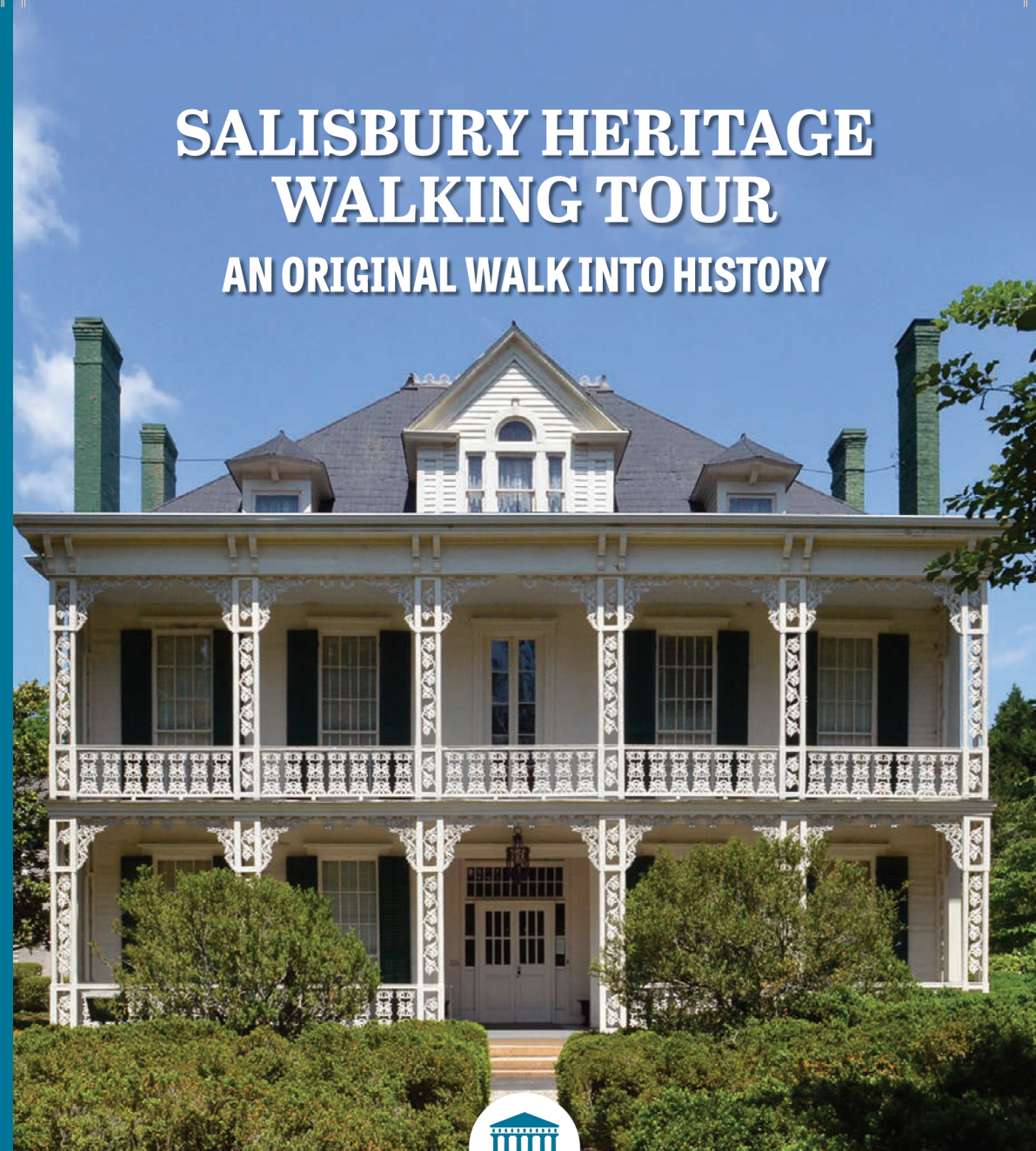# SALISBURY HERITAGE WALKING TOUR

AN ORIGINAL WALK INTO HISTORY

VISIT ROWAN COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

Be an original.®

VisitRowanCountyNC.com

VISIT ROWAN COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

Be an original.®

Rowan County Visitors Center
204 E. Innes St.
Salisbury, NC 28144
704-638-3100

VisitRowanCountyNC.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION
ON ROWAN COUNTY HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE

Genealogy and Local History Research
Edith M. Clark History Room
Rowan Public Library
210 W. Fisher St., Salisbury
704.216.8253
Edithclark.omeka.net

Catawba College Archives
Corriher-Linn-Black Library
2300 W. Innes St., Salisbury
704.637.4379
jsims@catawba.edu

Clerk of Superior Court
State of North Carolina
General Court of Justice
210 N. Main St., Salisbury
704.797.3001

