic sources such as oral histories, newspaper articles, city directories, and community histories; and by stylistic clues. Data on the Surry County Geographical Information System (GIS) website list construction dates for buildings. Presented as exact dates, these county appraisal dates are sometimes approximations and do not always jibe with architectural evidence, though generally the appraisal dates, especially the more recent dates, are close to dates indicated by other sources.

Contributing status indicates the status of the resource as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the historic district and is designated "Contributing building" or "Non-contributing building." (There are also one contributing and two non-contributing sites.)

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Contributing resources are those that date to the period of significance and possess sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district. A building may have some degree of post-historic (post-1970) alteration and still qualify as contributing so long as it preserves its essential historic character. Following the heading is a description of the primary resource's height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall material, and roof form and material. The descriptions generally include limited historical information such as historic-period owners and/or occupants. Secondary resources are given tertiary headings but they are included in the overall count and their contributing status is noted.

### *Inventory*

VL (lot between 106 S. Depot and 100 E. Main)

#### **106 S. Depot Street. The Big Store Building. Ca. 1947, late 20<sup>th</sup> c. SR1451. Non-contributing building.**

One-story concrete block building of simplified Modernist character with a stretcher-bond brick-veneered façade and a bow-truss roof behind parapets. The current brick façade is a late twentieth century addition over the original yellow brick, which shows at the north corner. The building has three store/office fronts, each with aluminum-framed plate-glass windows flanking a center entry, all flush with the facade. These storefronts date to the late twentieth century and are lower than the originals. Transoms over the entry are numbered 106-A, B and C. The rear northeast corner is indented with a basement-level garage infill with a metal-sheathed shed roof and a vinyl-sided end wall. Other features include soldier lintels over the storefronts and at the top of the façade, ceramic coping on the side parapets (the south side parapet steps down at the rear), and a sign reading Edward Jones Investments on the front. The street in front of the store is painted with a white and black checkerboard which serves as a dance floor for the ongoing Cruise In celebration.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1943, although the date may reflect the property transfer rather than the construction date (commercial construction during World War II seems unlikely). The Big Store is pictured in the 1947 *Knob Whispers* yearbook with the caption "Everything for Everybody" offering furniture, electrical appliances, dry goods, groceries, and hardware. The names Philip Pell, S. N. Graham, and P. G. Wall Jr. appear on the advertisement (Wall later built the P. G. Wall Store at 114 W. Main in the late 1950s). The 1947 ad and one in the 1948 yearbook show the present three storefront openings but lighter colored brick, wood and glass doors (double leaf in the center, single in the side storefronts), and storefront transoms. The 1948 ad notes the store included a self-service grocery and sold meats and household furnishings. Though the three storefront openings may have been designed in case the building was occupied by multiple tenants, a single business (The Big Store) occupied the entire building during the early years. The building is classified as non-contributing owing to the post-historic-period brick façade and reduction of the size of the storefronts.

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**110 S. Depot Street. Blalock Professional Building. 1954. SR1452. Contributing building.**

Two-story International Style building of stretcher-bond brick veneer construction with a flat roof. The first-story south elevation, which faces East Marion Street, features five recessed bays framed by brick pylon supports and featuring metal-framed stack-pane windows and polished granite bulkheads. The three easternmost bays appear to be discrete storefronts, each with a single door and a single-pane transom, one of which is painted with the address 102 (E. Marion). One entry preserves an original wood door with three slightly projecting square panels; the other entries have featureless replacement wood or metal doors. The westernmost recess wraps around the corner of the building as a porch for the entrance, facing Depot St., to the westernmost space. Also within this recess, on its north side, is an entrance to the second-floor offices. Both entrances within the corner recess are single-leaf glass doors framed in wood that appear to be original. The division between the first and second stories is demarcated by a band of steel I-beams that encircles the building and bears the building's name in "floating" sans serif capital letters over the west entry. A similar band serves as a cornice and appears to be faced in concrete. Shallow recesses on the first-story north elevation with high ribbon windows echo the recesses on the south elevation. Large second-story windows are aligned with the recesses below on the south and north elevations and there are first- and second-story windows in a slightly recessed vertical bay on the west elevation.

The building's completion was announced in the July 29, 1954, issue of the *Pilot Mountain Post*, which noted that the building "not only enhances the business district, but fills a much needed want: a merged professional and commercial center, easily accessible with parking space available." The architect was not noted but the builder was the Pilot Mountain firm Fulk and Needham. The principal original tenant was the law office of John Henry Blalock inside the main Depot Street entrance. Mayor J. Rufe McCormick occupied an office in the building, as did Ann Einstein, head of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association. A doctor and dentist were other original tenants.

**100 E. Main Street. Bank of Pilot Mountain. 1900. SR0652. Contributing building (NRHP 1997).**

Two-story Queen Anne-style 1:5 common-bond brick building with a parapet shed roof. The building, which occupies the southeast corner of the intersection of East Main and North Depot streets, features a relatively narrow elevation on Main Street and a longer elevation on Depot Street. The building is distinguished by decorative Flemish parapeted gables on the Main and Depot elevations and a turret at the angled corner bay addressing the intersection. The parapets feature concave and convex copings with semicircular peaks. The brickwork in each gable is decorative though the features vary, with orthogonal projecting brickwork and a round-arched vent in the larger Main Street gable and triangular corbeling and a recessed triangular panel in the smaller Depot Street gable. The turret has an octagonal domical roof above the parapet line and angled walls below, and it projects over an angled main entry with a corbeled round arch. Except for the two southern-most windows on the Depot St. side, which are rectangular with flat-arch lintels, the second-story window openings are also round-arched, the arches corbeled and tied into a corbeled belt course. The windows have rectangular replacement twelve-over-six



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sashes, quarry-faced granite sills, transoms infilled with vertical boards, and false shutters. Two-story pilasters align with the sides of the gables, projecting above the parapet, and in the first story under the Main Street gable they define a storefront with display windows, transoms, and an entry in an angled recess. The original bank area, which was served by the corner entry, has large plate-glass windows with quarry-faced sills and lintels. Part of the first story at the south end of the Depot Street elevation was reworked in the third quarter of the twentieth century and a row of windows and a former storefront were infilled with stretcher-bond brickwork. A modern one-story frame wing projects from the rear south end of the building. The wing has vertical-board siding on the front, metal siding on the side and back, and a pent roof.

Architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips writes in the National Register nomination for the building, "The former Bank of Pilot Mountain building is the most architecturally significant commercial structure in Pilot Mountain." Local businessmen established the Pilot Bank and Trust Company in 1900 to provide financial services to the rapidly developing trading and manufacturing center of Pilot Mountain. The bank purchased its centrally located corner lot in September 1900 and construction presumably proceeded swiftly since the September 1900 Sanborn map of the community shows the building, labeled "from plans" and "fr. bldg to be removed and br. erected." The Pilot Bank and Trust Company failed in 1910 and in 1914 the Bank of Pilot Mountain occupied the building. The Denny Brothers furniture store was an early (before 1910) tenant of the Main Street-facing storefront and professional offices, apartments, and a sanitorium or clinic occupied the second floor at various times during the 1900 to 1930 period. In 1984 the Bank of Pilot Mountain moved to a new building outside the downtown but maintained this building as a branch office. The bank merged with another bank in 1986 and in 1994 then-owner Centura Bank sold the building to a non-bank owner. Despite the building's prominence and architectural sophistication, the architect and builder are unknown.

**101 E. Main Street. Norman and Reid Law Office. 1959. SR1476. Contributing building.**

One-story stretcher-bond brick-veneer building with a parapet shed roof. The building, which occupies the northeast corner of the intersection of East Main and North Depot streets, has an angled corner with an entry with glass block sidelights, an aluminum and glass door, and a domical fabric awning. The parapet steps down on the west side and has a ceramic coping. Other features include horizontal rectangular plate glass windows, small vents over the south windows, a glass block border around a rear west-side entry, brick-pattern asphalt-shingle sheathing on the rear, and a cinder block foundation.

From ca. 1900 to 1959 the two-story frame Faries Building occupied this corner lot. With its stepped false front the Faries Building was representative of the frame buildings that populated downtown Pilot Mountain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The current building was built as the law office of Winford W. Norman and William G. Reid.

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**102 E. Main Street. Brown's Hatchery Building. Ca. 1940, late 1950s. SR1453.**

**Contributing building.**

One-story building of simplified modernist character and of common bond brick construction with a parapet shed roof. The parapet steps down slightly at the rear (south) end which has a ragged brick edge as though the rear of the building was demolished. The vinyl-sided rear elevation also suggests alteration. The storefront consists of a row of metal-framed stack-pane windows with a wood and glass door at the west end. Above the storefront, inside an early aluminum shed awning with a scalloped edge, are metal-framed stack-pane transom windows. The storefront is framed by stretcher-bond veneer of textured brick, repaired at the top east corner. A signage boom extends from the center of the front parapet. The word "Primitives" is painted vertically on the east-facing edge of the front veneer and there are high small windows on the east elevation.

Local historian Carolyn Boyles documents a succession of buildings at this location, beginning with the Denny Brothers coffin and furniture shop. This may be the small building, apparently of frame construction, built between the 1900 and 1905 Sanborn maps and gone by 1925. Denny Brothers' sales room may have been in the adjacent bank building. The current building at 102 E. Main appears to have been constructed for Brown's Hatchery, which sold chicks and hatchery supplies (the hatchery business extended into the adjacent bank building). An ad in the 1947 Pilot Mountain school yearbook claimed "mountain bred chicks are healthier" and "100% pullorum tested—livability guaranteed." Photos from the 1940s and mid-1950s show it with the current parapet but a different storefront. The building was formerly larger, extending eastward; this section, which may have been an early addition, is now gone. The current storefront probably dates to the late 1950s and is associated with a doctor's office conversion. Beginning in the 1960s the building was used by the adjacent Bank of Pilot Mountain. The county appraisal date for the building is 1940.

**108 E. Main Street. Workmen's Federal Savings & Loan Pilot Mountain Branch. 1963, late 1970s. SR1454. Non-contributing building.**

One-story Historicist (originally Modernist) building of stretcher-bond brick-veneer construction (probably over concrete block) with an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof. The roof overhangs deeply on all sides and projects to shelter a drive-through window on the east side. East of the recessed main entrance on the north front elevation is a bay window-like treatment with a bank of six vertical plate glass windows, a hip roof, and a paneled apron. West of the entry, an ATM machine covers the west half of a shorter bank of six vertical plate glass windows. Other features include dentil cornices, a rear entry with a metal-sheathed shed awning, and triangular louvered roof vents. The building is surrounded by parking lots. A sign on a steel mast on a brick base at the east front corner of the lot identifies the current occupant, BB&T.

Workmen's Federal Savings & Loan, based in Mount Airy, opened its Pilot Mountain branch at this location in October 1963 (the county appraisal date for the building is 1963). A metal-framed stack-pane window on the west side may survive from the building's original

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construction, which was Modernist in character, however most of the rest of the building exterior dates to a remodeling that occurred between 1975 and 1978.

**200 E. Main Street. The Squeeze Box (The Sandwich Shop). 1952-53. SR1455. Contributing building.**

Small one-story building of vertical board-sided frame construction with a flat roof. The front elevation features a center aluminum and glass door flanked by plate glass windows with two-pane windows at the ends. Other features include a roof overhang, cinder block foundation, windows on the end elevations, and two lower shed-roofed wings that may be original. The metal sign pole on front may be original; from it hangs a sign reading Sandwich Shop and Coca Cola. The name Squeeze Box appears on the front door.

According to original owner John Bullington Jr., he and partner Ray Waller erected the building in 1952-53. Bullington and his father, John Bullington Sr., did most of the carpentry under the direction of carpenter Marvin Marion, using lumber cut on Marion's farm and milled at a local sawmill. The business went by both names in its early years. Bullington is unsure who originally came up with the nickname Squeeze Box, but it was inspired by the need for patrons to squeeze into the small building during crowded meal times. Bullington confirms the tradition, contained in a September 1, 2018 article in the *Mount Airy News* and recounted by Jane Crump, that, "The reason [the diner is] so small is the original owners said if they couldn't make it in this corner, they could move it," although Bullington notes that another consideration was the fact that he and Waller had rented the location for a year and were unsure whether their lease would be renewed. Bullington and Waller ran the business for two years. The business was later owned by Buster Wilmoth and Claude Willard and then Dickie Crump, who retired in 2018. A 1953 photo in Carolyn Boyles' history shows that the diner is virtually unchanged from its original appearance, with the same front entry and fenestration pattern, roof overhang, and similar vertical siding (the current siding is replacement in kind). The business name was spelled Sandwich Shoppe in a 1969 directory.

a. Storage Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

Small one-story frame building with a composition-shingled front-gable roof and wood siding painted the same blue color as the main building.

**100-106 W. Main Street. Smith Building. 1927. SR1456. Contributing building.**

Two-story building with decorative stone facing and a flat or shed roof behind a level parapet. The building occupies the southwest corner of the intersection of East Main and North Depot streets. The stone is of variegated honey to gray color with projecting mortar joints. On the north front elevation the blocks are rectangular, dressed, and in various sizes laid irregularly horizontally or vertically whereas on the east side elevation the blocks are rough-faces and irregular in shape and size except at corners and openings where they are rectangular and laid horizontally or vertically. The stone forms jack arches over the second-story window openings with the voussoirs rising in height to the center keystones. The stone window sills project slightly

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and there is a granite name plaque reading Smith 1927 at the center of the front parapet. The rear elevation is constructed of painted 1:6 common bond brick.

