

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation**

Hickory, Catawba County, CT1069, Listed 12/18/2009
Nomination by Clay Griffith
Photographs by Clay Griffith, June 2008



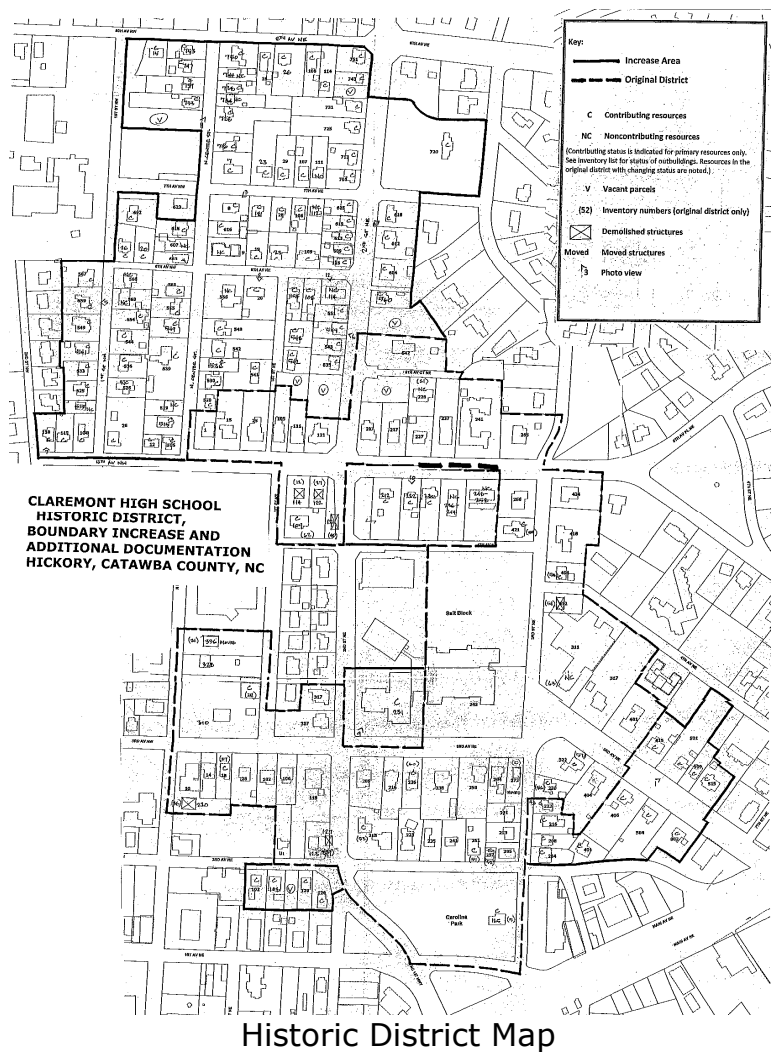
549 Second Street NE



559 First Street NW



Claremont High School – 1959 Addition



**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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation

other names/site number _____

2. Location

505-753 N Center St, 102-126 and 401 Second Ave NE, 231 and 406-602 Third Ave NE,
12-118 Fifth Ave NW, 212-258 Fifth Ave NE, 20-26 Sixth Ave NW, 9-115 Sixth Ave, NE,
7-112 Seventh Ave NE, 15 Eighth Ave NW, 18-114 Eighth Ave NE, 541-548 First St NE,

street & number 515-672 First St NW, 535-751 Second St NE, and 204-222 Third St NE not for publication N/A

city or town Hickory vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Catawba code 035 zip code 28601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- _____ 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): _____

Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase
and Additional Documentation

Name of Property

Catawba County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
120	25	buildings
0	0	sites
2	14	structures
0	0	objects
122	39	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Hickory

Number of contributing resources previously listed
In the National Register

47

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single-family dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- EDUCATION/school
- HEALTH CARE/clinic
-
-

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single-family dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE/business
- HEALTH CARE/clinic
- RECREATION/CULTURE/museum
- WORK IN PROGRESS
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Modern Movement
- Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
- Ranch Style
- Other: Period Cottage
- Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- Brick
- roof Asphalt
- Asbestos
- Terra Cotta
- Metal
- walls Wood/weatherboard
- Brick
- Stone/granite
- Stucco
- Synthetics/vinyl
- Wood/shingle
- Wood/plywood
- other Ceramic Tile
- Metal/copper

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 a birthplace or a grave.

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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1936 - 1959 - existing historic district
ca. 1900 - 1959 - boundary increase

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clemmer, Robert L. - architect

Herman, Quince Edward - architect

Herman, Mrs. Q. E. (Fannie) - designer

Gylleck, Elmer - architect

M. G. Crouch Lumber Company - builder

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Patrick Beaver Memorial Library, Hickory NC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 48.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>469350</u>	<u>3955280</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>469790</u>	<u>3955180</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>469660</u>	<u>3955270</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>469790</u>	<u>3955080</u>

X 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 Clay Griffith

organization Acme Preservation Services, LLC date July 31, 2009

street & number 825-C Merrimon Ave., #345 telephone (828) 281-3852

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28804

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase
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Section 7. Description of Boundary Increase

The Claremont High School Historic District (NR, 1986), with a period of significance of ca. 1870 to 1935, encompasses a large residential area located to the north of downtown Hickory, North Carolina. It is comprised of the neighborhood of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences located around the old Claremont High School, at the intersection of Third Avenue NE and Third Street NE. The Neoclassical Revival-style Claremont High School was rehabilitated in 1986 as an arts and science center, serving as the centerpiece of a cultural and education complex that now occupies the full block bound by Third and Fourth avenues and Second and Third streets.

Beginning at Second Avenue and extending north to Eighth Avenue, the Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase enlarges the existing historic district by including a substantial amount of residential development dating from ca. 1900 through the 1950s. The boundary increase extends the existing district from its northern boundary and its streetscapes on Second, Third, and Fifth avenues. From the northern boundary of the existing district, the bulk of the expansion area extends from Fifth Avenue north to Eighth Avenue and four blocks east and west from First Street NW to Second Street NE. The boundary increase generally follows the grid street pattern of the existing district and includes residential development concurrent with the existing district and began to push outward from the center of town as population growth created the need for new housing.

The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation extends the period of significance of the existing district from 1935 through 1959 and reflects the changing Claremont neighborhood's changing development patterns through the first half of the twentieth century. Unlike the imposing structures and large lots associated with the existing district's nineteenth century development, the increase areas are more typical of twentieth century residential neighborhoods with smaller lots, houses set closer to the street, more one-story or one-and-a-half story dwellings, and more extensive use of brick as a primary material. The majority of resources within the boundary increase are densely sited, one- to two-story frame and brick veneer dwellings executed in the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. A number of residences are architect designed or represent the work of the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, a local building firm. A few individualistic examples are found throughout the boundary increase including a stuccoed 1920s Spanish Colonial Revival-style dwelling at 549 First Street NW; the Lester Gifford House at 720 Second Street NE, designed by Hickory architect Robert L. Clemmer and occupying a nearly three-acre wooded lot; and two architect-designed stone houses at 539 N. Center Street and 8 Seventh Avenue NE. Also found within the boundary increase areas are two one-story brick-veneer medical offices, a two-story brick apartment building, and a three-story Modernist-influenced addition to Claremont High School built in 1959.

