

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000222

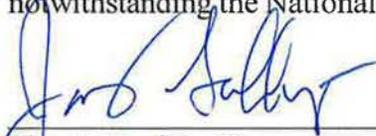
Date Listed: 8/15/2016

Property Name: Mayodan Historic District

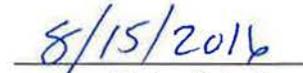
County: Rockingham

State: NC

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper
fn



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Criteria Considerations

Criteria Consideration G is hereby checked. The nomination claims exceptional significance under Criterion C based on the pattern of modern architectural construction within the district, culminating with the New Formalist city building in 1971. Such a use of modern expression is rare in the county, and provides a distinctive and important aspect to the visual nature of the commercial district.

The North Carolina SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mayodan Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by West Adams Street, North and South Second Avenue, and North and South Third Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Mayodan N/A vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Rockingham code 157 zip code 27027

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Kevin Cherry, SPO 3/3/2016
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other,
(explain:)

John D. ... 8-15-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
26	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	1	objects
27	5	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: department store
- Commerce/Trade: warehouse
- Domestic: hotel
- Government: city hall
- Recreation/Culture: monument/marker
- Religion: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Government: city hall
- Recreation/Culture: monument/marker
- Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commercial Style
- Gothic Revival
- Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
- Stucco
- roof Synthetics
- other Ceramic tile

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce

Period of Significance

1896-1971

Significant Dates

1896

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local Government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>592500</u>	<u>4030700</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>592700</u>	<u>4030780</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>592680</u>	<u>4030740</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>592700</u>	<u>4030880</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Heather Wagner Slane
organization hmwPreservation date December 20, 2015
Street & number P. O. Box 355 telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name _____
Street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

Section 7:

Architectural Classification (cont.)

Colonial Revival

Materials (cont.)

Walls: Vinyl
Asbestos
Concrete
Wood
Metal

Roof: Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

The town of Mayodan is located in western central Rockingham County, adjacent to the northern boundary of the town of Madison, North Carolina. It is approximately ten miles south of the Virginia State line and thirty miles north of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and was home to 2,468 people in 2013.¹ Named for the Mayo and Dan rivers, Mayodan is bordered on its east by the Mayo River and the Dan River lies several miles south of the town, on the south side of Madison. Mayodan is bordered on its north and west by rural development and has gently rolling hills and rich loamy soil.²

The town of Mayodan encompasses approximately one-and-a-half square miles on the west bank of the Mayo River. It is arranged as a grid plan that is oriented toward the Mayo River and is thus, slightly askew from true north. US-220 Business runs north-south through the center of town along Second Avenue on the east end of the historic district. The tracks of the Norfolk and Western Railway run north-south on the east edge of the town center, just one block east of the historic district and along the Mayo River where the historic Mayo Mills-Washington Mills once stood. The mill, no longer extant, served as the economic base for the town of Mayodan throughout the twentieth century. The central business district developed west of the mill property and residential development encircles the central business district on the north, west, and south. North-south streets are numbered with streets ascending numerically west from the river. East-west streets, with the exception of Main Street, are named for presidents (including Madison, Adams, and Jefferson). Paved alleys bisect most blocks, providing access to the rear of the commercial buildings.

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District is comprised of portions of approximately ten city blocks and includes properties on the north and south sides of Main Street, and on the east and west sides of Second and

¹ "Town of Mayodan Community Profile" (May 2013), http://www.townofmayodan.com/vertical/sites/%7B5339786F-9A66-42BC-85C9-65DC3CCDC839%7D/uploads/STEP_Community_Profile_July2013.pdf, accessed 24 February 2015.

² "Soil Survey of Rockingham County," http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/north_carolina/rockinghamNC1992/gsm.pdf, accessed February 24, 2015.

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Mayodan Downtown Historic District
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Third avenues. District boundaries were determined by land use and contiguous contributing buildings and include the majority of the twentieth century commercial corridor. The district is immediately bordered on the east and west by residential resources and several altered commercial resources. It is bordered on the north and south by residential resources and parking lots.

Most lots in the district are the depth of half of a city block and are uniformly narrow. Commercial buildings extend to the sidewalk, forming a near-continuous frontage of buildings along West Main Street and Second Avenue. The exceptions are the two freestanding service/filling stations, the Mayodan Moravian Church and the Messiah Episcopal Church, the James A. Collins Municipal Building, and the Mayodan Hotel, all of which are set back from the street with paved parking areas and grassy lawns in front of the buildings. Streets are paved with on-street parking along both sides of Main Street and Second Avenue and along the east side of Third Avenue. Concrete sidewalks throughout the district are immediately adjacent to the street.

Architecture in the Mayodan Downtown Historic District includes twentieth-century commercial buildings, churches, service/filling stations, and one hotel/boarding house resource. Many of the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings have decorative basketweave brickwork, flat roofs behind brick parapets, and replacement storefronts. The oldest resource in the district is a three-story, frame hotel/boarding house with Queen Anne-style elements, through the building has been enlarged multiple times in the early twentieth century, including the addition of a third floor and the enclosure of the front porch. Two early-twentieth-century, Gothic Revival-style frame churches have been updated with the addition of a brick veneer or vinyl siding, but retain their historic gabled forms and entrance towers. The two service/filling stations show the evolution of the form with the c. 1920 building at 200 W. Main Street illustrating a "house with canopy" type while the 1960s changes to the c. 1942 building at 200 S. Second Avenue are overtly modern with a canopy roof and metal panel sheathing. Continuing the pattern of modernism in Mayodan, the 1961-64 Parish Hall for the Messiah Episcopal Church and the 1971 municipal building are also modern in design with a flat roofs and projecting canopies.

Inventory List:

The list is arranged alphabetically by street, then ascending numerically. Names and building dates were derived from a 2002 Rockingham County architectural survey conducted by Sarah A. Woodard and sponsored by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Sanborn map data from 1925 and 1934, City Directories from 1959 and 1961, an interview with longtime residents Katherine Bullins and Rudolph Joyce, historic photos, and Rockingham County on-line tax records.

Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to alterations or age). All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, 1896 to 1971, and retain sufficient historic integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including replacement storefronts, replacement windows, and painted masonry are common in the district. However, changes that fall within the period of significance are considered part of the historic integrity of the resource. The c. 1940 commercial building at 108-110 North Second Avenue retains a high level of material integrity, including an unpainted brick façade and historic storefronts with

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Mayodan Downtown Historic District
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transoms. The two-story c. 1930 commercial building at 211 West Main Street has replacement storefront and second-floor windows and an awning sheltering the storefront, but remains a contributing resource.

Buildings that are non-contributing (NC) due to alteration were built during the period of significance, but have been altered, generally with the complete enclosure of the historic storefront fenestration. The c. 1920 commercial building at 101 South Second Avenue (and 101 East Main Street) has been significantly altered with the application of a faux stone veneer on the first floor as well as the complete enclosure of the historic storefront windows with stucco and smaller windows. Non-contributing (NC) resources due to age are buildings that were constructed after 1971, the end of the period of significance.

East Main Street

100-102 E. Main St. and 101 N. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1930 C – Building
(tax records address – 100 E. Main St.)

Located at the northeast corner of East Main Street and North Second Avenue, this one-story Commercial Style brick commercial building may be part of an older, frame building that was enlarged and covered with brick. Its current configuration, which dates from at least 1934 when it appears on Sanborn maps, has two storefronts facing East Main Street, an additional storefront facing North Second Street, and a wing at the rear (north) with a 103 North Second Street address. The building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down towards the rear of the building on the east elevation. The two storefronts facing East Main Street are delineated by bands of stretcher-course and dark-colored, header-course brick that also define the corners of the building and continue as a soldier-course band across the parapet. A single metal grate is above each storefront. The building features replacement aluminum-framed storefront windows with covered transoms and soldier-course lintels sheltered by aluminum awnings. The left (west) storefront has a one-light wood door on its left end and large aluminum-framed windows on a painted faux rusticated stone bulkhead. The right (east) storefront features a recessed aluminum-framed glass door with one-light sidelights and a one-light transom centered on the façade and accessed by a tiled stoop with metal railings. Aluminum-framed windows flanking the entrance rest on brick bulkheads. The west elevation, facing N. Second Avenue, features a fixed storefront window at the right (south) end and narrow window, replacing a door that is visible in 1949 photos, on the left (north) end, adjacent to the 101 North Second Avenue storefront. Each has a vinyl-covered transom and the two bays are separated by stretcher- and header-course brick like the storefronts on the south façade. According to Bullins and Joyce, 100 E. Main was a fabric and sewing notions store before becoming Rexall Drug store (run by Bill Gilbert), in the 1940s. It was also the Martin Grocery store before becoming Nu-Supply from 1956-1994. The east storefront, 102 E. Main was a soda shop before becoming Yeach Shoe Service from the 1940s through the 1970s.

A storefront on the far left (north) end of the west elevation (101 North Second Avenue) has recessed, double-leaf two-light-over-one panel doors centered on the storefront and flanked by aluminum-framed windows on brick bulkheads. The transom is covered in vinyl, but retains two soldier-course brick bands directly above the storefront.

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101 E. Main St. – see entry for 101 S. Second Avenue

West Main Street

100 W. Main St. – Filling Station – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story brick filling station is angled on the lot, facing southeast toward the intersection of West Main Street and North Second Avenue. It is a “house with canopy” form station with a painted terra cotta roof that is a hipped roof at the rear and extends beyond the façade as a full-width engaged, front-gabled canopy. The canopy, supported by two metal poles and with pressed metal shingles in the gable, historically sheltered the gas pumps, which stood on an island at the outer edge of the canopy, and currently shelters a brick patio. The building façade features a one-light-over-three-panel door with soldier-course brick lintel flanked by paired windows. Windows throughout are one-over-one wood-sash windows, though with one window on the left side of the façade and one on the left elevation have been replaced with vinyl. Windows on the side elevations have aluminum awnings. There is a brick chimney at the left rear and a small shed-roofed wing extends the width of the rear (northwest) of the building. The building is set back from the intersection and the front of the lot is surrounded by a modern metal fence between brick piers. Tax records date the structure to 1920, and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map as a “filling station.” City Directories list Mike Barrows operating a Phillips 66 Service Station here in 1959 and according to Bullins and Joyce the building was later used as a taxi stand.

202 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1939

C – Building

Four bays wide and extending the depth of half of a city block, this three-story Commercial Style brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down towards the rear (north) of the building. There is a two-bay-wide storefront on the left (west) end of the façade and two garage bays on the right (east) end, the left of which has been enclosed with brick. The recessed storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door with a boarded-up transom flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a tiled bulkhead and is sheltered by a flat metal awning on metal poles. The garage door on the right end of the façade is an overhead aluminum garage door. All first-floor bays have soldier-course lintels. The second and third stories have replacement paired windows in openings that are smaller than the historic openings and have been partially infilled with vinyl. The windows have continuous soldier course lintels and brick sills and there is a soldier-course below the second-floor windows and a band of brick corbelling and mousetoothing above the third-floor windows. The façade of the upper two floors, below the parapet, is recessed slightly and flanked by brick pilasters that extend the full height of the building. Vents in the parapet have soldier-course lintels. The east elevation has twelve-light metal-frame windows with brick sills, and several openings have been bricked in. A three-story wing at the rear follows the stepped parapet and also has metal frame windows. Sanborn maps indicate that the building and rear wing were constructed after 1934, replacing two earlier auto repair shops that stood on the site in 1925 and 1934. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was erected by Harry Martin as a Car Dealership about 1939 with the right-most bay, an open bay that occasionally housed the YMCA bus. There was also a roller skating rink at the rear of the first floor in the 1940s. The 1959 City Directory lists a laundry with a residence above.

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Rockingham County, North Carolina**204 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1950s****C – Building**

This two-story brick commercial building is constructed in a six-to-one common bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear (north) of the building with metal coping on the façade and west elevation. The building is four bays deep and the façade features a full-width storefront with a corbelled brick cornice above, three windows at the second-floor level, and two metal grates on the parapet. The recessed storefront has a metal-framed replacement door flanked by metal-framed windows on brick half-walls. The transom has been covered with vinyl and the entire storefront is sheltered by a flat awning on metal poles. The second floor has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels, brick sills, and vinyl shutters. Second-floor access is provided through a wood one-light-over-three-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade. There are second-floor windows on the left elevation. A one-story, brick rear addition extends from the rear (north) with metal coping at the parapet and an additional entrance which features a metal door sheltered by a truncated, hipped roof supported by square posts. The building appears as a store on the 1934 Sanborn map with the rear addition constructed later, likely in the 1950s. By 1959, city directories list Lefty's Grill with residence above.

**205 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1950, 1980s
(tax records address – 209 W. Main St.)****C – Building**

Updated with a Colonial Revival-style cornice in the 1980s, this two-story brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond on the first floor façade, and six-to-one common bond on the second story and side elevations, with a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building with concrete coping on the façade and terra cotta coping on the side elevations. The parapet features a decorative course of brick headers and an applied modern vinyl cornice above. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, has entrances to the two separate storefronts as well as a door to a stair leading to second floor. The opening was enclosed in the 1980s with paired aluminum-framed glass doors with one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a fabric awning, though the separate interior doors remain visible. A vinyl surround with fluted pilasters supporting a scalloped entablature was removed in 2015. Flanking the entrance are fifty-four light wood windows with concrete surrounds. There is a metal bank deposit box on the far right (west) end of the façade. The second story has paired vinyl windows on the left (east) end, a single vinyl window centered on the façade, and fixed metal frame windows on the right (west) end with a four wide central panes flanked by eight narrower panes. All windows on the façade are in concrete surrounds, while the windows on the side elevations, vinyl on the east elevation and metal on the west elevation, have brick sills. There is a shed roof awning on metal poles on the rear elevation, sheltering a loading dock. The building was constructed after 1949, on the site of the Pickwick Theater, which is shown on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps show a one-story storefront with a movie theater in the rear. Bullins and Joyce recall a Post Office at 207 West Main Street and the Bank of Mayodan at 209 West Main Street with apartment above. City directories from 1959 confirm this, also listing a lawyer office and insurance agent office at 207½ (the second floor).

207 W. Main St. – Martin Building – c. 1915, c. 1940**C – Building**

Among the oldest commercial buildings in the district, this two-story brick commercial building was constructed before 1915 as a one-story frame structure. Historic photos show the building enlarged to its

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present two-story form, and with its current storefront configuration by 1915. The brick veneer was added to the building about 1940. One of the only buildings in the district that retains its historic storefront, the building is now covered with brick in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. The single recessed entrance features a replacement wood door with a four-light vinyl transom, which is smaller than the historic opening. It is flanked by fixed wood two-over-one windows with brick sills on brick bulkheads. Access to the second story is provided through a replacement door at the left (east) end of the façade. It features a modern vinyl transom window and a soldier course lintel. There is a decorative basketweave course and corbelled detail above the storefront and a metal awning extends the entire width of the façade, sheltering the storefront. The second story features vinyl windows, slightly smaller than the historic openings, with soldier course lintels and brick sills. A one-story brick wing at the rear has a second-floor addition that is sheathed in vinyl and a single window opening on the east elevation that has been infilled with vinyl, though retains a soldier course lintel and a concrete sill.

Roy Martin, an eye doctor, owned this building as well as the adjoining buildings at 209, 211, and 213 West Main Street. Built as a one-story frame building, the second floor was added by 1915, and the brick veneer was likely installed about 1940 when the adjoining building was constructed. (Historic photographs show the brick building by 1949.) Martin, who served as the mayor of Mayodan for more than seventeen years, also ran a drug store and post office in this building. The 1959 City Directory lists the Modern Beauty Shop with residence above. Doors and windows have been replaced since 2002, though the 1915 storefront configuration remains.

C-Building – Warehouse, c. 1940 – Located directly behind (south) of the commercial building and facing an alley that extends along the east side of both buildings, this side-gabled frame warehouse has a brick pier foundation, weatherboards and pressed metal sheathing, and has a metal roof. There are wood doors on the east and north elevations. The building is not present on the 1934 Sanborn map.

208 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1940**C – Building**

With a decorative basketweave course and projecting brick cornice above the storefront, this two-story Commercial Style brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down towards the rear (north) of the building with metal coping on the façade and terra cotta coping on the side elevations. Vertical wood sheathing was recently removed to reveal a recessed metal storefront on a brick bulkhead with a wood door and a vinyl-covered transom. Access to the second story is provided through a wood door with vinyl-covered transom at the left (west) end of the façade. Three four-over-one wood-sash windows were removed from the second story since 2002 and replaced with vinyl windows, which have soldier course lintels and sills. Above there are two header-course belt courses and two metal vents in the parapet. The James A. Collins Municipal Building abuts the west elevation of the formerly freestanding building, though two vinyl windows are visible at the second-floor level of the west elevation and three historic nine-light metal-sash windows remain on the east elevation. There is a two-story, vinyl-sided addition at the rear of the building. The building is not present on the 1925 or 1934 Sanborn maps. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was the Byerly's Five and Dime.

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Rockingham County, North Carolina**209 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1940**
(tax record address- 207 W. Main Street)**C – Building**

This two-story painted brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The recessed entrance features a replacement wood door with flanking six-light wood-sash windows on wood bulkheads. On either side of the entrance are eight-over-eight-over-eight fixed wood windows with eight-light transoms topped by boarded covered transoms, all of which have brick sills on brick bulkheads. The storefront has decorative corbelling that is largely obscured by a full-width metal awning. The second story features vinyl replacement windows with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The cornice is corbelled on the right (west) end of the façade. The building appears to have replaced an earlier one-story structure on the site shown on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn map. Second-floor windows were replaced after 2002. The 1959 City Directory lists the Mayodan Cleaners at this address in 1959.

210 W. Main St. – James A. Collins Municipal Building – 1971**C – Building**

Set back from the street with a concrete plaza in front of the building, the municipal building is a one-story modernist building with a brick veneer and a flat roof with a cast-stone parapet. The building incorporates elements of the New Formalism movement, including a seven bay wide symmetrical façade, a flat-roofed portico on square cast-stone columns that projects from the center of the building, and a plaza in front of the building. The entrance, sheltered by the portico, is an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelight and transom and a concrete aggregate panel above. Lettering to the left of the entrance reads “James A. Collins Municipal Building.” The entrance is accessed by concrete steps that extend the full width of the portico. Three-light, metal-framed windows on each end of the façade have operable lower sashes and concrete aggregate panels above and below each window. The concrete plaza extends the full width of the portico and features a metal flagpole in a small brick planter with cast-stone coping. Larger brick planters flank the plaza, one of which houses the metal c. 2001 Town of Mayodan clock. The building was constructed in 1971 on a previously vacant lot. According to the 1959 city directory, a building on the adjacent property to the west, at 220 West Main, housed the Mayor, Town Attorney, Board of Commissioners, Town Clerk, Fire Department, and Police Department before this building was completed.

211 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1930**C – Building**

Similar in form to the adjacent building at 213 West Main Street, this two-story painted brick commercial building is three bays wide and is constructed in a six-to-one common bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, retains its original configuration, though doors and windows have been replaced. The five-light-over-one-panel door has a twelve-light vinyl transom and is flanked by one-light windows with transoms above and single panels below. Fixed four-light wood-sash windows are located on each end of the façade, resting on brick bulkheads, and a fabric awning extends the full width of the first floor facade. The second story has modern vinyl windows, slightly smaller than the historic openings, with brick sills. Tax records date the building to 1930 and the building appears on the 1934 Sanborn map, replacing a one-story structure shown on the 1925 map. Windows and doors have been replaced since 2002. Bullins and Joyce recall Floyd Brewer operating a

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pool hall here and living above and city directories confirm this, listing the Mayo Sport Shop Billiards in 1959 with residence above.

213 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1940
(tax record address – 211 W. Main St.)**C – Building**

Similar in form to the adjacent building at 211 West Main Street, and likely constructed shortly after, this two-story, three-bay-wide, painted brick Commercial Style store building has a running-bond brick veneer with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The storefront has been significantly modified with the installation of deeply recessed replacement doors flanked by fixed windows on a low stone-covered bulkhead. A low stone wall and a metal fence in front of the storefront, flush with the sidewalk, provide a small outdoor seating area. A replacement door at the right (west) side of the façade provides access to the second story. There is a decorative basketweave course and brick corbelling above the storefront, obscured by a fabric awning, and the second-floor vinyl windows, slightly smaller than the historic openings, retain a continuous basketweave lintel. The building does not appear on the 1934 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed soon after as its construction is similar to commercial buildings in the district from the 1930s. There is no listing for the address in the 1959 City Directory and the 1961 City Directory lists the building as vacant. The storefront has been replaced since 2002.