Rowan County Register of Deeds
402 N. Main St., Salisbury
704.216.8637
rowancountync.gov
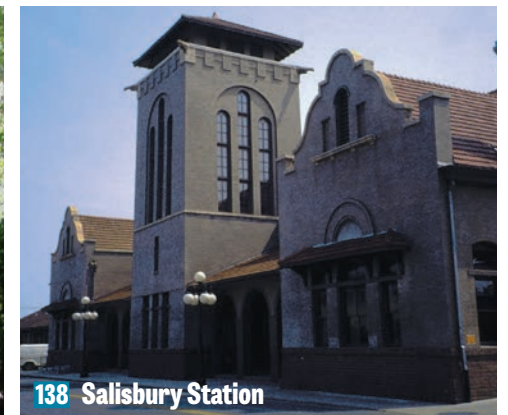
Rowan Museum
202 N. Main St., Salisbury
704.633.5946
rowanmuseum.org

Visit the Rowan County Visitors Center at:

204 East Innes St., Salisbury
704-638-3100

For Visitor Center operating hours visit,
VisitRowanCountyNC.com/about-us/gateway-building

11 Henderson Law Office

21 Murphy House

138 Salisbury Station

134 Easy Street

HISTORY OF ROWAN COUNTY

Prior to 1747, few settlers had ventured into this vast Piedmont region except for hunters, traders and explorers. The area was home to numerous native tribes including the Sapona and the Catawba, and was probably the hunting ground of the Cherokee.

Originally part of Anson County, Rowan was ripe for the settlement and very accessible because of two great roads that came through the region. One was the Trading Path from eastern Virginia, used for many years by the Indians of the Southeast as well as explorers and traders. The other was the Great Pennsylvania Wagon Road which stretched from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and into the Piedmont where it joined the Trading Path just east of the Yadkin River.

The first wave of settlers were the Scots-Irish who settled in the western part of Rowan beginning in 1747. Within a few years, German immigrants moved into the eastern section. The population grew rapidly and in 1753, colonial governor Matthew Rowan signed a bill creating Rowan County and Saint Luke's Parish. Rowan was the largest and most populous county in the colony and state until 1836 when current boundaries were drawn. Twenty-six counties were carved out of Rowan County.

In 1755, Salisbury Township was established as the county seat with a courthouse built at its center. The town was twice occupied by enemy troops during the American Revolutionary War in February of 1781 when British General Cornwallis and his troops camped for two days near the Town Well, and again in April of 1865 during "Stoneman's Raid," when Union General George Stoneman invaded Salisbury to liberate the Confederate States Military Prison.

During the Civil War, Salisbury became an important confederate stronghold due to its location at the junction of the main east-west and north-south rail lines. An abandoned yarn mill was converted to a prison for Union soldiers, many of whom died there before the end of the war. The site where those soldiers are buried was dedicated as the Salisbury National Cemetery by the U.S. government in 1874.

An era of economic and cultural prosperity returned to the county in the decades after the Civil War. The railroad was especially instrumental in boosting the local economy and stimulating industry. Additions and improvements were made to many public buildings and services. Substantial new homes were built. Textile mills began to spring up throughout the county and farming improved.

This prosperity has continued into the 20th century and today. "Salisbury and Rowan County, which a sincere appreciate for the past, enjoy a vibrant economy and bountiful cultural opportunities. Both town and county cherish their rich heritage and seek ways to build on it an even greater future." [1]