The City of Hickory employs a distinctive street naming system that manages to be both logical and confusing at the same time. Based on a grid plan, Center Street forms the central north-south axis for street naming and Main Avenue, running parallel to the railroad tracks, forms the central east-west axis.

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The east-west streets are called “avenues” and numbered sequentially in both directions from Main Avenue. Similarly the north-south streets are called “streets” and numbered sequentially in both directions from Center Street. The suffix attached to each street name, therefore, becomes vitally important in knowing where the street is located on the grid. An address on North Center Street, for instance, indicates that the property is located north of Main Avenue. An address on Third Avenue NE indicates that the property is located three blocks north of Main Avenue and east of Center Street, and an address on First Street NW is located north of Main Avenue and west of Center Street.

One significant discrepancy exists between the verbal boundary description and the district map for the Claremont High School Historic District nomination, although the map’s boundaries are correctly delineated. From the intersection of First Street NE and Fourth Avenue NE, the verbal boundary description for the existing district should state that the boundary proceeds east (not west, as it is written) to intersect the center line of Second Street NE.

The inventory list for the Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation serves several purposes. The first section of the inventory list deals with properties in the original Claremont High School Historic District, identifying any substantial changes (significantly altered, demolished, moved, etc.) and clarifying their contributing or non-contributing status. The updated inventory list also identifies contributing resources in the existing district that date to the expanded period of significance.

At the time the Claremont High School Historic District nomination was prepared, a different system of classifying resources was used, defining properties as Pivotal, Contributing, Fill, Intrusive, Potentially Pivotal, or Potentially Contributing to the historic district. Resources described as “fill” were those properties that had neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district, but were generally similar in form, scale, and materials to the contributing buildings in the district. Properties defined as “potentially pivotal” or “potentially contributing” were properties less than fifty years of age at the time, but considered to possess the significance and integrity to be categorized as either pivotal or contributing once they became more than fifty years old. In current practice, the various categories have been simplified to either contributing or non-contributing status. Unless there are significant alterations, as noted above, buildings defined as either pivotal or contributing in the Claremont High School Historic District are considered to be contributing resources under the current classification system, and intrusive buildings are considered to be non-contributing. All of the buildings designated as fill and potentially contributing are included in the inventory list with their current status. The inventory list of properties in the existing Claremont High School Historic District is organized numerically by the inventory number assigned in the nomination and shown in parentheses on the district map.

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant. Contributing resources add to the district’s significance because they were present during the period of significance, relate to its documented historical significance, and possess historic integrity. A noncontributing building, site,

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structure, or object does not add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant. Noncontributing resources do not add to the district's significance because they were not present during the period of significance, do not relate to the documented historical significance, or no longer possess historic integrity due to alterations, disturbances, or other changes.

The second section of the inventory list contains entries for the resources in the expansion areas of the Claremont High School Historic District. The list is organized beginning with North Center Street and continuing numerically with the avenues and then the streets. Entries are further organized with the east side first for streets and then the west side; north side first for avenues, then south. The expansion area inventory consists of 122 contributing resources, including 120 buildings and two structures, and twenty-five non-contributing resources. The inventory entries provide the name, address, date(s) of construction, contributing or non-contributing status, and a brief summary of each resource within the district. Each property is named after its first, longest, or best known occupant or function during the period of significance. Construction dates have been determined as accurately as possible by correlating information from deed research, tax records, Sanborn maps, city directories, and other published sources. Several factors limited the naming and dating of properties in the boundary increase areas, especially the older resources, including the citywide renumbering and street renaming in 1951 and large gaps in early editions of city directories.

Classification key:	C-B	Contributing building
	C-S	Contributing structure
	NC-B	Non-contributing building
	NC-S	Non-contributing structure

INVENTORY LIST – UPDATES TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT

5. (former) Corinth Reformed Church Parsonage, 125 Third Street NE, 1895 C-B

In 1987, the former Corinth Reformed Church Parsonage was moved from its site, at 272 Third Avenue NE (formerly 264), at the corner of Third Street NE and Third Avenue NE due to threats of demolition. Hickory Landmarks Society, a local non-profit preservation organization, acquired the house and moved it one block south to the city-owned Carolina Park. The parsonage was originally situated in the center of a large lot, but was moved to its corner location in 1924 to make room for Dr. Carver's house, which is now number 264 Third Avenue NE (formerly 258). The current site of the parsonage, in the middle of the block, more closely replicates the structure's original setting, and the house remains within close proximity to its original residential site. The former Corinth Reformed Church Parsonage, restored in 1995, remains one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in the district.

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-
- 12. J. H. Patrick House, 114 Fifth Avenue NE, ca. 1903.** **Demolished**
Demolished on February 7, 1991.
- 24. Josephine Lyerly House, 310 North Center Street, ca. 1912, 1930s** **C-B**
In June 2004, the Lyerly House was moved from its original site at 336 N. Center Street, two lots north, to the Harper House/Hickory History Center property. Expansion of the neighboring hospital, Frye Regional Medical Center, threatened the Lyerly House's original location, which is being developed for a parking lot. The house is oriented toward First Street NE, maintaining its relationship to the street in its new setting. The restored Lyerly House remains a finely appointed example of a Craftsman bungalow that was remodeled with Tudor Revival-style details by the original owners in the 1930s.
- 27. H. N. Dyer House, 122 Fifth Avenue NE, ca. 1914.** **Demolished**
Demolished.
- 36. Duplex, 220 North Center Street, ca. 1920.** **Demolished**
Demolished ca. 1990.
- 37. Brian Jones House, 18 Third Avenue NE, ca. 1920.** **C-B**
Built between 1919 and 1925.
- 40. David P. Bowman House, 121 Fourth Avenue NE, 1924.** **Demolished**
Demolished.
- 49. Frank L. Fox House, 127 Second Avenue NE, 1927-1931.** **Demolished**
Demolished.
- 51. James L. Whitener House, 251 Second Avenue NE, 1927-1931.** **C-B**
- 52. Ward Yoder House, 257 Second Avenue NE, ca. 1931.** **C-B**
- 53. Marshall R. Wagner House II, 215 Second Avenue NE, ca. 1955** **C-B**
(former 217 Second Ave NE) Marshall and Marie Wagner built this one-story, brick veneer guest house on their property in the 1950s. Designed to resemble the main Tudor Revival-style main house, the L-plan structure features stucco and half-timbered front bay, recessed corner porch, and six-over-six and diamond-pane double-hung sash. The house lacks the steep gables of the main house, and instead the truncated roof slopes to a flat roof surface with a narrow, raised front-gable vent positioned in the center of the roof. Following Mr. Wagner's death in 1967, Mrs. Wagner lived in this house until her death in 1973, at which time the property passed to another family member.