There are three storefronts addressed 100, 104, and 106; next to the 104 entry is a second-floor entry addressed 102. The storefronts have plate glass display windows with brick or parged bulkheads. The 100 storefront has a recessed entry, aluminum display window frames, and a glass and aluminum door flanked by a door-height window of the same materials (it is possible this window marks the location of a former second door leaf). The 102 entry is recessed and has a modern replacement French door. The 102 entry and the 104 storefront are framed by modern fluted wood pilasters. The 104 storefront entry is recessed and the display windows have their original metal window framing. The 106 storefront has a flush entry with a glass and aluminum door and the display windows have aluminum frames. Other features include metal-framed sash and fixed windows on the rear elevation, replacement windows in the second story, and a second-story covered modern deck on the back over a car or truck parking space with a cinder block wall and piers.

Dr. James B. Smith's drugstore on this corner was destroyed by fire in March 1926. Smith had the current stone-faced building completed the following year, as noted by the date plaque in the parapet. A succession of drugstores occupied the building including Oscar Wilbur Smith's drugstore from 1937 to 1973. The Greyhound bus terminal and ticket office was located in the building in 1939. The upstairs rooms were used as doctor's and lawyer's offices and a telephone switchboard. In a 1969 directory the Smith Drug Store, Greyhound Bus Lines, and City Billiards were listed at 100; the City Barber Shop was listed at 102 (current 104); and the Midkiff & Carson Hardware Company display store was listed at 104 (current 106).

**101 W. Main Street. Building. Ca. 1905, ca. 1930. SR1457. Contributing building.**

The two-story, shed-roofed, brick building occupies the northwest corner of the intersection of East Main and North Depot streets. The stretcher bond front façade is constructed of textured red- to purple-hued brick and is featureless except for a slightly recessed signage panel of painted brick in the parapet. The east side and rear elevations are painted brick with intermittent piers that rise to a corbeled belt course. The aluminum framed storefront has plate glass display windows with brick bulkheads that flank a recessed entry with a single sidelight panel. The square-headed front windows and the segmental-arched side windows have replacement sashes. Other features include a fabric awning, a recessed segmental-arched side entry with a metal gate, and aluminum and glass door inside the entry recess, and an exterior stair on the rear elevation.

The building was built between the 1900 and 1905 Sanborn maps. It contained a general store in 1905 and 1910 and also contained the town post office in the latter year. As originally constructed it had an embayed treatment of the façade and east side elevation facing North Depot Street. The effect survives on the side elevation, with brick piers rising to a corbeled belt course above the second-story windows, but the façade was altered to its current appearance in the 1920s or 1930s. The building has had numerous owners and uses. From the 1940s through the 1970s it housed City Billiards. In 1982 the building housed Pastime Pleasure Crafts and had a

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Carrara glass or enameled metal storefront surround. The county appraisal date for the building is 1920 although the building is earlier.

**103 W. Main Street. Hines Building. Ca. 1920, ca. 1970. SR1458. Contributing building.**

Two-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The painted stretcher bond façade has a slightly recessed signage panel in the parapet with a corbeled upper edge. In the second story are metal-framed casement windows with transoms. The enclosed storefront has rustic natural wood paneling and rectangular plate glass windows flanking a center entry with a wood and glass door. At the edges of the storefront are remnants of a mid-twentieth century frame of pale green Carrara glass. The shed awning is metal-sheathed. To the rear are second-story metal-framed windows and a one-story wing of 1:6 common bond brick construction with a tile block extension.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1914, which is conceivable since the building was built between the 1910 and 1925 Sanborn maps, although the simplicity of the façade suggests a date of construction in the 1920s. The original occupant may have been the James Porter Hines general merchandise store. From the mid-1930s to the early 1940s a movie theater occupied the building (this was probably the earlier location of the Pilot Theater which relocated to South Depot Street in the late 1940s). Following the theater, the building was occupied by the M. A. Picket (or Pickett) Department Store. The current metal-framed second-story windows probably date to early in the department store period, probably the 1940s or possibly the early 1950s, as does the Carrara glass storefront border. A 1970 photo shows the essential elements of the current enclosed storefront in place such as the rectangular windows which at the time had diamond muntin patterns, a treatment still present when the building was first surveyed in 1982. In 1982 the building also had the current rustic wood storefront paneling, a treatment it may have had as early as 1970.

**105 W. Main Street. Mitchell Hardware Building. 1920. SR1459. Contributing building.**

Three-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The brickwork has 1:4, 1:5, and 1:6 common bond coursing with the header bricks slightly darker than the stretcher bricks. The two paneled cast iron piers that frame the storefront are stamped with the manufacturer's name, G. I. Mesker & Co. of Evansville, Indiana. The storefront has plate glass display windows flanking a recessed entry with a French door and sidelight with stained wood frames and beveled glass. The main entry and the entryway to the stair to the upper floors have transoms and the main entry recess has a pressed metal ceiling. Other features include brick storefront bulkheads, a bricked up storefront transom (bricked up prior to 1982), a fabric awning, replacement windows in the upper stories, ceramic parapet copings, a stepped side parapet, and a one-story concrete block rear wing.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1925 although local historian Carolyn Boyles presents evidence that the building was built by Walter R. Mitchell as his hardware store in 1920. The 1925 Sanborn map identifies its use for the sale of hardware, paints, and oils and notes "Lodge Rms 3<sup>rd</sup>." This is in reference to the Masonic lodge that occupied the third floor from

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September 1920 until 1974. The 1925 Sanborn map notes that the rear part of the building was terra-cotta tile but if so this wing was replaced by the current concrete block wing in the mid-twentieth century. In 1982 the building was occupied by the Midkiff-Carson Hardware Store (Midkiff was a Mount Airy hardware store owner) which sold Gibson refrigerators and ranges, according to a sign that once projected over the storefront (a later sign mount projects from the west front corner of the façade). A modern historical plaque on the building's west corner identifies it as Mitchell's Hardware ca. 1905.

a. Pocket park. Late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing site.

Narrow park between 105 and 109 W. Main with a brick path, decorative iron fence, statuary, and plantings. The lot was vacant for most of the twenty-first century but may have had a building on it in the first two decades of the century.

**108 W. Main Street. Reid Building. Ca. 1925. SR1460. Contributing building.**

Two-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The brick, which is visible on the front and rear but parged on the west side, is dark red and laid in stretcher bond. A slightly recessed signage panel extends across the front parapet and the second-story (replacement) windows have soldier lintels. The storefront is original, with a dramatic prism glass transom with green glass panes forming a decorative border within the untinted panes. The copper-framed plate glass display windows have brick bulkheads and flank a recessed entry with a wood and glass door and sidelight (or fixed door leaf; both may be salvaged elements). Other features include 1:6 common bond on the rear of the east elevation and rockfaced concrete block construction on the rear elevation.

The building was occupied by the W. H. Reid Store in the 1930s although it may earlier have been occupied by the stores of W. J. Swanson and Joe Smith. The county appraisal date for the building is 1926. The 1925 Sanborn map may show this building or another similar building on the site. Another two-story commercial building stood to the west in 1925 and into the mid-twentieth century but was demolished by the mid-1970s, possibly removed in 1969 to make way for the construction of the Farmers Bank at 110 W. Main.

a. Pocket park. Late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing site.

Today part of the tax parcel containing Farmers Bank and providing access to the parking behind it, the park occupies the site of an early twentieth-century commercial building attached to 108 W. Main and demolished ca. 1970. The park features holly trees, a planting bed with a statue and bench, and a granite plaque identifying the park as a memorial garden installed by the Pilot Mountain Garden Club.

**109 W. Main Street. Building. Ca. 1930. SR1461. Non-contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The storefront has plate glass display windows around a recessed entry with a wood and glass door and transom. The façade around

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the storefront is sheathed with modern vertical wood siding, concealing the original brick and rendering the building non-contributing. The east side has 1:6 and 1:7 common bond brick and a stepped parapet with ceramic coping. At the very back is a low shed-roofed wing with corrugated metal siding.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1937 which agrees with the fact that the building is not portrayed on the 1925 Sanborn map but a 1937 date seems late given aspects of the building's brick construction. The earliest known occupant was a café run by Roscoe Boaz followed by Glenn (Fiddler) Burge's café in the 1930s and 1940s. The façade was altered in the late 1940s (photos from the second half of the twentieth century show a black Carrara glass storefront surround) and the current storefront may date to that period although the wooden façade sheathing is later.

**110 W. Main Street. Farmers Bank (First Citizens Bank). 1969-70, late 20<sup>th</sup> c. SR1462. Contributing building.**

One-story International Style building with stretcher-bond brick veneer and a flat roof. The roof has a deep overhang with a wide fascia sheathed with metal overlaid with very narrow vertical elements, also metal, that extend below the bottom of the fascia and create a paneled effect. The roof projects further over the front entry and an ATM on the west side. The brick is interrupted on the front and side by expanses of multiple narrow windows. The plate glass windows are in between vertical aluminum members and are tall on the front and east side, with metal aprons below, and small and high on the west side. The front entry, recessed between two projecting sections of brick wall, has a metal-framed glass door, sidelight, and transom (the metal framing may replace original aluminum framing). To the rear is a two-story, mostly windowless brick addition with a drive-through window on the south side with a canopy of the same construction as the main roof. An elevated walkway with a brick retaining wall and metal railing runs along the west property line, against the wall of the building at 114 W. Main.

Farmers Bank, organized in 1920, for many years occupied the former town post office at 113 W. Main. Construction on the 110 W. Main building began in October 1969 and the bank opened in June 1970. The architect was J. Aubrey Kirby of J. Aubrey Kirby Associates in Winston-Salem. The C. P. Robinson Construction Company of Rural Hall was the general contractor, the Statesville Fixture Corporation of Statesville manufactured and installed the partitions and teller counters, and Pfaff's Inc. of Winston-Salem was the interior decorator. Large serif letters on the brick to the right of the front entry formerly read Farmers Bank/Pilot Mountain NC. A 1975 or 1976 aerial photo of the downtown does not show the rear addition. In 1985 Farmers Bank merged with First Citizens Bank, the current tenant.

**111 W. Main Street. Swanson Building. Ca. 1930, late 20<sup>th</sup> c. SR1463. Non-contributing building.**

Small, narrow, one-story brick building with an angled front elevation that mirrors the angle of the building at 115 W. Main on the other side of 113 W. Main, which the two buildings flank. This building has a high parapet of 1:6 common bond brick. The storefront below is modern,

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with novelty vinyl siding, replacement windows, a replacement door, canvas awnings, and a brick wainscot-like feature.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1914, which probably reflects the date of the adjacent building at 113 W. Main since this building is later (it is not shown on the 1925 Sanborn map). According to local historian Carolyn Boyles, the O. N. Swanson Jr. radio and appliance service shop was the first occupant of this building, about 1930. Historic photos show it to have had a mostly open storefront with transom windows and a cutaway corner entry with a steel or iron pole to support the corner above.

**113 W. Main Street. Pilot Mountain Post Office (former). Ca. 1915. SR1464. Contributing building.**

One-story granite-faced building with a parapet shed roof. The light gray granite, from the quarry at Mount Airy, is cut into rectangles with a quarryfaced finish and laid in regular courses. The granite projects slightly as a coping at the top of the parapet and as a sill below the large front window. The front window was originally entirely plate glass but it currently has a lower portion of historic-period (probably ca. 1960) glass block. The window and three louvered vents in the parapet are shaded by canvas awnings. The entry to the right of the window has a wood and glass door (historic-period but not original) behind an aluminum and glass door, a transom, and an aluminum awning.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1914. According to local historian Carolyn Boyles, the building was built about 1915 for attorney William Roscoe Badgett, although its first occupant was the town post office. A photo taken within a few years of the building's construction shows the words Post Office painted on the display window. The building's unusual setback suggests it was built with the post office as the intended tenant since the setback allowed space for people to gather. The next occupant was Farmers Bank, which was organized in 1920, and remained in the building until it moved into a new building at 110 W. Main in 1970. In recent years the building served as the office of attorney Edward Nathaniel Swanson (d. 2013).

a. Pilot Mountain Post Office Gathering Place. Ca. 1915. SR1477. Contributing site.

When the former Pilot Mountain Post Office was built ca. 1915, it was set back from the street approximately five feet in order to provide a gathering spot for townsfolk. When the buildings at 111 and 115 W. Main were subsequently built in the 1920s-30s period, their facades were angled in response to the space. A February 3, 1955 *Pilot Mountain Post* article entitled "Oldtimers Seek Sunny Side of Street to Pass Time of Day" referred to gathering places in town and singled out the one in front of the former post office, a building which at the time housed the Farmers Bank (later to move across the street to 110 W. Main). "One of the most popular spots in town," wrote the reporter, "is in front of the Farmer's Bank on Main Street; in the afternoon, that is, when the sun is shining brightly; and there you may find any number of townsmen lolling and chatting, and just taking in the sun's rays." The photo that accompanied the article showed five men sitting on a bench (and one standing) in front of the former post office window.