[1] Brawley, *Rowan County … A Brief History*

SALISBURY HERITAGE WALKING TOUR
AN ORIGINAL WALK INTO HISTORY

Walking through historic Salisbury is one of the best ways to experience the community as it was during its colorful past. This tour will take you through two of the city's ten historic districts. The tour begins and ends at the Rowan County Visitors Center, covers 27 blocks (approximately two miles) and takes about two hours at a leisurely pace to do the entire tour. The route is marked on the map inside this brochure.
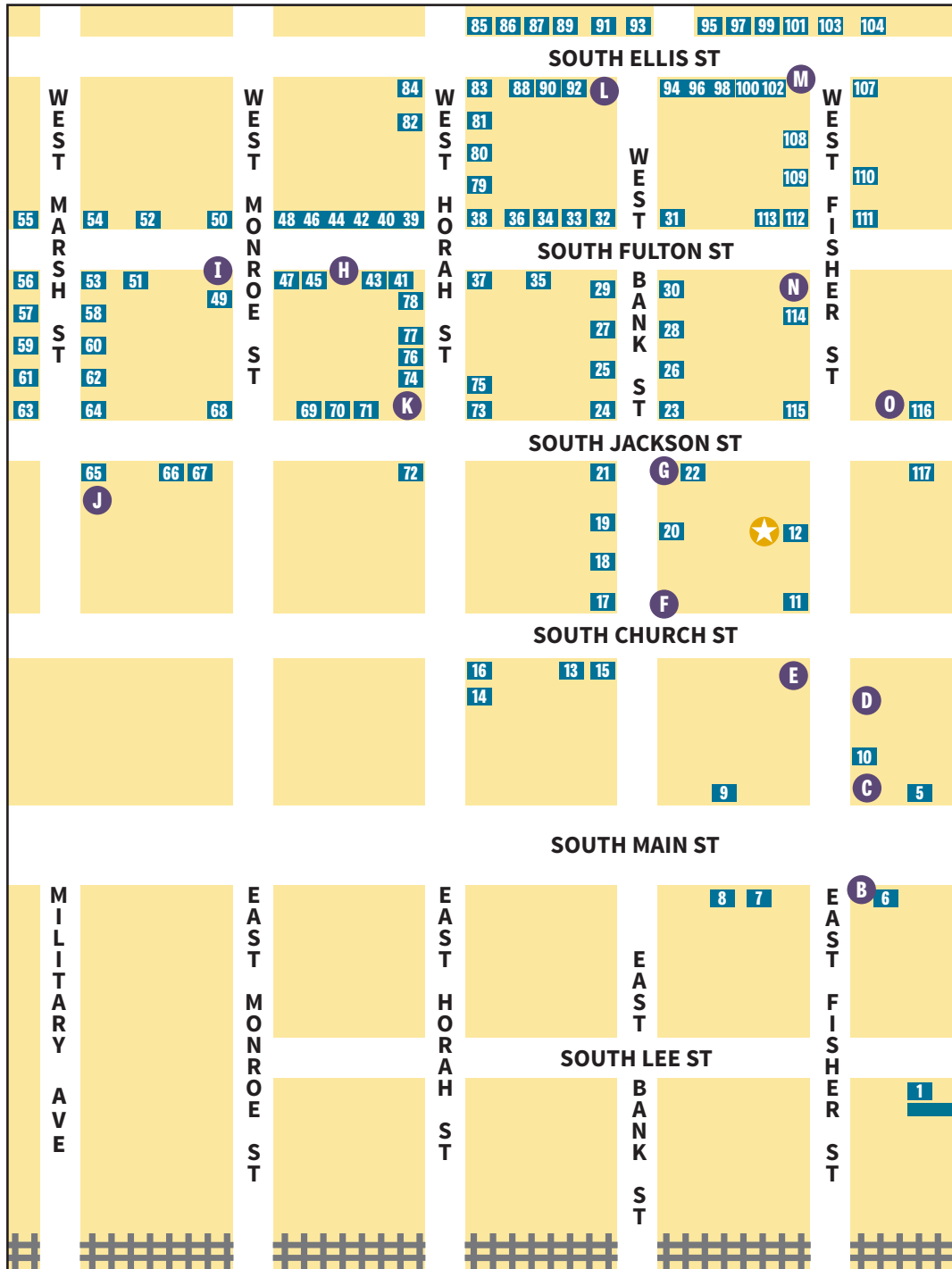
With this brochure as your guide, you can view many of the varied sites of historical and architectural significance that make Salisbury an original historical destination. The sites described in this brochure are only a sampling of the many interesting historic homes and buildings in Rowan County.

Please remember that many of these sites are private homes and offices. The building interiors and surrounding grounds are not ordinarily open for public tours. Those that are open to the public on a regular basis are indicated by an asterisk (*). Please ask our Visitor Information Specialist at the Rowan County Visitors Center for days and hours of operation at these locations.

We hope you enjoy the tour!

VISIT R•WAN C•UNTY
NORTH CAROLINA
Be an original.®

Map

SOUTH ELLIS ST

WEST MARSH ST · WEST MONROE ST · WEST HORAH ST · WEST BANK ST · WEST FISHER ST

SOUTH FULTON ST

SOUTH JACKSON ST

SOUTH CHURCH ST

SOUTH MAIN ST

MILITARY AVE · EAST MONROE ST · EAST HORAH ST · EAST BANK ST · EAST FISHER ST

SOUTH LEE ST

134 Easy Street

Pedestrian walk-way providing access from North Main Street to the Salisbury Depot Station. Once enclosed as warehouse, walkway opened again in early 2000s.

135 R.W. Norman Building

(225 N. Main) – 1924. Built for Norman's Furniture and Phonographs store, which became a custom draperies and bedspreads manufacturer. F&M Bank extensively renovated the building, opening the F&M Professional Center in 2002. Addition on the north side.

136 Smith-Pearson House

(305 N. Main) – 1840s. Two One of 3 Federal style houses on Main Street.

137 Waterworks Visual Arts Center*

(123 E. Liberty)* – c. 1930. McCanless Motor Company, a Pontiac dealership, used this building as a showroom. F&M Bank donated the dealership's showroom to Waterworks Visual Arts Center in the late 1990s. After completing a $2.8 million renovation and expansion on the western side of the building, the center opened in 2003, featuring art exhibits, gift shop and art classes.

138 Salisbury Station

(215 Depot) – 1908. Spanish Mission style, designed by Frank Pierce Milburn. Purchased by Historic Salisbury Foundation in 1985 and sensitively restored with private funds as a conference center and offices in 1990-93.

139 Frick and Company*

(230 E. Kerr) – c. 1905. Originally housing a wholesale grocery business, this structure is typical of several warehouse-type buildings along the railroad, signifying its importance to the economic growth of Salisbury. Now Salisbury Emporium, an antique and gift shop.

140 Yadkin House

(201 N. Lee) – 1913. An important hotel during the active years of the railroad. Converted into apartments in the 1980s.

141 Eastern Gateway Fountain

Exact replica of the fountain that stood at "The Square," intersection of Innes and Main, from 1888 until 1905.

142 Lee Street Clayworks

(118 N. Lee) – Both sides of this tiny building show examples of the building signs common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These signs were originally painted prior to 1920.