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- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 54. Charlotte Cere Grothe, 352 Third Street NE, ca. 1935. | Demolished |
| Demolished in 2002 for the expansion of First United Methodist Church. | |
| 55. Shuford-Bumgarner House, 123 Second Avenue NE, ca. 1935 | C-B |
| 56. David M. McComb, Jr., House, 230 Third Street NE, 1939 | C-B |
| 57. Arthur H. Burgess House, 322 Third Avenue NE, 1940 | C-B |
| 58. Luther G. Boliek House, 404 Third Street NE, ca. 1945. | C-B |
| 59. Dr. Hunsucker Office, 421 Third Street NE, ca. 1950. | C-B |
| 60. Duplex, 226 Third Avenue NE, ca. 1956. | C-B |
| 61. Duplex, 226-228 Fifth Avenue Court NE, ca. 1970 | NC-B |
| 62. (former) Nurses Residence, 109 Fourth Avenue, ca. 1945. | C-B |
| 63. First Methodist Church, 311 Third Avenue NE, 1952, 2005. | NC-B |
| <p>The church has been altered and substantially enlarged in recent years. A renovation of the sanctuary began in 1999, with the most significant change to the building being the installation of dark thermal windows over the original clear sanctuary windows. Three bays of the four-bay arcade supporting a terrace on the northwest side of the sanctuary have been enclosed. The building campaign culminated with a large, two-story, gable-roof brick education and recreation building addition. Built to the rear (northeast) of the sanctuary and completed in 2005, the entrance to the new addition faces Fourth Avenue NE.</p> | |

INVENTORY LIST – BOUNDARY INCREASE

North Center Street, east side

- | | |
|--|------------|
| Arthur M. Brown House, 520 N Center St, ca. 1938 | C-B |
| <p>One and one-half story Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with a asbestos-shingle side-gable roof, exterior end chimneys, cornice returns, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The paneled single-leaf entrance is framed by sidelights, fanlight, and applied molding; louvered shutters and a glass storm door protect the entrance from the elements. Slender fluted columns and fluted pilasters support a shallow</p> | |

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hip-roof canopy. A single, multi-light, arched window is positioned in the front gable above the entrance and contains louvered wood shutters. Paired windows flank the entrance, but typically appear as singles on the side elevations. A one-story, hip-roof addition covered with German siding and an enclosed shed-roof porch are located at the rear of the house.

The house was built for Arthur and Mildred Brown, who owned the A. M. Brown Hosiery Mill.

Garage, 1938

C-B

One-story, one-bay, brick veneer garage with an asbestos-shingle side-gable roof, and glazed and paneled roll-up wooden door stands near the southeast corner of the house.

House, 530 N Center St, ca. 1907

C-B

One and one-half story frame house has been enlarged and altered over the years. The basic side-gable roof form with a blind front gable and one-story shed-roof rear addition has evolved into a T-plan with the addition of a one and one-half story, hip-roof rear wing. A shed-roof addition projects beyond the rear wing. Resting on a brick foundation, the house displays aluminum siding, one-over-one replacement sash, and an interior brick chimney. The single-leaf entrance, behind a louvered storm door, is positioned off-center—to the north of the front gable—and is sheltered by a gabled entry porch supported on square wood posts. A gabled dormer positioned above the entrance contains a Palladian window with an arched one-over-one sash flanked by diamond-pane windows.

Although he was not the original owner, Buren E. Scarborough and his family lived in the house during the 1930s before moving into their new house at 692 First Street NW in the late 1940s.

Garage, ca. 1920

C-B

One-story, one-bay, front-gable, frame garage with German siding, exposed rafter ends, and wood doors stands to the north of the house.

Willie B. Walker House, 536 N Center St, ca. 1930

C-B

Distinctive one and one-half story, gable front Tudor Revival-style brick dwelling with stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends, tile roof, exposed rafter ends, and an exterior stone chimney. The windows are typically multi-light wood casements, with a group of four positioned above a group of six on the façade. A projecting wing on the south side of the house features a gently curving roofline that extends over a recessed entry porch with a brick corner post. A shed-roof dormer on the south side of the roof extends between the stone chimney stack and the projecting roof slope and is finished with stucco and half-timbering. A shed-roof and gable-roof dormer on the north slope of the roof are similarly finished.

The house was built for Willie and Helen Walker around 1930. Mr. Walker worked as district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

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Shed, ca. 1980

NC-S

A one-story, front-gable frame shed stands to the southeast of the house. The shed is covered with modern plywood siding, applied half-timbering in the gable end, and a solid metal door.

Moses George House, 542 N Center St, ca. 1930

C-B

One and one-half story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with asphalt shingle roof, shed-roof front and rear wall dormers, exterior end chimneys, soldier course watertable and string course, and eight-over-one double-hung sash. The symmetrical façade is three bays wide. The single-leaf entrance is flanked by sidelights over wood panels and sheltered by a curved canopy roof, which is covered with ivy. A flat-roof carport supported by four brick posts has been added to the south side of the house. A one-story polygonal bay projects at the northeast corner. Two one-story, hip-roof additions extend to the rear of the house, which sits on a deep lot that extends all the way through to First Street NE.

The house was built for Moses and Alice George in the late 1920s. Mr. George was manager of Merchant's Produce and Grocery Company.

Garage, ca. 1927

C-B

One-story, two-bay gable roof brick garage is located to the southeast of the house. A single window is positioned in the front gable above original glazed-and-paneled wood garage doors.

Paul W. Bumbarger Sr. House, 548 N Center St, 1927; ca. 1972

C-B

Handsome two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows. The façade, side elevations, and side bay are largely covered with manicured ivy. An inset two-story bay projects from the south end and features a one-story polygonal bay window. The large window openings are framed with wood shutters and brick sills. Eight-over-eight arched attic windows flank the chimneys in the gable ends. The Federal-style entrance features a solid single-leaf wood door, sidelights, and elliptical fanlight. A one-story rear addition with a Chippendale-style railing on the second story was removed ca. 2000 and replaced by a large two-story, two-bay, gabled brick addition. A flat-roof canopy supported by Tuscan columns connects the house to the previously freestanding brick garage.

The house was built for Paul and Margaret Bumbarger. Mr. Bumbarger, a stationer, was active in civic affairs serving as president of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce in the late 1920s and as president of Hickory Kiwanis in 1929.

Charles Harvey House, 556 N Center St, ca. 1950; 1968

NC-B

One-story, painted brick Ranch-style house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, projecting hip-roof ends bays, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung windows. A circular driveway approaches the double-leaf entrance with paneled wood doors and decorative wood

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pilasters. The window openings are framed by wood shutters and brick sills. A one-story hip-roof block projects to the rear and extends the full width of the house. A secondary driveway from Sixth Avenue NE accesses the rear of the property and terminates beneath a large carport at the rear of the house.

The M. G. Crouch Lumber Company built the house for Charles and Shirley Harvey around 1950. Mr. Harvey worked as a sales manager for Hickory Auto Parts. The Crouch Company remodeled the house in 1968 for Charles Jeffers, a later owner. Jeffers served as artistic director of Hickory Community Theatre for forty years. During Jeffers tenure with the organization, Hickory Community Theatre grew to become one of the premier community theatres in the state and an important component of the local arts scene.

James W. House, 616 N Center St, ca. 1930

C-B

One and one-half story brick bungalow with asphalt-shingle, clipped side-gable roof, stucco in the gable ends, purlin brackets, exterior brick chimney with corbelled cap, and six-over-one double-hung windows. A portion of the engaged porch, which wrapped around on the south side, is now fully enclosed, creating a frame addition interior room. At the north end of the porch, a front-gable bay features a triple window and single-leaf glazed door that enters from the porch. The main entrance is composed of a single-leaf door and sidelights with Craftsman-type mullions. Paired windows are located in the side gable ends. A one-story frame addition is located at the rear.