215 W. Main St. – Mayo Furniture Mart – c. 1959**NC – Building**

Significantly altered with the installation of fiber cement siding and vinyl windows throughout the historic storefront opening, this one-story Roman brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a plain brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The storefront features a set of paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom centered on the façade. The remainder of the storefront, which wraps around the right (west) corner of the building, has been enclosed with fiber cement and vinyl windows on a low brick bulkhead. The west elevation, south of the storefront, features a replacement four-light window, a two-panel door, and a former door opening that has been infilled with fiber cement siding. According to Bullins and Joyce the building was constructed about 1959 by Frank M. Price as a furniture store. City Directories confirm this, listing the Mayo Furniture Mart (furniture appliances, & television) in 1959. The streamlined storefront is typical of mid-twentieth century commercial buildings, but the windows were enclosed about 1999.

303 W. Main St. – Mayodan Hotel – pre-1896, c. 1909, c. 1915, c. 1920, c. 1956**C – Building**

The oldest building in the district, the Mayodan Hotel was constructed as a private residence prior to its recorded sale in 1896 and was enlarged several times in the early twentieth century to accommodate its use as a boarding house and hotel. It was originally a two-story house oriented to the west, with a slightly lower two-story section to its south (now visible as the west elevation of the building). The building was enlarged by 1909 with a two-story wing on its east, perpendicular to the main form. A two-story porch was erected on the north facade, thus reorienting the building to face north onto Main Street. At the same time a two-bay deep, two-story rear wing was added. The building was remodeled and enlarged again between 1912 and 1915 with the north end of the original house redesigned to have a canted bay on its north elevation (facing Main Street) and the two-story rear wing on the southeast corner of the building extended to be three

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bays deep. By 1920, a third story had been added to the north three sections of the building with the two rear wings remaining two-stories. The one-and-a-half-story gabled wing at the far rear (south) was in place by 1925 and is visible on the Sanborn map. The house form remained unchanged through 1934, as shown on the Sanborn map, but was updated again about 1956 with the installation of asbestos siding and enclosure of the porch to provide additional rooms.

The three-story building features a stone and brick foundation, asbestos siding throughout, partial cornice returns on all but the one-story wing, and a replacement metal roof. The side-gabled 1909 front wing is single-pile and is dominated by a full-width, three-story porch on the façade that has been fully enclosed with German-profile weatherboards and two-over-two, horizontal-frame, wood-sash windows. The entrance on the west end of the porch, has paired one-light-over-two-panel doors, likely relocated from somewhere else in the house when the porch was enclosed, flanked by vinyl windows. Inside the porch, the historic one-light-over-five-panel wood door remains on the west end of the facade. The three-story, gabled pre-1896 wing is single-pile and features a pedimented gable with a shield-shaped louvered vent on the facade. It also has two-over-two wood-sash windows, several one-over-one vinyl windows, and a metal fire escape on the west elevation. A three-story, single-pile wing projects from the rear of the c. 1909 rear wing with one-over-one vinyl windows.

Behind and to the south of the three-story block are two parallel two-story, gabled wings, each with two-over-two, wood-sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the west elevation of the west two-story rear wing has been enlarged since 1934, is supported by square posts, has a stuccoed projecting bay, and has been partially enclosed with wood lattice. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing centered on the rear elevation, covering part of each of the two-story rear wings has vinyl windows, a replacement door, and a concrete-block flue on the south elevation. A small shed-roofed porch on its west elevation has been enclosed since 1934 and has a vinyl window and modern door. The property is surrounded by a split-rail fence. Despite material changes to the property, including asbestos siding and vinyl windows, and the enclosure of the front porch, the building retains its historic form from the period of significance and illustrates the gradual expansion and modernization of the building during the early twentieth century.

According to the current owner, who has collected deeds and photographic evidence, the building was constructed as a private two-story residence by the Robert Lewis family prior to the platting and incorporation of the town. Beginning in 1891, the Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company began purchasing land from Lewis and platted the town. This property was sold in 1896 to Eliza J. Higgins, who acquired several adjacent lots by 1901 and operated a boarding house on the property. The property changed hands several times in the first decade of the twentieth century, but remained a boarding house throughout this period. By 1912 the lodging became known as the Mayodan Hotel. The Veach family operated the hotel from 1927 to 1952 when the Holt family took ownership of the building.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1940 – This frame shed has flush wood horizontal sheathing, is fully open on the north elevation, and has a metal shed roof. It is not present on the 1934 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed soon after based on the construction materials. The shed supported the functions of the hotel, perhaps originally serving as a wood shed for the hotel's fireplaces, but now providing general storage.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 2000 – This open frame carport features a metal roof supported by wood posts with diagonal wood braces.

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Rockingham County, North CarolinaNorth Second Avenue**101 N. Second Ave. – See entry for 100-102 E. Main Street****103 N. Second Avenue – Commercial Building – c. 1930****C – Building**

Recessed slightly from the sidewalk, this two-story brick commercial building shares many of the brick details of 100-102 East Main, and was constructed concurrent or shortly after the adjoining building, but appears on the 1934 Sanborn map. The three-bay-wide building has decorative brickwork on the façade and north elevation, including a soldier-course lintel above the windows and at the parapet. The single storefront features a four-light-over-two-panel wood door with a vinyl-covered transom flanked by replacement vinyl windows with vinyl-covered transoms. The north window has a header-course brick sill and both rest on replacement brick bulkheads. The windows on the second story are six-over-six vinyl replacement windows with brick sills. The north elevation has a six-panel door on the second story, which is accessed via a modern wood staircase. There is a second six-panel replacement door on the first story. A one-story concrete-block addition extends from the rear (east) of the building and has a flat roof and a one-over-one vinyl window. The 1934 Sanborn map shows a restaurant in this space and Bullins and Joyce confirm that the space was a restaurant, then a pool room. The 1959 City Directory lists Gravely's Radio & TV Service with an apartment above, but by 1961, this portion of the building too was occupied by Nu-Supply.

104-106 N. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1930**C – Building****(Tax records address – 100 W. Main St.)**

Among the most intact commercial buildings in the district, this two-story brick Commercial Style building has original storefront windows; a decorative basketweave course on the bulkheads and parapet and above the storefront and second floor windows; and corbeled brick cornice above the storefronts and along the parapet. The building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with concrete coping and which steps down toward the rear of the building. It features two recessed metal-frame storefronts on brick bulkheads. Each storefront has a one-light wood door in the inset bay, along with a nine-light wood transom that is covered by a fabric awning. The one-over-one windows on the second story are vinyl, with modern vinyl cornices and have a continuous basketweave lintel and brick sills. The south elevation is six-to-one common bond brick with two entrances on the upper story for second-story apartments (with 102A and 102B North Second Avenue addresses). Two modern vertical two-light-over-two-panel doors with one-light transoms access the units. A modern wooden deck and stairs rise from the rear of the building. There is a one-over-one vinyl window on the second floor between the entrances and a large painted "Drink Coca-Cola" ad at the southeast corner. According to Sanborn maps, the building is constructed between 1925 and 1934. According to Bullins and Joyce, 104 North Second Avenue was Sam William's store and 106 North Second Avenue was Odell Sherron's grocery store. However, by 1959, city directories lists (Chicken) Hatchery at 104 North Second and a beauty parlor at 106 North Second.

108-110 N. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1940**C – Building****(tax records address – 100 W. Main St.)**

With a high level of material integrity including original storefronts topped by a basketweave course and corbelled brick cornice. This two-story brick Commercial Style building is constructed in a running bond

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with a flat roof behind a brick parapet and has a decorative basketweave course and corbelling over the storefronts. The building features two storefronts, each with a one-light wood door and a fixed wood-frame window on a brick bulkhead. Historic transoms above each storefront are sheltered by fabric awnings. A third entrance on the south end of the façade (accessing a second-floor apartment with a 102C North Second Avenue address) has a one-light door with a one-light transom and a modern classical surround. The building has vinyl windows at the second-floor level with brick sills and modern arched vinyl cornices. The north elevation has been covered in stucco, with a metal parapet at the roofline. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934. City Directories list 108 North Second Avenue as vacant in 1959 and as the Bootery in 1961.

South Second Avenue**100 S. Second Ave. – J. V. Ross Building – c. 1955****C – Building**

Located at the southwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Main Street, this two-story brick commercial building is more overtly modern than the commercial buildings of the 1930s and 1940s. Constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping, the building is five bays wide on the east elevation and four bays wide on the north elevation. It features a corner entrance at its northeast corner, canted to face the intersection, with paired one-light metal-framed doors with a one-light transom. It retains original aluminum-framed storefront windows on the east and north elevations, which step up to follow the rising grade along West Main Street. There are modern wood replacement doors on west end of the north elevation and the south end of the east elevation. The windows on the second story are six-light metal frame windows with several two-light windows on the first- and second-floor levels of the west elevation. Tax records date the building to 1955 and according to Bullins and Joyce, it was built by J. V. Ross in the 1950s, replaced a two-story frame building with apartments upstairs and an overhanging porch. The building was later sold to C. P. Baughn, who owned a department store next door. The 1959 City Directory lists Purgason's Furniture and Appliance Company at the address and the building was later used by Nu-Supply.

**101 S. Second Ave. and 101 E. Main St. – Red Lauten Building – c. 1915, c. 1940, c. 2005
(tax records address – 101 E. Main St.)****NC – Building**

Among the oldest commercial buildings in the district, this two-story brick building at the southeast corner of South Second Avenue and East Main Street is also among the most altered. Constructed in a five-to-one common bond with slightly darker brick used for the header rows, the building is six bays wide on the east elevation and six bays deep on the north elevation. It has a flat roof behind a corbelled brick parapet with brick and metal coping that steps down toward the east elevation. Decorative brickwork includes courses of corbeling and dentils along the parapet and double header-course segmental arched brick lintels and projecting brick dripcaps above the second-floor windows. Since 2002, the first-floor walls have been covered in a faux stone veneer topped by a continuous vertical metal band and the remaining storefront window openings on the north and west elevations have been filled in with stucco with small fixed windows installed in several of the bays. The recessed storefront, located at the northwest corner of the building, facing East Main Street and South Second Avenue features a replacement door, windows, and transom with

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the corner of the building supported by a metal pole. The north elevation features an inset entrance with a replacement door, accessed by three steps and a wood stoop that provides access to a staircase to the second story (101 East Main Street). Additionally, a one-story one-bay-wide section of the building on the south end of the west elevation, constructed after 1934, has a replacement door sheltered by a fabric awning that also leads to the second floor, to an original projecting two-story bay on the south elevation of the building. The second story features replacement one-over-one vinyl windows with arched lintels and cast-stone sills.

The building was constructed by Red Lauten about 1915 and housed a soda shop, the Mayodan Bank, and the Nu-Supply Company.³ The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map with a store at the corner, a post office on East Main Street, and a bank on South Second Street. By 1934, two stores were shown on the Sanborn map. According to Bullins and Joyce, Melvin Kendrick had a drug store in the building and later, Carlisle Hughes, who owned Madison Drug, bought and operated the corner drugstore until at least 1959. The 1959 and 1961 City Directories list a Soda Shop with apartments above. Nu-Supply occupied the building from the 1960s through the 1990s.

102 S. Second Ave. – Baughn’s Department Store – c. 1936**C – Building**

While the storefront has been replaced, the decorative brickwork of this two-story commercial building is a common Commercial Style feature of commercial buildings in Mayodan while the full-height, cast-stone Art Deco-style fluted pilasters located on each end of the façade represent national trends of the 1930s. Constructed in a running bond, the building is three bays wide with a wide storefront opening on the north end of the façade and a single door on the south end. It has a flat roof behind a parapet with concrete coping, that steps down toward the rear of the building. A continuous basketweave header and brick corbelled cornice extends the full width of the façade above the storefront and single door. The replacement inset storefront has two sets of paired fifteen-light French doors, each pair with a single-light transom. Between the doors is a projecting canted bay with fixed metal-frame windows on a faux brick bulkhead. Flanking the entrances, display windows on faux brick bulkheads are stepped back from the façade to meet the inset entrances and have been covered with plywood. A replacement door with transom at the south end of the façade accesses the second floor, which has three pairs of replacement vinyl windows with brick soldier-course lintels and concrete sills. Tax records date the building to 1936 and the Art Deco detailing is consistent with architecture of the 1930s. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was constructed as Baughn’s Department Store, operated by one of C. P. Baughn’s sons. C. P. Baughn himself owned a store on West Main Street (now gone). City directories list Baughn’s Department Store in 1959.

103-105 S. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1930, c. 1940**C – Building**

This two-story, four-bay-wide, brick commercial building was enlarged after 1934 with one-story wings flanking the façade. The building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping, which steps down towards the rear (east) of the building. There is a decorative basketweave course and corbelled brick cornice above the two storefronts which flank a centered

³ Piper Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden: A Postcard Tour of Rockingham County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 51.

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entrance. The south storefront features a centered, recessed fifteen-light French door and large replacement aluminum storefront windows on an angled painted Roman-brick bulkhead. The north storefront retains its original design with side entrance and features a replacement recessed door and aluminum-framed storefront windows on a brick bulkhead. Both of the storefront transoms are covered with vinyl siding and sheltered by fabric awnings. A replacement door in the center of the facade accesses the second story, which has replacement windows with soldier course lintels, brick sills, and aluminum awnings. A one-story, one-bay-wide addition on the south end of the building matches the two-story section in detail with a basketweave course and corbelled brick cornice above the storefront bay, which features a fixed twenty-light wood window flanked by a six-light-over-three-panel door and an inset entrance leading to a stair, all surrounded by vertical wood sheathing. On the roof of this one-story wing, a stair to the upper floor is visible. A one-story, one-bay-wide addition on the north end of the building has an aluminum-framed storefront window on a brick bulkhead. Sanborn maps date the building to between 1925 and 1934 with the one-story wings constructed after 1934. In the 1930, the Black Cat Restaurant, run by Ms. Fulton, was operated in the space.

104 S. Second Ave.

NC-Object – World War I Trench Mortar, c. 1915 - A World War I Trench Mortar stands in a small park on South Second Avenue. The device, known locally as the French Mortar Cannon, was a large caliber mortar used in World War I that was originally of French design, but was adopted by the United State military. The mortar is typical of the short barrel design with a steel barrel that can be elevated, using a gear-like elevating mechanism, to allow for the firing of explosives at a steep angle, from 45 to 75 degrees above horizontal. Most mortars also had the ability to move up to 18 degrees to the right and left, giving it a nearly 40 percent range. This design made it ideal for firing from the trenches and would cause explosives to fall straight down on the enemy. The mortar would have been affixed to a timber platform that was removed for transport, but is currently bolted to a concrete base.

The mortar was brought to Mayodan in the 1920s as a gift to honor Mayodan's World War I veterans, though there is no record of who bought or donated the mortar. It was historically located next to the Mayodan Hotel, in private ownership, until the 1960s, when the owner of the hotel sold the mortar to a veterans group who moved it to a VFW post in Lexington. By the 1980s, Otis Richardson had purchased the mortar and returned it to Mayodan, though it stood on his private property until his death in 2001, after which his family donated it to the Town of Mayodan about 2004-2005.

106 S. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1940

NC – Building

This freestanding, two-story commercial building has been significantly altered with the installation of a replacement storefront that detracts from the historic character of the district. The painted brick building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with metal coping that steps down toward the rear of the building. The altered storefront features a wide bay on the north and a narrow bay on the south, separated by a brick pier. The south bay, likely originally a pedestrian entrance to the second floor, has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The north bay features a six-light-over-two-panel vinyl door next to a three-part vinyl picture window with a shallow-pent roof and the remainder of the opening has been infilled with vinyl siding. The second story features two pairs of one-over-one vinyl windows with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The north elevation is four bays deep with double-hung vinyl windows and a set of

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paired four-pane wooden windows at the second-floor level, along with a six-panel replacement door and a vinyl-covered transom near the rear (west) of the first floor. The south elevation is two bays deep with two vinyl second-floor windows, and the rear (west) elevation has a modern wood staircase and deck on the second story that is partially covered by a shed roof. Tax records date the building to 1940, likely replacing a one-story building that appears on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was a General Merchandise, operated by J. W. Austin, who lived across the street. By 1959, city directories list the County Health Department with two apartments above.

109-111 S. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1950s
(tax records address – 109 S. Second Ave.)**C – Building**

This two-story brick commercial building has a distinctive textured yellow-brick first floor façade and leaded-glass transoms above the storefront. The Commercial Style building's three-bay-wide façade is constructed in a running bond and the side elevations in a six-to-one common bond. It has a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down towards the rear (east) with metal coping wrapping the top course of brick. The storefront-level is two bays wide and constructed of textured yellow brick with a decorative yellow-brick basketweave course and continuous corbelled red-brick cornice that spans the two storefronts. The south storefront features a recessed six-light-over-three-panel wood door under a boarded up transom, a thirty-two-light wood picture window, and an intact, full-width, historic leaded-glass transom. The wider north storefront has a recessed entrance with a one-light door with a boarded up transom. The fixed metal frame windows that flank the entrance have a rectangular, rather than angled, footprint and rest on a tiled bulkhead. The south storefront also has an intact full-width leaded-glass historic transom. The building has four-over-one Craftsman-style wood windows on the second story, including four windows on the south elevation. There is a non-historic faded sign painted on the south elevation that reads “___ Music & Carpet” and a basement-level entrance at the rear (east) end of the south elevation. Sanborn maps date the building between 1925 and 1934 and the north storefront likely dates to the 1950s.

114 S. Second Ave. – Messiah Episcopal Church – 1906, 1922, c. 1940, 1961-64**C – Building**

Constructed in 1906, this one-story, front-gabled frame church faces east at the northwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Adams Street and, despite being covered with vinyl siding, retains its original doors, windows, and bell in bell tower. The frame building has three pointed-arch stained glass windows on the façade, a round window in the front gable, and four pointed-arch stained glass windows on the north elevations. A hip-roofed entrance tower at the front left (southeast) corner of the building features double-leaf four-panel pointed arch doors on the east elevation, accessed by brick steps with a modern decorative metal railing, and a single pointed-arch stained glass window on its south elevation. A two-stage bell tower atop the hipped roof is supported by square posts on plinths with diagonal braces and is topped by a steeple. A side-gabled transept near the rear of the south elevation features a single window in the gable, an entrance on its west elevation, and an interior brick chimney at the ridgeline. A one-story shed-roofed addition between the transept and the entrance tower was added after 1934. There is a square stained glass window in the west gable end of the nave above a gabled apse on the west elevation which features single windows on its side elevations. The four-part pointed-arch stained glass window in the west gable, above the

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alter, is W. Holman Hunt's *The Light of the World* stained-glass window, installed and dedicated in 1922, replacing three single windows on that elevation.⁴

According to church histories, the land for the church was purchased from the Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company in 1896 for \$1.⁵ The congregation was initially named Grace Episcopal Church with the first services held in 1897, but was officially organized as Messiah Episcopal Church in 1898.⁶ The church appears on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps as the Mayodan Episcopal Church and is currently known as the Episcopal Church of the Messiah. Like the Mayodan Moravian Church, Messiah Episcopal Church also served the town of Mayodan as a school, library, infirmary, and Sunday school over the years.

C-Building – Parish Hall, 1961-64 – This one-story, side-gabled, L-shaped frame education building is connected to the rear of the transept wing by a gable-roofed open walkway. The Modern-style education building features post-and-beam construction that emphasizes the structure of the building. It has vinyl siding, fixed and slider windows, multiple solid wood doors accessing classrooms and offices, and deep overhangs supported by exposed metal beams throughout. A walkway on the east and south sides of the building is sheltered by the overhang, which is supported by metal posts. The west elevation features clerestory windows. A small shed-roofed addition at the northeast corner of the education building features a six-panel door and slider windows. According to church histories, the Parish Hall was constructed under the leadership of Frank Fagan, who was at the church from 1961 and 1964.⁷ The “long, low, and expansive” building contained six rooms, a large meeting room, and a kitchen, which was later expanded in the 1970s. It was used to church functions as well as community purposes including Alcoholics Anonymous and Cub Scout meetings.⁸

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – This front-gabled frame shed has corrugated metal sheathing, a metal roof, and a replacement door and a metal-covered window on the east elevation. It stands on the far north end of a group of parcels owned by the Episcopal Church.

200 S. Second Ave. – Esso Service Station – c. 1942, 1960s**C – Building**

Set back from the street at the southwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Adams Street, this one-story flat-roofed Spanish Colonial Revival style commercial building was remodeled and added on to in the 1960s to become one of only two examples of modern architecture in the district. The building, oriented to face South Second Avenue, is of concrete block construction with a concrete block parapet and metal panel sheathing on the north and east elevations. The south end of the façade features a three-bay wide garage space with large twelve-light over six-panel overhead doors separated by concrete block piers and sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy. The north end of the façade features an office and reception area at the northeast corner that is fully enclosed with glass and has a one-light glass door on the façade. A sloped roof over this space extends beyond the north elevation as a canopy supported by metal posts. The west half of the north elevation is sheathed with metal panels and features two six-panel doors accessing the restrooms.

⁴ Patty Ann T. Earle, *Messiah: A Journey Through Time* (Marblehead Publishing, 2000), 18-19.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 6

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, 37.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 37-39.