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**114 W. Main Street. P. G. Wall Store. 1959. SR1465. Contributing building.**

One-story Modernist concrete block building with side walls rising to parapets flanking a shed roof. The deeply overhanging front cantilevered awning has a soffit sheathed with tile-like stained wood panels of contrasting grain that create a light and dark checkerboard effect. The soffit also has a screened edge for ventilation and recessed lights in square metal frames. The storefront has large aluminum-framed plate glass windows above low bulkheads faced with Crab Orchard sandstone, which also faces the piers at the ends of the façade. The display windows angle in slightly from the outer edges toward the dual front entries and the soffit angles slightly downward toward the windows. The concrete block east elevation has a ceramic coping and a mural of a steam locomotive in reference to the Atlantic & Yadkin Railroad. The mural was painted in 2011 by Hoyd's Artworks. The unornamented rear concrete block elevation has double-leaf doors under an awning.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1959, which accords with the late 1950s period of construction in Carolyn Boyles's history. Store owner Porter Gray Wall Jr. was the son of P. G. Wall Sr., who in 1923 patented a tobacco barn furnace door which he manufactured in partnership with John Willis Denny. P. G. Jr. earlier partnered with Phillip Pell in the running of The Big Store (106 S. Depot) but sold out to Pell in 1953 and started P. G. Wall Co. at a downtown location other than this one.

**115 W. Main Street. Badgett Building. Ca. 1920. SR1466. Contributing building.**

Narrow two-story brick building with an angled front elevation that mirrors the angle of the building at 111 W. Main on the other side of 113 W. Main, which the two buildings flank. The building has a perforated corner where the bricks angle. Other features include a parapet shed roof, replacement windows, and entries for the first- and second-story spaces with replacement doors and original transoms. When the building was surveyed in December 2018, the brick was mostly covered with parging. Subsequently, a remodeling removed as much of the parging as practicable, revealing about half of the brickwork (nearly all the brickwork on the angled section), which has been painted along with the parging to unify the exterior. Cloth awnings were also removed from the windows and entries, returning the building more to the appearance it had at the end of the period of significance.

A historic photo datable to ca. 1920 shows this building in the beginning stages of construction. According to local historian Carolyn Boyles, attorney William Roscoe Badgett had this small building added to his building next door at 113 W. Main about 1920. Badgett located his office on the second floor and the town post office moved from 113 W. Main into the first-floor space. The post office is shown as the occupant on the 1925 Sanborn map.

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**116 W. Main Street. Lowe's Jewelers Building. Ca. 1946, late 1950s. SR1467. Contributing building.**

One-story Modernist brick building with a parapet shed roof. The black Carrara glass storefront has a deep entry recess with aluminum-framed jewelry display case windows that project slightly into the recessed area. Other features include an aluminum and glass door (barred on the inside), a 1960s aluminum awning with soffit, and a 1:7 common bond brick rear wing (an early addition) with a stepped west side parapet and an entry and high barred windows at the end.

James Howard Lowe had this building erected as his jewelry store about 1946. The building front was originally flush with the street but later he had it recessed. A photo of the P. G. Wall Store under construction next door in 1959 may show the alteration in process because it shows the recess but without the black Carrara glass on the brick bulkheads under the display windows. The signage boom supported a neon sign with the name "Lowe's Jewelers" in 1959. The original sign stopped working at some point after 1959 and was replaced with one with a pale blue color and an image of a diamond (this sign is no longer on the building). The permanent awning was added, probably in the 1960s, and covers a storefront transom. The building was used by a dry cleaners and laundry after the jewelry store closed in 2010. The Lowe business was the subject of an April 2010 article in *Carolina Country* magazine.

**117 W. Main Street. Napier Building. Ca. 1900, ca. 1955. SR1468. Contributing building.**

Two-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The modernist front façade features a wall of stack-bond salmon brick with a subtle corbeled cornice and a center header stripe. The same stack-bond brickwork frames the storefront and forms a bulkhead under the aluminum-framed plate glass display windows. The storefront angles in from the west end to an aluminum and glass entry with transom, although it projects at the east end so that the glass is once again flush with the façade. The wedge-shaped ceiling has a plywood ceiling and a metal-framed square recessed light and there is a suspended flat metal awning.

The Napier Building appears to be depicted on the September 1900 Sanborn map, though the building's location on the 100 block of W. Main as shown in 1900 and on a modern tax parcel map differs. Nevertheless, enough independent evidence exists to suggest the current building is shown on the 1900 map. A photo from the period shows the original façade, which had segmental-arched openings on the first and second stories, a houndstooth cornice, and painted signage reading J. M. Napier, dry goods, shoes, groceries, and notions. The first-story arched openings—a center entry flanked by windows—had quarryfaced keystones and impost blocks, probably Mount Airy granite, and the second-story windows had sills of the same material. A ca. 1920 photo shows the name J. W. Redman & Son painted in the parapet with clothing and gents furnishings under it. Signage in the store windows advertised Kodak cameras. In the 1930s and 1950s Oscar J. Johnson's wholesale business occupied the building. The current Modernist façade, storefront, and suspended flat metal awning probably date to the 1950s and are associated with the occupant during the period, the "five and dime" or variety store of Porter Gray Wall Jr. Wall moved his store across the street to 114 W. Main in 1959. 1960s and 1970s photos show the building with its current façade, a suspended flat metal awning, and letters reading Belton's Shoe

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Store on the façade over the awning. James E. Belton established the shoe shop in 1954. Sue Stone notes that the second-floor interior of the building is open to the second floor of the building next door at 119 W. Main.

**118 W. Main Street. Alton Gravitte Barber Shop. Late 1930s. SR1469. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The front has textured stretcher-bond red- and purple-hued brick in the parapet and bulkhead with aluminum and plate glass display window and entry under a non-historic asphalt-shingled awning. Other features include a ceramic coping and painted wall-mounted barber pole.

Alton Gravitte ran a barber shop in this building in the late 1940s and he may have been the building's original owner and occupant. The Lowe jewelry store next door at 116 W. Main, built ca. 1946, is later than the barber shop building and shares a common wall with it. The county appraisal date for the building is 1936. A storefront transom, visible in a 1959 photo, is covered by the current awning. Barber John C. King is also associated with the building. 118 W. Main and the adjacent building at 120 W. Main may have been built at the same time as a single building, though if so the façade brickwork of 118 W. Main was changed.

**119 W. Main Street. Surry Drug Company Building. Ca. 1910, 1970. SR1470. Contributing building.**

Two-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The façade features vertical wood siding above an asphalt-shingled shed awning with vertical board-sided ends. Vertical wood siding also sheathes the storefront, which is slightly recessed between corner piers sheathed with stack-bond salmon brick. The storefront has a center entry with a replacement door flanked by cantilevered bay windows with wood-shingled roofs and multi-pane windows with wood frames and muntins. The awning, which was originally wood-shingled, has a wood-sheathed soffit with square metal-framed recessed lights. Other features include a west side elevation of 1:6 and 1:7 common bond brick painted white and partially parged, with star-shaped tie rod plates; a stepped side parapet; and a one-story rear addition of stack-bond cinder block construction.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1920, which is possible, though a two-story general store was built on the site between the 1905 and 1910 Sanborn maps. Aspects of the original façade such as segmental-arched window and front entry openings suggest construction before 1920, although a basketweave course under the cornice (concealed by the current façade) is more in keeping with construction in the late 1910s or ca. 1920. Rebuilding or refacing of a ca. 1910 building around 1920 is a possibility. Local historian Carolyn Boyles states that the building was erected by J. A. Stone. A shoe store and funeral parlor were later tenants. The current storefront and the vertical wood sheathing on the facade above date to 1970 when it was reported in the May 14, 1970 issue of *The Pilot Piper* that an "extensive remodeling and cleanup is in progress at Surry Drug" (the current façade remodeling does not appear in a 1967 photo but does appear in a 1972 photo). The Surry Drug Company was owned by Joseph Donald Stone.

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Sue Stone recalls that her husband, Joseph Donald Stone, who owned the Surry Drug Company beginning in 1955, installed a “big plate glass window that angled in to the door” about 1957. The remodeling was designed by Winston-Salem-area draftsman William Dowdy for the Grant E. Key Company of Lynchburg, Virginia, a manufacturer and distributor of drug store fixtures and furnishings (Dowdy may have been related to Grant Key’s wife, Barbara Dowdy Key). Dowdy was also the designer of the 1970 remodeling which also involved the Key company as builder. Sue Stone believes the 1950s and 1970 designs may have been the result of “what was suggested to him [Joe Stone]” by Dowdy or the Key company, rather than Stone’s own concepts. Also in 1970 Stone had the rear wing added to the building as a gift shop and had the drive-through window installed on the side elevation (the widow originally projected but is now flush).

John Bullington Jr. ran the soda fountain and lunch counter in the drug store during the period of the building’s 1970 remodeling. He recalls three distinct remodelings during the period, the most extensive being the one that occurred in 1970. One of the remodelings involved installation of a new floor, one involved raising the floor level of the dispensary area, one involved the addition of the rear wing, and one involved upgrades to the lunch counter. Before the soda fountain/lunch counter upgrade the business could only prepare cold sandwiches, but with the addition of a grill hamburgers, cheeseburgers, and fries were added to the menu. The rear wing was added for storage of such stock as glassware, wooded dishes and bowls, and Christmas cards (perhaps the latter were moved up front during the holidays). The business sold Hallmark cards. Cosmetics were sold from the front section of the store. Bullington believes the main reason for siding over the façade was to protect the brick which was “dissolving” in the rain. Sue Stone does not know why the upper story was covered, though she thinks the work may have been suggested by the Grant E. Key Company.

**120 W. Main Street. New Deal Lunch Building. Late 1930s. SR1471. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The front has textured stretcher bond red- and purple-hued brick in the parapet and bulkhead with a plate glass window and a replacement door under a historic-period copper awning. Above the awning is a metal sign with a faded image of a soft drink bottle and inside it is a transom with what may be painted-over prism glass or tile.

Other features include a ceramic parapet coping, west side and rear elevations of 1:6 common bond brick which is smoother and lighter in hue than the façade brick, and large boarded-over rear windows. A slightly sloping roofing tar residue near the top of the side elevation suggests a one-story building formerly abutted this building.

An early and probably original occupant of the building was the New Deal Lunch, a lunch counter also known at the Greasy Egg. 120 W. Main and the adjacent building at 118 W. Main may have been built at the same time as a single building, though if so the façade brickwork of 118 W. Main was changed.

- a. Storage Building. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Contributing building.

One-story frame building with corrugated metal siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. Other features include a cinder block foundation, exposed rafter ends, a four-panel wood

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door, and boarded over and open windows, the latter with four-pane wood sashes and bars.

VL (lot between 119 and 125 W. Main, which serves as a drive-through lane for 119)

VL (parking lot between 120 and 124 W. Main, which serves the Pilot Mountain Town Hall at 124 W. Main)

**124 W. Main Street. Pilot Mountain Town Hall. 1975-76, 1980s. SR1504. Non-contributing building.**

The one-story Colonial Revival building of Flemish bond brick veneer construction has a composition-shingled side gable roof. The roof has raking parapet ends with false chimneys and, on the center of the ridge, a cupola with arched louvered openings, a copper-sheathed bell-cast roof, and a weathervane. A shallow front-gabled wing projects from the center front of the building. From the front wing projects a slightly lower porch with a pediment and fluted cylindrical columns and half-round pilasters. The porch shelters an entry with a transom and sidelights. Windows have gauged jack arches, paneled shutters, and replacement sashes. Other features include horizontal and raking modillion cornices and a rear wing of similar construction to the front but with a flat parapet (concealing a flat or shed roof) and a side entry with a panel door and transom under a gablet supported by console brackets. From this rear wing extends a one-story 1980s addition which signage identifies as the James Thomas, Jr. Police Administration Building. The wing harmonizes with the original building through its brick veneer (common bond rather than Flemish bond) though its form and detail are Modernist/Post-Modern. The entrance is at the juncture with the original building and is contained in a recess with a curved corner and spanning or "hanging" brickwork with a cutaway profile. Belt courses of light gray material (probably Mount Airy granite) cross the south end elevation and wrap around to the east side through small openings. The south elevation has a basement entry/window wall with aluminum-framed plate glass.

Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace designed the building. A floor plan at the town hall is dated September 15, 1975. A rendering of the proposed building ran in the October 2, 1975 *Mount Airy Times* with a caption that noted construction bids would be received October 23 and that federal revenue sharing funds were being used for the project. The building was completed and placed in service in 1976. The 1980s rear addition was named after a Pilot Mountain police officer who was killed in the line of duty in 1966.

**125 W. Main Street. Fulk Building. 1900, ca. 1925, ca. 1970. SR1472. Contributing building.**

Two-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The stretcher bond façade is simple in character, with a slightly recessed signage panel in the parapet, trimmed with header bricks. The second-story windows were recently reopened after having been boarded over since at least 1982. Below is an asphalt-shingled shed awning over a ca. 1970 storefront with vertical wood siding, large plate glass display windows, and a deeply recessed entry with a wood and glass

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door. Other features include a parged east side elevation with a stepped parapet with ceramic coping and a single high window (originally a doorway), a small one-story rear wing with a stepped side parapet, and metal-framed rear windows.

According to local historian Carolyn Boyles, this is the easternmost of three contiguous buildings (with 127 and 129) that were originally architecturally similar. The building is labeled “being built” on the 1900 Sanborn map. A ca. 1920 photo shows the building with its original façade, which featured a decorative brick cornice and round-arched first-story openings identical to those on the adjacent companion buildings (the decorative brickwork survives on the other two and the round-arched openings have been recreated on 127 W. Main). A second-story entry on the east side elevation, now a window, appears in the ca. 1920 photo with an exterior stair. An early occupant was D. C. Fulk’s clothing store. A ca. 1930 photo shows the current simplified brick façade. The storefront appears to date to ca. 1970 based on its materials and treatment. The county appraisal date for the building is 1920, which may reflect the addition of the current façade in the 1920s.