The house sits on a rise above North Center Street and is reached by concrete steps from the sidewalk. A stone retaining wall carries across the front of the property, extending the full length of the block between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The house was built for James Warren and Mary Gibson in the late 1920s. Mr. Gibson served as president of Empire Bond and Mortgage Company and as vice-president of Carolina Housing and Mortgage Company.

R. L. Noblin House, 716 N Center St, 1950

C-B

Distinctive one-story brick Ranch-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle hip roof, interior brick chimneys, gabled vent, inset corner entry porch, and aluminum-frame corner windows. A brick-lined asphalt driveway enters the property on the north side of the house, and a sidewalk provides access to a small terrace and recessed single-leaf entrance at the northeast corner of the house. The corner windows feature large square sash that meet at the corners flanked by sidelights. Horizontal muntins divide the windows into three horizontal bands.

According to the builder's records, the Noblin House was designed (or taken from a design) by Elmer Gylleck, an architect based in Elgin, Illinois. Trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, Gylleck spent many years preparing stock small house plans that appeared in the newspapers and magazines. He published a book of his designs in 1946, which included both historic revival styles and more modern designs. Gylleck also developed and performed a popular comedy-magic act around a bumbling character called the Amazing Dr. Clutterhouse. The Noblin House was built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company

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for Richard and Louise Noblin. Mr. Noblin was a salesman for the Henley Paper Company.

Carport, ca. 1960

NC-S

One-bay, hip-roof carport supported by metal pipe columns and located at the end of the driveway.

Terry V. Crouch House, 728 N Center St, ca. 1935

C-B

Compact two story Dutch Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with asymmetrical massing, asphalt-shingle side gambrel roof, exterior end chimney, and six-over-one double-hung windows. The gambrel-roof front pavilion's inset porch, which shelters a single-leaf glazed entry door, features two brick arch openings on the front and one to the north side. A flat-roof porte cochere extends to the north of the house and is supported by brick posts. Round arch attic windows in the front (west) and north gable ends, along with quarter-round flanking the chimney on the south end, are covered with wood paneling. A one-story shed-roof addition projects from the rear of the house.

The house was built for Terry Crouch, a sales manager with the Hickory Chair Manufacturing Company, and his wife, Etta.

House, 734 N Center St, 1955

NC-B

One-story hip-roof dwelling is covered with aluminum siding and rests on a brick and concrete block foundation. The house features an interior brick chimney, one-over-one replacement sash, and a shed-roof side porch, which is partially enclosed with windows and partially screened. A brick and concrete slab entry stoop displays a low, metal railing. A large picture window is positioned on the north side of the single-leaf entrance, and three metal awnings shelter the façade openings.

Carport, ca. 1960

NC-S

One-bay carport with round wood posts and shed roof covered by metal sheathing.

Lillie Payne House, 738 N Center St, ca. 1935

C-B

Neat one-story, front-gable, brick bungalow with an inset corner porch and Colonial style entrance. The single-leaf door with arched transom is framed by a brick surround and molded hood. Round arch openings access the inset porch at the northwest corner and a concrete slab terrace extending from the porch is sheltered by an attached metal awning support by slender pipe columns. The house features an asphalt-shingle roof, purlin brackets, exposed rafter ends, soldier course watertable and stringcourse, cross-gable side bays, and six-over-one double-hung sash. A louvered attic vent is positioned in the gable end above the front entrance. An exterior chimney on the south side has been taken down to below the eaves. A brick chimney flue rises at the rear of the house, which has been extended to the rear with a one-story, gable-roof frame addition.

The house appears to have been built for Lillie Payne, widow of Walter L. Payne, in the mid-1930s.

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Robert and Marion Cline House, 744 N Center St, ca. 1955

NC-B

One-story brick Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, hip-roof rear ell, aluminum siding in the eaves and gable ends, exterior brick slab chimney, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The single-leaf entrance is accessed by a small, uncovered, brick stoop. A set of brick steps on the south side of the house provide access to a side entrance, which contains a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood door.

The house was built for Robert and Marion Cline, who first appear in the 1955-1956 city directory at this address. Mr. Cline served as the secretary-treasurer of the Southeastern Elastic Corporation.

House, 750 N Center St, ca. 1940

C-B

Large one and one-half story, Colonial Revival-style brick house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, three gabled dormers across the front, corbelled chimneys, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six replacement windows. The recessed front entrance is framed by pilasters and paneled wood surrounds. A gable-roof side porch projects to the north and is finished with square posts and vinyl siding in the gable ends.

North Center Street, west side

Office Building, 505 N Center St, ca. 1955

C-B

One-story Colonial Revival-style brick office building with an asphalt-shingle gable-on-hip roof, two single-leaf front entrances, fluted pilaster door surrounds, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The lot is largely paved for parking, and the building, which was likely built as medical offices, stands diagonally across from the hospital. A one-story flat-roof ell projects from the rear of the building and contains a single-leaf entrance to the basement level. Basement windows are typically two-light sash.

This medical office building opened around 1955 with Morton B. Gaines, chiropodist, and Haywood V. Davenport, orthodontist, as the first two occupants.

Torgerson House, 515 N Center St, ca. 1955, 1986

C-B

One and one-half story Minimal Traditional-style brick house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap, soldier course watertable, vinyl siding in the soffits and gable ends, and six-over-six replacement windows. The three-bay symmetrical façade is punctuated by the center entry porch, which shelters a single-leaf solid wood door and sidelights framed by fluted pilasters. The gabled porch roof is supported on replacement columns. A one-story gable-roof ell extends to the rear, with a wood deck attached to the south side.

The house was built for Ray and Anita Torgerson, who lived here with their daughter Judy, a student.

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R. C. Burns Jr. House, 519 N Center St, ca. 1968

NC-B

One and one-half story Minimal Traditional-style brick house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, dentil cornice, rear shed-roof dormer, and replacement eight-over-twelve windows. The three-bay symmetrical façade is punctuated by a recessed entry containing a single-leaf door and sidelights framed by fluted pilasters. The uncovered entry stoop is composed of stone tile. A secondary entrance on the north side is accessed by brick steps.

The house was built for R. Carroll and Welda Burns, who owned and operated Burns-Lafon Realty in Hickory.

Dr. Glenn R. Frye House, 539 N Center St, 1937

C-B

Handsome two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style stone dwelling was designed by local architect Richard L. Clemmer and built for Dr. Glenn Frye (1894-1973), a prominent surgeon and owner of the local hospital. Stone for the house came from the Spruce Pine area in western North Carolina. The main block features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, three gabled wall dormers on the façade, exterior end chimneys, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows. An offset two-story, two-bay frame block on the south end features gable wall dormers and an attached shed-roof porch supported on square wood posts. The recessed entrance is relatively plain with a solid single-leaf wood door, molded surround, and paneled reveals. A large arched window surmounts the entrance. Paneled wood shutters are located on the first story windows, and louvered shutters are located on the second story windows. A large exterior stone chimney rises from the rear of the house.