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Two high windows on the south elevation and four on the east elevation are paired four-light metal casement windows. The area to the north and east of the building, adjacent to the streets, is fully paved and there is a prefabricated shed on a grassy area west of the building. County tax records date the building to 1942. According to Bullins and Joyce, the Esso Service Station replaced S. P. Tesh's frame general merchandise store on that site. It was built by S. B. Joyce in the 1940s and historic photographs show a Spanish Colonial Revival-style station with a tiled pent roof over the garage bays and diamond-shaped tiles decorating the parapet. It was remodeled to its current appearance in the 1960s.

South Third Avenue**104 S. Third Ave. – Mayodan Moravian Church – 1896, 1937, 1961, 1962, 1970 C – Building**
(tax records address - 210 W. Adams St.)

Located at the northwest corner of South Third Avenue and West Adams Street, this frame church was constructed in 1896 as a one-and-a-half-story, T-plan building with the main gabled section oriented east-west, a projecting gable centered on the south elevation to create the T-plan, and a three-story square entrance tower at the southeast intersection of the two gables. The church was enlarged in 1937 to include Sunday school rooms. The main east-west wing was extended to the west, replacing an earlier one-story section and porch on the west elevation that appear on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps. Two-story north- and south-facing gabled wings also project from this addition. The church steeple was removed because the supporting walls were deemed unsafe and several years later, in 1961, the tower was renovated and a new steeple installed. An education building, begun in 1962 and completed in 1963, was constructed just west of the church with a plan to replace the sanctuary as a second phase of building.⁹ However, those plans never came to fruition and instead the sanctuary was covered with a brick veneer in 1970 to match the new education building.¹⁰

The Gothic Revival-style church is five bays deep on the north elevation with double-hung Gothic-arch windows with header-course Gothic-arch lintels in the sanctuary. The east elevation, facing South Third Avenue has a three-part lancet-arch Gothic window with header-course Gothic-arch lintel and historic bargeboard with trefoil and quatrefoil cutouts in the east gable. Historic photos show paired lancet-arch windows flanking this central window, though they were removed prior to the installation of the brick veneer. The entrance tower features paired six-panel doors on the east elevation with a multi-light lancet-arch transom. A matching transom and brick steps on the south elevation of the tower indicate the former presence of a second set of entrance doors though the entrance has been infilled with brick. Multi-light round windows are located at the second floor level on both the east and south elevations of the tower. Atop the tower is a frame octagonal steeple with louvered vents and a polygonal roof. The belfry was enclosed in 1961 when the steeple was renovated and Gothic Revival details were removed from the tower when the brick veneer was applied.

⁹ Mamie Tesh Farris, *The Moravian Church in Rockingham County* (Undated, unpublished manuscript), 109.

¹⁰ James Maynard Farris and Violet K. Young, "History of the Mayodan Moravian Church, 1896-1996," *The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy* XXI, no. 2 (December 1996): 113.

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The projecting south gable features three Gothic-arched one-over-one wood windows with header-course Gothic-arch lintels on its east elevation. Centered on the south elevation of the gabled wing are paired six-panel doors with an arched stained-glass transom and an arched Moravian hood supported by sawn-wood brackets. The entrance is flanked by wood windows with pointed arch transoms and there is a single window above the entrance and historic sawn bargeboard with trefoil and quatrefoil cutouts in the gable. Historically, the south elevation of this wing had a single window matching that in the east gable of the main section. However, patches in the brickwork indicate that the fenestration was altered after the installation of the brick veneer.

The west elevation of the main gabled wing and the projecting two-story wing on the south elevation of the church feature paired double-hung windows. The north wing features grouped windows on the second-floor level and paired windows and paired modern doors on the first floor. A one-story shed roofed addition, located between the original and 1937 gabled wings on the south elevation, features paired windows, a single entrance accessed by a brick terrace, and a small gabled dormer wrapped in vinyl siding.

A one-story gabled hyphen projects from the rear (west) elevation of the church and connects to the north end of a large two-and-a-half story 1962 education wing that faces south to Adams Street. The front-gabled building is three bays wide and ten bays deep with nine-over-six sash wood windows in segmental-arch brick surrounds with concrete sills. Centered on the south facade are paired three-panel doors with a multi-light arched transom with a three-tier header course arched brick lintel and an arched Moravian hood on sawn brackets. Windows in the gable are six-over-six wood sash windows. Gabled dormers on the side elevations feature vinyl siding and six-over-six wood sash windows. A second entrance on the west elevation features a six-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by an arched hood on sawn brackets. The rear (north) elevation features a gable-end chimney flanked by round louvered vents and a one-story frame shed roof supported by square posts that sheltered the HVAC units and a basement-level entrance, and is enclosed with weatherboards on its east end. A paved parking area and fenced play area are located to the north of the church. A cornerstone on the education wing dates it to 1962, though it was completed in 1963.

The church was among the earliest buildings in Mayodan, and it is preceded only by the Mayodan Hotel. In addition to church services held beginning in 1896 for the railroad workers and later the residents of the town, the church building also housed the town's first school and library. The building, constructed by Winston-Salem builders, Fogle Brothers, was completed in 1896 with the first service held in the new building on November 8, 1896.¹¹ As the congregation and the community grew, a Sunday school addition was built in 1937 and included nine classrooms and a central heating system with much of the labor was donated by men of the congregation.¹² By 1962, the need for more classrooms necessitated the construction of the Christian Education Building. A 1905 parsonage that stood west of the church was moved to a new location to allow for the construction and the first services were held in the new education building on October 27, 1963.

¹¹ Farris and Young, 101.

¹² Ibid., 108.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for commerce. The Roanoke and Southern (later Norfolk and Western) Railroad and the Mayo Mill, a major spinning and knitting mill, simultaneously fueled Mayodan's growth by creating a demand for services such as general stores, drug stores, a bank, movie theater, hotel, and post office to serve the population of Mayodan in the early twentieth century. Founded in 1895 by Colonel Francis Henry Fries, who also started the Mayo Mill, Mayodan was established specifically to support the Mayo Mill and its workers. The physical proximity of Mayodan's commercial core to the mill site reinforces the town's commercial dependence on the Mayo Mill.

The district also meets National Register Criterion C for architecture as it contains examples of nationally popular styles and building types including turn-of-the-twentieth century Gothic Revival style churches, each with separate 1960s Sunday School/education buildings; a c. 1920 "house with canopy" brick filling station; and several examples of Modern architecture including a 1940s gas station that was remodeled in the 1960s in the Modern style and the 1971 Modern style Municipal Building. The most prevalent architectural resources in the district are the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings, which include very good representative examples of the Commercial Style, and buildings with elements of the Art Deco style and modernism.

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District encompasses portions of ten city blocks centered on Main Street and extending north and south along Second and Third avenues. It includes the majority of the early twentieth century commercial corridor of the town with twenty-two primary contributing resources including commercial buildings, two churches, two gas/service stations, a municipal building, and a hotel, all erected during the period of significance, from 1896 to 1971. The period of significance extends from the opening of the Mayo Mill in 1896 and the already standing Mayodan Hotel building at 303 West Main Street, to 1971. The end of the period of significance includes the construction of the architecturally significant James A. Collins Municipal Building in 1971. Although less than fifty years old, the Municipal Building illustrates the continued use of the Modern style in Mayodan and is an excellent intact example of a small-scale, New Formalism-style civic building. Therefore, the Mayodan Downtown Historic District meets National Register Criterion G for properties less than fifty years old that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.

Historic Background

The town of Mayodan was founded in 1895 by a group of prominent businessmen from Winston and Salem, North Carolina, who believed that the location beside a powerful waterfall on the Mayo River along the newly formed Roanoke & Southern Railroad could support a major textile operation.¹³ In the late 1880s, the Moravian textile magnate Colonel Francis Henry Fries had surveyed and plotted the path of the railroad, which began running between Roanoke, Virginia and Salem in 1892.¹⁴ That same year, Fries began raising funds to build a mill at what would become known as Mayo Falls, just north of the long established town of

¹³ Woodard, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Rockingham County," E49-50.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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Madison.¹⁵ Joining Fries in his endeavor were fellow North Carolina industrialists Washington Duke, the tobacconist from Durham, James Hipken Ruffin, president of the Rocky Mount Mills, which was the largest cotton mill in the state, as well as C. W. Grandy, a banker from Norfolk, Virginia.¹⁶ By 1895, Fries had raised more than \$300,000 and work began on a wood dam to harness the power of the waterfall and a mill building.¹⁷ In October of that year, the Winston-Salem *Union Republican* reported that four hundred men were working on the project, finding employment as masons, carpenters, sawyers, and laborers.¹⁸

In addition to having a power source for the mill in the Mayo River, the location of Mayodan also provided an undeveloped area of land on which to erect a town to support the mill and its house its workers. To facilitate the construction of the town, Fries also formed the Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company. Funded by other Winston businessmen, including tobacco magnates R. J. Reynolds and J. W. Hanes, the company purchased more than 300 acres of land from Robert Lewis, whose family had been among the early settlers in Rockingham County.¹⁹ The land company hired Winston engineer Jacob Lott Ludlow to plat the new town, which they named Mayodan for the two rivers that intersected to its south. A news report in 1895 noted that the streets running east to west carried familiar names such as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, while the north-south avenues were numbered one to fourteen, a pattern that remains today.²⁰

In March of 1895, there were 250 white residents living in Mayodan and by October of that year, Mayodan resident Lewis Blackwell reported that “a great many dwellings and stores” were being erected in the mill town with the promise that it would “soon assert itself as a real city.”²¹ The mill company actively participated in the formation of the town; in addition to building worker housing, mill leaders held municipal

¹⁵ Fries was the first president of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad. In 1892, the Norfolk & Western Railway Company leased the line, purchasing it in 1896 as its Winston-Salem Division. “First Head of Southbound: Col. F. H. Fries and Something About Him and His Great Work,” *Winston Salem Journal*, 10 December 1910, p. 20; Randy Case and Deeanna Biggs, *Reflections of Western Rockingham County* (Madison, NC: *The Messenger*), 3; J. D. Lewis, “North Carolina Railroads – Roanoke & Southern Railroad, http://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_roanoke_southern.html.

¹⁶ “A \$300,000 Enterprise: The Mayo Falls Cotton Mills at Mayodan,” *The Western Sentinel* (Winston-Salem, NC), 18 July 1895, 1.

¹⁷ “Madison’s Cotton Factory: The First Brick in it Laid Yesterday by President Fries,” *News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), 23 August 1895, 3.

¹⁸ “What Our Home Mechanics are Doing at Mayodan,” *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, NC), 31 October 1895, 3.

¹⁹ Carolyn Poole, *75 Going on 200: Mayodan, 1899 to 1974* (s.n., 1974).

²⁰ *The Reidsville Review*, 20 September 1895, 2.

²¹ *The Reidsville Review* (Reidsville, NC), 11 October 1895, 2.

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office.²² For example, W. C. Ruffin, brother of original investor James H. Ruffin, was both the first superintendent at the mill and also served as the first mayor of Mayodan.²³

By early 1895, with the town still in its infancy and the mill not yet opened, plans were already underway for a Moravian and an Episcopal church, the congregations and facilities of which would serve a vital role in the early development of the town. Fries and his Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company recognized the need for churches in the new town and donated (or sold for \$1) land for the construction of both the Moravian and Episcopal churches.²⁴ The Mayodan Moravian Church, at the northwest corner of South Third Avenue and West Adams Street, had begun holding outdoor services for railroad workers and town residents on the lawn of the adjacent Mayodan Hotel before erecting a frame building in 1896. That building, one of the first in the town, also housed the town's first school, before a dedicated school building was erected west of the district in 1901. Additionally, in an effort to encourage reading in the community, the Mayodan Moravian Church established the town's first library with one-half of the Sunday School collection dedicated to the purchase of books for the library.²⁵ The Messiah Episcopal Church, established in 1898, completed its frame structure just one block east of the Moravian church in 1906. The Episcopal Church too served as a library, infirmary, and Sunday School building in the early twentieth century.

On March 5, 1896, the Mayo Mill opened. Fries continued to invest heavily in the mill, and as it grew, so did the town. While the mill retained ownership of most of the residential lots a public auction was organized that year to sell one hundred lots for private development. Ads for the auction promised "beautiful boundary lots overlooking the Railroad, the Mayo River and the Mayo mountains" as well as "choice business lots within 300 yards of the mills" and "20 acres of river bottoms" which promised to be excellent for extracting clay for brick.²⁶ A visitor from Danville told *The Reidsville Review* that there were already "a great many houses going up at Mayodan, and families moving in."²⁷ In July 1896, *The Wachovia Moravian*, the newsletter of the Home Moravian Church in Salem, reported that over the course of a few years Mayodan had evolved from a remote wilderness, "where one might wander through the bush, and by the bank of the dashing Mayo river, all day long, without perhaps seeing a single soul," to a small industrial town with a "great mill, with its noble water power and its great plant of machinery, of the newest and finest sorts," houses dotting the west bank of the Mayo, and "a street of stores ... laid out and built not very far from the spring."²⁸ Mayodan was incorporated in February 1897, and plans for a train depot were unveiled that May.²⁹

²² Evelyn D. Causey and Kathryn Gettings Smith, "Washington Mills -- Mayodan Plant," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2005), 8:11, <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/RK1471.pdf>.

²³ "Town of Mayodan Community Profile," 2.

²⁴ Patty Ann T. Earle, *Messiah: A Journey Through Time* (Marblehead Publishing, 2000), 6.

²⁵ Farris, pg. 33.

²⁶ "Lot Sale. Mayodan," *Webster's Weekly* (Reidsville, NC), 23 January 1896, 2.

²⁷ "Mayodan and Spray," *The Reidsville Review* (Reidsville, NC), 6 March 1896, 4.

²⁸ "Mayodan," *The Wachovia Moravian* 4, no. 41 (July 1896), 5.

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The town grew rapidly and by 1900, approximately 900 people lived in the mill town.³⁰ The first school opened in the Mayodan Moravian Church in 1898 and in 1901, a new dedicated school building was opened to serve the growing population.

When the Mayo Mills opened in 1896, it had 15,000 spindles and 150 employees, most of whom hailed from rural Rockingham and Stokes counties.³¹ The uncolored yarn they produced was sold to northern cities for use in hosiery and underwear.³² In 1899, the Mayo Mills proved successful enough to convince stockholders to expand their enterprise. The Avalon Hosiery Company, built two miles north of Mayodan, utilized yarn spun by the Mayo Mills to knit heavyweight men's underwear, or "union suits."³³ In 1910, Fries announced plans to add a knitting mill to Mayo Mills, and after a fire destroyed Avalon mill on June 14, 1911, he "dismantled the dyeing equipment at Avalon Mills and installed it at Mayo Mills."³⁴ The Avalon workers—along with many of their houses—were also relocated to Mayodan. By 1916, the combined mills employed approximately 800 men and women and all yarn spun by the Mayo Mills was used by the hosiery mill, which produced 12,000 union suits a day.³⁵ Town boosters were optimistic that this growth would continue, boasting that building lots were "in great demand" and that a number of new homes and businesses would soon be completed.³⁶

In 1921, Mayodan experienced another surge in both production and population when Fries merged his weaving mill operation in Fries, Virginia, with the Mayodan mill. The combined factories formed the new Washington Mills Company, which thrived through the mid-twentieth century.³⁷ That year, the mill reported an annual output of \$1 million worth of spun yarn and the daily production of the knitting mill was valued at \$6,000, and the town featured modern conveniences such as sand-clayed streets, concrete sidewalks, and electric lights.³⁸ The municipal infrastructure was upgraded in the 1930s during the tenure of Mayor H. Roy Martin, a Mayodan native and merchant, who oversaw Work Progress Administration projects to pave the town's streets and lay water and sewer lines.³⁹ The Moravian and Episcopal congregations grew along with the community in the early twentieth century and continued to serve the residents religious, educational, and

²⁹ "30 Years; 7 Percent: Senate Passes Compromise bill by 26 to 24," *Raleigh News and Observer*, 27 February 1897, 2; "Madison Observer," *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, NC), 15 April 1897, 3; "Local News," *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, NC), 6 May 1897, 3.

³⁰ Lindsay S. Butler, *Rockingham County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1982), 66.

³¹ Causey and Smith, "Washington Mills," 8:11.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ A. W. Cline, "Sentinel Man on the Road: Mayodan and Her Mills," *Western Sentinel* (Winston-Salem, NC), 8 February 1916, 3.

³⁶ Cline, "Sentinel Man on the Road."

³⁷ Butler, *Rockingham County*, 66.

³⁸ "Mayodan Mills is Prospering," *The Reidsville Review*, 27 December 1922, 3.

³⁹ Poole, *75 Going on 200*, 13.

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social needs. Mayodan Moravian Church was enlarged in 1937 with the construction of a nine-classroom Sunday School wing on its west elevation.

Production at the mill increased during World War II, and in 1941—the year that the United States entered the war—the knitting mill was expanded. In 1954, the company expanded the original 1895 spinning mill and launched a new line of men's and boys' underwear, shirts, and sleepwear called Mayo Spruce.⁴⁰ The company continued to invest in the town, “constructing a 600-acre park in Mayodan in 1948 and a recreational facility for the local Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in 1954.”⁴¹ In 1955, however, Washington Mills began to divest itself of its real estate holdings, selling 140 of its mill houses to employees. According to historians Evelyn D. Causey and Kathryn Gettings Smith, “This decision followed a trend that started in North Carolina the mid-1930s as mill owners determined that high housing maintenance costs, improved roads that allowed workers to commute from remote locations, and federal minimum wage and child labor laws rendered mill villages outmoded.”⁴²

Through the 1950s and 1960s, the Washington Mills Company further expanded its facilities and production, and Mayodan continued to thrive as a small, manufacturing town.⁴³ Both the Moravian and the Episcopal churches erected new Sunday School buildings in the early 1960s to house their record-breaking enrollments. The sheer size of the two-and-a-half-story 1962 Christian Education Building, just west of Mayodan Moravian Church, speaks to the prominence of the church within the Mayodan community and the surrounding area, with the closest Moravian church about thirteen miles away in Eden, North Carolina. The Episcopal Church experienced similar, though intermittent, growth in the mid-twentieth century, constructing their own smaller Sunday School building between 1961 and 1964.

However, the closing of the railroad in 1970 and general decline of the textile industry through the decade marked the beginning of a significant economic decline for the town of Mayodan. The 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building was the last major building project in downtown Mayodan, and even the flourishing Moravian Church, which had planned to demolish their sanctuary and erect a new building in the mid-1970s, opted by 1970 to instead to retain their existing building and update it with a brick veneer and decorative work reminiscent of early Moravian church design.⁴⁴ Washington Mills Company declared bankruptcy in 1977 and was bought by Tultex, a corporation based out of Martinsville, Virginia, in 1982.⁴⁵ Tultex closed the mill in 1999 and the buildings were demolished beginning in 2012.

⁴⁰ Causey and Smith, “Washington Mills,” 8:14.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Causey and Smith, “Washington Mills,” 8:14.

⁴⁴ Farris, 109.

⁴⁵ “Mayodan Workers Surprised: Layoffs Come without Warning,” *Statesville Record & Landmark*, 23 June 1977, 14; “Washington Group Shareholders Briefed,” *The High Point Enterprise*, 18 November 1977, 9.

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Commercial Context

The earliest commercial enterprise in Mayodan is the Mayodan Hotel (303 West Main Street). Constructed as a private residence, the property was acquired in 1896 by Eliza J. Higgins who operated a boarding house on the property, though the Lewis family before her likely also housed railroad workers and other early visitors to the town. The property changed hands several times in the first decade of the twentieth century, but remained a boarding house throughout this period, becoming known as the Mayodan Hotel by 1912 and remaining in operation through at least the 1950s.

As the Mayo Mills and the surrounding town grew, entrepreneurs established commercial enterprises to provide daily goods and services for the expanding population of mill workers. Despite its proximity to the larger, more well established town of Madison, located less than two miles away, a number of private entrepreneurs moved to Mayodan from Winston, Salem, and other nearby cities to establish businesses in the burgeoning textile village. By the 1920s, Mayodan had “many retail concerns carrying complete stocks of all kinds of provisions and supplies,”⁴⁶ though the majority of the structures housing these enterprises were reconstructed in brick in the 1920s through the 1940s.

The first businesses—a general store owned by S. P. Tesh and a drugstore and soda shop owned by veterinarian John Henry Ault—were built just west of the railroad, at the corner of Adams Street and Second Avenue. Merchants and their stores often served multiple purposes as the town grew. Tesh and Ault hosted weekly worship services before the Moravian, Episcopal, and Baptist churches were built, and the post office moved from the Mayodan Hotel to Charles Walters’ Mayodan Supply in 1901 and then to Roy Martin’s store in 1915.⁴⁷ Historic photographs from the early twentieth century show that early commercial district expanded west from the railroad along Second Avenue and Main Street. Other businesses included a drug store owned by Lewis Blackwell just west of the district, a general store owned by T. C. Black west of the current building at 204 West Main Street, a general merchandise store owned by J. V. Ross at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Main Street, and the Mayodan Supply Store owned by Charles Walters at the northeast corner of Second and Main.⁴⁸ In the 1910s, H. Roy Martin, who had grown up in Mayodan and been educated at the Philadelphia Optical School, opened a jewelry store and optician’s office in the 200 block of Main Street.