**126 W. Main Street. Pilot Mountain Town Offices (former). Ca. 1924, ca. 2000. SR1505. Non-contributing building.**

The two-story brick-veneered poured concrete building has a front-gable roof behind a stepped front parapet. The brick veneer is common bond with quoining at the front corners. In the first story are a front entry with a French door and transom, a secondary panel door to a stairway, and single and double windows with transoms. In the second story double-leaf French doors open onto an ornamental metal balcony supported by large scrolling brackets. Windows flank the entry and balcony and appear in the second-story side and rear elevations. A fire siren painted with white stars on blue projects above the east corner of the front parapet (this may be the same siren shown in a 1970 photo but moved from the opposite front corner). On the rear gable end is a second-story deck on square brick pillars, an exterior wood stair, a second-story entry, and, under the deck, an infilled garage bay with a pedestrian entry.

County appraisal information for the building dates it to 1924 and describes it as the “Old Pilot Mountain Town Hall,” however the 1925 Sanborn map, which shows the building as a two-story reinforced concrete structure, described its uses as a movie theater on the first floor and “Elec. Shoe Repairing” on the second floor. The building may originally have had a flat front parapet. Business directories published in 1966 and 1969 described the building as the town/city fire department (at the time its address was 128 W. Main). A 1970 newspaper photo shows the building with its original poured concrete exterior, two front entries (the side one to a stairway), and a fire truck garage bay with a wood and glass panel lift-up door painted with the inscription Fire Dept. A row of windows crossed the second-story front. The photo caption referred to the building as the City Jail (the City Hall occupied a late nineteenth century house that stood on the site of the present town hall at 124 W. Main). The jail and fire house building was to be painted slate gray and louvered shutters added to the windows as part of a downtown revitalization effort. Period accounts also describe the building as the police station and a 1996 manuscript history of the town described the building as “the Old Police/Fire Station.” In a 1996 lot survey the building was described as stuccoed. The building was veneered in brick and otherwise altered

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in a late twentieth/early twenty-first century renovation. The changes are substantial enough to render the building non-contributing.

**127 W. Main Street. Building. Ca. 1900, early 21<sup>st</sup> c. SR1473. Non-contributing building.**

Two-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The brickwork in the upper façade is decorative, with a houndstooth cornice, staggered dentil-like detail, and staggered detail on the sides. The second-story windows have segmental arches and quarryfaced granite sills and have been boarded up since at least 1982. The storefront is a modern evocation of the original, with round-arched windows flanking a deeply recessed round-arched center entry. The openings have keystones (possibly cast stone) and the windows have granite sills. The entry has a round-arched opening with a keystone and a round-arched batten door with a natural finish. To the rear is a modern upper-level deck supported by brick pillars.

Local historian Carolyn Boyles dates the building to 1898, which is plausible considering it is not shown on the 1896 Sanborn map but is shown on the 1900 map, which identifies it as a general store. (To err on the side of caution a ca. 1900 date is listed for the building.) The building retains its original decorative brick parapet and segmental-arched second-story window openings with granite sills, although the window sashes (originally two-over-two) are missing. The original round-arched first-story openings were replaced by a unified storefront by ca. 1930. Early tenants included the general merchandise stores of Will Stephens and W. F. Boyles. The three round-arched openings were recreated after 1982, probably after 2000, which though intended to recreate the original appearance are non-historic in material and treatment and as a remodeling are prominent enough to render the building non-contributing. The county appraisal date for the building is 1900.

**128 W. Main Street. Smith Guano and Hardware Company Building. Ca. 1940. SR1499. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The storefront features plate glass display windows that angle in to a center entry recess with double-leaf wood and glass panel doors under a narrow transom. The storefront transom has translucent plate glass panes. A faded metal sign in the plain brick parapet reads Smith Guano Hardware Co. with a red and white checkered Purina Dealer panel at the left end (a matching panel at the right end is missing). Other features include a concrete parapet coping, an old 128 address number over the entry, and a rear elevation with metal-framed industrial-type windows flanking a rear entry.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1940, which is plausible considering the construction, but a date in the second half of the 1940s is also a possibility. A late 1950s photograph shows the Smith Guano and Hardware Co. in the building, and the parapet sign, which looks as though it might date to the 1970s or 1980s, reads Smith Guano Hardware Co. without the “and.” In 1966 and 1969 the Al Smith Appliance Co. is listed at the location, which may be a mix up since photographs consistently show the Smith Appliance Company in the adjacent building at 132 W. Main. The Smith Guano and Hardware Company was founded by Jarvis Kennon Smith Sr. in 1929. After J. K. Sr.’s death in 1966 the business was operated by his

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sons Roland W. Smith Sr., Raymond Smith, and J. K. Smith Jr. The building is currently unoccupied. A warehouse associated with the building stands behind at 106 S. Stephens (SR1498).

**129 W. Main Street. Building. Ca. 1900, ca. 1960. SR1474. Contributing building.**

Two-story painted brick building with a parapet shed roof. The brickwork in the upper façade, which is identical to that of 127 W. Main next door except that it has been painted, is decorative, with a houndstooth cornice, staggered dentil-like detail, and staggered detail on the sides. The second-story windows have segmental arches, painted quarryfaced granite sills, and modern sashes that replace board infill. The storefront, which dates to the 1950s or 1960s, has large plate glass windows with painted metal apron panels and translucent glass transoms. The storefront angles inward from the west corner to a glass and aluminum entry door and has a plywood ceiling. The rear elevation is cinder block and has a one-story porch and exterior stair to a second-story landing.

Local historian Carolyn Boyles dates the building to 1898, which is plausible considering it is not shown on the 1896 Sanborn map but is shown on the 1900 map, which identifies it as a hardware store. (To err on the side of caution a ca. 1900 date is listed for the building.) Stoves are indicated in addition to hardware on the 1905 map, and the 1925 map identifies the stock and trade as paints and oils. The county appraisal date for the building is 1900.

**131 W. Main Street. Building. Ca. 1925. SR1475. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The façade features decorative Craftsman brickwork with soldier and header courses in bands across the façade and framing a slightly recessed signage panel with accent blocks at the corners. (The accent blocks appear too pristine to be the originals and may be replacements in kind.) Stepped side parapets with ceramic coping, an industrial-type steel and glass window, and a poured concrete foundation with basement freight doors are visible to the rear. The current storefront was created in 2019 or 2020 and features metal-framed display windows and a storefront transom around a center entry in an angled recess.

A shed stood at the building's location in 1925. The style of the brickwork of the current building suggests it was built soon after. It appears in a ca. 1930 photo with a prism glass transom and recessed entry flanked by display windows. The county appraisal date for the building, 1910, is too early. The building appears with the addresses 131 and 133 in county GIS. Prior to the recent storefront remodeling the building had a 1950s or 1960s storefront with large plate glass windows with granitic-finish black metal apron and transom panels and an aluminum and glass door at the east end.

**132 W. Main Street. J. K. Smith Building. 1948. SR1478. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The street front has a double-store configuration with double entries and expanses of plate glass display window. The entries have



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wood-framed glass doors and are topped by transoms, the left storefront entry transom with glass and the right storefront entry transom with an inserted air conditioning unit. The flat parapet is capped by a ceramic coping. The double-store division is also seen on the rear which has symmetrical entry/fenestration consisting of entries between metal-framed industrial windows and small translucent glass bathroom windows.

The building was constructed for Jarvis Kennon Smith Sr. in 1948, as the date block in the parapet states. (The county appraisal date of 1947 may indicate a deed transfer or the beginning of construction.) Smith was the founder of the Smith Guano and Hardware Company which occupied the building next door at 128 W. Main. In the 1950s and 1960s this building was occupied by the Al Smith Appliance Company, run by J. K. Smith's son Al Smith. A 1950s photo shows separate neon signs reading Appliances and Furniture. The building is currently unoccupied.

**133 W. Main Street. Moore's Bargain Store. Ca. 1920, ca. 2000. SR1479. Non-contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The parapet has a concrete coping and a slightly recessed signage panel bordered with header bricks. In the late twentieth century or possibly the early twenty-first century an earlier storefront was replaced by the current closed storefront, rendering the building non-contributing. The current storefront features a flush wall with novelty vinyl siding, a glass entry door, and a fixed plate glass window flanked by operable sashes, all under an asphalt-shingled shed awning.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1920, which is plausible considering the style of the parapet. Signage in a ca. 1930 photo reads Moore's Bargain Store/Ready to Wear. At the time the building had a storefront with a recessed center entry flanked by display windows with brick bulkheads. In the late 1960s the building housed Pickett's Department Store which was formerly located at 103 W. Main. Former address 127-129 W. Main.

**134 W. Main Street. Pilot Farm Center Building. SR1480. Ca. 1948. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The building is nearly identical in form to the 1948 J. K. Smith Building next door at 132 W. Main, with a storefront consisting of an entry to the side and an expanse of plate glass display window. The entry has an aluminum and glass door and a glass transom. Other features include a side display window (the building stands on the corner of Main and Stephens streets), a stepped side parapet, ceramic parapet coping, and, to the rear, a large metal-framed industrial-type window, an entry with a replacement door and a recently installed wheelchair ramp with metal railing, and a small bathroom window.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1948, which is likely considering the building's form and detail and the development of the block. The Pilot Farm Center occupied the building in the late 1950s, as proclaimed by a parapet sign with a checkered border that appears in a photo from the period. Hill's Grocery occupied the building in 1966 and in 1969 it was vacant.

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**135 W. Main Street. Building. Ca. 1905. SR1481. Contributing building.**

One-story brick building with a parapet shed roof. The façade above the storefront is sheathed with vertically channeled metal panels, a historic-period treatment, above a metal shed awning. The storefront has a historic-period plate glass display window with a brick bulkhead, double-leaf wood and glass entry doors in a recess with one angled side and one straight side, and vinyl siding on a modern right-hand entry projection flush with the street and in the storefront transom area behind the awning. The building's stepped side parapet is visible to the rear which has two windows above a basement entry.

A ca. 1930 partial view of the building shows the original brick front which featured a recessed parapet signage panel with a decorative end. Two of what may have been three segmental-arched storefront openings are shown with wide arch brickwork, a window on the right side, and an entry (apparently recessed) with a transom at the center (the left opening is not shown). The county appraisal date for the building is 1920, but the style of the features shown in the ca. 1930 photo suggest the building is earlier. No building is shown at the location on the 1900 Sanborn map but two one-story brick buildings appear on the 1905 map, one labeled millinery and notions and the other indicated as a vacant store. An aerial perspective drawing labeled "Crows-I-View Old Main Street" displayed at the town hall shows Stephens Millinery at the approximate location. In 1910 both stores contained groceries and in 1925 one was a drugstore and the other a store. The current metal parapet sheathing appears in a 1969 yearbook photo and dates to the period of significance.

**137 W. Main Street. Mac's Coach House Restaurant. 1964-65. SR1482. Contributing building.**

One-story Historicist brick-veneer building with a parapet shed roof. The brick, which is in the parapet and on the corner piers that frame the inset front, was salvaged from the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, that formerly stood on the spot, and has a mix of red bricks and bricks with traces of white paint from the original building, which gives the brickwork a variegated appearance. The front has a wood-shingled pent roof (which like the rest of the front is recessed under the parapet) and vertical-board siding with gaps between the boards which have rounded milled corners. Other features of the front include a dentil-like treatment under the pent, a large multi-pane picture window flanked by electric coach lamps, an off-center entry with a wood panel door with a multi-pane window, a brick wainscot under the window, and a brick planter (the variegated wainscot and planter bricks were also reused from the warehouse). The suspended flat metal awning is an original feature that continues across 139-141 and 143 W. Main.

According to Sue Stone, her late husband, Joseph Donald Stone, constructed this building and 139-141 and 143 W. Main in partnership with Clarence Lawson in 1964, probably finishing work in Spring 1965. Sue Stone does not recall the builder, though the Historicist front may have been designed by Winston-Salem-area draftsman William Dowdy who did design work for J. D. Stone during the late 1950s-1970 period and whose Historicist design for the 1970 storefront for J. D. Stone's Surry Drug Company Building at 119 W. Main (SR1470) is similar. Johnny Mac

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Edwards' Mac's Coach House Restaurant was the original tenant. The restaurant served "good home cooked food," Sue Stone recalls. Will Luebbert, who bought the business in 1974, recalls that Edwards served breakfast, lunch, and dinner but closed about 7:00 in the evening. The interior had a few tables and a diner-type counter with stools. Edwards' menu was limited to one meat and two vegetables on any given day. The planter was planted with geraniums. Luebbert made several changes, including removing the counter, adding a buffet, expanding the menu to a fish, chicken, and beef or pork dish every day, and serving dinner until 10:00 in the evening. A banquet room to the rear, an original feature, was used by clubs and a different church group dined in the restaurant each day. Luebbert recalls that one Christmas the tables were decorated with ivy and when the holiday was over the ivy was thrown in the planter where it took root and thrived. Luebbert sold out in 1977. The Studio Tape Center and record store occupied the building in 1982.