124 Freedman's Cemetery

Deeded in 1770 as part of a larger parcel dominated by the Old English cemetery, this site was the burial grounds of Salisbury's free and enslaved African Americans.

125 Soldier's Memorial AME Zion Church

(306 N. Church) – 1906. Organized in 1864, the African-American congregation named their church in honor of Union soldiers who fought for the freedom of slaves. This church replaced earlier structure which was destroyed by fire.

126 St. Luke's Episcopal Church

(131 W. Council) -1828 with 1885 and 1909 additions. Handsome example of Gothic architecture. Parish established in 1753. Oldest church building in the city.

129 Old Rowan County Courthouse & Rowan Museum

127 Canterbury House

(131 W. Council) – 1866. Purchased by St. Luke's in 1872 for use as the Rector's home. Now serves as offices for the church.

128 121 W. Council

1928. Old Southern Bell building. Fine Art Deco exterior trim.

129 Old Rowan County Courthouse and Rowan Museum*

(202 N. Main)* - 1855. A fine example of the Greek Revival temple form. Spared by General Stoneman during his occupation of Salisbury in 1965. Now houses the Rowan Museum which chronicles the history of Rowan County.

130 Rowan County Courthouse*

(210 N. Main) – 1914. 2 ½-story Neo-Classical Revival masonry building with colossal Ionic portico lines along the main façade.

131 Horace Beard House

(131 N. Main) – 1840s. Two One of 3 Federal style houses on Main Street.

132 Davis Building

(215 N. Main) – Early 20th C. Renaissance Revival style with elaborate cornice, including Spanish tiles on eaves. First floor façade has been significantly altered.

133 Montgomery Ward

(217 N. Main) – c. 1920. Art-Deco style featuring leaded glass. Has housed Montgomery Ward, Mayfield Furniture Company, and a retail store for Norman's Draperies. F&M Bank extensively renovated building in late 1990s. The Salisbury Garden, based on Charleston's famous gardens, in rear.
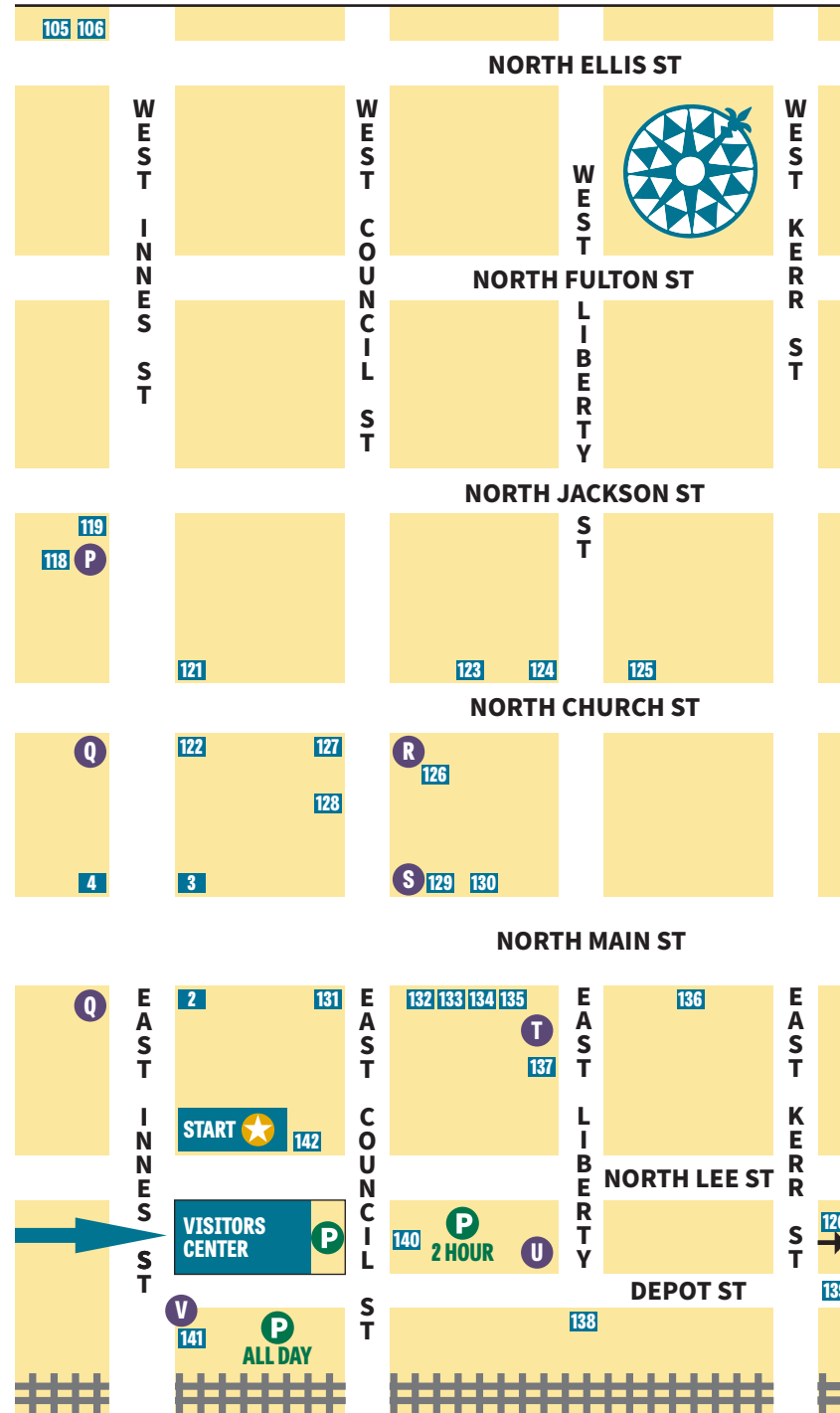
VISIT ROWAN COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA
Be an original.