Though the rise of automobiles in the 1920s would allow Mayodan residents easier access to nearby Madison and larger cities of Winston-Salem and Greensboro, they still did much of their shopping for everyday needs in town. Sanborn maps from 1925 and 1934 and the 1959 and 1961 city directories indicate that Second Avenue and Main Street continued to serve as the Mayodan’s commercial axis, which contained groceries, drug stores, dress shops, barber and beauty shops, restaurants, entertainment venues, and professional offices. At the corner of Second and Main, Charles Philip Baughn and his sons operated a general merchandise,

⁴⁶ “Mayodan Mills is Prospering,” *The Reidsville Review*, 27 December 1922, 3.

⁴⁷ Ault would go on to operate a farm just outside of town and serve as the town veterinarian, and would later be elected as the town’s mayor. Cline, “Sentinel Man on the Road;” Poole, *75 Going on 200*, 20; Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden*.

⁴⁸ Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden*, 43; Poole, *75 Going on 200*, 8.

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which Baughn purchased from R. V. Ross around 1910.⁴⁹ In the 1930s, two of his sons opened Baughn's Department Store next door, at 102 S. Second Street. Both Baughn family businesses continued to serve Mayodan through the 1950s. In 1956, C. G. and Katherine Bullins opened the Nu Supply Company at 100-102 E. Main Street, formerly the location of the Mayodan Supply Company.⁵⁰ The company bought surplus or slightly damaged merchandise from national retail chains to resell at heavily discounted prices. Over the next nearly forty years, the Bullins family bought and rented a number of the surrounding buildings, including 103 N. Second Street and 100 S. Second Street, for additional retail and storage space for the Nu Supply Company.

The commercial success of Mayodan was closely linked to that of the town's mill, and with the closing of the railroad in 1970 and the decline of the textile industry in the late twentieth century, both the population and local businesses began to decline. General merchandise stores were replaced with specialty stores and some buildings were left vacant as Mayodan's residents did their primary shopping outside of downtown.

Architectural Context and Significance

The architecture of the Mayodan Downtown Historic District illustrates the rebuilding and updating of the small town in the early- to mid-twentieth century as the success of the Mayo Mills-Washington Mills caused the town to grow from a small country hamlet to a bustling industrial town. Turn-of-the-twentieth-century Gothic Revival-style churches, two of the oldest resources in the district, were updated in the twentieth century with new features, including stained glass windows, additions to the main buildings, and the construction of auxiliary buildings all of which reflect the prosperity and supported the needs of the growing congregations through mid-century. In the early twentieth century, frame commercial buildings were gradually replaced with brick buildings with minimal detailing. While generally restrained in detail, the one- and two-story, brick Commercial-style buildings are distinctive for the shared use of basketweave detailing among many of the buildings. By mid-century, the architecture of commercial buildings became more streamlined with plain brick veneers and metal-framed windows. Further, the Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements of the gas station at 200 South Second Avenue were replaced with flat metal panels and a projecting sloped canopy, following nationwide trends in Modern architecture. The 1971 Municipal Building (210 West Main Street) illustrates the culmination of the Modern style in Mayodan and marks the end of a nearly eighty-year building campaign in the downtown.

The majority of resources in the Mayodan Downtown Historic District are early- to mid-twentieth century brick commercial buildings clustered around the intersection of Main Street and Second Avenue. Anchored by the Mayo Mill-Washington Mill one block east, the intersection was established as the commercial core of the town as early as the 1910s. A 1916 aerial photograph of the town shows the two-story, brick commercial building at the southeast corner of this intersection (101 South Second Avenue), but most of the downtown

⁴⁹ Baughn's family had lived in Rockingham County since 1797. As a child, Baughn had worked on the construction of the mill canal carrying water to the workers for twenty-five cents a day. In 1909, he opened a café in town, which he operated until buying Ross's store. Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden*, 43.

⁵⁰ The business was called "Nu" Supply to distinguish it from the "old" Mayodan Supply Company.

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area is comprised of irregularly spaced one- and two-story frame buildings. The 1925 Sanborn Map shows additional construction including a one-story movie theater on West Main Street (demolished after 1949) and a service station and “auto repair” building on West Main Street, indicative of the shift to an automobile culture.

Like the growth of the town itself, the construction of brick commercial buildings began on the east end of downtown, nearest the mill, and spread west along West Main Street as well as along Second Avenue. As late as 1934, frame buildings remained on West Main Street and along the west side of South Second Avenue. However, Sanborn maps from that year show that two-story brick commercial buildings had been erected on the east side of South Second Avenue (101-111 South Second Avenue) and the frame building at the northeast corner of East Main and North Second had been replaced with the current one-story brick building (100-102 East Main Street). By 1949, historic photographs show that the one- and two-story frame buildings on the south side of West Main Street had also been replaced with two-story brick buildings, resulting in the continuous façade of buildings that remains today. New construction and the updating of existing buildings continued through mid-century. The 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building, modern in design and set back from the right-of-way to create an entrance plaza. With the decline of the textile industry in the 1970s, the downtown has been largely unaltered since 1971. Sarah Woodard noted in her 2003 architectural survey of Rockingham County that Mayodan had a notable number of intact commercial buildings from the 1920s through the 1950s, mostly one- and two-story brick stores.

Likely the oldest purpose-built commercial building in the district, the Martin Building (207 West Main Street) is illustrative of the evolution of architecture in downtown Mayodan from a series of freestanding frame structures to the continuous streetscape of two-story brick buildings that is present today. The Martin Building appears in early twentieth century photos as a one-story, front-gabled frame drugstore with a slightly overhanging front gable that sheltered the double-hung storefront windows flanking a centered, recessed entrance. A photo from 1915 shows the same structure, though with a second story added and the flat roof concealed behind a stepped parapet with bracketed cornice. A shed roof sheltered the storefront, which had been slightly modified with the installation of additional display windows at the recessed entrance, resulting in the current storefront configuration. About 1940, when the other two-story brick buildings on this block were constructed, this building was covered with a brick veneer, the façade extended to the east to allow for a door to the second-floor stair, which had formerly been an exterior stair. Consistent fenestration confirms that this is the same building shown in pre-1915 photographs despite alterations to its form in the early twentieth century. While other frame buildings in Mayodan may have been incorporated into the current brick buildings, it is not possible to identify them.

One of Mayodan’s earliest commercial buildings, appearing in a 1915 aerial photo of the town, the c. 1915 Red Lauten Building (101 South Second Avenue) retains a corbelled brick cornice and segmental arched upper-level windows. These elements, more commonly found on earlier Romanesque Revival commercial buildings, were likely adapted from the architecture of the Mayo Mill itself, which stood just one block away and also had segmental arched windows and corbelled brick on its tower. The building stands prominently at the southeast corner of East Main Street and South Second Avenue. While the first floor has been

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significantly altered with the installation of faux stone at the inset entrance and within all of the original storefront bays, the upper level remains a highly decorative example of early twentieth century commercial architecture.

The majority of Mayodan's commercial buildings, including the renovated Martin Building, are examples of the early twentieth century Commercial Style, a style popular nationwide from about 1900-1930. A reaction to the ornate commercial buildings of the Victorian era, and easily adapted to one- and two-story commercial buildings, the Commercial Style used decorative brickwork instead of projecting bays or applied wood and stone detailing.⁵¹ The c. 1930 commercial building at 100-102 East Main Street and 101-103 North Second Avenue utilizes soldier courses to delineate the storefronts and to divide the building into bays. The façade features alternating stretcher and sailor courses that make up pilasters flanking the two storefronts. A soldier course decorates that parapet and on the left elevation, facing North Second Avenue, soldier courses form the lintels over the storefronts and second-floor windows and frame brick panels on the parapet.

Throughout the district, similar brick detailing on the commercial buildings is notable, with recurring brick elements, specifically basketweave courses and corbelled cornices over the storefronts, present on nine separate buildings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s and visibly unifying downtown Mayodan. The best example of these design elements is on the c. 1930 commercial building at 104-106 North Second Avenue. In addition to a basketweave course above the storefronts, the pattern also appears on the brick bulkheads of the historic recessed storefronts, above the second-floor windows, and at the parapet. The adjacent building at 108-110 North Second Avenue, constructed c. 1940, also has a continuous basketweave course above the historic storefronts, though is otherwise less decorative. The basketweave courses and brick corbelling was also used on the Martin Building when the brick veneer was applied about 1940.

Nationally, the Art Deco style was popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Illustrating an early trend toward modernism as well as the mass production of building components and the industrial age, Art Deco details were often fabricated of cast stone and emphasized the verticality of commercial buildings.⁵² Though without the zig-zag, chevron, or foliage patterns found in high-style Art Deco commercial buildings, the c. 1936 Baughn's Department Store at 102 South Second Avenue features stylized classical fluted cast stone pilasters flanking the storefront. It is the only building in the district with restrained Art Deco details, but otherwise resembles the other commercial buildings in the district with brick corbelling and basketweave detailing above the storefront.

By the end of the Second World War, the architecture of commercial buildings in Mayodan, like those nationally, tended toward a more streamlined appearance, reflecting a "more pervasive interest in stark simplicity and industrial technology."⁵³ Though constructed with clean lines and undecorated surfaces, the

⁵¹ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles." Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings. Published by the City of Milwaukee, June 1995, pg. 18.

⁵² "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles.", pg. 20.

⁵³ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles.", pg. 20.

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Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

buildings were not overtly modern in their design. The c. 1950 commercial building at 205 West Main Street features an inset entrance bay, resulting in a simplified façade, and retains several upper-level metal windows with concrete surrounds commonly found on mid-century commercial buildings. The c. 1955 commercial building at 100 South Second Avenue is also indicative of the shift toward modernism with an unadorned running-bond brick façade with large storefront windows and multi-pane metal windows at the second-floor level.

With Mayodan's commercial downtown serving predominantly the local mill-working population, as opposed to drawing from a larger rural base, there are fewer support warehouses and sheds than are found in many regional commercial centers. The 1925 Sanborn Map shows a warehouse attached to the rear of Baughn's Store, a frame store at the southwest corner of Main Street and Second Avenue that was demolished in the 1940s, and it can be inferred that other stores had similar storage at the rear or upper floors. Exterior storage most often took the form of simple frame sheds. A c. 1940 warehouse behind the Martin Building (207 West Main Street), accessed by alleys bisecting the block and replacing earlier sheds seen on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn Maps, has a simple side-gabled form, plain weatherboards, pressed metal sheathing, and a metal roof. A similar shed, dating from about 1950, stands near the rear of the commercial building at 106 South Second Avenue, though is now on the parcel of the Messiah Episcopal Church. The utilitarian, gable-front building has corrugated metal sheathing and a metal roof.

Sarah Woodard notes the introduction of new building types in Rockingham County as a response to the increase in automobile ownership in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The gable-front frame building with a canopy extending over the pump area was a nationally popular form for gas stations and appeared in both rural and urban areas in the early twentieth century. The c. 1920 Filling Station (200 West Main Street) is typical of the era, a small front-gabled building with projecting front-gable canopy that is sited diagonally on the lot, facing the intersection of West Main Street and North Second Avenue. The creation of the interstate highway system after WWII expanded the need for automotive resources. Similarly, the c. 1942 Service Station (200 South Second Avenue) was constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a tiled pent roof across the façade and decorative diamond-shaped tiles the parapet. However, the building was remodeled in the 1960s, its current design illustrative of mid-century modern design with flat, unadorned surfaces, large expanses of glass, and minimal detailing. The building has metal panels covering the street-facing elevations, flat-roofed metal canopy sheltering the garage bays and a glass-walled lobby at the northeast corner of the building.

The trend toward Modern architecture continued in Mayodan with the construction of the 1961-64 Parish Hall for the Messiah Episcopal Church (114 South Second Street). The low, flat-roofed building stands in contrast to the pointed arches of the church itself and with the metal post-and-beam framing allowing for the deep overhang of the roof that shelters the walkway and entrances to the classrooms. The 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building (210 West Main Street) also illustrates the Modern style in Mayodan. Led by the architects and students of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Modernism was introduced to North Carolinians in the 1940s and by the 1960s and 1970s, Modern styles were embraced nationwide, even by small towns, as an appropriate style for government, for banks and corporations, for churches, and

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for the houses of successful businessmen.⁵⁴ The clean lines and modern materials symbolized a break with the past, an emphasis on rational and efficient building technology, and a design that employed rational problem-solving.⁵⁵ While most modern architecture of the mid-twentieth century emphasized the break from traditional forms and classical details, by the 1960s, New Formalism emerged as a response to the rigid form of Modernism. New Formalism, made popular by architect Edward Durrell Stone, was most often used for cultural, institutional, and civic buildings as a play on the classically styled governmental buildings of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The style employed classical proportions, symmetrical elevations, and columns or colonnades. Further, the buildings were most often set on a “podium” and included landscaped plazas to emphasize the formality of the building. However, the classically proportioned buildings were executed in distinctly modern materials, predominantly smooth-faced granite and marble or rough concrete panels.

A number of high-profile buildings were constructed in the New Formalism style in North Carolina in the 1960s and 1970s, including the Stone-designed North Carolina Legislative Building in 1963, the Williams and Valand-designed North Carolina Museum of History (now the NC Archives and History Building) in 1968. The 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building is illustrative of the New Formalism style with a symmetrical façade dominated by a central projecting entrance portico with square cast-stone columns that makes reference to earlier classically-styled governmental buildings. Yet, the flat-roofed building is relatively unadorned with a masonry veneer, a flat roof with cast-stone parapet, and metal-framed windows with concrete aggregate panels above and below, lending a vertical element to the otherwise strongly horizontal one-story building. It is set back from the street with a small plaza in front of it, differentiating it from the adjacent commercial buildings. The formality assigned to the building is indicative of the importance that the Mayodan community placed on their new municipal building, and the pride they took in having a dedicated civic building, as their previous town hall had been in a converted commercial building.

Finally, two turn-of-the-century churches predate much of the existing commercial development of Mayodan, the 1896 Mayodan Moravian Church (102 South Third Avenue) and the 1906 Messiah Episcopal Church (114 South Second Avenue). Both Gothic Revival-style churches reflect the preference of congregations in small towns in the county to abandon the rectangular forms popular in rural areas for “more stylish sanctuaries with L-shaped footprints, often incorporating towers.”⁵⁶ However, both have been altered and enlarged in the early twentieth century as the congregations grew along with the population of Mayodan. More importantly, 1960s additions to each church illustrate very different, though concurrent, architectural ideologies. The 1961-64 Parish Hall that was constructed behind the Messiah Episcopal Church aligns with other modern architecture of the period with unadorned wall surfaces and a flat roof that overhangs the walkway, supported by large structural members. Conversely, the 1962 Education Building behind the Mayodan Moravian Church, together with the 1970 renovations of the church itself, reflect an emphasis on the eighteenth century beginnings of the Moravian Church. Sometimes called “Moravian Revival,” elements

⁵⁴ Ibid., 281.

⁵⁵ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture* (Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press, 2001), 263.

⁵⁶ Woodard, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Rockingham County,” 123.

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of the style were introduced in 1913 with the renovations and expansion of the 1800 Home Moravian Church in nearby Winston-Salem, North Carolina.⁵⁷ After this introduction, brick veneers, double-hung windows, and, most prominently, arched Moravian hoods over the entrances, were introduced on new and renovated Moravian church building throughout the early- and mid-twentieth century, eventually spreading to domestic and commercial forms, especially in Winston-Salem.

⁵⁷ Larson, John. Personal Interview. 8 January 2016.

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Mayodan Downtown Historic District
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Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

Section 10: Geographical Data

Additional UTM references:

- 5. 17 / 592620 / 4031000
- 6. 17 / 592540 / 4030980
- 7. 17 / 592450 / 4030880

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register Historic District boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at a 1" = 150' scale.

Boundary Justification

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District boundaries include commercial resources extending approximately one block in all directions from the intersection of Main Street and Second Avenue. Additionally, it extends south to include two prominent local churches and west to include the Mayodan Hotel, these three resources being the oldest remaining resources in Mayodan and serving pivotal roles in the early formation of the town. The Mayodan Downtown Historic District is bordered on the north by parking lots, and on the east, west, and south by residential development. A small group of highly altered commercial buildings is also located on West Main Street, just west of the district.

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National Park Service**

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Section number PHOTOS Page 33

Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Property Name: Mayodan Downtown Historic District
County and State: Rockingham County, North Carolina
Photographer: Heather Wagner Slane
Date: March 2015
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 205-211 West Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southeast
2. 101-111 South Second Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southeast
3. 208 West Main Street-101 North Third Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing northwest
4. 202-204 West Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing northeast
5. 100-102 East Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing northeast
6. 200 South Second Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southwest
7. 102 South Third Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing west
8. 303 West Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southeast

Mayodan Downtown Historic District

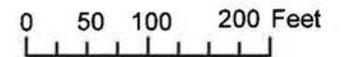
Mayodan,
Rockingham County
North Carolina



Legend

- > Photo Views
- Parcels
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▨ Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource

NOTE: CONTRIBUTING STATUS OF SECONDARY RESOURCES CAN BE FOUND IN THE NOMINATION INVENTORY







THRIFT SHOP





W. A. Collins
Municipal
Building

JOE'S

Yellow sign in window



STAR PIZZA
ITALIAN PASTA PIZZERIA
427-5797

STAR PIZZA CUSTOMER PARKING ONLY





NORTH WINDFORD
220

DOLLAR GENERAL



THE APPLE SHOP
548-2770

KIDS MART



EDMIE'S SERVICE CENTER

EDMIE'S SERVICE CENTER





National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Mayodan Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Rockingham

DATE RECEIVED: 7/08/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/23/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000222

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-15-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Return Comments Addressed
SLR to check c.c.'s*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C
REVIEWER J. Huber DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N Y see attached SLR Y/N Y



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

March 9, 2016

Ms. Stephanie Toothman, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street NW (2208) Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: Western Electric Company – Tarheel Army Missile Plant – Alamance County
Cleveland County Training School – Cleveland County
Fountain Historic District – Pitt County
Mayodan Downtown Historic District – Rockingham County

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed are the above referenced nominations to be approved for the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions please call Ann Swallow, 919.807.6587.

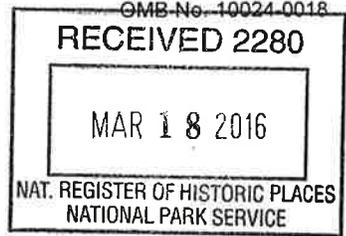
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Cherry".

Dr. Kevin Cherry
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/jct: enclosure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



Return

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mayodan Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Street & number Roughly bounded by West Adams Street, North and South Second Avenue, and North and South Third Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Mayodan N/A vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Rockingham code 157 zip code 27027

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

Returned

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kevin Cherry, SPO 3/3/2016
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
- 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)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
24	5	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
25	6	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: department store
- Commerce/Trade: warehouse
- Domestic: hotel
- Government: city hall
- Government: correctional facility
- Recreation/Culture: monument/marker
- Religion: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce/Trade: specialty store
- Commerce/Trade: restaurant
- Domestic: multiple dwelling
- Government: city hall
- Government: correctional facility
- Recreation/Culture: monument/marker
- Religion: religious facility

Returned

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commercial Style
- Gothic Revival
- Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
- Stucco
- roof Synthetics
- other Ceramic tile

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
 Commerce _____

Period of Significance

1896-1971 _____

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1896 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

unknown _____

Returned

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>592545</u> Easting	<u>4030700</u> Northing	3	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>592700</u> Easting	<u>4030780</u> Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>592680</u>	<u>4030740</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>592700</u>	<u>4030880</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Heather Wagner Slane
organization hmvPreservation date December 20, 2015
Street & number P. O. Box 355 telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name _____
Street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

Section 7:

Architectural Classification (cont.)

Colonial Revival

Materials (cont.)

Walls: Vinyl
Asbestos
Concrete
Wood
Metal

Roof: Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

The town of Mayodan is located in western central Rockingham County, adjacent to the northern boundary of the town of Madison, North Carolina. It is approximately ten miles south of the Virginia State line and thirty miles north of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and was home to 2,468 people in 2013.¹ Named for the Mayo and Dan rivers, Mayodan is bordered on its east by the Mayo River and the Dan River lies several miles south of the town, on the south side of Madison. Mayodan is bordered on its north and west by rural development and has gently rolling hills and rich loamy soil.²

The town of Mayodan encompasses approximately one-and-a-half square miles on the west bank of the Mayo River. It is arranged as a grid plan that is oriented toward the Mayo River and is thus, slightly askew from true north. US-220 Business runs north-south through the center of town along Second Avenue on the east end of the historic district. The tracks of the Norfolk and Western Railway run north-south on the east edge of the town center, just one block east of the historic district and along the Mayo River where the historic Mayo Mills-Washington Mills once stood. The mill, no longer extant, served as the economic base for the town of Mayodan throughout the twentieth century. The central business district developed west of the mill property and residential development encircles the central business district on the north, west, and south. North-south streets are numbered with streets ascending numerically west from the river. East-west streets, with the exception of Main Street, are named for presidents (including Madison, Adams, and Jefferson). Paved alleys bisect most blocks, providing access to the rear of the commercial buildings.