Born in Iredell County, Frye attended Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory and received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Frye returned to Hickory in 1922 as a surgeon at Baker Hospital, which he later managed and eventually purchased in 1934. He oversaw the significant growth of the facility, located one block south of his home, before he retired in 1969. Following his death the hospital was renamed Frye Memorial Hospital in his honor.

Garage, ca. 2000

NC-B

Large one-story, three-bay frame garage with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and metal roll-up doors in the garage bays. The roof is oddly pitched with a steep front slope and shallow rear slope. A fence composed of metal railings and brick posts with decorative caps surrounds the garage.

C. W. Dellinger House, 549 N Center St, ca. 1925, 2006

C-B

One-story Minimal Traditional-style frame dwelling features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front gable end bay, brick foundation, interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement six-over-six windows. The façade is punctuated by an engaged three-bay porch with square wood posts and arched spandrels. A gable-roof ell projects at the rear of the house, and a small inset porch is located at the southwest corner. The house was remodeled in 2006 with replacement windows and synthetic shingles on the gable ends and under the porch.

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The house appears to have been built for Charles and Nina Dellinger in the mid-1920s and later enlarged to the south (or possibly rebuilt) sometime after 1950, giving the house its present appearance. Mr. Dellinger worked as a jeweler.

Mrs. W. J. Parks House, 555 N Center St, 1950, 1973, ca. 2005

C-B

One and one-half story Minimal Traditional-style brick house is topped by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with a prominent interior brick chimney rising from the front slope. The asymmetrical façade features a recessed entrance with a solid single-leaf door and leaded-glass sidelights, dentil cornice, and a projecting bay containing a curving bay window deep-set within the wall. A set of French doors enter the recently enclosed breezeway, which connects the house and one-bay garage at the north end. Eight-over-twelve windows are present on the façade and south end of the house, with a single six-over-six window located in the gable ends. A second-story frame addition was built to the rear of the house ca. 2005, but is not visible from the street.

The M. G. Crouch Lumber Company built this house for Mrs. W. J. Parks in 1950. According to the builder's records, the house was designed by Robert Parks, who was possibly related to Mrs. Parks. It was later enlarged in 1973 and 2005.

B. M. Pope House, 561 N Center St, 1926

C-B

One-story painted-brick bungalow with an asphalt-shingle clipped-gable roof, cross-gable side bays, exterior and interior brick chimneys, purlin brackets, exposed rafter ends, and one-over-one double-hung windows. The façade features a front-gable bay that abuts an attached partial-width hip-roof porch, which is screened and supported on brick posts. The gable ends are sheathed with wood shingles and the front gable end contains a group of three windows. A one-story gable-roof brick addition has been made to the rear.

The house was built for Benjamin and Corrie Pope. Mr. Pope was a Southern Railway engineer.

Carport, ca. 1975

NC-S

One-story, two-bay, shed-roof carport supported on metal pipe columns is located at the southwest corner of the property. The driveway, which is accessed from Sixth Avenue NW, is bordered by a stone retaining wall along the west side.

M. S. Smith House, 603 N Center St, 1925

C-B

One-story, gable-front, frame bungalow with an asphalt-shingle roof, clipped-gable side bays, weatherboard siding, exterior brick chimney, triangular purlin brackets, exposed rafter ends, and stucco in the front and rear gable ends. The attached porch is composed of a gabled entry bay with stucco in the gable end that is flanked by flat-roof bays supported by paired purlins with carved ends. The porch is supported on square wood posts, brick piers, and brick knee wall. The single-leaf entry is flanked by large one-over-one double-hung windows. Paired one-over-one attic windows are positioned above the entry.

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The house rests on a brick foundation, which is revealed at the rear where paired six-over-six windows illuminate the basement. Two clipped-gable bays project at the rear, and a one-story shed-roof block is a late-twentieth century addition. A wood deck is located at the southwest corner of the house and is accessed from a secondary entrance.

The house was built for Stokes and Fannie Smith. Mr. Smith, a barber, owner Smith's Barber Shop.

Barney and Alice Spratt House, 607 N Center St, ca. 1930, ca. 1965

NC-B

Altered one and one-half story brick Period Cottage with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, two-story front bay, gabled wall dormer, interior brick chimneys, exposed rafter ends, and six-over-one windows. An attached shed-roof porch supported on Tuscan columns shelters the single-leaf entry and wraps around the south side of the house, where the roof is replaced with an open trellis. The upper story of the front bay is finished with stucco and applied vertical members. Modern replacement casement windows are present in the second-story front windows. A large two-story frame ell was built to the rear of the house, but it is not visible from the street.

The house was built for Barney and Alice Spratt. Mr. Spratt, an accountant, died in the late 1930s, although Mrs. Spratt continued to live here.

George R. Patterson House, 615 N Center St, ca. 1925

C-B

One-story Craftsman-influenced frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle clipped side-gable roof, recessed block on the south end, interior brick chimney, purlin brackets, and six-over-one double-hung windows. The front-gable entry porch is supported on brick posts and shelters a single-leaf entry. A brick terrace extends from the entry porch to the south corner of the house, where an original engaged porch on the recessed block has been enclosed. The house is now covered with vinyl siding. A one-story ell extends to the rear.

The house was built for George Patterson, a professor at Lenoir-Rhyne College, and his wife, Jessie.

Carport, ca. 1955

NC-S

One-story, two-bay, flat-roof carport supported on metal pipe columns and concrete block rear and side walls. Storage rooms at the rear of the carport are accessed through single-leaf doors with brick lintels. The north side wall is composed of decorative pierced block.

Wagoner House, 733 N Center St, ca. 1935

C-B

One and one-half, front-gable brick bungalow with an asphalt-shingle roof, projecting cross-gable side bays, interior and exterior brick chimneys, stucco in the gable ends, decorative purlin brackets, exposed rafter ends, and six-over-one double-hung windows. The house rests on a brick foundation with a soldier course watertable and basement revealed at the rear. The attached wraparound front-gable porch is

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supported by brick and decorative metal posts on brick piers and a solid brick apron. An attached shed-roof frame porch is located at the rear of the house and is supported on brick piers.

Martha M. Wagoner, widow of Franklin Wagoner, is the first occupant listed in city directories for this house, but it is unclear if she ever lived here with her husband.

Garage, ca. 1950

C-B

One-story, one-bay, front-gable frame garage with an asphalt-shingle roof, aluminum siding, and a glazed-and paneled wood roll-up door.

House, 739 N Center St, 1945

C-B

One-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, recessed wings at the north and south ends, vinyl siding in the south gable end, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The three-bay façade is punctuated by a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood door sheltered by a metal canopy roof porch supported on decorative metal posts. Metal awnings shade all of the windows on the façade and sides of the house.

Garage, ca. 1950

C-B

A one-story, one-bay, front-gable frame garage with an asphalt-shingle roof, vinyl siding, replacement roll-up door, and an attached frame shed on the north side is located behind the house. A pair of plain wood doors provides access to the shed.

J. D. Rhyne House, 747 N Center St, ca. 1938

C-B

One and one-half story Cape Cod-style frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, three gabled dormers across the front, vinyl siding, interior brick chimneys, and six-over-six and four-over-four windows. A flat-roof entry porch is supported on Tuscan columns and shelters a single-leaf entrance. A one-story gable-roof block extends the façade to the south by one-bay, with a one-story flat-roof addition located to the rear.