⭐ **Restrooms** are located in the Rowan County Visitors Center at 204 E. Innes Street and in the Rowan Public Library at 210 W. Fisher Street

🅿 **Parking**

🟦 **Numbered Points**
Described in this brochure

🟣 **Lettered Points**
For audio taped tour only.

1 Salisbury City Hall and Calaboose

(117 S. Lee) – 1896. Cost $5,150 to build. Served as city hall, police department, jail (calaboose), and firehouse.

2 Kluttz Drug Store Building*

(101 N. Main) – 1858. Three-story building was the tallest commercial building in N.C. when built.

3 The Plaza*

1913. Seven story "skyscraper" in the Beaux Arts style that flourished in the early 20th century. Roof garden was frequent site of dances and parties in early- to mid-1900s. Renovated in 1990 into apartment, office and retail space.

4 The Clock

Originally located in front of a jewelry store in Winston-Salem, NC, the clock was given to the City of Salisbury in 1978 as a gift from local jeweler, Norman Ingle, and his family.

5 Elizabeth Court

(118 S. Main) – 1985. Good example of Post-Modern architecture showing a respect for existing historical storefronts while establishing its own contemporary character.

6 Bell Block

(133 S. Main) – 1898. Stone façade offered an alternative to the more common brick and reflected the county's quarrying industry.

7 Conrad Brem House

(203 & 205 S. Main) – c. 1825. Probably the oldest structure in the commercial area.

8 Meroney Theatre

(213 S. Main) – 1905. Sarah Bernhardt and other notables graced this stage. $1.8 million restoration for use by Salisbury's fine community theatre group, Piedmont Players, completed in 1995.

9 Empire Hotel

c. 1855. Extensively renovated and enlarged in early 1900s. Once boasted a domed ballroom on the top floor.

10 Historical Mural

1978-81. 6,000 sq. ft. mural by Salisbury native Cynvia Arthur Rankin, depicts the town at the turn of the century. Characters were modeled after local citizens.

11 Henderson Law Office

c. 1820. Office of Archibald Henderson, lawyer, U.S. Congressman and N.C. Assemblyman.

12 Rowan Public Library*

(215 W. Fisher) – Valuable collection of local historical and genealogical reference materials in the 3rd floor History/ Genealogy Room.

13 Town Well

1760. Salisbury's oldest landmark.

14 Davis Cottage

(127 W. Bank) – c. 1854. Federal style.

15 Davis-Hunter House

(131 W. Bank) – c. 1854. Originally identical to Davis Cottage. Extensive Queen Anne additions in 1900.

16 First Reformed Church

(329 S. Church) – c. 1890. Gothic Revival. Renovated into a restaurant in 1992.

17 Murdoch-Wiley House

(203 W. Bank) – 1868. Italianate design featuring rooftop bellevedere. Built by master stone mason, William Murdoch, it was the first house in Salisbury to have

117 Salisbury Female Academy

(115 S. Jackson) – 1839. One of the oldest academy buildings in N.C. Currently used as a restaurant.

118 Presbyterian Bell Tower & Bell Tower Green Park

1892. All that remains of the Richardsonian Romanesque First Presbyterian Church. Tower saved from demolition in 1970s. Bell Tower and entire city block turned into park in 2021.

119 Session House

1855. Meeting house built for the Presbyterian Church over the grave site of the Maxwell Chambers' family as specified in his will. The 10 graves behind the stone walls can be seen from the east side of the building.

120 Confederate Monument

1909. Commissioned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Dedication attended by the widow of Confederate General Stonewall Jackson.

121 St. John's Lutheran Church

(200 W. Innes) – 1925. Home to a congregation established in 1747. Magnificent stained glass windows.

122 Rowan County Administrative Offices*

(old U.S. Post Office and Federal Courthouse) (130 W. Innes) – 1911. Built of white Italian marble. Restored in 1996 for use as county offices and community meeting room.

123 Old English Cemetery

Dates to 1770s. Several of British General Lord Cornwallis' troops buried here in 1781.

119 Session House

100 Wilson-Crawford House

(207 S. Ellis) – 1853. Federal style house built by William R. Wilson, local silversmith. Moved to this site from S. Fulton Street in 1898 and extensively remodeled.

101 McKenzie-Murphy House

(204 S. Ellis) – 1879. Federal style house.

102 Hunt House

(201 S. Ellis) – c. 1930. 2-story quarry stone house.