¹ "Town of Mayodan Community Profile" (May 2013), http://www.townofmayodan.com/vertical/sites/%7B5339786F-9A66-42BC-85C9-65DC3CCDC839%7D/uploads/STEP_Community_Profile_July2013.pdf, accessed 24 February 2015.

² "Soil Survey of Rockingham County," http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_MANUSCRIPTS/north_carolina/rockinghamNC1992/gsm.pdf, accessed February 24, 2015.

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Section number 7 Page 2

Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District is comprised of portions of approximately ten city blocks and includes properties on the north and south sides of Main Street, and on the east and west sides of Second and Third avenues. District boundaries were determined by land use and contiguous contributing buildings and include the majority of the twentieth century commercial corridor. The district is immediately bordered on the east and west by residential resources and several altered commercial resources. It is bordered on the north and south by residential resources and parking lots.

Most lots in the district are the depth of half of a city block and are uniformly narrow. Commercial buildings extend to the sidewalk, forming a near-continuous frontage of buildings along West Main Street and Second Avenue. The exceptions are the two freestanding service/filling stations, the Mayodan Moravian Church and the Messiah Episcopal Church, the James A. Collins Municipal Building, and the Mayodan Hotel, all of which are set back from the street with paved parking areas and grassy lawns in front of the buildings. Streets are paved with on-street parking along both sides of Main Street and Second Avenue and along the east side of Third Avenue. Concrete sidewalks throughout the district are immediately adjacent to the street.

Architecture in the Mayodan Downtown Historic District includes twentieth-century commercial buildings, churches, service/filling stations, and one hotel/boarding house resource. Many of the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings have decorative basketweave brickwork, flat roofs behind brick parapets, and replacement storefronts. The oldest resource in the district is a three-story, frame hotel/boarding house with Queen Anne-style elements, through the building has been enlarged multiple times in the early twentieth century, including the addition of a third floor and the enclosure of the front porch. Two early-twentieth-century, Gothic Revival-style frame churches have been updated with the addition of a brick veneer or vinyl siding, but retain their historic gabled forms and entrance towers. The two service/filling stations show the evolution of the form with the c. 1920 building at 200 W. Main Street illustrating a "house with canopy" type while the 1960s changes to the c. 1942 building at 200 S. Second Avenue are overtly modern with a canopy roof and metal panel sheathing. The 1971 municipal building is also modern in design with a flat roof, projecting canopy over the entrance, and concrete aggregate panels on the façade.

Inventory List:

The list is arranged alphabetically by street, then ascending numerically. Names and building dates were derived from a 2002 Rockingham County architectural survey conducted by Sarah A. Woodard and sponsored by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Sanborn map data from 1925 and 1934, City Directories from 1959 and 1961, an interview with longtime residents Katherine Bullins and Rudolph Joyce, historic photos, and Rockingham County on-line tax records.

Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (non-contributing due to alterations or age). All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, 1896 to 1971, and retain sufficient historic integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including replacement storefronts, replacement windows, and painted masonry are common in the district. However, changes that fall within the period of significance are considered part of the historic integrity of the resource. The c. 1940 commercial building at 108-110 North Second Avenue

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retains a high level of material integrity, including an unpainted brick façade and historic storefronts with transoms. The two-story c. 1930 commercial building at 211 West Main Street has replacement storefront and second-floor windows and an awning sheltering the storefront, but remains a contributing resource.

Buildings that are non-contributing (NC) due to alteration were built during the period of significance, but have been altered, generally with the complete enclosure of the historic storefront fenestration. The c. 1920 commercial building at 101 South Second Avenue (and 101 East Main Street) has been significantly altered with the application of a faux stone veneer on the first floor as well as the complete enclosure of the historic storefront windows with stucco and smaller windows. Non-contributing (NC) resources due to age are buildings that were constructed after 1971, the end of the period of significance.

East Main Street

100-102 E. Main St. and 101-103 N. Second Avenue – Commercial Building – c. 1930 C – Building (tax records address – 100 E. Main St.)

Located at the northeast corner of East Main Street and North Second Avenue, this one-story Commercial Style brick commercial building may be part of an older, frame building that was enlarged and covered with brick. Its current configuration, which dates from at least 1934 when it appears on Sanborn maps, has two storefronts facing East Main Street, an additional storefront facing North Second Street, and a wing at the rear (north) with a 103 North Second Street address. The building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down towards the rear of the building on the east elevation. The two storefronts facing East Main Street are delineated by bands of stretcher-course and dark-colored, header-course brick that also define the corners of the building and continue as a soldier-course band across the parapet. A single metal grate is above each storefront. The building features replacement aluminum-framed storefront windows with covered transoms and soldier-course lintels sheltered by aluminum awnings. The left (west) storefront has a one-light wood door on its left end and large aluminum-framed windows on a painted faux rusticated stone bulkhead. The right (east) storefront features a recessed aluminum-framed glass door with one-light sidelights and a one-light transom centered on the façade and accessed by a tiled stoop with metal railings. Aluminum-framed windows flanking the entrance rest on brick bulkheads. The west elevation, facing N. Second Avenue, features a fixed storefront window at the right (south) end and narrow window, replacing a door that is visible in 1949 photos, on the left (north) end, adjacent to the 101 North Second Avenue storefront. Each has a vinyl-covered transom and the two bays are separated by stretcher- and header-course brick like the storefronts on the south façade. According to Bullins and Joyce, 100 E. Main was a fabric and sewing notions store before becoming Rexall Drug store (run by Bill Gilbert), in the 1940s. It was also the Martin Grocery store before becoming Nu-Supply from 1956-1994. The east storefront, 102 E. Main was a soda shop before becoming Yeach Shoe Service from the 1940s through the 1970s.

A storefront on the far left (north) end of the west elevation (101 North Second Avenue) has recessed, double-leaf two-light-over-one panel doors centered on the storefront and flanked by aluminum-framed windows on brick bulkheads. The transom is covered in vinyl, but retains two soldier-course brick bands directly above the storefront.

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Recessed slightly from the sidewalk, this two-story brick commercial building (103 North Second Avenue) shares many of the brick details of 100-102 East Main, and was constructed concurrent or shortly after the adjoining building, but appears on the 1934 Sanborn map. The three-bay-wide building has decorative brickwork on the façade and north elevation, including a soldier-course lintel above the windows and at the parapet. The single storefront features a four-light-over-two-panel wood door with a vinyl-covered transom flanked by replacement vinyl windows with vinyl-covered transoms. The north window has a header-course brick sill and both rest on replacement brick bulkheads. The windows on the second story are six-over-six vinyl replacement windows with brick sills. The north elevation has a six-panel door on the second story, which is accessed via a modern wood staircase. There is a second six-panel replacement door on the first story. A one-story concrete-block addition extends from the rear (east) of the building and has a flat roof and a one-over-one vinyl window. The 1934 Sanborn map shows a restaurant in this space and Bullins and Joyce confirm that the space was a restaurant, then a pool room. The 1959 City Directory lists Gravely's Radio & TV Service with an apartment above, but by 1961, this portion of the building too was occupied by Nu-Supply.

101 E. Main St. – see entry for 101 S. Second Avenue

West Main Street

100 W. Main St. – Filling Station – c. 1920

C – Building

This one-story brick filling station is angled on the lot, facing southeast toward the intersection of West Main Street and North Second Avenue. It is a “house with canopy” form station with a painted terra cotta roof that is a hipped roof at the rear and extends beyond the façade as a full-width engaged, front-gabled canopy. The canopy, supported by two metal poles and with pressed metal shingles in the gable, historically sheltered the gas pumps, which stood on an island at the outer edge of the canopy, and currently shelters a brick patio. The building façade features a one-light-over-three-panel door with soldier-course brick lintel flanked by paired windows. Windows throughout are one-over-one wood-sash windows, though with one window on the left side of the façade and one on the left elevation have been replaced with vinyl. Windows on the side elevations have aluminum awnings. There is a brick chimney at the left rear and a small shed-roofed wing extends the width of the rear (northwest) of the building. The building is set back from the intersection and the front of the lot is surrounded by a modern metal fence between brick piers. Tax records date the structure to 1920, and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn Map as a “filling station.” City Directories list Mike Barrows operating a Phillips 66 Service Station here in 1959 and according to Bullins and Joyce the building was later used as a taxi stand.

202 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1939

C – Building

Four bays wide and extending the depth of half of a city block, this three-story Commercial Style brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down towards the rear (north) of the building. There is a two-bay-wide storefront on the left (west) end of the façade and two garage bays on the right (east) end, the left of which has been enclosed with brick. The recessed storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door with a boarded-up

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transom flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a tiled bulkhead and is sheltered by a flat metal awning on metal poles. The garage door on the right end of the façade is an overhead aluminum garage door. All first-floor bays have soldier-course lintels. The second and third stories have replacement paired windows in openings that are smaller than the historic openings and have been partially infilled with vinyl. The windows have continuous soldier course lintels and brick sills and there is a soldier-course below the second-floor windows and a band of brick corbelling and mousetoothing above the third-floor windows. The façade of the upper two floors, below the parapet, is recessed slightly and flanked by brick pilasters that extend the full height of the building. Vents in the parapet have soldier-course lintels. The east elevation has twelve-light metal-frame windows with brick sills, and several openings have been bricked in. A three-story wing at the rear follows the stepped parapet and also has metal frame windows. Sanborn maps indicate that the building and rear wing were constructed after 1934, replacing two earlier auto repair shops that stood on the site in 1925 and 1934. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was erected by Harry Martin as a Car Dealership about 1939 with the right-most bay, an open bay that occasionally housed the YMCA bus. There was also a roller skating rink at the rear of the first floor in the 1940s. The 1959 City Directory lists a laundry with a residence above.

204 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1950s

C – Building

This two-story brick commercial building is constructed in a six-to-one common bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear (north) of the building with metal coping on the façade and west elevation. The building is four bays deep and the façade features a full-width storefront with a corbelled brick cornice above, three windows at the second-floor level, and two metal grates on the parapet. The recessed storefront has a metal-framed replacement door flanked by metal-framed windows on brick half-walls. The transom has been covered with vinyl and the entire storefront is sheltered by a flat awning on metal poles. The second floor has eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows with soldier-course lintels, brick sills, and vinyl shutters. Second-floor access is provided through a wood one-light-over-three-panel door on the left (west) end of the façade. There are second-floor windows on the left elevation. A one-story, brick rear addition extends from the rear (north) with metal coping at the parapet and an additional entrance which features a metal door sheltered by a truncated, hipped roof supported by square posts. The building appears as a store on the 1934 Sanborn map with the rear addition constructed later, likely in the 1950s. By 1959, city directories list Lefty's Grill with residence above.

205 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1950, 1980s
(tax records address – 209 W. Main St.)

C – Building

Updated with a Colonial Revival-style cornice in the 1980s, this two-story brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond on the first floor façade, and six-to-one common bond on the second story and side elevations, with a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building with concrete coping on the façade and terra cotta coping on the side elevations. The parapet features a decorative course of brick headers and an applied modern vinyl cornice above. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, has entrances to the two separate storefronts as well as a door to a stair leading to second floor. The opening was enclosed in the 1980s with paired aluminum-framed glass doors with one-light sidelights and is sheltered by a fabric awning, though the separate interior doors remain

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visible. A vinyl surround with fluted pilasters supporting a scalloped entablature was removed in 2015. Flanking the entrance are fifty-four light wood windows with concrete surrounds. There is a metal bank deposit box on the far right (west) end of the façade. The second story has paired vinyl windows on the left (east) end, a single vinyl window centered on the façade, and fixed metal frame windows on the right (west) end with a four wide central panes flanked by eight narrower panes. All windows on the façade are in concrete surrounds, while the windows on the side elevations, vinyl on the east elevation and metal on the west elevation, have brick sills. There is a shed roof awning on metal poles on the rear elevation, sheltering a loading dock. The building was constructed after 1949, on the site of the Pickwick Theater, which is shown on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps show a one-story storefront with a movie theater in the rear. Bullins and Joyce recall a Post Office at 207 West Main Street and the Bank of Mayodan at 209 West Main Street with apartment above. City directories from 1959 confirm this, also listing a lawyer office and insurance agent office at 207½ (the second floor).

207 W. Main St. – Martin Building – c. 1915, c. 1940**C – Building**

Among the oldest commercial buildings in the district, this two-story brick commercial building was constructed before 1915 as a one-story frame structure. Historic photos show the building enlarged to its present two-story form, and with its current storefront configuration by 1915. The brick veneer was added to the building about 1940. One of the only buildings in the district that retains its historic storefront, the building is now covered with brick in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear (south) of the building. The single recessed entrance features a replacement wood door with a four-light vinyl transom, which is smaller than the historic opening. It is flanked by fixed wood two-over-one windows with brick sills on brick bulkheads. Access to the second story is provided through a replacement door at the left (east) end of the façade. It features a modern vinyl transom window and a soldier course lintel. There is a decorative basketweave course and corbelled detail above the storefront and a metal awning extends the entire width of the façade, sheltering the storefront. The second story features vinyl windows, slightly smaller than the historic openings, with soldier course lintels and brick sills. A one-story brick wing at the rear has a second-floor addition that is sheathed in vinyl and a single window opening on the east elevation that has been infilled with vinyl, though retains a soldier course lintel and a concrete sill.

Roy Martin, an eye doctor, owned this building as well as the adjoining buildings at 209, 211, and 213 West Main Street. Built as a one-story frame building, the second floor was added by 1915, and the brick veneer was likely installed about 1940 when the adjoining building was constructed. (Historic photographs show the brick building by 1949.) Martin, who served as the mayor of Mayodan for more than seventeen years, also ran a drug store and post office in this building. The 1959 City Directory lists the Modern Beauty Shop with residence above. Doors and windows have been replaced since 2002, though the 1915 storefront configuration remains.

C-Building – Warehouse, c. 1940 – Located directly behind (south) of the commercial building and facing an alley that extends along the east side of both buildings, this side-gabled frame warehouse has a brick pier foundation, weatherboards and pressed metal sheathing, and has a metal roof. There are wood doors on the east and north elevations. The building is not present on the 1934 Sanborn map.

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208 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1940

C – Building

With a decorative basketweave course and projecting brick cornice above the storefront, this two-story Commercial Style brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down towards the rear (north) of the building with metal coping on the façade and terra cotta coping on the side elevations. Vertical wood sheathing was recently removed to reveal a recessed metal storefront on a brick bulkhead with a wood door and a vinyl-covered transom. Access to the second story is provided through a wood door with vinyl-covered transom at the left (west) end of the façade. Three four-over-one wood-sash windows were removed from the second story since 2002 and replaced with vinyl windows, which have soldier course lintels and sills. Above there are two header-course belt courses and two metal vents in the parapet. The James A. Collins Municipal Building abuts the west elevation of the formerly freestanding building, though two vinyl windows are visible at the second-floor level of the west elevation and three historic nine-light metal-sash windows remain on the east elevation. There is a two-story, vinyl-sided addition at the rear of the building. The building is not present on the 1925 or 1934 Sanborn maps. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was the Byerly's Five and Dime.

209 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1940 (tax record address- 207 W. Main Street)

C – Building

This two-story painted brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The recessed entrance features a replacement wood door with flanking six-light wood-sash windows on wood bulkheads. On either side of the entrance are eight-over-eight-over-eight fixed wood windows with eight-light transoms topped by boarded covered transoms, all of which have brick sills on brick bulkheads. The storefront has decorative corbelling that is largely obscured by a full-width metal awning. The second story features vinyl replacement windows with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The cornice is corbelled on the right (west) end of the façade. The building appears to have replaced an earlier one-story structure on the site shown on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn map. Second-floor windows were replaced after 2002. The 1959 City Directory lists the Mayodan Cleaners at this address in 1959.

210 W. Main St. – James A. Collins Municipal Building – 1971

C – Building

Set back from the street with a concrete plaza in front of the building, the municipal building is a one-story modernist building with a brick veneer and a flat roof with a cast-stone parapet. The symmetrical façade is seven bays wide and features a flat-roofed portico on square cast-stone columns that projects from the center of the building. The entrance, sheltered by the portico, is an aluminum-framed glass door with sidelight and transom and a concrete aggregate panel above. Lettering to the left of the entrance reads "James A. Collins Municipal Building." The entrance is accessed by concrete steps that extend the full width of the portico. Three-light, metal-framed windows on each end of the façade have operable lower sashes and concrete aggregate panels above and below each window. The concrete plaza extends the full width of the portico and features a metal flagpole in a small brick planter with cast-stone coping. Larger brick planters flank the plaza, one of which houses the metal c. 2001 Town of Mayodan clock. The building was constructed in 1971 on a previously vacant lot. According to the 1959 city directory, a building on the

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adjacent property to the west, at 220 West Main, housed the Mayor, Town Attorney, Board of Commissioners, Town Clerk, Fire Department, and Police Department before this building was completed.

211 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1930

C – Building

Similar in form to the adjacent building at 213 West Main Street, this two-story painted brick commercial building is three bays wide and is constructed in a six-to-one common bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, retains its original configuration, though doors and windows have been replaced. The five-light-over-one-panel door has a twelve-light vinyl transom and is flanked by one-light windows with transoms above and single panels below. Fixed four-light wood-sash windows are located on each end of the façade, resting on brick bulkheads, and a fabric awning extends the full width of the first floor facade. The second story has modern vinyl windows, slightly smaller than the historic openings, with brick sills. Tax records date the building to 1930 and the building appears on the 1934 Sanborn map, replacing a one-story structure shown on the 1925 map. Windows and doors have been replaced since 2002. Bullins and Joyce recall Floyd Brewer operating a pool hall here and living above and city directories confirm this, listing the Mayo Sport Shop Billiards in 1959 with residence above.

213 W. Main St. – Commercial Building – c. 1940 (tax record address – 211 W. Main St.)

C – Building

Similar in form to the adjacent building at 211 West Main Street, and likely constructed shortly after, this two-story, three-bay-wide, painted brick Commercial Style store building has a running-bond brick veneer with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The storefront has been significantly modified with the installation of deeply recessed replacement doors flanked by fixed windows on a low stone-covered bulkhead. A low stone wall and a metal fence in front of the storefront, flush with the sidewalk, provide a small outdoor seating area. A replacement door at the right (west) side of the façade provides access to the second story. There is a decorative basketweave course and brick corbelling above the storefront, obscured by a fabric awning, and the second-floor vinyl windows, slightly smaller than the historic openings, retain a continuous basketweave lintel. The building does not appear on the 1934 Sanborn map, but was likely constructed soon after as its construction is similar to commercial buildings in the district from the 1930s. There is no listing for the address in the 1959 City Directory and the 1961 City Directory lists the building as vacant. The storefront has been replaced since 2002.

215 W. Main St. – Mayo Furniture Mart – c. 1959

NC – Building

Significantly altered with the installation of fiber cement siding and vinyl windows throughout the historic storefront opening, this one-story Roman brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a plain brick parapet with terra cotta coping. The storefront features a set of paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom centered on the façade. The remainder of the storefront, which wraps around the right (west) corner of the building, has been enclosed with fiber cement and vinyl windows on a low brick bulkhead. The west elevation, south of the storefront, features a replacement four-light window, a two-panel door, and a former door opening that has been infilled with fiber cement siding. According to Bullins and Joyce the building was constructed about 1959 by Frank M. Price as

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a furniture store. City Directories confirm this, listing the Mayo Furniture Mart (furniture appliances, & television) in 1959. The streamlined storefront is typical of mid-twentieth century commercial buildings, but the windows were enclosed about 1999.

303 W. Main St. – Mayodan Hotel – pre-1896, c. 1909, c. 1915, c. 1920, c. 1956 C – Building

The oldest building in the district, the Mayodan Hotel was constructed as a private residence prior to its recorded sale in 1896 and was enlarged several times in the early twentieth century to accommodate its use as a boarding house and hotel. It was originally a two-story house oriented to the west, with a slightly lower two-story section to its south (now visible as the west elevation of the building). The building was enlarged by 1909 with a two-story wing on its east, perpendicular to the main form. A two-story porch was erected on the north facade, thus reorienting the building to face north onto Main Street. At the same time a two-bay deep, two-story rear wing was added. The building was remodeled and enlarged again between 1912 and 1915 with the north end of the original house redesigned to have a canted bay on its north elevation (facing Main Street) and the two-story rear wing on the southeast corner of the building extended to be three bays deep. By 1920, a third story had been added to the north three sections of the building with the two rear wings remaining two-stories. The one-and-a-half-story gabled wing at the far rear (south) was in place by 1925 and is visible on the Sanborn map. The house form remained unchanged through 1934, as shown on the Sanborn map, but was updated again about 1956 with the installation of asbestos siding and enclosure of the porch to provide additional rooms.