The house was built for J. D. and Adelaide Rhyne. Mr. Rhyne worked as a bookkeeper with Piedmont Wagon and Manufacturing Company.

Garage, ca. 1980

NC-B

A large one-story, one-bay, two-car frame garage with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a metal roll-up door stands to the rear of the house.

B. Frank King House, 753 N Center St, 1938

C-B

Neat one and one-half story brick Period Cottage is located on a corner lot. The house features an asphalt-shingle gable roof, tapered exterior brick chimney, shallow front gabled wing, wraparound concrete terrace, soldier course watertable and window lintels, and six-over-one double-hung windows.

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The front wing contains an arched opening and a recessed single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The first-story presets two groups of three windows flanking the entrance and a pair of windows on the second story of the pavilion. A louvered vent is located in the upper gable end. A second entrance is located on the north elevation overlooking Eighth Avenue NW and features a gabled canopy roof sheltering a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door and sidelights. An attached hip-roof screened porch is located at the rear (west), and a gabled dormer rises on the west slope of the roof.

The house was built for Frank and Virginia King, owners of King's Pharmacy.

Carport, ca. 1950

C-S

A one-story, one-bay frame carport with an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, wood posts, and a solid wood rear wall is located behind the house and accessed from Eighth Avenue NW. Solid cutout scroll brackets are present on the both sides of the front corner posts.

Second Avenue NE, north side

House, 401 Second Ave NE, ca. 1925

C-B

One and one-half story, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle clipped-gable roof, shed roof and wall dormers, stucco, French doors onto the front and side terraces, and replacement one-over-one windows on the first story. A slender, exterior brick chimney rises against the rear wall of the house. The symmetrical façade features double-leaf paneled entrance doors topped by an arched hood supported on carved, solid brackets and flanked by small windows. A shed-roof wall dormer rises above the entrance bay and contains four replacement single-light windows. The center bay is flanked by French doors that open onto the front terrace, which is accessed from the southeast side of the house and is surrounded by a thin metal railing. The French doors, which are replacements, are topped by a flat hood and flanked by decorative louvered shutters. Shed-roof dormers are positioned above the French doors and contain two original six-light casement windows.

The southeast side elevation contains a set of French doors that open onto the terrace where it wraps around from the front of the house. A group of three one-over-one replacement windows is positioned to the east of the door, and a group of four 6-light casements are located in the gable end. A shed-roof dormer rises from the rear slope of the roof. A modern shed-roof porch has been added on the north end of the house and is supported by square wood posts.

The house originally carried the address 30 Fourth Street NE, and was located on a short section of that street prior to the east extension of Second Avenue NE in the early 1970s. It was first listed as 401 Second Avenue NE in the 1972 city directory. It is unclear whether or not the house was moved slightly for the new alignment of Second Avenue, as its present location appears to differ slightly from Sanborn maps.

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Second Avenue NE, south side

George C. Warlick House, 102 Second Ave NE, 1919, 1940s

C-B

One and one-half story, brick Craftsman bungalow with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, shed-roof dormer, triangular purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, brick veneer, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The brick veneer was added in the late 1930s or 1940s, enclosing the engaged full-width porch. The recessed entrance bay contains a single-leaf replacement door flanked by solid wood panels set at an angle. Groupings of three windows are positioned to either side of the entrance. The front shed dormer contains four pairs of Craftsman-style casement windows. Vinyl siding added to the dormer since 2000 covers the original German siding. A side entrance on the east elevation is sheltered by a flared hood and accessed by wood steps. On the west side a shallow one-story shed-roof bay projects along with a flat-roof side porch supported on brick posts. A single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door on the second story opens onto the roof of the porch although no stairs to the ground are present. A large shed dormer on the rear slope of the roof is flanked by gable dormers, and a one-story shed-roof rear addition consists of frame walls above a brick water table and includes a side entrance and numerous six-over-six windows.

Early owners of the house appear to have been George and Dennice Warlick. Mr. Warlick owned the Catawba Seed Store. Dr. Charles B. Yount and his wife, Lydia, lived here later. Dr. Yount was dentist with Campbell, Yount and Fritz.

Apartment, 102 Second Ave NE, ca. 1955

C-B

Standing to the southwest of the house, a one-story, flat-roof, brick apartment appears to have been constructed in the 1940s. The modest building features an exterior slab chimney, which pierces the deep roof eaves that shelter the walls. A plain fascia board has been applied to the ends of the exposed roof members forming the eaves. A single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door provides access to the interior, which is illuminated by small one-over-one windows.

Broome House, 108 Second Ave NE, 1921

C-B

Two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick veneer, exterior end chimneys, and six-over-one windows. The asymmetrical façade features a single-leaf entrance flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a flat-roof entry porch supported on fluted columns and pilasters. A brick terrace extends the full width of the façade. The window openings are framed by brick sills and soldier-course lintels. The west elevation features a projecting bay window with metal polygonal roof and decorative scalloped woodwork. A two-story, gable-roof ell extends to the rear (south) and a one-story gable-roof addition projects beyond the ell. On the east side, a one-story, hip-roof, frame addition runs the full depth of the house and ell. The front portion of the addition contains a screened porch while the rear section, which is covered with vinyl siding, contains a kitchen.

The house was built for Karl and Doris Broome. Mr. Broome was a manager at Belk-Broome Co.,

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a department store.

Garage, Broome House, 1921, 1970s

C-B

A detached two-bay, gable-roof garage stands to the south of the house. The garage displays brick walls, German siding in the gable ends, and original wood doors with large multi-pane windows in the upper portion of the doors. A two-bay flat-roof carport that probably dates to the 1970s extends from the front of the garage and is supported on metal pipe columns.

Vernon B. Cashion House, 120 Second Ave NE, ca. 1936

C-B

Two-story Period Cottage with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, projecting front-gable bay, exterior end chimney, and replacement one-over-one windows. The brick exterior features a soldier course water table, stringcourse, and lintels. The large gabled bay contains a recessed entrance and group of three windows on the first story, while the upper story of the gable displays an arched window opening with original six-light casements, quarter-circle upper windows, and wood shutters. Vinyl siding has been applied in the uppermost section of the gable. The single-leaf entrance is surmounted by a semicircular transom. A one-story, shed-roof frame addition projects to the rear (south) and is sheathed with vinyl siding.

The house was built for Vernon Cashion, a salesman, and his wife, Katherine.

Dr. William McDowell Dental Clinic, 126 Second Ave NE, 1955

C-B

The dental office is a one-story brick building topped by an asphalt-shingle roof with cornice returns, dentil moldings, and louvered vents in the gable ends. The building sits back from Second Avenue with a paved parking area located in front of the building. The entrance, located at the northeast corner, is accessed from a brick stoop that wraps around the north side of the building to form a handicap-accessible ramp. The single-leaf entrance is framed by a flat entablature, fluted pilasters, and sidelights. The plate-glass windows appear to be replacements. The building, which remains in use as a dental clinic, was constructed by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company.