**139-141 W. Main Street. Stone-Lawson Building. 1964-65. SR1496. Contributing building.**

One-story Modernist brick-veneer building with a parapet shed roof. The long salmon-hued bricks are laid in stack bond, most evident in the parapet and in the low bulkheads under the inward-canted plate glass display windows of the two storefronts. The display windows meet at the center at double entries with aluminum and glass doors, transom panes, and a dividing pier of stack-bond brick. A thin corbeled cornice crowns the parapet. The suspended flat metal awning is an original feature that continues across 137 and 143 W. Main.

Joseph Donald Stone built this building and 137 and 143 W. Main in partnership with Clarence Lawson in 1964, probably finishing work in Spring 1965. The original tenant of 139 W. Main was the Bonnie Booe Beauty Shop, which took its name from hair stylists Bonnie Cain and "Booe" Lawson. A beauty shop has occupied the space continuously since 1965. The original tenant of 141 W. Main was the Central Telephone Company, described as a branch office in a 1969 directory.

**111 W. Marion St. Pilot Mountain Fire Department (former). Ca. 1965. SR1506. Contributing building.**

One-story concrete-block building with common-bond brick veneer and a flat roof. The building has an L-shaped form with a front wing facing onto Marion Street and a rear wing facing a parking and drive-through areas in the interior of the lot. The two wings are at different levels. Other features include truck bays with large metal and glass panel doors, concrete copings, and a front entry with a three-pane transom.

The county appraisal date for the building is 1965. The building stands behind the former and present town hall facilities at 124 and 126 W. Main. The building housed the town fire department in the late twentieth century and, given its form with large truck bays and its proximity to the former fire department on Main Street, fire department use was likely its original function.

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**106 S. Stephens Street. Smith Guano and Hardware Company Warehouse. 1940s. SR1498.  
Contributing building.**

One-story frame building with corrugated metal siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. The building has two corrugated metal-clad sliding freight doors, one on the north gable end facing the back entrance to the Smith Guano and Hardware Company Building at 128 W. Main and the other on the south end facing Stephens Street. Other features include metal-framed industrial windows, exposed rafter ends, a poured concrete foundation, and faded metal signs reading Smith Guano Hardware and advertising Homelite, Lombard, and Remington chainsaws. Roofing is missing at the south end of the roof.

The Smith Guano and Hardware Company, established in 1929, built its store building in front of this building at 128 W. Main in the 1940s. The county appraisal date for the warehouse is 1950, which is plausible, although an earlier date in the 1940s, contemporaneous with the store, seems more likely. The use of poured concrete for the foundation rather than concrete block suggests construction before 1945. The building is currently unoccupied.

*Integrity Assessment*

The district possesses a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association and a fair level of integrity of materials. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain essential aspects of form, structure, and style they attained during the period of significance. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the downtown commercial character that developed during the period of significance. The surrounding area contains a mix of historic buildings with varying degrees of integrity, though not in aggregate sufficient to warrant inclusion in the historic district, as well as some non-historic buildings and vacant areas. The majority of resources in the historic district possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their initial construction and historic-period remodeling remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance. Storefronts that were substantially altered in the post-historic period tend to render resources non-contributing. 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. All resources appear to stand on their original sites, although it is conceivable some resources were moved to their current sites from elsewhere in Pilot Mountain, specifically the district's two relatively small frame warehouses (though no evidence has come to light to suggest these resources were in fact moved).

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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

COMMERCE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1900-1970

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1900

1970

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Bullington, John Jr. (builder of own building)  
Bullington, John Sr. (builder of son's building)  
C. P. Robinson Construction Company  
Dowdy, William (designer)  
Fulk & Needham (builders)  
G. I. Mesker & Company (storefront fabricator)  
Grant E. Key Company (storefront fabricator)  
Kirby, J. Aubrey (architect)  
Marion, Marvin (carpenter)  
Wallace, William Roy (architect)

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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 Pilot Mountain Downtown Historic District embraces the historic commercial core of Pilot Mountain, a trade and market center located in eastern Surry County, North Carolina. The planning and construction of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in the late 1880s precipitated the major development of the town, which was incorporated in 1889 and named after a famous nearby mountain. All during downtown Pilot Mountain's development the district functioned as the community's commercial heart, with general stores, department/variety stores, hardware stores, insurance agencies, banks, restaurants, and other commercial enterprises represented. The banks, first the Bank of Pilot Mountain (1900) and then the Farmers Bank (ca. 1915 and 1969-70 buildings), speak to the town's role as a financial center for the local area, and the eateries, including the New Deal Lunch Building (late 1930s), the Squeeze Box (1952-53), and Mac's Coach House Restaurant (1964-65), catered to more basic needs. The district centers on the intersection of Main and Depot streets, the location of the downtown's premier early building, the Bank of Pilot Mountain (1900; NRHP 1997), a distinctive Historicist brick building with Flemish gables and a corner turret. Across Depot Street is another local landmark, the sandstone-veneered Smith Building (1927), and nearby stands the former Pilot Mountain Post Office (ca. 1915), a granite-veneered building with an indented sidewalk gathering place. Buildings constructed between the first and second world wars are mostly brick or brick-veneer construction with standard rectangular commercial plans and minimal detailing. Modernism debuted in the downtown after World War II and is represented by works in the International Style including the Blalock Professional Building (1954) with its brick and polished granite-lined alcoves and the Farmers Bank (1967-70) with its overhanging flat roof and vertical window treatments. While Modernism was at its height in the 1960s, a few merchants, notably pharmacy owner Joseph Donald Stone, reintroduced Historicism to the downtown with such high-profile projects as Mac's Coach House Restaurant (1964-65) and the Surry Drug Company Building façade (1970).

The Pilot Mountain Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the Commerce area of significance as the historic commercial heart of Pilot Mountain, eastern Surry County's principal trade and market center, encompassing a wide range of historic commercial building types associated with the trading of goods, services, and commodities. The district is eligible under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance for its inclusion of the majority of the downtown's historic commercial buildings, which embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, and method of construction and represent a significant and distinguishable entity that includes key buildings of architectural and historical note. The period of significance extends from ca. 1900, the approximate date of the earliest known surviving buildings, which were erected between the publication of the 1896 and 1900 Sanborn maps (two of the buildings may date as early as 1898), to 1970, embracing Modernist and Historicist construction through 1970, notably the completion of the Modernist Farmers Bank and the construction of the Historicist Surry Drug Company Building façade that year. The district is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

*Historic Overview and Criterion A: Commerce Area of Significance*

Pilot Mountain takes its name from Pilot Mountain, a distinctive landform with a mesa-like summit a few miles south of the downtown. In the nineteenth century the little community of Toms Creek developed near the mountain, but when the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad was built through the community in the second half of the 1880s and a depot established, the community adopted the name of the neighboring mountain, already famous as an excursion destination.<sup>1</sup>

Deed records suggest incipient town development as early as 1886, perhaps in anticipation of the railroad's construction. Tobacco manufacturer Daniel Marion, described in a 1939 newspaper account as the "pioneer business man of Pilot Mountain," and his wife, Matilda M. Marion, began selling unnumbered lots on "the Hollow Road" in 1886 and in October 1887 they sold five numbered lots and portions of two others to the North State Improvement Company of Greensboro.<sup>2</sup> The October 1887 deed referred to a "map of the Town of Pilot Mountain Station" dated September 5, 1887, a blueprint copy of which appears in Surry County records.<sup>3</sup> The map shows a triangular wedge of land on the southwest side of the downtown divided diagonally into lots and streets, several with their modern names of Davis, Depot, and Stephens streets. The canted geometry of the plan was probably intended to align the streets perpendicular to the Hollow Road, which presumably coincided with the modern Main Street.<sup>4</sup> On March 9, 1889, the Town of Pilot Mountain incorporated.<sup>5</sup>

The most detailed description of the town in its early years comes from a September 1895 report in the *Mount Airy News* titled "Pilot Mountain, The Thriving Metropolis of Southeastern Surry." The author of the boosterish report stated, "Seven years ago, when the iron horse first made his advent, [Pilot Mountain] was mostly in the woods—now it is a place of from 800 to 1000 inhabitants, with churches, schools, hotels, stores, manufacturing enterprises, in fact, every

<sup>1</sup> Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 50. Assistance for the research and writing of this report came primarily from Pilot Mountain Town Manager Michael Boaz. Mount Airy City Planner Ben Barcroft drafted the maps that accompany the report. General assistance was provided by Chris Knopf, Sabrina Mabe, David S. Maurer, and Amy Snyder. The following individuals provided information on specific buildings: John Bullington Jr. (SR1455, SR1470), Britta Hall (SR1454), Floyd Lowe (SR1467, SR1469, SR1471), Will Luebbert (SR1482), and Sue Stone (SR1470, SR1482, SR1496). Staff at the N.C. State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) who reviewed the nomination report or provided other support include Jennifer Brosz, Claudia Brown, and Chandra Burch.

<sup>2</sup> *Mount Airy Times*, June 9, 1939; Surry County Deed Book 25, pp. 119, 125, and 264.

<sup>3</sup> Surry County Deed Book 25, p. 264, and Deed Book 31, p. 483.

<sup>4</sup> Surry County Deed Book 31, p. 483.

<sup>5</sup> "History" (Town of Pilot Mountain website). The establishment of the town was formalized in a July 1891 deed from Daniel and Matilda Marion and others to John M. Pulman and other town commissioners (Surry County Deed Book 28, p. 24).



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adjunct of civilization.” Tobacco manufacturing was the principal industrial activity, with six tobacco factories in operation in 1894-95 and a four-story factory recently completed by Daniel Marion, which the reporter considered “the second best in the county.” Three tobacco warehouses also operated in the town, as well as fourteen stores dealing in dry goods, groceries, drugs, hardware, furniture, and millinery. “The trade of the place,” noted the reporter, “comes largely from Stokes county, extending even to Danbury, 20 miles away, and from southern and western Surry. This, as our readers know, is a fine country, and capable of supporting a good town.”<sup>6</sup>

State business directories of the era provide additional detail on the town’s early development. By 1890 eleven general stores listed the town as their address, as did two tobacco factories, a sawmill, a hotel, and a physician. By 1896 the number of businesses with Pilot Mountain addresses had increased to twenty and the number of tobacco factories to nine, but as architectural historian Laura Phillips notes in *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* (1987), the town’s “tobacco heyday was shortlived.” Changes in the industry whittled the town’s contingent of tobacco factories down to one in 1903 and none in 1905. Meanwhile, other industries filled the gap, with wagon and buggy, harness, furniture, and axe handle manufacturing, brickmaking, roller milling, a cotton mill, and an overall factory all active by 1916.<sup>7</sup>

Though the town plan was canted in relation to the railroad, it otherwise has the standard orthogonal form and is experienced as orthogonal along Main Street, the axis of the district. Depot Street, the principal cross street, connected Main Street to the station. Already by 1896, as shown on the Sanborn map of that year, the intersection of Main and Depot streets was the town’s commercial center of gravity, with a two-story general store and drugstore building at the location of the present Smith Building at 100-106 W. Main (SR1456) and another two-story building with three general stores cattycorner across the street. The 1896 map was published in April 1896, after a devastating fire in March (see architectural discussion below), but it shows the state of development prior to the fire, when all of the buildings were of frame construction except for the brick general store and drugstore at the southwest corner of Main and Depot streets and a brick-veneered tobacco factory.

Hostelries were another component of the early economy, represented by the two-story Hotel Langston and two-and-a-half-story Pilot Mountain Hotel to the east of the main intersection.<sup>8</sup> The oldest hotel, predating the town, was Daniel Marion’s Marion Hotel. A 1939 article stated that the Marion Hotel was built in 1872 at a reported cost of more than \$10,000. “The hotel was a prosperous and popular one in the old days before modern highways and fast-speeding traffic began to pass it by. Many people from the cities and towns of the Piedmont section were wont in the olden days to spend their vacations there in the shadow of the rock-ribbed Pilot Knob, which towers less than six miles away.”<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *Mount Airy News*, September 12, 1895.

<sup>7</sup> Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 50.

<sup>8</sup> 1896 Sanborn map.

<sup>9</sup> *Mount Airy Times*, June 9, 1939.

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Development grew increasingly dense around the principal Main/Depot intersection in the early twentieth century, as shown on Sanborn maps from the period, but there were always a few undeveloped lots. Though shown as vacant, these lots played a role in the commercial life of the town. The unbuilt spaces beside and behind buildings were used for support functions, for example the use of a vacant lot beside a hardware store for the display of heavy farm equipment, and after World War II unbuilt areas provided parking and drive-through lanes for downtown businesses. The years between the world wars saw the introduction of a new commercial type to the downtown, the first movie theater. The theater occupied the Hines Building at 103 W. Main (SR1458) beginning before World War II. Its successor, the Pilot Theater, opened on South Depot Street ca. 1947, and although this second theater has since been torn down it helped cement the first block of South Depot as a prestigious post-war business location along with the ca. 1947 Big Store Building at 106 S. Depot (SR1451) and the 1954 Blalock Professional Building at 110 S. Depot (SR1452). The ca. 1924 building at 126 W. Main (SR1505) was probably built as a movie theater, the function its first floor contained in 1925. The building's poured concrete construction (now obscured by a ca. 2000 remodeling which renders the building non-contributing) probably reflected concern about the highly flammable film used for early movies.