The three-story building features a stone and brick foundation, asbestos siding throughout, partial cornice returns on all but the one-story wing, and a replacement metal roof. The side-gabled 1909 front wing is single-pile and is dominated by a full-width, three-story porch on the façade that has been fully enclosed with German-profile weatherboards and two-over-two, horizontal-frame, wood-sash windows. The entrance on the west end of the porch, has paired one-light-over-two-panel doors, likely relocated from somewhere else in the house when the porch was enclosed, flanked by vinyl windows. Inside the porch, the historic one-light-over-five-panel wood door remains on the west end of the facade. The three-story, gabled pre-1896 wing is single-pile and features a pedimented gable with a shield-shaped louvered vent on the facade. It also has two-over-two wood-sash windows, several one-over-one vinyl windows, and a metal fire escape on the west elevation. A three-story, single-pile wing projects from the rear of the c. 1909 rear wing with one-over-one vinyl windows.

Behind and to the south of the three-story block are two parallel two-story, gabled wings, each with two-over-two, wood-sash windows. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on the west elevation of the west two-story rear wing has been enlarged since 1934, is supported by square posts, has a stuccoed projecting bay, and has been partially enclosed with wood lattice. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing centered on the rear elevation, covering part of each of the two-story rear wings has vinyl windows, a replacement door, and a concrete-block flue on the south elevation. A small shed-roofed porch on its west elevation has been enclosed since 1934 and has a vinyl window and modern door. The property is surrounded by a split-rail fence. Despite material changes to the property, including asbestos siding and vinyl windows, and the enclosure of the front porch, the building retains its historic form from the period of significance and illustrates the gradual expansion and modernization of the building during the early twentieth century.

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According to the current owner, who has collected deeds and photographic evidence, the building was constructed as a private two-story residence by the Robert Lewis family prior to the platting and incorporation of the town. Beginning in 1891, the Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company began purchasing land from Lewis and platted the town. This property was sold in 1896 to Eliza J. Higgins, who acquired several adjacent lots by 1901 and operated a boarding house on the property. The property changed hands several times in the first decade of the twentieth century, but remained a boarding house throughout this period. By 1912 the lodging became known as the Mayodan Hotel. The Veach family operated the hotel from 1927 to 1952 when the Holt family took ownership of the building.

C-Building – Shed, c. 1940 – This frame shed has flush wood horizontal sheathing, is fully open on the north elevation, and has a metal shed roof. It is not present on the 1934 Sanborn map.

NC-Structure – Carport, c. 2000 – This open frame carport features a metal roof supported by wood posts with diagonal wood braces.

North Second Avenue

101-103 N. Second Ave. – See entry for 100-102 East Main Street

104-106 N. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1936
(Tax records address – 100 W. Main St.)

C – Building

Among the most intact commercial buildings in the district, this two-story brick Commercial Style building has original storefront windows; a decorative basketweave course on the bulkheads and parapet and above the storefront and second floor windows; and corbeled brick cornice above the storefronts and along the parapet. The building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with concrete coping and which steps down toward the rear of the building. It features two recessed metal-frame storefronts on brick bulkheads. Each storefront has a one-light wood door in the inset bay, along with a nine-light wood transom that is covered by a fabric awning. The one-over-one windows on the second story are vinyl, with modern vinyl cornices and have a continuous basketweave lintel and brick sills. The south elevation is six-to-one common bond brick with two entrances on the upper story for second-story apartments (with 102A and 102B North Second Avenue addresses). Two modern vertical two-light-over-two-panel doors with one-light transoms access the units. A modern wooden deck and stairs rise from the rear of the building. There is a one-over-one vinyl window on the second floor between the entrances and a large painted “Drink Coca-Cola” ad at the southeast corner. According to Sanborn maps, the building is constructed between 1925 and 1934. According to Bullins and Joyce, 104 North Second Avenue was Sam William’s store and 106 North Second Avenue was Odell Sherron’s grocery store. However, by 1959, city directories lists (Chicken) Hatchery at 104 North Second and a beauty parlor at 106 North Second.

108-110 N. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1940
(tax records address – 100 W. Main St.)

C – Building

With a high level of material integrity including original storefronts topped by a basketweave course and corbelled brick cornice. This two-story brick Commercial Style building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet and has a decorative basketweave course and corbelling over the

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storefronts. The building features two storefronts, each with a one-light wood door and a fixed wood-frame window on a brick bulkhead. Historic transoms above each storefront are sheltered by fabric awnings. A third entrance on the south end of the façade (accessing a second-floor apartment with a 102C North Second Avenue address) has a one-light door with a one-light transom and a modern classical surround. The building has vinyl windows at the second-floor level with brick sills and modern arched vinyl cornices. The north elevation has been covered in stucco, with a metal parapet at the roofline. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934. City Directories list 108 North Second Avenue as vacant in 1959 and as the Bootery in 1961.

South Second Avenue

100 S. Second Ave. – J. V. Ross Building – c. 1955

C – Building

Located at the southwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Main Street, this two-story brick commercial building is more overtly modern than the commercial buildings of the 1930s and 1940s. Constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping, the building is five bays wide on the east elevation and four bays wide on the north elevation. It features a corner entrance at its northeast corner, canted to face the intersection, with paired one-light metal-framed doors with a one-light transom. It retains original aluminum-framed storefront windows on the east and north elevations, which step up to follow the rising grade along West Main Street. There are modern wood replacement doors on west end of the north elevation and the south end of the east elevation. The windows on the second story are six-light metal frame windows with several two-light windows on the first- and second-floor levels of the west elevation. Tax records date the building to 1955 and according to Bullins and Joyce, it was built by J. V. Ross in the 1950s, replaced a two-story frame building with apartments upstairs and an overhanging porch. The building was later sold to C. P. Baughn, who owned a department store next door. The 1959 City Directory lists Purgason's Furniture and Appliance Company at the address and the building was later used by Nu-Supply.

101 S. Second Ave. and 101 E. Main St. – Red Lauten Building – c. 1915, c. 1940, c. 2005

(tax records address – 101 E. Main St.)

NC – Building

Among the oldest commercial buildings in the district, this two-story brick building at the southeast corner of South Second Avenue and East Main Street is also among the most altered. Constructed in a five-to-one common bond with slightly darker brick used for the header rows, the building is six bays wide on the east elevation and six bays deep on the north elevation. It has a flat roof behind a corbelled brick parapet with brick and metal coping that steps down toward the east elevation. Decorative brickwork includes courses of corbeling and dentils along the parapet and double header-course segmental arched brick lintels and projecting brick drip caps above the second-floor windows. Since 2002, the first-floor walls have been covered in a faux stone veneer topped by a continuous vertical metal band and the remaining storefront window openings on the north and west elevations have been filled in with stucco with small fixed windows installed in several of the bays. The recessed storefront, located at the northwest corner of the building, facing East Main Street and South Second Avenue features a replacement door, windows, and transom with

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the corner of the building supported by a metal pole. The north elevation features an inset entrance with a replacement door, accessed by three steps and a wood stoop that provides access to a staircase to the second story (101 East Main Street). Additionally, a one-story one-bay-wide section of the building on the south end of the west elevation, constructed after 1934, has a replacement door sheltered by a fabric awning that also leads to the second floor, to an original projecting two-story bay on the south elevation of the building. The second story features replacement one-over-one vinyl windows with arched lintels and cast-stone sills.

The building was constructed by Red Lauten about 1915 and housed a soda shop, the Mayodan Bank, and the Nu-Supply Company.³ The building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map with a store at the corner, a post office on East Main Street, and a bank on South Second Street. By 1934, two stores were shown on the Sanborn map. According to Bullins and Joyce, Melvin Kendrick had a drug store in the building and later, Carlisle Hughes, who owned Madison Drug, bought and operated the corner drugstore until at least 1959. The 1959 and 1961 City Directories list a Soda Shop with apartments above. Nu-Supply occupied the building from the 1960s through the 1990s.

102 S. Second Ave. – Baughn's Department Store – c. 1936

C – Building

While the storefront has been replaced, the decorative brickwork of this two-story commercial building is a common Commercial Style feature of commercial buildings in Mayodan while the full-height, cast-stone Art Deco-style fluted pilasters located on each end of the façade represent national trends of the 1930s. Constructed in a running bond, the building is three bays wide with a wide storefront opening on the north end of the façade and a single door on the south end. It has a flat roof behind a parapet with concrete coping that steps down toward the rear of the building. A continuous basketweave header and brick corbelled cornice extends the full width of the façade above the storefront and single door. The replacement inset storefront has two sets of paired fifteen-light French doors, each pair with a single-light transom. Between the doors is a projecting canted bay with fixed metal-frame windows on a faux brick bulkhead. Flanking the entrances, display windows on faux brick bulkheads are stepped back from the façade to meet the inset entrances and have been covered with plywood. A replacement door with transom at the south end of the façade accesses the second floor, which has three pairs of replacement vinyl windows with brick soldier-course lintels and concrete sills. Tax records date the building to 1936 and the Art Deco detailing is consistent with architecture of the 1930s. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was constructed as Baughn's Department Store, operated by one of C. P. Baughn's sons. C. P. Baughn himself owned a store on West Main Street (now gone). City directories list Baughn's Department Store in 1959.

103-105 S. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1930, c. 1940

C – Building

This two-story, four-bay-wide, brick commercial building was enlarged after 1934 with one-story wings flanking the façade. The building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with terra cotta coping, which steps down towards the rear (east) of the building. There is a decorative basketweave course and corbelled brick cornice above the two storefronts which flank a centered

³ Piper Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden: A Postcard Tour of Rockingham County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1997), 51.

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entrance. The south storefront features a centered, recessed fifteen-light French door and large replacement aluminum storefront windows on an angled painted Roman-brick bulkhead. The north storefront retains its original design with side entrance and features a replacement recessed door and aluminum-framed storefront windows on a brick bulkhead. Both of the storefront transoms are covered with vinyl siding and sheltered by fabric awnings. A replacement door in the center of the facade accesses the second story, which has replacement windows with soldier course lintels, brick sills, and aluminum awnings. A one-story, one-bay-wide addition on the south end of the building matches the two-story section in detail with a basketweave course and corbelled brick cornice above the storefront bay, which features a fixed twenty-light wood window flanked by a six-light-over-three-panel door and an inset entrance leading to a stair, all surrounded by vertical wood sheathing. On the roof of this one-story wing, a stair to the upper floor is visible. A one-story, one-bay-wide addition on the north end of the building has an aluminum-framed storefront window on a brick bulkhead. Sanborn maps date the building to between 1925 and 1934 with the one-story wings constructed after 1934. In the 1930, the Black Cat Restaurant, run by Ms. Fulton, was operated in the space.

104 S. Second Ave. – World War I Trench Mortar in Veterans Mini Park – c. 1915

C – Object

A World War I Trench Mortar stands in a small park on South Second Avenue. The device, known locally as the French Mortar Cannon, was a large caliber mortar used in World War I that was originally of French design, but was adopted by the United State military. The mortar is typical of the short barrel design with a steel barrel that can be elevated, using a gear-like elevating mechanism, to allow for the firing of explosives at a steep angle, from 45 to 75 degrees above horizontal. Most mortars also had the ability to move up to 18 degrees to the right and left, giving it a nearly 40 percent range. This design made it ideal for firing from the trenches and would cause explosives to fall straight down on the enemy. The mortar would have been affixed to a timber platform that was removed for transport, but is currently bolted to a concrete base.

The mortar was brought to Mayodan in the 1920s as a gift to honor Mayodan's World War I veterans, though there is no record of who bought or donated the mortar. It was historically located next to the Mayodan Hotel, in private ownership, until the 1960s, when the owner of the hotel sold the mortar to a veterans group who moved it to a VFW post in Lexington. By the 1980s, Otis Richardson had purchased the mortar and returned it to Mayodan, though it stood on his private property until his death in 2001, after which his family donated it to the Town of Mayodan about 2004-2005.

The mortar stands at the southeast corner of a small park, known locally as the Veteran's Mini Park. The park is located on the site of a frame commercial building that was torn down in the 1970s on land donated to the town in the 1980s. Located just south of 102 S. Second Ave., this small park features a brick plaza with a granite marker and a metal flagpole. The plaza was given as a gift by the Mayodan Preservation League. The park also features border plantings and small trees.

106 S. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1940

NC – Building

This freestanding, two-story commercial building has been significantly altered with the installation of a replacement storefront that detracts from the historic character of the district. The painted brick building is constructed in a running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet with metal coping that steps down

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toward the rear of the building. The altered storefront features a wide bay on the north and a narrow bay on the south, separated by a brick pier. The south bay, likely originally a pedestrian entrance to the second floor, has been enclosed with vinyl siding. The north bay features a six-light-over-two-panel vinyl door next to a three-part vinyl picture window with a shallow-pent roof and the remainder of the opening has been infilled with vinyl siding. The second story features two pairs of one-over-one vinyl windows with soldier course lintels and brick sills. The north elevation is four bays deep with double-hung vinyl windows and a set of paired four-pane wooden windows at the second-floor level, along with a six-panel replacement door and a vinyl-covered transom near the rear (west) of the first floor. The south elevation is two bays deep with two vinyl second-floor windows, and the rear (west) elevation has a modern wood staircase and deck on the second story that is partially covered by a shed roof. Tax records date the building to 1940, likely replacing a one-story building that appears on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps. According to Bullins and Joyce, the building was a General Merchandise, operated by J. W. Austin, who lived across the street. By 1959, city directories list the County Health Department with two apartments above.

109-111 S. Second Ave. – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1950s
(tax records address – 109 S. Second Ave.)

C – Building

This two-story brick commercial building has a distinctive textured yellow-brick first floor façade and leaded-glass transoms above the storefront. The Commercial Style building's three-bay-wide façade is constructed in a running bond and the side elevations in a six-to-one common bond. It has a flat roof behind a brick parapet that steps down towards the rear (east) with metal coping wrapping the top course of brick. The storefront-level is two bays wide and constructed of textured yellow brick with a decorative yellow-brick basketweave course and continuous corbelled red-brick cornice that spans the two storefronts. The south storefront features a recessed six-light-over-three-panel wood door under a boarded up transom, a thirty-two-light wood picture window, and an intact, full-width, historic leaded-glass transom. The wider north storefront has a recessed entrance with a one-light door with a boarded up transom. The fixed metal frame windows that flank the entrance have a rectangular, rather than angled, footprint and rest on a tiled bulkhead. The south storefront also has an intact full-width leaded-glass historic transom. The building has four-over-one Craftsman-style wood windows on the second story, including four windows on the south elevation. There is a non-historic faded sign painted on the south elevation that reads “___ Music & Carpet” and a basement-level entrance at the rear (east) end of the south elevation. Sanborn maps date the building between 1925 and 1934 and the north storefront likely dates to the 1950s.

114 S. Second Ave. – Messiah Episcopal Church – 1906, 1922, c. 1940, 1961-64 **C – Building**

Constructed in 1906, this one-story, front-gabled frame church faces east at the northwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Adams Street and, despite being covered with vinyl siding, retains its original doors, windows, and bell in bell tower. The frame building has three pointed-arch stained glass windows on the façade, a round window in the front gable, and four pointed-arch stained glass windows on the north elevations. A hip-roofed entrance tower at the front left (southeast) corner of the building features double-leaf four-panel pointed arch doors on the east elevation, accessed by brick steps with a modern decorative metal railing, and a single pointed-arch stained glass window on its south elevation. A two-stage bell tower atop the hipped roof is supported by square posts on plinths with diagonal braces and is topped by

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a steeple. A side-gabled transept near the rear of the south elevation features a single window in the gable, an entrance on its west elevation, and an interior brick chimney at the ridgeline. A one-story shed-roofed addition between the transept and the entrance tower was added after 1934. There is a square stained glass window in the west gable end of the nave above a gabled apse on the west elevation which features single windows on its side elevations. The four-part pointed-arch stained glass window in the west gable, above the altar, is W. Holman Hunt's *The Light of the World* stained-glass window, installed and dedicated in 1922, replacing three single windows on that elevation.⁴

According to church histories, the land for the church was purchased from the Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company in 1896 for \$1.⁵ The congregation was initially named Grace Episcopal Church with the first services held in 1897, but was officially organized as Messiah Episcopal Church in 1898.⁶ The church appears on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps as the Mayodan Episcopal Church and is currently known as the Episcopal Church of the Messiah. Like the Mayodan Moravian Church, Messiah Episcopal Church also served the town of Mayodan as a school, library, infirmary, and Sunday school over the years.

C-Building – Parish Hall, 1961-64 – This one-story, side-gabled, L-shaped frame education building is connected to the rear of the transept wing by a gable-roofed open walkway. The education building features vinyl siding, fixed and slider windows, multiple solid wood doors accessing classrooms and offices, and deep overhangs supported by exposed metal beams throughout. A walkway on the east and south sides of the building is sheltered by the overhang, which is supported by metal posts. The west elevation features clerestory windows. A small shed-roofed addition at the northeast corner of the education building features a six-panel door and slider windows. According to church histories, the Parish Hall was constructed under the leadership of Frank Fagan, who was at the church from 1961 and 1964.⁷ The “long, low, and expansive” building contained six rooms, a large meeting room, and a kitchen, which was later expanded in the 1970s. It was used to church functions as well as community purposes including Alcoholics Anonymous and Cub Scout meetings.⁸

C-Building – Shed, c. 1950 – This front-gabled frame shed has corrugated metal sheathing, a metal roof, and a replacement door and a metal-covered window on the east elevation. It stands on the far north end of a group of parcels owned by the Episcopal Church.

200 S. Second Ave. – Esso Service Station – c. 1942, 1960s

C – Building

Set back from the street at the southwest corner of South Second Avenue and West Adams Street, this one-story flat-roofed Spanish Colonial Revival style commercial building was remodeled and added on to in the 1960s to become one of only two examples of modern architecture in the district. The building, oriented to face South Second Avenue, is of concrete block construction with a concrete block parapet and metal panel sheathing on the north and east elevations. The south end of the façade features a three-bay wide garage space with large twelve-light over six-panel overhead doors separated by concrete block piers and

⁴ Patty Ann T. Earle, *Messiah: A Journey Through Time* (Marblehead Publishing, 2000), 18-19.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 6

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, 37.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 37-39.

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sheltered by a flat-roofed metal canopy. The north end of the façade features an office and reception area at the northeast corner that is fully enclosed with glass and has a one-light glass door on the façade. A sloped roof over this space extends beyond the north elevation as a canopy supported by metal posts. The west half of the north elevation is sheathed with metal panels and features two six-panel doors accessing the restrooms. Two high windows on the south elevation and four on the east elevation are paired four-light metal casement windows. The area to the north and east of the building, adjacent to the streets, is fully paved and there is a prefabricated shed on a grassy area west of the building. County tax records date the building to 1942. According to Bullins and Joyce, the Esso Service Station replaced S. P. Tesh's frame general merchandise store on that site. It was built by S. B. Joyce in the 1940s and historic photographs show a Spanish Colonial Revival-style station with a tiled pent roof over the garage bays and diamond-shaped tiles decorating the parapet. It was remodeled to its current appearance in the 1960s.

North Third Avenue

101 N. Third Ave. – Police Station – 1950s, early 1970s
(tax records address – 210 W. Main St.)

NC – Building

Located at the northeast corner of East Main Street and North Third Avenue, the two-story, side-gabled brick building is oriented to face west onto Third Avenue. A wide opening on the north end of the façade originally allowed access for emergency vehicles, but has been enclosed with vinyl sheathing and features an aluminum-framed door with one-light sidelights. A flat metal awning protects the entrance and is supported by metal cables. The façade also features a single wood door near its south end. There are metal-framed slider windows at the second-floor level and at both levels of the south elevation. A one-story, flat-roof addition at the rear (east), adjacent to and connected on the interior to the municipal building, has an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom that opens to West Main Street. A one-story rear addition on the north elevation has overhead doors that open to garage storage for police vehicles.

The one-story, flat-roofed portion at the east was constructed after 1949 as a two-bay building that housed the Mayor, Town Attorney, Board of Commissioners, Town Clerk, Fire Department, and Police Department according to the 1959 City Directory. The two-story portion was constructed in the early 1970s (likely immediately following the construction of the 1971 Municipal Building) to house the Fire and Police departments with open bays for emergency vehicles facing North Third Avenue. While constructed as four separate buildings, they are all connected on the interior.