103 Governor Ellis House

(200 S. Ellis) – 1850. Fine Greek Revival home built for Elizabeth Ellis Pearson, widowed sister of John W. Ellis, N.C. Governor from 1859-61, who led the secession movement and lived here with his sister.

104 Gregg House

(130 S. Ellis) – 1899. Victorian cottage ornée with Queen Anne elements; patterned roof.

105 128 S. Ellis

c. 1895.

106 Moore House

(124 S. Ellis) – 1898. Fine example of the Queen Anne Shingle style featuring 1 ½ story tower and Romanesque entrance of field stone.

107 129 S. Ellis

1916. Colonial Revival featuring finely detailed Palladian windows and massive exterior end stuccoed chimneys.

108 427 W. Fisher

c. 1850. Greek Revival with 1890s Victorian additions.

109 425 W. Fisher

mid-20th C. 2-story Colonial Revival.

110 414 W. Fisher

c. 1859. Federal style dependency of Brown-Coffin House (see #111).

111 Brown-Coffin House

(128 S. Fulton) – 1849. Greek Revival influence. Built for John Dixon Brown, a Salisbury merchant. Later owned by his business associate John M. Coffin. Fully restored in 1990.

112 Cannon-Guille House

(202 S. Fulton) – 1906. Neo-Classical Revival with fine new-Palladian entrance. Built for Ella Brown Cannon, widow of David F. Cannon, co-founder of Cannon Mills.

113 Rowan Oak House (208 S. Fulton) – 1902. Queen Anne built by Milton Slater Brown. Classical elements reveal a trend toward the Neo-Classical Revival. Now a bed & breakfast inn.

114 Franklin Smith House

(201 S. Fulton) – c. 1910. Spanish Mission style.

115 Frank Kirk House

(301 W. Fisher) – c. 1910. Spanish Mission style.

116 Utzman-Chambers House

(116 S. Jackson) - 1819. Fine example of the Federal style townhouse, built for Lewis Utzman by Jacob Stirewalt, master builder of the period. Later owned by Maxwell Chambers, a wealthy merchant.

indoor plumbing. Site of 18th C. dwelling used by British General Cornwallis during his occupation of the town in 1781.

18 Samuel H. Wiley House

(209 W. Bank) – 1912. Colonial Revival home built by William Murdoch's grandson. Portions of the large boxwood garden date back to the 1700s.

19 223 West Bank

1910. Colonial Revival.

20 Gas lights

Gas lights along Bank Street are reproductions of those installed on Salisbury streets in 1859.

21 Andrew Murphy House

(229 W. Bank) – 1853. Greek Revival style built by Michael Davis for a wealthy merchant. The house has remained in the Murphy family to this day.

21 Murphy House

22 McKenzie-Grimes House

(228 W. Bank) – c. 1900. Queen Anne style with imposing engaged tower. Once acquired by Percy Grimes who owned the now historic Grimes Mill on N. Church St.

23 Josephus Hall House*

(226 S. Jackson)* – 1820. Reflects three distinct periods: Federal, Victorian and Greek Revival. Originally the girls' department of the Salisbury Academy, then the home of Josephus Hall in 1859, who added the cast iron verandas. Roof raised and dormers added in early 19th C.; houses an important collection of 19th C. furniture and decorative arts.

24 John M. Knox House

(303 W. Bank) – 1872. An especially fine example of the Italianate style. Knox was superintendent of the Salisbury Cotton Mill. The fence is original in an unusual style now known as the "Salisbury Picket."

25 Jones-Beard House

(309 W. Bank) – 1872. Colonial Revival. Built by Hugh Jones and purchased in 1892 by P.P. Meroney, whose family owned the famous Meroney Opera House and later the Meroney Theatre.

26 326 W. Bank

c. 1920.

27 Bingham House

(321 W. Bank) – 1872. Italianate. Built by G.A. Bingham, merchant, Congressman and lawyer, whose father was the first editor of the Western Carolinian.

28 328 W. Bank

c. 1890-1910. Cottage style with large ornamental roof-top finial featuring star design.

29 Craige House

(329 W. Bank) – 1877. Italianate. Built by Kerr Craige, Assistant Postmaster General, whose father introduced the ordinance of Secession that took North Carolina out of the Union. Has remained in the family to the present day.

30 225 S. Fulton

c. 1920. Quarry stone bungalow.

31 Oestreicher House

(228 S. Fulton) – c. 1925. New Orleans-style ironwork added in 1947.

32 Wright House

(302 S. Fulton) – 1912. Neo-Classical Revival featuring massive elliptical portico. Judge Wright was a distinguished lawyer and representative to the General Assembly.

33 308-310 S. Fulton

Mid-20th C. Brick duplex.

34 316 S. Fulton

Early to mid-20th C. 2-story brick.

35 311 S. Fulton

1879. Queen Anne with stained glass windows.

36 Holt House

(322 S. Fulton) – c. 1890. Neo-Classical details.

37 Baker-Stoessel House

(329 S. Fulton) – c. 1850. Greek Revival with late 19th C. alterations. Built for Rev. Archibald Baker, minister to the First Presbyterian Church. One story kitchen wing is 1819 office relocated in 1900 from grounds of an earlier house at corner of Bank and Fulton.