Situated at the eastern edge of Surry County, Pilot Mountain developed into one of the county's larger communities during the first half of the twentieth century. Principal among these was the city of Mount Airy, which coalesced around a post office and inn in the antebellum period and boomed with the arrival of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1888, growing to approximately 3,000 inhabitants by 1893.<sup>10</sup> Mount Airy continued to grow in the twentieth century, cementing the community's status as the county's preeminent population center. Other, smaller communities, of which Pilot Mountain was one, developed to serve sections of the county that were relatively remote from Mount Airy, which is located near the county's northern border. Elkin, an industrial and railroad center larger than Pilot Mountain, developed to serve the county's southwest corner, its growth spurred by the arrival of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad in 1890.<sup>11</sup> Dobson, smaller than Pilot Mountain, developed around the county court facilities at the county's approximate center in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The growth of Pilot Mountain's commercial downtown during the period between the world wars was economically underpinned in part by the continuation of the tobacco trade, as evidenced by the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse which stood at the northwest end of the district (Mac's Coach House Restaurant at 137 W. Main [SR1482] used brick from this warehouse when it was built in 1964-65). The 1925 Sanborn map shows this warehouse and others as well as the Pilot Mountain Handle Company, a lumber company, blacksmith shops, and automobile dealerships and repair shops, indicative of the rise in automobile ownership during the period.

Starting in the 1920s there is evidence for restaurants in downtown Pilot Mountain, separate from the hotels that presumably provided meal service. Jackson's Quick Lunch operated from a two-story brick building that stood where the Farmers Bank/First Citizens Bank drive-through

<sup>10</sup> Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report." 2018: 2-3.

<sup>11</sup> "History of Elkin, North Carolina." Article, Town of Elkin website.

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lane at 110 W. Main now passes.<sup>12</sup> The New Deal Lunch Building at 120 W. Main (SR1471) was built as a lunch counter in the late 1930s. The eatery was also known as the Greasy Egg, hinting at its menu. Roscoe Boaz and later Glenn (Fiddler) Burge ran a café in the building at 109 W. Main (SR1461) in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1952-53 John Bullington Jr. and partner Ray Waller built The Squeeze Box at 200 E. Main (SR1455). The tiny flat-roofed Modernist eatery was so-named on account of the need for patrons to squeeze in at meal times. Bullington and Waller's restaurant was also known as The Sandwich Shop. A soda fountain operated in the Surry Drug Company Building at 119 W. Main (SR1470) and at the company's earlier location from the 1940s into the late twentieth century. A photograph in the 1947 *Knob Whispers* Pilot Mountain School yearbook shows high-schoolers, sodas and ice cream cones in hand, thronging Surry Drug's counter. More nourishing fare was available at Mac's Coach House Restaurant at 137 W. Main (SR1482), built in 1964-65.<sup>13</sup>

The textile industry, a major growth generator in North Carolina in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, became an important component of the Pilot Mountain economy during and after World War II and helped sustain commercial vitality and development in the downtown. The Pilot Mountain Hosiery Mills, which opened on East Main Street in 1944, was later operated by Pilot Hosiery Mills, Inc. At peak capacity in the 1960s and early 1970s the mill employed approximately a hundred workers in the production of socks.<sup>14</sup> Armtex opened a knitting plant on Depot Street in 1946, adding dyeing and finishing facilities to the plant the following year.<sup>15</sup> The opening of the Highway 52 Bypass around town in the late 1940s diverted some business to the town's periphery, for example the Busy Bee Restaurant which in 1956 served "good food at reasonable prices" from its location on "By-Pass 52," but a 1969 business directory indicates downtown Pilot Mountain weathered the competition and prospered.<sup>16</sup> Businesses located in the historic district in 1969 included:

- Appliance store (1)
- Banks/savings and loan (3)
- Barber shop (1)
- Beauty parlors (2)
- Billiard parlors (2)
- Bus station (1)
- Cab service (1)
- Cleaners (1)
- Clothier (1)
- Department/variety stores (3)
- Doctor offices (2)
- Drugstores (2)

<sup>12</sup> *The Pilot*, June 28, 1989.

<sup>13</sup> *The Knob Whispers* (1947 yearbook; unpaginated).

<sup>14</sup> Fearnbach, Heather. "Pilot Hosiery Mill." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2021: 5.

<sup>15</sup> *The Pilot*, June 28, 1989.

<sup>16</sup> *Pilot Mountain Piper*, June 28, 1989; *The Knob Whispers* (1956 yearbook).

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General store (1)  
Grocery (1)  
Hardware stores (2)  
Insurance agencies (3)  
Jewelry store (1)  
Law offices (2)  
Newspaper (1)  
Optometrist (1)  
Plumbing/heating contractor (1)  
Restaurants (4)  
Shoe store (1)  
Telephone office (1)  
Television/radio store (2)

The year 1970 was an important one in Pilot Mountain's commercial and civic life. Farmers Bank, located in the downtown since its establishment in 1920, signaled its faith in the continued viability of the central business district with the completion of its new facility at 110 W. Main (SR1462) in 1970. There may have been a downtown revitalization element to the decision, since the bank replaced a row of small buildings including a pool hall. The final phases of Farmers Bank's construction coincided with a coordinated town-merchant "Clean-up Campaign." Also styled a "War Against Debris" by the *Pilot Piper* newspaper, the campaign resulted in mostly cosmetic improvements such as trash removal, grass-sowing, window-washing, painting, sidewalk construction, and the placing of telephone lines underground, but it also coincided with major storefront/façade upgrades described in the architecture area of significance discussion below.<sup>17</sup>

Downtown Pilot Mountain at the end of the period of significance in 1970 was as commercially active and prosperous as it was during the early twentieth century when it began to achieve the density of construction that now characterizes the historic district. In 1982, when architectural historian Laura Phillips surveyed the downtown as part of a comprehensive survey of Surry County, the district was still vital, with occupied storefronts and motorist and pedestrian traffic. The peripheral commercial development that began with the construction of the bypass after World War II has continued in recent decades, yet the Downtown Pilot Mountain Historic District remains the community's center and in recent years has seen an uptick in revitalization efforts which it is hoped National Register listing will further encourage.

#### *Criterion C: Architecture Area of Significance*

Available evidence suggests Pilot Mountain's first-generation commercial buildings were frame. In this the town followed the standard model of small-town development during the period, which began on the cheap, merchants and lot owners putting up frame buildings quickly and inexpensively, followed by more substantial rebuilding, usually in brick. Often the catalyst for frame-to-brick rebuilding was fire, and that was probably an impetus in Pilot Mountain where

<sup>17</sup> *Pilot Piper*, May 14 and May 21 and July 2, 1970.

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the first known conflagration struck in March 1896. "Fire broke out Sunday night last," reported the *Mount Airy News*, "... in the drug store of Dr. J. B. Smith, at Pilot Mountain, and spread very rapidly. It was first discovered in the upper part of the building, and had gained such headway that it was found useless to undertake to save the building. Three new buildings, adjoining the drug store, which were nearing completion, were also destroyed." A total of eight store buildings and houses were "reduced to ashes," but buildings on the north side of Main Street were spared. The J. B. Smith Drugstore where the fire began was probably the two-story building on the west corner of W. Main and S. Depot, which is shown with a brick first story on the 1896 Sanborn map, though the frame second story would have been, and was, more susceptible to fire.<sup>18</sup>

More is known about the town's early commercial architecture from a series of sketches with titles like "Crows-I-Views Old Main Street 1890s" and "Baloon [sic]-I-View Depot Street Late 90s" now displayed in a historical exhibit at the Pilot Mountain Town Hall. Though undated, unattributed, and somewhat schematic, the sketches appear to have been based on the personal reminiscences of the artist. A few of the smaller commercial buildings, like the Stephens Millinery Shop on the corner of W. Main and Stephens, had false fronts with squared-off front parapets that rose higher than the gable-fronted roofs behind them. False-fronted buildings no longer survive in the district, however a more numerous type suggested in the sketches, one- and two-story buildings with parapet shed roofs, is represented among the district's earliest surviving buildings and remained popular into the post-World War II period. The parapet shed form, with a shed roof sloping back from a front parapet, had the advantage of shedding water to the rear of the lot rather than the sides, which suited it to side-by-side party-wall construction and hence facilitated dense construction that maximized the use of prime downtown real estate.

Downtown merchants gravitated to brick construction after the 1896 fire, either through fear of a second conflagration, a general desire to build more substantially, or both. Several extant buildings on the 100 block of W. Main date to this period and are shown on the second Sanborn map of the town, published September 1900. These include the Napier Building at 117 W. Main (SR1468) and a trio of buildings at 125 W. Main (SR1472), 127 W. Main (SR1473), and 129 W. Main (SR1474). 125 W. Main was labeled "being built" on the 1900 map; it and its neighbors at 127 and 129 W. Main feature (or featured) round-arched storefront window and door openings, segmental-arched second-story windows, and boldly corbeled brick cornices. The arched details derived from the Italianate style, a Historicist style popular in the mid-nineteenth century, and were common in commercial design during the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning years of the twentieth.

Soon after these first-generation brick buildings were constructed, a building of unusual form and detail was added to the downtown. The Bank of Pilot Mountain at 100 E. Main (SR0652) is an architecturally exuberant two-story brick building built at the downtown's main intersection in 1900 (it appears as "from plans" on the 1900 Sanborn map). In the individual National Register nomination for the building, architectural historian Laura Phillips classified it as Queen

<sup>18</sup> *Mount Airy News*, March 12, 1896; Ruth Minick, "Big Fire Hit Pilot Mountain In March 1896," *Mount Airy News*, May 5, 1996.

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Anne, which is probably the closest stylistic category for the unusual Historicist building, which features Flemish gables with concave and convex forms and semicircular peaks, a turret with a domical roof, and a round-arched corner entry. Banded brickwork, granite window sills and lintels, and a storefront (of an original two) are other features. The building's architect is unknown. In 1905 the Pilot Sanitarium operated in the upstairs "for the treatment of all Medical, Non-Medical, Surgical and Non-Surgical cases, except contagious diseases."<sup>19</sup>

Most buildings built in the district after ca. 1900 are of masonry construction with brick exteriors. Those erected from the 1920s through the 1940s tended to have plain upper facades that usually incorporated a recessed panel for signage. The buildings are typically rectangular in plan, with the narrow end facing the street—a configuration that optimized valuable street frontage. The premium placed on street frontage also meant that many commercial buildings were built so that they abutted each other (party-wall construction), or were built in anticipation that other buildings might one day abut them, and this favored the use of shed roofs inclined so that precipitation flowed to the back of the building rather than onto the street, sidewalk, and pedestrians. Commercial shed roofs were typically parapeted on the front and sides. The buildings typically featured open storefronts with recessed center entries flanked by display windows. As the twentieth century progressed the amount of glass tended to increase as plate glass became more affordable and available. The open storefront form peaked in the 1950s and 1960s with storefronts that featured large expanses of plate glass in narrow aluminum frames.

Two brick commercial buildings from the first half of the twentieth century have exteriors clad in stone veneer. The older of the two is the former Pilot Mountain Post Office at 113 W. Main (SR1464), built about 1915. The building is faced with light gray granite quarried at Mount Airy, a nationally prominent source of granite. The granite was given a rough quarryfaced finish, a typical treatment for granite during the period that emphasized the rockiness of the material. The former post office, later home to Farmers Bank, is also notable for the architectural space in front of it (SR1477). The building was pulled back from the front elevation line of the buildings around it to create a gathering place for townsmen. The location was the subject of a February 3, 1955 *Pilot Mountain Post* newspaper article that esteemed it "one of the most popular spots in town."<sup>20</sup> In a small-town version of urban planning, the builders of the narrow infill buildings that flank the space angled the buildings' façades so that the halves immediately adjacent to the bank address the recessed space, a feature that facilitated pedestrian flow and reduced shadows for the "oldtimers" who sat on a bench in the space for "taking in the sun's rays," as the article noted. The buildings with the angled fronts are the Badgett Building at 115 W. Main (SR1466), which is shown under construction in a ca. 1920 photo, and the ca. 1930 Swanson Building at 111 W. Main (SR1463).

The downtown's other substantially stone-clad building is the Smith Building erected in 1927 at 100-106 W. Main Street (SR1456). The sandstone veneer is of variegated honey to gray color with projecting mortar joints. The Smith Building is one of a number of commercial buildings

<sup>19</sup> Laura A. W. Phillips, "(former) Bank of Pilot Mountain," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1997; *Mount Airy News*, December 31, 1905.

<sup>20</sup> *Pilot Mountain Post*, February 3, 1955.

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erected during the interwar period including the 1920 Mitchell Hardware Building at 105 W. Main Street (SR1459), which at three stories is the district's tallest building; the ca. 1920 Hines Building at 103 W. Main Street (SR1458); the ca. 1925 Reid Building at 108 W. Main Street (SR1460); the late 1930s Alton Gravitte Barber Shop at 118 W. Main Street (SR1469); and the late 1930s New Deal Lunch Building at 120 W. Main Street, the latter two buildings one story in height and small in scale, probably reflecting the economic conditions of the Great Depression during which they were built.