South Third Avenue

104 S. Third Ave. – Mayodan Moravian Church – 1896, 1937, 1961, 1962, 1970
(tax records address - 210 W. Adams St.)

C – Building

Located at the northwest corner of South Third Avenue and West Adams Street, this frame church was constructed in 1896 as a one-and-a-half-story, T-plan building with the main gabled section oriented east-west, a projecting gable centered on the south elevation to create the T-plan, and a three-story square entrance tower at the southeast intersection of the two gables. The church was enlarged in 1937 to include Sunday school rooms. The main east-west wing was extended to the west, replacing an earlier one-story

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section and porch on the west elevation that appear on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps. Two-story north- and south-facing gabled wings also project from this addition. The church steeple was removed because the supporting walls were deemed unsafe and several years later, in 1961, the tower was renovated and a new steeple installed. An education building, begun in 1962 and completed in 1963, was constructed just west of the church with a plan to replace the sanctuary as a second phase of building.⁹ However, those plans never came to fruition and instead the sanctuary was covered with a brick veneer in 1970 to match the new education building.¹⁰

The Gothic Revival-style church is five bays deep on the north elevation with double-hung Gothic-arch windows with header-course Gothic-arch lintels in the sanctuary. The east elevation, facing South Third Avenue has a three-part lancet-arch Gothic window with header-course Gothic-arch lintel and historic bargeboard with trefoil and quatrefoil cutouts in the east gable. Historic photos show paired lancet-arch windows flanking this central window, though they were removed prior to the installation of the brick veneer. The entrance tower features paired six-panel doors on the east elevation with a multi-light lancet-arch transom. A matching transom and brick steps on the south elevation of the tower indicate the former presence of a second set of entrance doors though the entrance has been infilled with brick. Multi-light round windows are located at the second floor level on both the east and south elevations of the tower. Atop the tower is a frame octagonal steeple with louvered vents and a polygonal roof. The belfry was enclosed in 1961 when the steeple was renovated and Gothic Revival details were removed from the tower when the brick veneer was applied.

The projecting south gable features three Gothic-arched one-over-one wood windows with header-course Gothic-arch lintels on its east elevation. Centered on the south elevation of the gabled wing are paired six-panel doors with an arched stained-glass transom and an arched Moravian hood supported by sawn-wood brackets. The entrance is flanked by wood windows with pointed arch transoms and there is a single window above the entrance and historic sawn bargeboard with trefoil and quatrefoil cutouts in the gable. Historically, the south elevation of this wing had a single window matching that in the east gable of the main section. However, patches in the brickwork indicate that the fenestration was altered after the installation of the brick veneer.

The west elevation of the main gabled wing and the projecting two-story wing on the south elevation of the church feature paired double-hung windows. The north wing features grouped windows on the second-floor level and paired windows and paired modern doors on the first floor. A one-story shed roofed addition, located between the original and 1937 gabled wings on the south elevation, features paired windows, a single entrance accessed by a brick terrace, and a small gabled dormer wrapped in vinyl siding.

A one-story gabled hyphen projects from the rear (west) elevation of the church and connects to the north end of a large two-and-a-half story 1962 education wing that faces south to Adams Street. The front-gabled building is three bays wide and ten bays deep with nine-over-six sash wood windows in segmental-

⁹ Mamie Tesh Farris, *The Moravian Church in Rockingham County* (Undated, unpublished manuscript), 109.

¹⁰ James Maynard Farris and Violet K. Young, "History of the Mayodan Moravian Church, 1896-1996," *The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy* XXI, no. 2 (December 1996): 113.

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arch brick surrounds with concrete sills. Centered on the south facade are paired three-panel doors with a multi-light arched transom with a three-tier header course arched brick lintel and an arched Moravian hood on sawn brackets. Windows in the gable are six-over-six wood sash windows. Gabled dormers on the side elevations feature vinyl siding and six-over-six wood sash windows. A second entrance on the west elevation features a six-light-over-two-panel door sheltered by an arched hood on sawn brackets. The rear (north) elevation features a gable-end chimney flanked by round louvered vents and a one-story frame shed roof supported by square posts that sheltered the HVAC units and a basement-level entrance, and is enclosed with weatherboards on its east end. A paved parking area and fenced play area are located to the north of the church. A cornerstone on the education wing dates it to 1962, though it was completed in 1963.

The church was among the earliest buildings in Mayodan, and it is preceded only by the Mayodan Hotel. In addition to church services held beginning in 1896 for the railroad workers and later the residents of the town, the church building also housed the town's first school and library. The building, constructed by Winston-Salem builders, Fogle Brothers, was completed in 1896 with the first service held in the new building on November 8, 1896.¹¹ As the congregation and the community grew, a Sunday school addition was built in 1937 and included nine classrooms and a central heating system with much of the labor was donated by men of the congregation.¹² By 1962, the need for more classrooms necessitated the construction of the Christian Education Building. A 1905 parsonage that stood west of the church was moved to a new location to allow for the construction and the first services were held in the new education building on October 27, 1963.

¹¹ Farris and Young, 101.

¹² Ibid., 108.

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for commerce. The Roanoke and Southern (later Norfolk and Western) Railroad and the Mayo Mill, a major spinning and knitting mill, simultaneously fueled Mayodan's growth by creating a demand for services such as general stores, drug stores, a bank, movie theater, hotel, and post office to serve the population of Mayodan in the early twentieth century. Founded in 1895 by Colonel Francis Henry Fries, who also started the Mayo Mill, Mayodan was established specifically to support the Mayo Mill and its workers. The physical proximity of Mayodan's commercial core to the mill site reinforces the town's commercial dependence on the Mayo Mill.

The district also meets National Register Criterion C for architecture as it contains examples of nationally popular styles and building types including turn-of-the-twentieth century Gothic Revival style churches, each with separate 1960s Sunday School/education buildings; a c. 1920 "house with canopy" brick filling station; a 1940s gas station that was remodeled in the 1950s in the Modern style, and the 1971 Modern style Municipal Building. The most prevalent architectural resources in the district are the one- and two-story brick commercial buildings, which include very good representative examples of the Commercial Style, and buildings with elements of the Art Deco style and modernism.

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District encompasses portions of ten city blocks centered on Main Street and extending north and south along Second and Third avenues. It includes the majority of the early twentieth century commercial corridor of the town with twenty-two primary contributing resources including commercial buildings, two churches, two gas/service stations, a municipal building, and a hotel, all erected during the period of significance, from 1896 to 1971. The period of significance extends from the opening of the Mayo Mill in 1896 and the already standing Mayodan Hotel building at 303 West Main Street, to 1971. The end of the period of significance acknowledges the discontinuation of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1970, a major turning point in the town's physical development. The 1971 date encompasses the construction of the architecturally significant Modern style James A. Collins Municipal Building, the last major building project in downtown Mayodan before the failure of the Washington Mills in 1977.

Historic Background

The town of Mayodan was founded in 1895 by a group of prominent businessmen from Winston and Salem, North Carolina, who believed that the location beside a powerful waterfall on the Mayo River along the newly formed Roanoke & Southern Railroad could support a major textile operation.¹³ In the late 1880s, the Moravian textile magnate Colonel Francis Henry Fries had surveyed and plotted the path of the railroad, which began running between Roanoke, Virginia and Salem in 1892.¹⁴ That same year, Fries began raising funds to build a mill at what would become known as Mayo Falls, just north of the long established town of Madison.¹⁵ Joining Fries in his endeavor were fellow North Carolina industrialists Washington Duke, the

¹³ Woodard, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Rockingham County," E49-50.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Fries was the first president of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad. In 1892, the Norfolk & Western Railway Company leased the line, purchasing it in 1896 as its Winston-Salem Division. "First Head of Southbound: Col. F. H. Fries and

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tobacconist from Durham, James Hipken Ruffin, president of the Rocky Mount Mills, which was the largest cotton mill in the state, as well as C. W. Grandy, a banker from Norfolk, Virginia.¹⁶ By 1895, Fries had raised more than \$300,000 and work began on a wood dam to harness the power of the waterfall and a mill building.¹⁷ In October of that year, the Winston-Salem *Union Republican* reported that four hundred men were working on the project, finding employment as masons, carpenters, sawyers, and laborers.¹⁸

In addition to having a power source for the mill in the Mayo River, the location of Mayodan also provided an undeveloped area of land on which to erect a town to support the mill and to house its workers. To facilitate the construction of the town, Fries also formed the Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company. Funded by other Winston businessmen, including tobacco magnates R. J. Reynolds and J. W. Hanes, the company purchased more than 300 acres of land from Robert Lewis, whose family had been among the early settlers in Rockingham County.¹⁹ The land company hired Winston engineer Jacob Lott Ludlow to plat the new town, which they named Mayodan for the two rivers that intersected to its south. A news report in 1895 noted that the streets running east to west carried familiar names such as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, while the north-south avenues were numbered one to fourteen, a pattern that remains today.²⁰

In March of 1895, there were 250 white residents living in Mayodan and by October of that year, Mayodan resident Lewis Blackwell reported that “a great many dwellings and stores” were being erected in the mill town with the promise that it would “soon assert itself as a real city.”²¹ The mill company actively participated in the formation of the town; in addition to building worker housing, mill leaders held municipal office.²² For example, W. C. Ruffin, brother of original investor James H. Ruffin, was both the first superintendent at the mill and served as the first mayor of Mayodan.²³

Something About Him and His Great Work,” *Winston Salem Journal*, 10 December 1910, p. 20; Randy Case and Deeanna Biggs, *Reflections of Western Rockingham County* (Madison, NC: *The Messenger*), 3; J. D. Lewis, “North Carolina Railroads – Roanoke & Southern Railroad, http://www.carolana.com/NC/Transportation/railroads/nc_rrs_roanoke_southern.html.

¹⁶ “A \$300,000 Enterprise: The Mayo Falls Cotton Mills at Mayodan, *The Western Sentinel* (Winston-Salem, NC), 18 July 1895, 1.

¹⁷ “Madison’s Cotton Factory: The First Brick in it Laid Yesterday by President Fries,” *News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), 23 August 1895, 3.

¹⁸ “What Our Home Mechanics are Doing at Mayodan,” *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, NC), 31 October 1895, 3.

¹⁹ Carolyn Poole, *75 Going on 200: Mayodan, 1899 to 1974* (s.n., 1974).

²⁰ *The Reidsville Review*, 20 September 1895, 2.

²¹ *The Reidsville Review* (Reidsville, NC), 11 October 1895, 2.

²² Evelyn D. Causey and Kathryn Gettings Smith, “Washington Mills -- Mayodan Plant,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2005), 8:11, <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/RK1471.pdf>.

²³ “Town of Mayodan Community Profile,” 2.

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By early 1895, with the town still in its infancy and the mill not yet opened, plans were already underway for a Moravian and an Episcopal church, the congregations and facilities of which would serve a vital role in the early development of the town. Fries and his Piedmont Land and Manufacturing Company recognized the need for churches in the new town and donated (or sold for \$1) land for the construction of both the Moravian and Episcopal churches.²⁴ The Mayodan Moravian Church, at the northwest corner of South Third Avenue and West Adams Street, had begun holding outdoor services for railroad workers and town residents on the lawn of the adjacent Mayodan Hotel before erecting a frame building in 1896. That building, one of the first in the town, also housed the town's first school, before a dedicated school building was erected west of the district in 1901. Additionally, in an effort to encourage reading in the community, the Mayodan Moravian Church established the town's first library with one-half of the Sunday School collection dedicated to the purchase of books for the library.²⁵ The Messiah Episcopal Church, established in 1898, completed its frame structure just one block east of the Moravian church in 1906. The Episcopal Church too served as a library, infirmary, and Sunday School building in the early twentieth century.

On March 5, 1896, the Mayo Mill opened. Fries continued to invest heavily in the mill, and as it grew, so did the town. While the mill retained ownership of most of the residential lots a public auction was organized that year to sell one hundred lots for private development. Advertisements for the auction promised "beautiful boundary lots overlooking the Railroad, the Mayo River and the Mayo mountains" as well as "choice business lots within 300 yards of the mills" and "20 acres of river bottoms" which promised to be excellent for extracting clay for brick.²⁶ A visitor from Danville told *The Reidsville Review* that there were already "a great many houses going up at Mayodan, and families moving in."²⁷ In July 1896, *The Wachovia Moravian*, the newsletter of the Home Moravian Church in Salem, reported that over the course of a few years Mayodan had evolved from a remote wilderness, "where one might wander through the bush, and by the bank of the dashing Mayo river, all day long, without perhaps seeing a single soul," to a small industrial town with a "great mill, with its noble water power and its great plant of machinery, of the newest and finest sorts," houses dotting the west bank of the Mayo, and "a street of stores ... laid out and built not very far from the spring."²⁸ Mayodan was incorporated in February 1897, and plans for a train depot were unveiled that May.²⁹ The town grew rapidly and by 1900, approximately 900 people lived in the mill town.³⁰ The first school opened in the Mayodan Moravian Church in 1898 and in 1901, a new dedicated school building was opened to serve the growing population.

²⁴ Patty Ann T. Earle, *Messiah: A Journey Through Time* (Marblehead Publishing, 2000), 6.

²⁵ Farris, pg. 33.

²⁶ "Lot Sale. Mayodan," *Webster's Weekly* (Reidsville, NC), 23 January 1896, 2.

²⁷ "Mayodan and Spray," *The Reidsville Review* (Reidsville, NC), 6 March 1896, 4.

²⁸ "Mayodan," *The Wachovia Moravian* 4, no. 41 (July 1896), 5.

²⁹ "30 Years; 7 Percent: Senate Passes Compromise bill by 26 to 24," *Raleigh News and Observer*, 27 February 1897, 2; "Madison Observer," *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, NC), 15 April 1897, 3; "Local News," *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, NC), 6 May 1897, 3.

³⁰ Lindsay S. Butler, *Rockingham County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1982), 66.

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When the Mayo Mills opened in 1896, it had 15,000 spindles and 150 employees, most of whom hailed from rural Rockingham and Stokes counties.³¹ The uncolored yarn they produced was sold to northern cities for use in hosiery and underwear.³² In 1899, the Mayo Mills proved successful enough to convince stockholders to expand their enterprise. The Avalon Hosiery Company, built two miles north of Mayodan, utilized yarn spun by the Mayo Mills to knit heavyweight men's underwear, or "union suits."³³ In 1910, Fries announced plans to add a knitting mill to Mayo Mills, and after a fire destroyed Avalon mill on June 14, 1911, he "dismantled the dyeing equipment at Avalon Mills and installed it at Mayo Mills."³⁴ The Avalon workers—along with many of their houses—were also relocated to Mayodan. By 1916, the combined mills employed approximately 800 men and women and all yarn spun by the Mayo Mills was used by the hosiery mill, which produced 12,000 union suits a day.³⁵ Town boosters were optimistic that this growth would continue, boasting that building lots were "in great demand" and that a number of new homes and businesses would soon be completed.³⁶

In 1921, Mayodan experienced another surge in both production and population when Fries merged his weaving mill operation in Fries, Virginia, with the Mayodan mill. The combined factories formed the new Washington Mills Company, which thrived through the mid-twentieth century.³⁷ That year, the mill reported an annual output of \$1 million worth of spun yarn and the daily production of the knitting mill was valued at \$6,000. The town featured modern conveniences such as sand-clayed streets, concrete sidewalks, and electric lights.³⁸ The municipal infrastructure was upgraded in the 1930s during the tenure of Mayor H. Roy Martin, a Mayodan native and merchant, who oversaw Work Progress Administration projects to pave the town's streets and lay water and sewer lines.³⁹ The Moravian and Episcopal congregations grew along with the community in the early twentieth century and continued to serve the residents religious, educational, and social needs. Mayodan Moravian Church was enlarged in 1937 with the construction of a nine-classroom Sunday School wing on its west elevation.

Production at the mill increased during World War II, and in 1941—the year that the United States entered the war—the knitting mill was expanded. In 1954, the company expanded the original 1895 spinning mill and launched a new line of men's and boys' underwear, shirts, and sleepwear called Mayo Spruce.⁴⁰ The company continued to invest in the town, "constructing a 600-acre park in Mayodan in 1948 and a

³¹ Causey and Smith, "Washington Mills," 8:11.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ A. W. Cline, "Sentinel Man on the Road: Mayodan and Her Mills," *Western Sentinel* (Winston-Salem, NC), 8 February 1916, 3.

³⁶ Cline, "Sentinel Man on the Road."

³⁷ Butler, *Rockingham County*, 66.

³⁸ "Mayodan Mills is Prospering," *The Reidsville Review*, 27 December 1922, 3.

³⁹ Poole, *75 Going on 200*, 13.

⁴⁰ Causey and Smith, "Washington Mills," 8:14.

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recreational facility for the local Young Men's Christian Association in 1954."⁴¹ In 1955, however, Washington Mills began to divest itself of its real estate holdings, selling 140 of its mill houses to employees. According to historians Evelyn D. Causey and Kathryn Gettings Smith, "This decision followed a trend that started in North Carolina the mid-1930s as mill owners determined that high housing maintenance costs, improved roads that allowed workers to commute from remote locations, and federal minimum wage and child labor laws rendered mill villages outmoded."⁴²

Through the 1950s and 1960s, the Washington Mills Company further expanded its facilities and production, and Mayodan continued to thrive as a small manufacturing town.⁴³ Both the Moravian and the Episcopal churches erected new Sunday School buildings in the early 1960s to house their record-breaking enrollments. The sheer size of the two-and-a-half-story 1962 Christian Education Building, just west of Mayodan Moravian Church, speaks to the prominence of the church within the Mayodan community and the surrounding area, with the closest Moravian church about thirteen miles away in Eden, North Carolina. The Episcopal Church experienced similar, though intermittent, growth in the mid-twentieth century, constructing their own smaller Sunday School building between 1961 and 1964.

However, the closing of the railroad in 1970 and general decline of the textile industry through the decade marked the beginning of a significant economic decline for the town of Mayodan. The 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building was the last major building project in downtown Mayodan, and even the flourishing Moravian Church, which had planned to demolish their sanctuary and erect a new building in the mid-1970s, opted by 1970 to instead retain their existing building and update it with a brick veneer and decorative work reminiscent of early Moravian church design.⁴⁴ Washington Mills Company declared bankruptcy in 1977 and was bought by Tultex, a corporation based out of Martinsville, Virginia, in 1982.⁴⁵ Tultex closed the mill in 1999 and the buildings were demolished beginning in 2012.

Commercial Context

The earliest commercial enterprise in Mayodan is the Mayodan Hotel (303 West Main Street). Constructed as a private residence, the property was acquired in 1896 by Eliza J. Higgins who operated a boarding house on the property, though the Lewis family before her likely also housed railroad workers and other early visitors to the area. The property changed hands several times in the first decade of the twentieth century, but remained a boarding house throughout this period, becoming known as the Mayodan Hotel by 1912 and remaining in operation through at least the 1950s.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Causey and Smith, "Washington Mills," 8:14.

⁴⁴ Farris, 109.

⁴⁵ "Mayodan Workers Surprised: Layoffs Come without Warning," *Statesville Record & Landmark*, 23 June 1977, 14; "Washington Group Shareholders Briefed," *The High Point Enterprise*, 18 November 1977, 9.

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As the Mayo Mills and the surrounding town grew, entrepreneurs established commercial enterprises to provide daily goods and services for the expanding population of mill workers. Despite its proximity to the larger, well established town of Madison, located less than two miles away, a number of private entrepreneurs moved to Mayodan from Winston, Salem, and other nearby cities to establish businesses in the burgeoning textile village. By the 1920s, Mayodan had “many retail concerns carrying complete stocks of all kinds of provisions and supplies,”⁴⁶ though the majority of the structures housing these enterprises were reconstructed in brick in the 1920s through the 1940s.

The first businesses—a general store owned by S. P. Tesh and a drugstore and soda shop owned by veterinarian John Henry Ault—were built just west of the railroad, at the corner of Adams Street and Second Avenue. Merchants and their stores often served multiple purposes as the town grew. Tesh and Ault hosted weekly worship services before the Moravian, Episcopal, and Baptist churches were built, and the post office moved from the Mayodan Hotel to Charles Walters’ Mayodan Supply in 1901 and then to Roy Martin’s store in 1915.⁴⁷ Historic photographs from the early twentieth century show that early commercial district expanded west from the railroad along Second Avenue and Main Street. Other businesses included a drug store owned by Lewis Blackwell just west of the district, a general store owned by T. C. Black west of the current building at 204 West Main Street, a general merchandise store owned by J. V. Ross at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Main Street, and the Mayodan Supply Store owned by Charles Walters at the northeast corner of Second and Main.⁴⁸ In the 1910s, H. Roy Martin, who had grown up in Mayodan and been educated at the Philadelphia Optical School, opened a jewelry store and optician’s office in the 200 block of Main Street.

Though the rise of automobiles in the 1920s would allow Mayodan residents easier access to nearby Madison and larger cities of Winston-Salem and Greensboro, they still did much of their shopping for everyday needs in town. Sanborn maps from 1925 and 1934 and the 1959 and 1961 city directories indicate that Second Avenue and Main Street continued to serve as the Mayodan’s commercial axis, which contained groceries, drug stores, dress shops, barber and beauty shops, restaurants, entertainment venues, and professional offices. At the corner of Second and Main, Charles Philip Baughn and his sons operated a general merchandise, which Baughn purchased from R. V. Ross around 1910.⁴⁹ In the 1930s, two of his sons opened Baughn’s Department Store next door, at 102 S. Second Street. Both Baughn family businesses continued to serve Mayodan through the 1950s. In 1956, C. G. and Katherine Bullins opened the Nu Supply Company at 100-102 E. Main Street, formerly the location of the Mayodan Supply Company.⁵⁰ The company bought surplus

⁴⁶ “Mayodan Mills is Prospering,” *The Reidsville Review*, 27 December 1922, 3.