113 Rowan Oak House

84 419 W. Horah

c. 1910-30. 1-story cottage.

85 330 S. Ellis

c. 1925. 1 ½-story brick.

86 322 S. Ellis

c. 1910-30. 1-story bungalow.

87 318 S. Ellis

c. 1910. 2 ½-story brick.

88 315 S. Ellis

c. 1890. Large 2-story Queen Anne.

89 314 S. Ellis

c. 1930-40. 2-story house.

90 305 S. Ellis

Mid-20th C. Brick ranch.

91 Donald Clement, Sr. House

(310 S. Ellis) – c. 1880. 2-story Colonial Revival with picket fence. Enlarged in 1913. Extensively restored in 1980s. House has been the same family since 1920.

92 301 S. Ellis

mid-20th C. 2-story brick veneer.

93 Louis Clement House

(302 S. Ellis) – 1899. Queen Anne/Neo-Classical Revival house with elaborate neo-Adamesque trim, sweeping veranda and two story bay. Has remained in the Clement family to the present. Numerous trees original to the site.

94 Torrence House

(428 W. Bank) – c. 1838. Greek Revival with later Italianate elements. Torrence was a planter, merchant, and Davidson College trustee who helped establish the railroad to Statesville. Later owned by Reuben Holmes, a Gold Hill mine owner who added on to the back of the house in 1899.

95 228 S. Ellis

c. 1890. Vernacular Queen Anne house built by John M. Knox as rental properties.

96 217 S. Ellis

c. 1890. 2-story multiple-gabled Queen Anne house.

97 226 S. Ellis

c. 1910. Vernacular Queen Anne house built by John M. Knox as rental properties.

98 209 S. Ellis

c. 1880.

99 Stewart-Marsh House

(220 S. Ellis) – 1868. Federal style house built by J.J. Stewart, publisher of the Union Banner in Salisbury, who later joined his father-in-law, J.J. Bruner, publisher of the Carolina Watchman, once NC's oldest newspaper.

118 Presbyterian Bell Tower

72 Maupin-Krider House

(231 W. Horah) – 1902. Queen Anne style 2 1/2-story frame structure with engaged tower. Palladian windows with multi-lights on second floor.

73 B.F. Rodgers House

(300 W. Horah) – 1876. Built by B.F. Rodgers, business partner with Meroney family, at the corner of Lee and Fisher Streets. Moved here in 1985 by Historic Salisbury Foundation. Fully restored in late 1980s.

74 305 W. Horah

c. 1910-30. 1 ½-story frame cottage with steep hip roof.

75 310 W. Horah

c. 1910-30. 1 ½-story brick bungalow. First level has mostly 15/1 sash windows.

76 315 W. Horah

c. 1910-30. 1 ½-story frame bungalow with sweeping bellcast gable roof. Stuccoed first floor with shake shingles on upper portion.

77 319 W. Horah

c. 1910-30. 2 ½-story frame house with steep hip roof and hipped dormers.

78 Fairmont Terrace Apartments

(321 W. Horah) – c. 1920. 3-story brick apartment building, featuring arched windows on the upper floors above front door. Converted into upscale condominiums in early 2000s.

79 412 W. Horah

c. 1890. Triple gable roof with ornaments.

80 414 W. Horah

c. 1910. Cottage style.

81 424 W. Horah

c. 1910. Cottage style.

82 Gaskill-Blackmer House

(425 W. Horah) – c. 1890. Queen Anne style restored to original paint scheme in 1980.

83 428 W. Horah

c. 1890-1910. Queen Anne style.

114 Franklin Smith House

38 330 S. Fulton

c. 1890. Queen Anne style.

39 Crawford-Gillespie House

(402 S. Fulton) – 1869. Italianate details. Saved from demolition and moved from E. Innes St. to this site in 1976 by Historic Salisbury Foundation. Fully restored by present owner. 1990s addition at rear of house.

40 Mauney House

(408 S. Fulton) – c. 1899. Queen Anne style.

41 405 S. Fulton

Early 20th C. 3-bay frame.

42 414 S. Fulton

c. 1910-30. 2 ½-story brick.

43 415 S. Fulton

c. 1890. Eclectic in style. Once served as a funeral home, converted back into a single family residence in the 1980s in its original color scheme. Features two 3-story engaged towers and wide veranda.

44 418 S. Fulton

c. 1922. Colonial Revival home built by A.R. Lazenby, renowned house builder in Salisbury in the early 20th C. Interior details include an elevator and a five-tiered food warmer in the breakfast room connected to the heating system.

45 T.M. Stanback House

(419 S. Fulton) – c. 1925. Stanback was a physician who developed a headache powder and was a founder of the local Stanback Company. Stanback headache powders manufactured locally until 2003.

46 430 S. Fulton

c. 1890.

47 Ramsay House

(425 S. Fulton) – c. 1909. Concrete block house built for Dr. R.L. Ramsay. Blocks made on the site.

48 434 S. Fulton

c. 1920. A notable example of bungalow style.