Construction and remodeling activity in the district during the 1945 to 1970 period illustrates the two basic small-town stylistic strategies of the era, Modernism and Historicism, and the astylistic utilitarian approach. The latter is characterized by the frank expression of form, material, and construction technology without reliance on stylistic references. (The NC State Historic Preservation Office stylistic category "Standard Commercial/Industrial" has approximately the same meaning.) A prime example of the utilitarian approach is the J. K. Smith Building at 132 W. Main (SR1478), built in 1948 for hardware merchant and fertilizer supplier Jarvis Kennon Smith Sr. The one-story building (most postwar commercial construction in the district was single-story) has an unornamented brick-veneer façade with a ceramic-coped flat parapet. The double storefronts are simple, with large expanses of plate-glass display window and off-center entries with glazed doors, all flush with the façade. The building is in many ways a continuation of prewar trends, as illustrated by Smith's adjacent Smith Guano and Hardware Company Building at 128 W. Main (SR1499), built ca. 1940, which also features an unornamented brick-veneer façade with large plate-glass display windows, though the building has a center entry in a splayed recess, a feature more in line with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century small-town commercial building practice. Behind 128 W. Main stands the 1940s warehouse that served the store on the street, a long frame building with a gable roof and corrugated metal siding and roofing at 106 S. Stephens (SR1498). A similar contemporaneous building stands behind the New Deal Lunch Building at 120 W. Main (SR1471) and probably served to store food.

The J. K. Smith Building and Smith Guano and Hardware Company Building relied on then-current building technologies in their construction—for example, the large display windows relatively uninterrupted by muntins were made possible by advances in the manufacture of large sheets of plate glass—but they are not overtly Modernist. Their unornamented facades and flat parapets are in line with Modernist precepts, as will be discussed below, but they can be attributed as much to a process of simplification already underway in the town's commercial architecture during the period between the world wars, as illustrated by the ca. 1920 Moore's Bargain Store at 133 W. Main (SR1479) with its flat parapet and simply-treated parapet signage panel.

Modernism was introduced to Surry County in the 1930s with the construction of key commercial and institutional buildings in downtown Mount Airy, the county's largest community. Modernism was an architectural movement with its chief early development around the turn of the twentieth century through the 1920s. European and American architects like Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and Frank Lloyd Wright championed the approach, which emphasized space, light, material, and other basic physical elements in the creation of form, with little or no reference to historical stylistic traditions. Within Modernism as it developed in the

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United States during the 1920s and 1930s were a number of recognizable styles. One was the Art Deco style, popularized by a 1925 Parisian exposition (with the phrase “arts decoratifs” in its title) and epitomized by the flamboyant crown of the 1928-30 Chrysler Building in New York City and locally by the 1932 Masonic Temple in Mount Airy with its geometric projecting parapet ornament.<sup>21</sup> A related style, Moderne, was introduced to the county with the construction of two buildings in Mount Airy, the 1936 Bondurant House (SR0280) and the 1938 Earle Theatre (SR0340). Pilot Mountain’s first Modernist building was Moderne: the ca. 1947 Pilot Theatre on South Depot Street (no longer extant). Designed by Greensboro architect John Floy Wicker, the theater had a blocky three-story front constructed of stuccoed brick or concrete block patterned with projecting horizontal and vertical bands. Other features included metal-framed windows, a recessed main entry area with rounded corners, a prow-like neon marquee with the word Pilot in freestanding letters, and a side entry—probably for African American patrons—under a flat awning.<sup>22</sup>

The Moderne style was sometimes ornamental and the Art Deco style was often floridly decorative, but the Modernism prevalent in downtown Pilot Mountain in the 1950s was more in line with a more austere approach known as the International Style. The name International Style was coined in the United States in the 1930s and relates to the transnational aspirations of proponents of the style, though it saw its earliest development in Europe. The style, which is generally devoid of ornament, is characterized by flat roof lines, planar surfaces, and a propensity for modern materials like concrete, metal, and glass, though more traditional materials like wood and brick were sometimes used. Brick, in fact, is the signature material of two similar International Style-influenced construction projects in the downtown. These are the ca. 1955 façade remodeling of the Napier Building at 117 W. Main (SR1468) for then-occupant P. G. Wall Jr.’s variety/department store, and the 1964-65 construction of the Stone-Lawson Building at 139-141 W. Main (SR1496). The ca. 1955 Napier Building remodeling features a windowless second-story veneer of salmon brick laid in stack bond. The same stack-bond brick was used to frame the storefront, which has canted aluminum-framed display windows, and the canted display windows of the 1964-65 Stone-Lawson Building. True to International Style precepts it is the brick color and bond that dominate the appearance of the two buildings. A sophisticated early example of the International Style is the 1954 Blalock Professional Building at 110 S. Depot (SR1452), built by the Pilot Mountain construction firm of Fulk and Needham.<sup>23</sup> The two-story flat-roofed building features recessed windows and entries between tabular brick supports, metal-framed stack-pane windows above polished Mount Airy granite bulkheads, and slightly recessed I-beam-like bands that demarcate the second-floor floor level and roofline.

In 1959 P. G. Wall Jr. built new quarters for his variety/department store at 114 W. Main (SR1465). The canted storefront form reappears, this time angling slightly inward from both ends toward center entries. A cantilevered awning has a soffit sheathed with checkerboard wood panels. The soffit echoes the canted form of the storefront, angling slightly downward toward the

<sup>21</sup> Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 45; Pezzoni, “Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report,” 12.

<sup>22</sup> *Knob Whispers* (1947 and 1948 yearbooks).

<sup>23</sup> *Pilot Mountain Post*, July 29, 1954. The detailed 1954 newspaper account of the building’s completion does not mention the architect’s name.



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windows. Instead of brick, P. G. Wall Jr. had his builder frame the storefront with richly hued Crab Orchard sandstone. Next door is the downtown's most dramatic Modernist storefront. The Lowe's Jewelers Building at 116 W. Main (SR1467) was built ca. 1946 but in 1959 owner James Howard Lowe replaced a flush façade with a deeply recessed angled entryway lined with projecting display windows. The storefront was framed in black architectural glass, which was also used to sheathe the parapet. The treatment is reminiscent of Moderne-style big-city jewelry stores from the 1930s and 1940s. Across Main Street the owner of 135 W. Main (SR1481), an early-twentieth-century one-story brick building, took a cost-effective approach to façade modernization in the 1960s, cladding the building's upper facade with vertically channeled metal panels (probably the same material used to construct the flat awnings that shade adjacent storefronts).

Modernism reached its highwater mark in downtown Pilot Mountain with the construction of the International Style 1969-70 Farmers Bank at 110 W. Main (SR1462). Designed by J. Aubrey Kirby Associates of Winston-Salem, the one-story building has a projecting flat roof with a tall fascia that gives the roof a volumetric quality. The fascia has regularly-spaced vertical metal flanges that echo the vertical aluminum vanes that divide the windows on the façade below. Other walls surfaces are clad in stretcher-bond brick. "The building, one of the most modern structures in downtown Pilot Mountain," noted the *Pilot Mountain Piper* on the eve of the bank's June 22, 1970 opening, "was constructed with convenience in banking in mind, and will operate a drive-in window, night deposit box, safety deposit and provide all banking services. A spacious parking lot directly behind the building has been paved for the convenience of customers . . . The bank is flanked on both sides with paved driveways for accessibility which connect Main and Depot streets." <sup>24</sup>

At the time the Farmers Bank was built in 1969-70, a shift in architectural taste was already underway in downtown Pilot Mountain. Modernism generally avoided historical reference—not unexpectedly, since its practitioners aspired to be modern—but Historicism, which reemerged in the downtown in the 1960s, reflected interest in historic buildings and styles. Historicism dominated architectural development in the district during its early years, as illustrated by the Queen Anne/Flemish-influenced Bank of Pilot Mountain at 100 E. Main (1900; SR0652) and the Italianate-derived arched details of such buildings as 127 W. Main (ca. 1900; SR1473) and 129 W. Main (ca. 1900; SR1474), but its influence waned in later decades, replaced by the largely astylistic utilitarian construction of the interwar years and by Modernism after World War II.

Historicism's reemergence in the downtown was partly due to the construction activity of pharmacy-owner and developer Joseph Donald Stone. Stone moved his business, the Surry Drug Company, to an early twentieth-century building at 119 W. Main (SR1470) in 1955.<sup>25</sup> About 1957 he modernized the storefront, installing a "big plate glass window that angled in to the door," according to his widow, Sue Stone.<sup>26</sup> Photos from the 1960s show this storefront, the flat

<sup>24</sup> *Pilot Piper*, June 18, 1970.

<sup>25</sup> *Eighty-Fourth Annual Report of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, 1965): 36.

<sup>26</sup> Sue Stone personal communication, January 2019.

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awning that shaded it, and a neon sign that projected from the second-story front, which retained its brickwork and segmental-arched windows. The Modernist storefront was designed by Winston-Salem-area draftsman William Dowdy for the Grant E. Key Company of Lynchburg, Virginia, a manufacturer and distributor of drug store fixtures and storefronts. The Grant E. Key Company was one of several firms of its type to advertise in North Carolina's leading pharmacy trade journal, the *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy*. In an ad in the journal's January 1960 issue the company claimed that its fixtures increased sales and suggested "A MODERN FRONT provides the right setting for a modern Pharmacy! It is a picture window thru which your entire store becomes your display window. KEY Fixtures inside your store give that Ultra Modern look!!" The company urged readers to request "a design to suit your needs" from its plan service.<sup>27</sup>

As the Grant E. Key Company's 1960 ad indicates, enhancing the visibility of merchandise for window shoppers was a motivation for the storefronts of the era, as was the expression of modernity achieved through the use of large sheets of plate glass and aluminum frames, materials that came into their own during the period and, partly as a consequence of temporal association, symbolized modernity. Storefront remodeling using plate glass and aluminum was common in downtown Pilot Mountain during the 1950s and 1960s. Three of the downtown's oldest extant buildings, the ca. 1900 Napier Building at 117 W. Main (SR1468), the ca. 1900 building at 127 W. Main (SR1473), and the ca. 1900 building at 129 W. Main (SR1474) received new storefronts during the period. The 1927 Smith Building at 100-106 W. Main (SR1456) has a mix of storefronts and entries from before, during, and after the 1950s-60s storefront remodeling era, the storefront from the era being plate glass and aluminum. The 1900 Bank of Pilot Mountain at 100 E. Main (SR0652) received new plate glass and aluminum double-leaf doors in its angled corner entry and the ca. 1915 former Pilot Mountain Post Office at 113 W. Main (SR1464) received a new plate glass window with a bottom band of glass block, another popular material of the era but one that is less often used in storefronts. Another use of glass block in the district is the 1959 Norman and Reid Law Office at 101 E. Main (SR1476) where the material appears in sidelights flanking the angled corner entry, though in this instance the material is original to the building rather than a remodeling.

In 1964-65, Joe Stone again chose Modernism as his medium of expression when he and partner Clarence Lawson built the Stone-Lawson Building at 139-141 W. Main (SR1496), but concurrently in 1964-65 Stone opted for a Historicist approach in the design of Mac's Coach House Restaurant (SR1482) next door at 137 W. Main. Historicism in its main manifestation during the postwar period, a continuation of the Colonial Revival style popular during the prewar period, remained a viable option for North Carolina builders, common in church construction and homebuilding, whereas Modernism was often the choice for institutional and commercial projects. But the sources of inspiration for Historicism also broadened during the period, becoming in some instances more generally historical rather than limited to the Colonial American, Mediterranean/Spanish, Tudor, and other specific historical stylistic traditions evoked in prewar Historicism, perhaps due to the influence of television and the movies in addition to more traditional print media.

<sup>27</sup> *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy*, January 1960 (vol. 41 no. 1): 14.

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Recent surveys of historic resources from the 1945 to 1975 period in North Carolina counties have documented the relationship between Modernism and Historicism during the postwar era and help to frame the relationships in Pilot Mountain. The Jackson County architectural survey report notes, “American architecture during the postwar period divides into two stylistic philosophies or paradigms, Modernism and Historicism. Historicist architects embraced overt historical references and sources of inspiration whereas Modernist architects generally avoided them.”<sup>28</sup> The Cleveland County report states, “Modernism reshaped the county’s architectural landscape, but it was not the only option during the period. Historicism remained popular, especially in contexts where there was a desire to evoke or reinforce tradition.”<sup>29</sup> Mid-century Modernism has received a great deal of scholarly attention in recent decades, in part because a growing number of buildings in the style, buildings that are encountered in architectural surveys and historic district initiatives and require classification as contributing or non-contributing, now meet the National Register fifty-year standard. The reemergence of Historicism as an alternative modality during the 1960s, gaining momentum in the late 1960s and early 1970s, has received less attention in part because of the relative recentness of the architectural trend. Historicist buildings from the era have only recently begun to meet the National Register fifty-year requirement.

Historicism in its broader sense characterizes Mac’s Coach House Restaurant. Joe Stone and his builder gave the restaurant board-and-batten-like siding, a large multi-pane picture window reminiscent of shop architecture of the colonial period, and a wood-shingled pent roof somewhat like the wood-shingled mansards that would become a mainstay of downtown streetscapes across the nation in the 1970s and 1980s. The Historicist façade is recessed inside a brick frame, suggesting it was designed and installed separately from the construction of the building, which is built with reused bricks from the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, which stood on the lot and was torn down to make way for the restaurant and the Lawson-Stone Building. The bricks bear traces of white paint from their original warehouse context which give them an antique variegated appearance, a look that was also burned into bricks by brick manufacturers of the era. Stylistically the bricks reinforce the Historicist design and may even have contributed to the choice of a Historicist approach. Since the building was purpose-built to contain a restaurant, it seems likely the original tenant, Johnny Mac Edwards, was consulted in the Historicist design, since it supported his business model—a coach house restaurant—down to the detail of the coach lamps mounted on the wood siding. Other aspects of the design are Modernist, for example the original flat awning that crosses the front of the building, a continuation of the awning that shelters the Modernist buildings to the west.