⁴⁷ Ault would go on to operate a farm just outside of town and serve as the town veterinarian, and would later be elected as the town’s mayor. Cline, “Sentinel Man on the Road;” Poole, *75 Going on 200*, 20; Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden*.

⁴⁸ Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden*, 43; Poole, *75 Going on 200*, 8.

⁴⁹ Baughn’s family had lived in Rockingham County since 1797. As a child, Baughn had worked on the construction of the mill canal carrying water to the workers for twenty-five cents a day. In 1909, he opened a café in town, which he operated until buying Ross’s store. Aberon, *From Avalon to Eden*, 43.

⁵⁰ The business was called “Nu” Supply to distinguish it from the “old” Mayodan Supply Company.

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or slightly damaged merchandise from national retail chains to resell at heavily discounted prices. Over the next nearly forty years, the Bullins family bought and rented a number of the surrounding buildings, including 103 N. Second Street and 100 S. Second Street, for additional retail and storage space for the Nu Supply Company.

The commercial success of Mayodan was closely linked to that of the town's mill, and with the closing of the railroad in 1970 and the decline of the textile industry in the late twentieth century, both the population and local businesses began to decline. General merchandise stores were replaced with specialty stores and some buildings were left vacant as Mayodan's residents did their primary shopping outside of downtown.

Architectural Context and Significance

The architecture of the Mayodan Downtown Historic District illustrates the rebuilding and updating of the small town in the early- to mid-twentieth century as the success of the Mayo Mills-Washington Mills caused the town to grow from a small country hamlet to a bustling industrial town. Turn-of-the-twentieth-century Gothic Revival-style churches, two of the oldest resources in the district, were updated in the twentieth century with new features, including stained glass windows, additions to the main buildings, and the construction of auxiliary buildings all of which reflect the prosperity and supported the needs of the growing congregations through mid-century. In the early twentieth century, frame commercial buildings were gradually replaced with brick buildings with minimal detailing. While generally restrained in detail, the one- and two-story, brick Commercial-style buildings are distinctive for the shared use of basketweave detailing among many of the buildings. By mid-century, the architecture of commercial buildings became more streamlined with plain brick veneers and metal-framed windows. Further, the Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements of the gas station at 200 South Second Avenue were replaced with flat metal panels and a projecting sloped canopy, following nationwide trends in Modern architecture. The 1971 Municipal Building (210 West Main Street) illustrates the culmination of the Modern style in Mayodan and marks the end of a nearly eighty-year building campaign in the downtown.

The majority of resources in the Mayodan Downtown Historic District are early- to mid-twentieth century brick commercial buildings clustered around the intersection of Main Street and Second Avenue. Anchored by the Mayo Mill-Washington Mill one block east, the intersection was established as the commercial core of the town as early as the 1910s. A 1916 aerial photograph of the town shows the two-story, brick commercial building at the southeast corner of this intersection (101 South Second Avenue), but most of the downtown area is comprised of irregularly spaced one- and two-story frame buildings. The 1925 Sanborn Map shows additional construction including a one-story movie theater on West Main Street (demolished after 1949) and a service station and "auto repair" building on West Main Street, indicative of the shift to an automobile culture.

Like the growth of the town itself, the construction of brick commercial buildings began on the east end of downtown, nearest the mill, and spread west along West Main Street as well as along Second Avenue. As late as 1934, frame buildings remained on West Main Street and along the west side of South Second Avenue. However, Sanborn maps from that year show that two-story brick commercial buildings had been

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erected on the east side of South Second Avenue (101-111 South Second Avenue) and the frame building at the northeast corner of East Main and North Second had been replaced with the current one-story brick building (100-102 East Main Street). By 1949, historic photographs show that the one- and two-story frame buildings on the south side of West Main Street had also been replaced with two-story brick buildings, resulting in the continuous façade of buildings that remains today. New construction and the updating of existing buildings continued through mid-century. The 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building, modern in design and set back from the right-of-way to create an entrance plaza. With the decline of the textile industry in the 1970s, the downtown has been largely unaltered since 1971. Sarah Woodard noted in her 2003 architectural survey of Rockingham County that Mayodan had a notable number of intact commercial buildings from the 1920s through the 1950s, mostly one- and two-story brick stores.

Likely the oldest purpose-built commercial building in the district, the Martin Building (207 West Main Street) is illustrative of the evolution of architecture in downtown Mayodan from a series of freestanding frame structures to the continuous streetscape of two-story brick buildings that is present today. The Martin Building appears in early twentieth century photos as a one-story, front-gabled frame drugstore with a slightly overhanging front gable that sheltered the double-bay storefront windows flanking a centered, recessed entrance. A photo from 1915 shows the same structure, though with a second story added and the flat roof concealed behind a stepped parapet with bracketed cornice. A shed roof sheltered the storefront, which had been slightly modified with the installation of additional display windows at the recessed entrance, resulting in the current storefront configuration. About 1940, when the other two-story brick buildings on this block were constructed, this building was covered with a brick veneer, the façade extended to the east to allow for a door to the second-floor stair, which had formerly been an exterior stair. Consistent fenestration confirms that this is the same building shown in pre-1915 photographs despite alterations to its form in the early twentieth century. While other frame buildings in Mayodan may have been incorporated into the current brick buildings, it is not possible to identify them.

One of Mayodan's earliest commercial buildings, appearing in an 1915 aerial photo of the town, the c. 1915 Red Lauten Building (101 South Second Avenue) retains a corbelled brick cornice and segmental arched upper-level windows. These elements, more commonly found on earlier Romanesque Revival commercial buildings, were likely adapted from the architecture of the Mayo Mill itself, which stood just one block away and also had segmental arched windows and corbelled brick on its tower. The building stands prominently at the southeast corner of East Main Street and South Second Avenue. While the first floor has been significantly altered with the installation of faux stone at the inset entrance and within all of the original storefront bays, the upper level remains a highly decorative example of early twentieth century commercial architecture.

The majority of Mayodan's commercial buildings, including the renovated Martin Building, are examples of the early twentieth century Commercial Style, a style popular nationwide from about 1900-1930. A reaction to the ornate commercial buildings of the Victorian era, and easily adapted to one- and two-story commercial buildings, the Commercial Style used decorative brickwork instead of projecting bays or applied wood and

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stone detailing.⁵¹ The c. 1930 commercial building at 100-102 East Main Street and 101-103 North Second Avenue utilizes soldier courses to delineate the storefronts and to divide the building into bays. The façade features alternating stretcher and sailor courses that make up pilasters flanking the two storefronts. A soldier course decorates that parapet and on the left elevation, facing North Second Avenue, soldier courses form the lintels over the storefronts and second-floor windows and frame brick panels on the parapet.

Throughout the district, similar brick detailing on the commercial buildings is notable, with recurring brick elements, specifically basketweave courses and corbelled cornices over the storefronts, present on nine separate buildings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s and visibly unifying downtown Mayodan. The best example of these design elements is on the c. 1930 commercial building at 104-106 North Second Avenue. In addition to a basketweave course above the storefronts, the pattern also appears on the brick bulkheads of the historic recessed storefronts, above the second-floor windows, and at the parapet. The adjacent building at 108-110 North Second Avenue, constructed c. 1940, also has a continuous basketweave course above the historic storefronts, though is otherwise less decorative. The basketweave courses and brick corbelling was also used on the Martin Building when the brick veneer was applied about 1940.

Nationally, the Art Deco style was popular in the 1920s and 1930s. Illustrating an early trend toward modernism as well as the mass production of building components and the industrial age, Art Deco details were often fabricated of cast stone and emphasized the verticality of commercial buildings.⁵² Though without the zig-zag, chevron, or foliage patterns found in high-style Art Deco commercial buildings, the c. 1936 Baughn's Department Store at 102 South Second Avenue features stylized classical fluted cast stone pilasters flanking the storefront. It is the only building in the district with restrained Art Deco details, but otherwise resembles the other commercial buildings in the district with brick corbelling and basketweave detailing above the storefront.

By the end of the Second World War, the architecture of commercial buildings in Mayodan, like those nationally, tended toward a more streamlined appearance, reflecting a "more pervasive interest in stark simplicity and industrial technology."⁵³ Though constructed with clean lines and undecorated surfaces, the buildings were not overtly modern in their design. The c. 1950 commercial building at 205 West Main Street features an inset entrance bay, resulting in a simplified façade, and retains several upper-level metal windows with concrete surrounds commonly found on mid-century commercial buildings. The c. 1955 commercial building at 100 South Second Avenue is also indicative of the shift toward modernism with an unadorned running-bond brick façade with large storefront windows and multi-pane metal windows at the second-floor level.

⁵¹ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles." Good for Business. A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings. Published by the City of Milwaukee, June 1995, pg. 18.

⁵² "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles.", pg. 20.

⁵³ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles.", pg. 20.

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With Mayodan's commercial downtown serving predominantly the local mill-working population, as opposed to drawing from a larger rural base, there are fewer support warehouses and sheds than are found in many regional commercial centers. The 1925 Sanborn Map shows a warehouse attached to the rear of Baughn's Store, a frame store at the southwest corner of Main Street and Second Avenue that was demolished in the 1940s, and it can be inferred that other stores had similar storage at the rear or upper floors. Exterior storage most often took the form of simple frame sheds. A c. 1940 warehouse behind the Martin Building (207 West Main Street), accessed by alleys bisecting the block and replacing earlier sheds seen on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn Maps, has a simple side-gabled form, plain weatherboards, pressed metal sheathing, and a metal roof. A similar shed, dating from about 1950, stands near the rear of the commercial building at 106 South Second Avenue, though is now on the parcel of the Messiah Episcopal Church. The utilitarian, gable-front building has corrugated metal sheathing and a metal roof.

Sarah Woodard notes the introduction of new building types in Rockingham County as a response to the increase in automobile ownership in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The gable-front frame building with a canopy extending over the pump area was a nationally popular form for gas stations and appeared in both rural and urban areas in the early twentieth century. The c. 1920 Filling Station (200 West Main Street) is typical of the era, a small front-gabled building with projecting front-gable canopy that is sited diagonally on the lot, facing the intersection of West Main Street and North Second Avenue. The creation of the interstate highway system after WWII expanded the need for automotive resources. Similarly, the c. 1942 Service Station (200 South Second Avenue) was constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a tiled pent roof across the façade and decorative diamond-shaped tiles the parapet. However, the building was remodeled in the 1960s, its current design illustrative of mid-century modern design with flat, unadorned surfaces, large expanses of glass, and minimal detailing. The building has metal panels covering the street-facing elevations, flat-roofed metal canopy sheltering the garage bays and a glass-walled lobby at the northeast corner of the building.

By the 1960s and 1970s, Modernism was embraced nationwide, even by small towns, as an appropriate style for government, for banks and corporations, for churches, and for the houses of successful businessmen.⁵⁴ Modern architecture symbolized a break with the past, an emphasis on rational and efficient building technology, and a design that employed rational problem-solving.⁵⁵ Constructed at the end of the period of significance, the 1971 James A. Collins Municipal Building (210 West Main Street) is set back from the street with a small plaza in front of it, differentiating it from the adjacent commercial buildings. The symmetrical façade makes reference to period design as it is dominated by a central projecting entrance portico with square cast-stone columns. The flat-roofed building is relatively unadorned with a masonry veneer, a flat roof with cast-stone parapet, and metal-framed windows with concrete aggregate panels above and below, lending a vertical element to the otherwise strongly horizontal one-story building.

⁵⁴ Ibid., 281.

⁵⁵ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture* (Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press, 2001), 263.

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Two turn-of-the-century churches predate much of the existing commercial development of Mayodan, the 1896 Mayodan Moravian Church (102 South Third Avenue) and the 1906 Messiah Episcopal Church (114 South Second Avenue). Both Gothic Revival-style churches reflect the preference of congregations in small towns in the county to abandon the rectangular forms popular in rural areas for “more stylish sanctuaries with L-shaped footprints, often incorporating towers.”⁵⁶ However, both have been altered and enlarged in the early twentieth century as the congregations grew along with the population of Mayodan. More importantly, 1960s additions to each church illustrate very different, though concurrent, architectural ideologies. The 1961-64 Parish Hall that was constructed behind the Messiah Episcopal Church aligns with other modern architecture of the period with unadorned wall surfaces and a flat roof that overhangs the walkway, supported by large structural members. Conversely, the 1962 Education Building behind the Mayodan Moravian Church, together with the 1970 renovations of the church itself, reflect an emphasis on the eighteenth century beginnings of the Moravian Church. Sometimes called “Moravian Revival,” elements of the style were introduced in 1913 with the renovations and expansion of the 1800 Home Moravian Church in nearby Winston-Salem, North Carolina.⁵⁷ After this introduction, brick veneers, double-hung windows, and, most prominently, arched Moravian hoods over the entrances, were introduced on new and renovated Moravian church building throughout the early- and mid-twentieth century, eventually spreading to domestic and commercial forms, especially in Winston-Salem.

Returned

⁵⁶ Woodard, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Rockingham County,” 123.

⁵⁷ Larson, John. Personal Interview. 8 January 2016.

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- 6. 17 / 592540 / 4030980
- 7. 17 / 592450 / 4030880

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register Historic District boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at a 1" = 150' scale.

Boundary Justification

The Mayodan Downtown Historic District boundaries include contiguous historic commercial resources extending in all directions from the intersection of Main Street and Second Avenue. Additionally, it extends south to include two prominent local churches and west to include the Mayodan Hotel, these three resources being the oldest remaining resources in Mayodan and serving pivotal roles in the early formation of the town. The Mayodan Downtown Historic District is bordered on the north by parking lots, and on the east, west, and south by residential development. A small group of highly altered commercial buildings is also located on West Main Street, just west of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 33

Mayodan Downtown Historic District
Rockingham County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

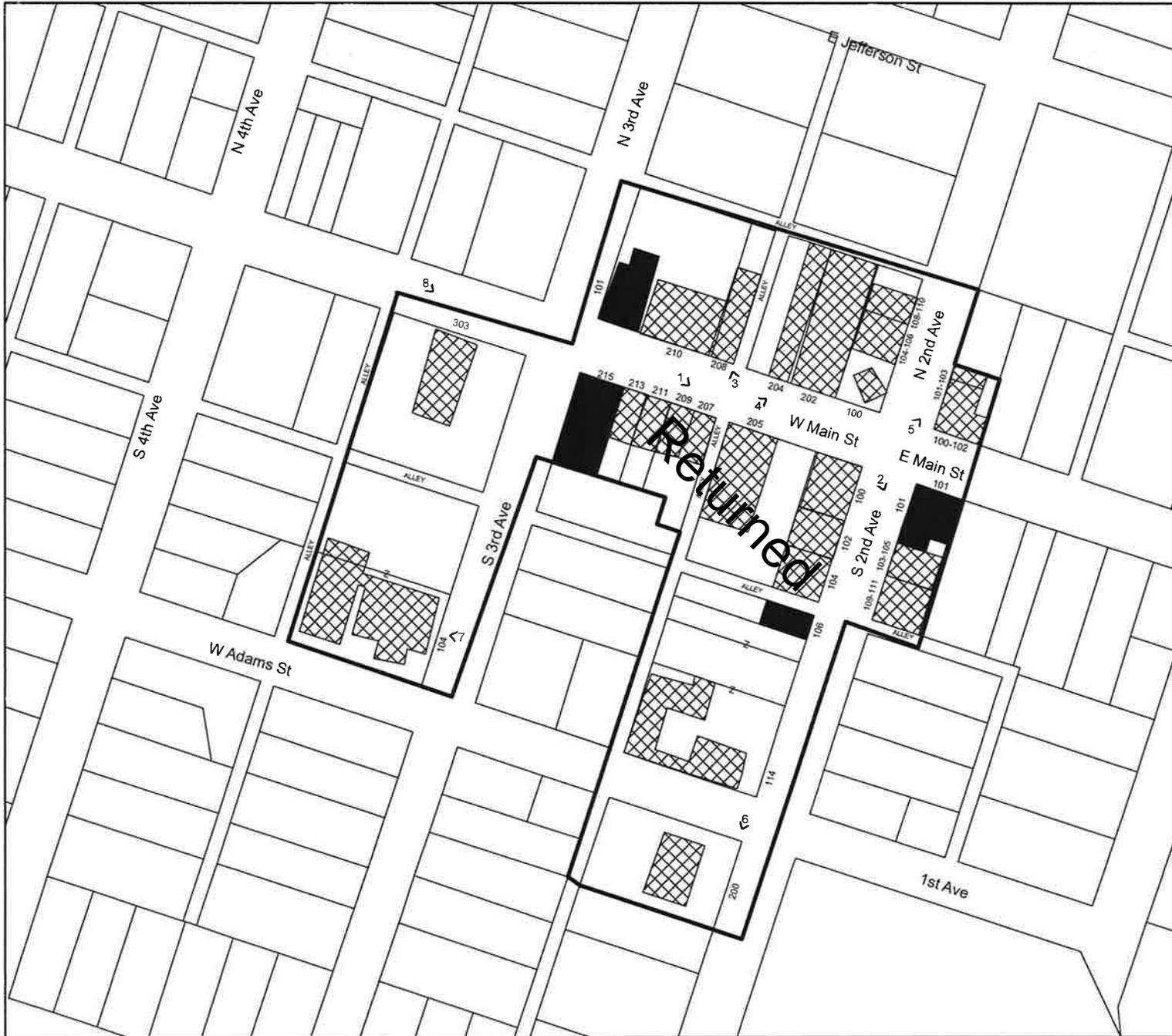
Property Name: Mayodan Downtown Historic District
County and State: Rockingham County, North Carolina
Photographer: Heather Wagner Slane
Date: March 2015

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 205-211 West Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southeast
2. 101-111 South Second Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southeast
3. 208 West Main Street-101 North Third Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing northwest
4. 202-204 West Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing northeast
5. 100-102 East Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing northeast
6. 200 South Second Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southwest
7. 102 South Third Avenue, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing west
8. 303 West Main Street, Mayodan Downtown Historic District,
facing southeast

Mayodan Downtown Historic District

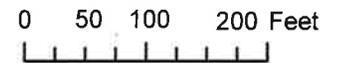
Mayodan,
Rockingham County
North Carolina



Legend

- > Photo Views
- Parcels
- ▭ District Boundary
- ▨ Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource

NOTE: CONTRIBUTING STATUS OF OUTBUILDINGS
CAN BE FOUND IN THE NOMINATION INVENTORY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Mayodan Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH CAROLINA, Rockingham

DATE RECEIVED: 3/18/16 &pW DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/30/16 &pW DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/03/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000222

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4-19-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached comments

&a4L

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER [Signature] DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE [Signature]

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments [Signature] see attached SLR Y/N [Signature]

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Mayodan Historic District, Rockingham County, North Carolina

Reference Number: 16000222

Reason for Return

The Mayodan Historic District appears to be eligible for the national Register of Historic Places. The nomination is being returned for substantive and technical revision.

The period of significance for this district ends in 1971, which is within the past 50 years, but Criteria Consideration G is not checked or justified. The end of the POS appears to relate to the construction of the municipal building (210 West Main Street). The exceptional importance of the building, either as it relates to the significance of the overall district in commerce or architecture is not provided, nor is a case for individual significance made (see the National Register bulletin "*How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, page 16, for information on determining the status of individually eligible resources). The assumption I made is that the nomination preparer considers the municipal building individual eligible; otherwise, why is the contemporaneous building at 101 North 3rd Avenue is considered noncontributing?

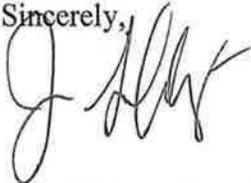
Other issues:

The trench mortar located at in a pocket park at 104 South 2nd Avenue is considered contributing, although it has no historical relationship to its location, nor to any of the areas of significance. It has only been sited in this location since 2005. The sheds associated with the property at 303 West Main, one of which is counted as contributing and the other as noncontributing, have little or no relationship to the significance of the district. Please refer to the National Register bulletin "*How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*," in the box headed "Rules for Counting Resources" for guidance on small-scale resources. I also question the status of 103 North 2nd Avenue, which appears to be a separate building from the one identified as 100-102 East Main/101

North 2nd. Is it internally connected to the adjacent building in a way that indicated it is an addition as opposed to a separate building?

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at james_gabbert@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jim Gabbert', written in a cursive style.

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
4/19/2016



RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 8 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 29, 2016

Stephanie Toothman, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street NW (2208) Eighth Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Mayodan Downtown Historic District resubmittal, Rockingham County, North Carolina

Dear Ms. Toothman:

In response to the Evaluation/Return Sheet for Reference Number 16000222, enclosed is the original signed first page, the revised nomination form, historic district map, and CD with electronic documents for the Mayodan Downtown Historic District.

We trust you will find the nomination materials to be in order. If you have any questions contact Ann Swallow, National Register Coordinator, 919-807-6587, or ann.swallow@ncdcr.gov.

Sincerely

Dr. Kevin Cherry
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/avs
Enclosure