Third Avenue NE, north side

Claremont High School Addition, 231 Third Ave NE, 1959

C-B

Built ca. 1959 as a classroom and library addition to Claremont High School, the building consists of one- and three-story blocks with brick end walls, aluminum-frame glass curtain walls with colored glass panels, and concrete spandrels. The one-story block has recessed entrance on east side facing the west end elevation of the high school building. The three-story block, which is organized around central double-loaded corridors on each floor, features projecting bays at the east and west ends containing stair towers and an exterior brick chimney. Covered exterior walkways link the addition to the main school. When the high school was closed in 1972 due to a growing suburban population, this addition was

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converted for use as Central Elementary School and served students for ten years.

Marshall G. Crouch House, 415 Third Ave NE, 1936

C-B

Situated well back on its lot, the one and one-half story Colonial Revival-style brick house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable end bays, cornice returns, gabled dormers, interior brick chimney, three-bay flat-roof porch, and six-over-six double-hung windows. Soldier course lintels top the window openings. The prominent porch is supported on square posts and topped by a decorative patterned balcony rail. The single-leaf entrance with sidelights and transom has been modified since 2000 with the installation of a replacement door and leaded-glass sidelights and transom. A large rear ell also appears to have been added sometime after 2000.

Marshall Crouch, owner of the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, built this house for his family in 1936 as the company was busy building a number of new residences in Hickory.

Garage, ca. 1960

NC-B

A large, three-car garage is located to the northeast of the house. The brick garage features a tall, asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof and two garage bays, one of which is double width.

House, 501 Third Ave NE, ca. 1900

C-B

Situated well back from the street on its lot, the two-story dwelling is one of the older houses in this section although it has been remodeled. Built around 1900, the large frame house is covered with aluminum siding and features an asphalt-shingle hip roof, one-story front-gable porch, Queen Anne-type multi-light windows in the second story bay, and a hip-roof porte cochere. The double-leaf front entrance contains louvered storm doors and is flanked by large one-over-one sash. A projecting center bay above the entrance is capped by a hip roof, and a hip-roof dormer rises above the center panel of a polygonal bay window. An interior brick chimney rises from the rear slope of the roof, and a two-story rear ell projects from the northeast corner of the house. The front porch and porte cochere appear to be later alterations.

Effie E. Cline House, 509 Third Ave NE, ca. 1935

C-B

One-story bungalow sits well back from the street on its lot. The frame dwelling is covered with aluminum siding and features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable porch, triangular purlin brackets, exterior and interior brick chimneys, projecting bay on the southeast side, and Craftsman windows. The porch roof is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and shelters a single-leaf glazed and paneled door.

Mrs. Effie Cline, widow of Albert Cline, was the early owner of this house.

Dr. D. Baxter Rollins House, 515 Third Ave NE, ca. 1948

C-B

Set back from the street, this one-story, brick Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, stucco-covered gable ends and dormers with applied half-timbering, interior brick chimneys, and

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replacement six-over-six windows. Front-gable bays project from both sides of the northwest corner of the house. An attached partial-width, shed-roof porch is located at the interior corner of angle formed by the façade and the projecting front bay. The porch, which is supported on a wood corner post, shelters the single-leaf entrance and a large three-part picture window.

The house was built for Dr. Baxter and Lillie Rollins. Dr. Rollins was a chiropractor. A portion of the house was rented to Oscar G. Penegar of Gastonia, who owned the O. G. Penegar Company and sold office supplies and equipment.

Garage, ca. 1925

C-B

A tall one-story, two-bay frame garage stands to the northwest of the house. The garage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, weatherboard siding, and paneled wood roll-up garage doors.

Third Avenue NE, south side

McComb House, 406 Third Ave NE, ca. 1925

C-B

Neat two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick end chimneys, two-story rear ell, soldier course watertable, and six-over-six windows. A gable-roof entry porch features cornice returns, sun ray pattern in the pediment, and paired square columns. The porch shelters double-leaf two-panel wood doors with sidelights and transom. A gable-roof side porch, with weatherboards in the gable end, is supported on single square columns and shelters a single-leaf side entrance.

The house was built for members of the McComb family, which originally owned much of the land in this area. David McComb Jr., a prominent lawyer and judge, built a house in 1939 that faces Third Street NE in the Claremont historic district. This house appears to have been built for H. E. McComb in the 1920s. During the 1930s it was occupied, at different times, by Miss Amelia McComb and William W. McComb.

Garage, ca. 1925

C-B

A one-story, one-bay frame garage stands to the rear (southwest) of the house and is now used for storage. The garage is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding and is topped by an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof.

Albert L. Berry House, 504 Third Ave NE, ca. 1927

C-B

Set back from the street and approached by a brick sidewalk, the two-story brick, eclectic Period Revival-style house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick end chimneys, dominant façade pavilion, cornice returns and modillions, soldier course watertable, and six-over-six windows. The pavilion holds a single-leaf entrance framed by square pilasters and surmounted by a tall, paneled entablature that rises to the sill of the second-story window group, which is positioned beneath a

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segmental arch opening. A small attic window is located in the upper gable end. The entrance bay is flanked on either side by a group of three windows under a segmental arch opening on the first story. The second story windows appear in pairs on the façade, and a single pedimented wall dormer is located on the east side of the entrance bay. A one-story screened porch with square wood posts extends from the northwest side of the house. A two-story ell is located at the rear of the house.

The house was built for Albert Leland Berry, a contractor, and his wife, Eloise.

W. L. Gilbert House, 602 Third Ave NE, 1942

C-B

Well kept one and one-half story, painted-brick Period Cottage with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, exterior and interior chimneys, center front gable, and six-over-six windows. The restrained façade features a single-leaf round-arch wood door and round-arch attic window in the gable end. The attic window consists of eight-light wood casements. The entrance is flanked by paired windows. An attached one-bay hip-roof porch on square columns projects from the northeast side of the house. A one-story shed-roof addition projects to the rear.

The house was built for Leon and Myrtle Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert was a teacher at Highland School.

Garage, ca. 1965

NC-B

One-story, one-bay frame garage with an attached storage room. The garage is sheathed with German siding and an asphalt-shingle hip roof. The garage bay is accessed by a paneled wooden roll-up door. A replacement single-leaf door and one-over-one window provide access to the storage room.

Fifth Avenue NW, north side

Dr. Joseph W. Abernethy House, 12 Fifth Ave NW, ca. 1955

C-B

One-story, brick Ranch-style house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, façade gable bay, interior brick chimney, and two-over-two windows with horizontal muntins on the facade. Weatherboards set on a diagonal fill the gable ends. The single-leaf wood door is pierced by three square glass panes stacked vertically. The side gable ends contain tapered louvered vents that extend from the wall header to the peak of the gable. A one-story, shed-roof, frame rear addition projects from the northeast corner of the house and contains a secondary entrance.

The house was built for Dr. Joseph Abernethy, a physician, and his wife, Jean.