49 Heilig House

(507 S. Fulton) – c. 1865. Built by Paul Heilig, a partner in the Barnhardt-Heilig Gold Mine in Gold Hill and later Mayor of Salisbury. Original detached kitchen has been saved. Several late 1800s alterations and additions. Site believed to be old oak grove where troops from Stoneman's Raid camped during the Civil War.

50 Hambley-Wallace House

(508 S. Fulton) – 1903. Chateauesque style manor house built for Egbert Barry Cornwall Hambley, English mining engineer. Features three-story tower, stained glass windows, and ballroom on the 3rd floor. Purchased in 1927 by Leo Cohen Wallace, Sr., a prosperous local businessman, and remains in Wallace family.

51 Samuel T. Trexler House

(519 S. Fulton) – c. 1936. Two-story brick Colonial Revival built by prosperous businessman.

52 Kesler-Fisher House

(520 S. Fulton) – c. 1925. Georgian Revival style four square built by prosperous merchant T.M. Kesler, who sold it to successful banker and Salisbury Mayor (1927-1931), J.L. Fisher.

53 Heilig-Dees House

(529 S. Fulton) – c. 1905. Late Victorian house covered with pebble-dash stucco and featuring a 3-story corner tower. Built by John Heilig on land purchased by his father, Paul Heilig (see #49). Deeded to his niece and her husband, Marian and J.R. Dees, in 1917. Divided into multiple apartments in 1950s. Award-winning restoration in late 1990s, and opened as a bed & breakfast in 1999.

54 Spencer House

(528 S. Fulton) – c. 1926. Brick veneer four square was built for Salisbury physician F.B. Spencer. One of 16 structures in the county designed by prominent Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury.

55 E.A. Goodman House

(602 S. Fulton) – 1936. Two-story brick Colonial Revival built by president of Goodman Lumber Company. Intended for the family to live on the bottom floor and to rent the top floor, house was designed around a narrow hallway running across it with stairs rising from a private side entrance.

56 Heilig-Raney House

(603 S. Fulton) – 1928. Built by Dr. Herman G. Heilig on land purchased by his father, Paul Heilig (see #49). Purchased in 1930s by C.F. Raney, secretary-treasurer of the Raney-Cline Motor Co. Two-story brick four-square design with Colonial Revival motif. Arched second-floor windows with tall shutters featuring half-moon designs.

57 Sibley-Owen House

(325 W. Marsh) – 1925. Two-story brick four square built by R.L. Sibley, operator of local lumber business. Later purchased by Arnold W. Owen, owner of South Steel and Erection Co.

58 Sowers-Sapp House

(314 W. Marsh) – 1937. Two-story frame dwelling with symmetrical façade built by Phillip K. Sowers, local dairyman. Later sold to O.C. Sapp, Vice-President of Ramey-Miller Motor Co.

59 Former St. John's Lutheran Church Parsonage

(309 W. Marsh) – 1931. Two-story brick home built as the parsonage of St. John's Lutheran Church with brick donated from local Isenhour's Brickyard. Purchased by private family in 1971.

60 Harper-Sheehan House

(310 W. Marsh) – 1927. Two-story brick four square with green tiled roof. Built for M.E. Harper, manager of local auto dealership and later owned by J.A. Sheehan, manager of Ramey-Miller Motor Co.

61 Yancy-Wentz-Edwards House

(303 W. Marsh) – 1925. Brick and frame bungalow featuring a main entry with narrow multi-paned sidelights typical of many Salisbury's bungalows.

62 Webb-Julian House

(306 W. Marsh) – 1927. One of several two-story brick four squares, featuring rectangle shape with hipped roof with a central dormer typical to this type of house.

63 T.C. Fisher House

(301 W. Marsh) – 1925. T.C. Fisher, part-owner of Fisher-Thompson Hardware Co., built this expansive brick four square and lived here until 1973.

64 Glover-Sned House

(300 Marsh) – 1926. Two-story brick four square constructed of dark red brick with deeply naked joints and featuring

---

a standing soldier course separating the floors. Built by F.M. Glover, owner of local shoe store.

65 Wright-Snyder House

(230 W. Marsh) – 1927. One-story brick English cottage with bands of leaded glass built by local mortician J.L. Wright. Remained in family until early 2000s.

66 Albert R. Monroe House

(519 S. Jackson) – c. 1937. One-story weatherboard frame house built by Advertising Manager for the Salisbury Evening Post. Built on sloping lot, allowing creation of basement garage in rear.

67 Charles S. Heilig House

(513 S. Jackson) – 1936. Two-story brick veneer house symmetrical three bay façade with French doors on either side of the main entry. Side gable roof extends to form a second-floor balcony supported by large triangular brackets. Built by Charles S. Heilig on land once owned by his grandfather, Paul Heilig (see #49).

68 500 S. Jackson

c. mid-20th C. 2 1/2-story frame building.

69 420 S. Jackson

c. early 20th C. 1 1/2-story bungalow.

70 416 S. Jackson

c. 1910-30. 1 ½-story bungalow.

71 412 S. Jackson

c. 1890-1910. 1-story frame L-shaped cottage. Gabled ends feature fanlights sheathed with patterned shingles.

112 Cannon-Guille House