Sue Stone does not recall who designed the restaurant front, though it may have been William Dowdy, the same Winston-Salem draftsman who designed Joe Stone’s Modernist Surry Drug Company storefront in the 1950s and its Historicist replacement in 1970.<sup>30</sup> The drugstore’s 1970

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<sup>28</sup> Pezzoni, J. Daniel. “Jackson County Architectural Survey Update of Historic Resources from 1945 to 1975: Final Report,” 2021: 4.

<sup>29</sup> Pezzoni, J. Daniel. “Cleveland County Architectural Survey Update of Historic Resources from 1945 to 1974: Final Report,” 2019: 14.

<sup>30</sup> Sue Stone personal communication, January 2019.

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storefront, also fabricated by the Grant E. Key Company, is more enclosed than the storefront before it, with a center entry flanked by angled bay windows with wood-framed multi-pane sashes and wood-shingled hip roofs. The wall surface around the openings is sheathed with rough-sawn vertical-board siding with a gray stain. The boards have gaps between them, a reverse board-and-batten treatment similar to the vertical siding of Mac's Coach House Restaurant. The same siding extends to the soffit of the shed awning that shelters the storefront and to the second story above the awning, creating a stylistically integrated building front. The 1970 front preserves good integrity, the only changes being the replacement of the original front door with one of similar design (x-panel lower half and glazed upper half) and the replacement of the awning's wood-shingle roofing with asphalt shingles.

Sue Stone believes the 1970 design, as well as the 1950s design before it, may have been the result of "what was suggested to him [Joe Stone]" by Dowdy or the Key company, rather than Stone's own concepts, though Joe Stone was clearly receptive to both Historicist and Modernist approaches during the period, as demonstrated by the Stone-Lawson Building and Mac's Coach House Restaurant.<sup>31</sup> The period of the Surry Drug Company remodeling was one of uncertainty in the state pharmacy trade, as North Carolina's small-town drugstore owners adjusted to the growing suburbanization of retail commerce, reacted to the drug abuse epidemic and investigations into drug pricing, and contended with a rash of pharmacy break-ins and narcotics thefts. The keynote speaker at the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association (NCPA) April 1970 convention took as his theme "America's Favorite Pharmacy," which he hinted was still the "community drugstore, with friendly service and reasonable prices."<sup>32</sup> Such sentiments were likely behind the reassuringly village-like design of the Surry Drug Company front. Sue Stone notes that her husband "was very concerned about the downtown and the business atmosphere" in Pilot Mountain during the period.<sup>33</sup>

The remodeling also occurred in an architectural context, part of a tradition of Historicist storefront design with antecedents in North Carolina like the 1890s and later golf community of Pinehurst, Frederick Law Olmstead and Warren Manning's "New England Village in the South," and its ca. 1930 Village Court, described by architectural historians Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern as "a block of stores subtly rendered in varied Colonial Revival forms to create a village scale."<sup>34</sup> A well-documented phase of the tradition occurred in Chapel Hill, as described by architectural historian M. Ruth Little in *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill, North Carolina: 1795-1975* (2006). Around 1940 business and political leaders tapped UNC campus architect Archie Royal Davis to prepare conceptual designs to persuade town merchants to remodel their storefronts in a Williamsburg version of the Colonial Revival style. Although few storefronts were remodeled as an immediate result of the initiative (which had to compete with World War II), new downtown construction in the style did ensue in

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy*, June 1970 (vol. 51 no. 6): 21+.

<sup>33</sup> Sue Stone personal communication, October 2020.

<sup>34</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003): 276-279.

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subsequent years, much of it designed by Davis.<sup>35</sup> Architectural trends in Chapel Hill would have been better known in the state than developments in most towns owing to Chapel Hill's prominence as the home of the University of North Carolina, and developments in the community would have received additional exposure among pharmacists owing to the fact Chapel Hill was the center of the state pharmacy trade, with the Institute of Pharmacy, the UNC School of Pharmacy, and the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association headquartered in the community.

Chapel Hill established a town planning commission with appearance oversight in 1941. In 1965 the legislature declared Chapel Hill's "special character" to be threatened "by rapid, uncoordinated, and in some cases noxious development," and the town was authorized to create an Appearance Commission.<sup>36</sup> Other North Carolina small towns followed suit. The town of Graham's Appearance Commission began with a March 1970 initiative by community leader Sarah Rhyne "to clean up Alamance County."<sup>37</sup> Cary's Community Appearance Commission (CAC), formed in 1972, strove to create a "village atmosphere" in the downtown through a sign ordinance and other initiatives. Pinehurst has been cited an inspiration for the Cary initiative, which was guided in part by input from the North Carolina State University School of Design.<sup>38</sup> The Cary initiative prompted a Historicist storefront redesign for the Ashworth Pharmacy Building at the town's main intersection in the mid-1970s. According to Paul Ashworth, whose family undertook the remodeling, the intent was to give the building "more of a village kind of feel."<sup>39</sup>

Pilot Mountain participated in the downtown improvement ferment of the era, though its efforts appear to have been largely voluntary rather than ordinance-based. The Surry Drug Company storefront remodeling coincided with the coordinated town-merchant "Clean-up Campaign" described in section 7.<sup>40</sup> One impetus for the Pilot Mountain campaign was likely the construction of the 1969-70 Farmers Bank, a major investment that demonstrated confidence in the economic viability of the downtown. In its May 14, 1970 issue *The Pilot Piper* reported "extensive remodeling and cleanup is in progress at Surry Drug" as part of its coverage of the campaign.<sup>41</sup> The M. A. Picket Store on Main Street (its location uncertain, possibly on the 100 block of E. Main), received a "face-lifting . . . that will make it one of the most attractive buildings in the business district."<sup>42</sup> The M. A. Pickett Store remodeling involved the installation of vertical board siding, latticed windows, and a brick planter like that in front of Mac's Coach House Restaurant. Also in 1970, a gable-fronted frame building at 113 E. Main, one of the last

<sup>35</sup> M. Ruth Little, *The Town and Gown Architecture of Chapel Hill, North Carolina: 1795-1975* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: Preservation Society of Chapel Hill, 2006): 71-73.

<sup>36</sup> "An Act Enabling the Town of Chapel Hill to Control the Appearance of Structures in Certain Districts," N.C. General Assembly 1965 Session Chapter 278 House Bill 405.

<sup>37</sup> William Murray Vincent, *Historic Alamance County: A Biographical History* (Burlington, N.C.: Alamance County Historical Museum, 2009): 59.

<sup>38</sup> "A Prettier Town" (Report, n.d.): 2.

<sup>39</sup> Paul Ashworth, personal communication with the author, December 2018.

<sup>40</sup> *The Pilot Piper*, May 14, 1970.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *The Pilot Piper*, July 2, 1970.

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frame commercial buildings to survive from the town's early days, was remodeled as Christy's Gift and Antique Shoppe. The gable-front was sheathed in irregular wood shakes, a wood-shake mansard was added, and eight-over-eight wood sash windows and a door with multi-pane glazing were installed.<sup>43</sup>

Architectural developments in downtown Pilot Mountain during the 1960-1970 decade also have to do with branding, in an architectural sense the promotion of a business through distinctive design. Traditionally, building and storefront design was non-specific in the downtown—the design did not relate directly to the type of business contained in the building, other than in the sense that large display windows helped advertise stock (though that stock might be dry goods, groceries, or hardware), or the exuberant architecture of a building like the Bank of Pilot Mountain called attention to an important commercial institution. This non-specificity was true even after the post-war transition to Modernism: one Modernist size fits all, architecturally. The disconnect between commercial architecture and business model/brand began to change in Pilot Mountain in the 1960s. The business model for Johnny Mac Edwards' 1965 Mac's Coach House Restaurant was based on the romance of old-time stagecoach travel and gracious tavern dining. The restaurant's Historicist front reinforced the brand, whereas a Modernist front would have worked against it, though Modernism was considered perfectly appropriate for the commercial buildings built next door at the same time (and by the same developer).

Pilot Mountain's downtown merchants would have been aware of, and the evidence suggests they may have emulated, design developments in the commercial powerhouse of the era, the indoor shopping mall. When the Mayberry Mall (SR0931) opened in nearby Mount Airy in October 1968, one of its inaugural businesses was The Cambridge Shop, which offered shoppers "the finest in men's wear."<sup>44</sup> The shop's brand evoked traditional quality haberdashery, such as one might encounter in an English college town like Cambridge, through its name and through the Gothic-like font used for the signage above the entry and painted on the shop windows. The Cambridge Shop's storefront supported the brand architecturally through its awning-like skirt of rough wood shakes, paneling with pronounced grain, latticed glazing in the doors meant to evoke the quarrels of Tudor-era window casements, and more paneling and false half-timbering on the interior. Joe Stone created a similar Historicist effect with his Surry Drug Company remodeling of 1970, which is all the more interesting because he opted for Modernism in the 1950s, indicating that his branding needs had changed in the interim. Stone was no doubt aware of his competition at Mayberry Mall, where in 1970 the Hollingsworth Drug Company employed signage with a blocky serif font reminiscent of nineteenth-century newspaper advertising.<sup>45</sup>

Major improvements in downtown Pilot Mountain during the 1970s were generally Historicist in character. The Pilot Mountain Town Hall at 124 W. Main (SR1504), designed by Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace and built in 1975-76, is Colonial Revival in style, a one-story

<sup>43</sup> The 1970 storefront at 113 E. Main survives though the wood shake sheathing has been removed from above the awning, which is now metal-sheathed. The 1970 Pickett storefront does not survive. Both buildings are located in the downtown but outside the historic district.

<sup>44</sup> *Mount Airy News*, October 24, 1968.

<sup>45</sup> *East Wind* (1970 yearbook).

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Flemish-bond brick building with a pedimented entry portico with fluted columns, modillion cornices, a cupola on the side-gable roof, and gauged jack arches over windows.<sup>46</sup> (Celebration of the nation's Bicentennial in 1976 may have played a role in the selection of the Colonial Revival style for the town hall.) The Workmen's Federal Savings & Loan Pilot Mountain Branch at 108 E. Main (SR1454) was built in a Modernist vein in 1963 and appears to have its original character in aerial photographs of the town taken during the 1975-76 construction of the town hall, but between the photos and 1978 it was remodeled to its current Colonial Revival-influenced appearance.<sup>47</sup> These developments reinforced the trend established in the decade of 1960-70. The outcome of Pilot Mountain's development during the period of significance is a blend of early traditional building forms and details, mid-century Modernism and utilitarianism, and reintroduced Historicism beginning in the 1960s.

<sup>46</sup> *Mount Airy Times*, October 2, 1975.

<sup>47</sup> *Mount Airy Times*, July 27, 1978.

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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
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** SR0653

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** approximately 6.17 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.386148 | Longitude: -80.468211 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.385391 | Longitude: -80.466613 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.384917 | Longitude: -80.466938 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.384536 | Longitude: -80.466156 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.384187 | Longitude: -80.466330 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.384015 | Longitude: -80.467238 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.384860 | Longitude: -80.469056 |
| 8. Latitude: 36.385565 | Longitude: -80.469026 |

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

The boundary is portrayed on the approximately 1:150-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses most of the historic commercial buildings associated with downtown Pilot Mountain. The boundary excludes the majority of resources on the 100 block of E. Main (north side) due to extensive alterations. In order to include two important buildings at the southeast end of the district—the 1954 International Style Blalock Professional Building at 110 S. Depot and the 1952-53 diner known as The Squeeze Box at 200 E. Main—the district includes two intervening non-contributing but historic buildings, the ca. 1947 commercial building known as The Big Store at 106 S. Depot and the 1963 Workmen’s Federal Savings & Loan Pilot Mountain Branch at 108 E. Main. The latter includes parking and drive-through areas that are original to 1963. In both cases, the character of the streets and the rhythm of building and open space on these lots remain unchanged from the end of the period of significance.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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street & number: 6 Houston St.  
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date: January 1, 2022

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Pilot Mountain Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Pilot Mountain County: Surry State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: varies

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

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: 100 blocks of E. and W. Main (south side), view facing southeast. 1 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: 100 block of W. Main (north side), view facing northwest. 2 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: 125, 127 and 129 W. Main (right to left), view facing northeast. 3 of 15.

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Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: 100 block of W. Main (north side) with 143 W. Main (outside the district) in the left foreground, view facing east. 4 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: The former Pilot Mountain Post Office and gathering place at 113 W. Main, flanked by 115 W. Main on the left and 111 W. Main on the right, view facing northeast. 5 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: Blalock Professional Building at 110 S. Depot, view facing north. 6 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: The Squeeze Box at 200 E. Main, view facing southeast. 7 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: G. I. Mesker name plate on the Mitchell Hardware Building at 105 W. Main, view facing northeast. 8 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: Storefront of the Reid Building at 108 W. Main, view facing southeast. 9 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: Farmers Bank at 110 W. Main, view facing west. 10 of 15.

Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: Storefront of the Surry Drug Company Building at 119 W. Main, view facing northeast. 11 of 15.

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph: Storefront of the Pilot Farm Center Building at 134 W. Main, view facing southeast. 12 of 15.

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph: Mac's Coach House Restaurant at 137 W. Main, view facing northeast. 13 of 15.

Date Photographed: October 2020

Description of Photograph: Smith Guano and Hardware Company Warehouse at 106 S. Stephens, view facing northwest. 14 of 15.

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Date Photographed: December 2018

Description of Photograph: Pilot Mountain Town Hall (124 W. Main) on left and the former Pilot Mountain Town Offices (126 W. Main) on right. 15 of 15.

**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.