Charles and Elizabeth Henderson House, 26 Fifth Ave NW, ca. 1930

C-B

One and one-half story brick Tudor Revival-style dwelling is located on a corner lot that slopes to reveal the basement level of a large rear ell. The substantial house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends, tapered façade chimney, soldier course watertable, nine-over-one windows, and eight-light wood casements on the façade. A front-gable porch is entered through an arched opening and shelters a single-leaf wood door with decorative strap hinges. A

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screened gable-roof porch extends from the east side of the house, and a gabled dormer on the east side of the rear ell is covered with board-and-batten siding. An inset gable bay on the west gable end displays decorative half timbering and patterned wood cut outs. Half timbering is applied directly to the brick veneer of a gabled wall dormer on the west side of the rear ell. The rear elevation contains a single-center entrance reached by a set of wood steps and a single-leaf door to the basement at the northwest corner.

Charles and Elizabeth Henderson were the early owners of this house, built in the mid-1930s. Mr. Henderson owned Henderson Hosiery Mill.

Carport, ca. 1970

NC-S

A flat-roof carport supported on brick posts stands to the rear of the house. Vertical wood slats fill the two openings of the west side facing First Street NW to provide some privacy.

House, 104 Fifth Ave NW, 1950

C-B

One and one-half story, frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asbestos-shingle side-gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, interior brick chimney, front and rear gable-roof wings, and replacement windows. A shed-roof entry porch supported on a decorative metal post is located in the angle formed by the façade and front wing of the house. The windows typically appear as singles with the exception of a trio to the east of the entrance and a trio on the rear overlooking a wood deck has been added in the angle formed by the rear elevation and rear ell. The house rests on a brick foundation and full basement, which is revealed on the west side by the sloping lot. Metal casement windows are positioned in the basement wall, along a single-leaf entrance and two garage bays. One of the garage bays, however, has been covered with asbestos shingle siding.

House, 112 Fifth Ave NW, 1942

C-B

One and one-half story frame Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with an asphalt-shingle gambrel roof, interior corbelled brick chimney, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six windows. The front-gable entry porch is supported on replacement metal posts and shelters a single-leaf wood door with a simple surround. Two gabled dormers are located on the front slope of the roof. The house is sheathed with aluminum and simulated stone siding that appear to be a later alteration. A shed-roof addition extends from the east side of the house and may have been a porch that was later enclosed. A one-story shed-roof addition projects to the rear.

Dr. Eugene Barnes House, 118 Fifth Ave NW, 1938

C-B

Now used as an office, the nicely detailed one and one-half story, brick Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front gable wing, front-gable entrance bay, brick end chimney, and replacement windows (after 2000). Wide concrete steps lead to the arched front entrance, which contains a single-leaf six-panel door topped by a transom and displays cast stone impost blocks and keystone. Small round arch windows are positioned on either side of the entrance—one on the side wall of the

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entrance bay and the other on the side of the front wing. Round arch openings that are now filled with brick and single windows at the rear, northwest corner of the house possibly indicate an inset corner porch that has been enclosed. Window openings are topped by soldier course lintels. A one-story kitchen ell is located at the rear.

The house was built for Dr. Eugene Barnes, a physician, who was one of the first tenants of the Harris Arcade (NR, 2007) in downtown Hickory. Dr. Barnes resided here through the 1950s.

Fifth Avenue NE, south side

House, 212-214 Fifth Ave NE, ca. 1948

C-B

The two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling serves as a duplex. The building features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick chimney, soldier course watertable and stringcourses, vinyl siding on the eaves and soffits, and six-over-six windows. An attached, copper roof entry porch is supported on decorative metal posts and headers and shelters a single-leaf glazed and paneled door. A similar style porch is positioned on the west side of the building and shelters the entrance to the second apartment. A projecting eight-over-twelve bay window is located adjacent to the side entrance. A one-story, flat-roof brick wing on the east side of the house is surmounted by a metal railing. An attached hip-roof porch shelters three bays of the rear elevation and adjoins a flat, metal roof carport supported on metal pipe columns.

Carport, ca. 1950

C-S

A freestanding, hip-roof carport is located to the south of the house, at the end of the driveway accessed from Fourth Avenue NE. The carport is supported on metal pipe columns and includes a brick and concrete block storage room at the north end of the structure. The storage room is accessed by a single-leaf door ad lit by six-over-six windows.

Robert Gibbs House, 222 Fifth Ave NE, 1959

C-B

One-story, five-bay Ranch-style brick house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and Colonial Revival-style elements including side-gable end wings, dentil cornice, interior brick chimney, and eight-over-eight windows. An engaged three-bay porch is supported on Tuscan columns and shelters the Chippendale-style entrance. The single-leaf six-panel door is flanked by sidelights and framed by flat pilasters. The entrance surround is surmounted by a broken pediment with decorative finial. A polygonal bay window is located on the west side of the house and is capped by a copper roof. A gable-roof ell and gable-roof carport extend from the rear of the house. The carport is supported on square columns and contains a wide louver vent in the gable end.

Mrs. Q. E. Herman of Hickory designed the house for Robert and Irene Gibbs, and it was built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company. Mr. Gibbs was salesman with Bryant Supply, a electrical supply company.

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Apartment, ca. 1980

NC-B

A tall one-story with attic, frame apartment stands to the southeast of the house. The structure is composed of vinyl siding, asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, and modern one-over-one windows.

Jack Tunnel House, 230 Fifth Ave NE, 1946

C-B

One and one-half story, Colonial Revival-style, L-plan brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, two frame gabled dormers, brick end chimney, and eight-over-eight windows. A large polygonal bay window projects from the front-gable bay and is topped by a copper roof. A six-over-six attic window is positioned above the projecting bay. The recessed entrance contains a single-leaf six-panel door flanked by sidelights. Another polygonal bay window with a copper roof projects from the west side of the house. Vinyl siding covers the eaves, soffits, and dormers. A gable-roof breezeway links the house to a one-story, two-bay brick garage at the rear of the house.

The house was built for Jack and Alta Tunnel. Mr. Tunnel was secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Hickory Springs Manufacturing Company.

Apartments, 236-244 Fifth Ave NE, 1976

NC-B

A row of five 2-story, party-wall apartments with an asphalt-shingle mansard roof runs perpendicular between Fourth and Fifth avenues. One-story frame storage sheds extends to the rear of each unit.

Apartments, 248-258 Fifth Ave NE, 1966

NC-B

A row of six 2-story, party-wall apartments with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick end chimneys with twin flues, and a variety of exterior wall materials—brick veneer, board-and-batten, vinyl, and wood and asbestos shingles—to distinguish the individual apartments.

Carport, 1966

NC-S

A one-story, six-bay, flat-roof carport supported by brick dividing walls and three storage rooms is located to the rear of the apartment building and is accessed from Fourth Avenue NE. The storage rooms are accessed by single-leaf glazed-and-paneled doors.

Sixth Avenue NW, north side

Chester V. Perry House, 20 Sixth Ave NW, ca. 1942

C-B

Two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, corbelled brick end chimney, brick quoins, soldier course lintels, and eight-over-eight windows. A two-story, one-bay frame wing is set back and extends from the west gable end. The single-leaf entry is framed by pilasters and a pedimented surround.

The house was built for Chester and Elizabeth Perry. Mr. Perry worked with Perry Armature, a

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family business that specialized in armature apparatus, welding, and machine work.

Harry M. Snyder House, 26 Sixth Ave NW, 1946

C-B

One and one-half story Colonial Revival-style house that was remodeled on the interior around 1998. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, three gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof, rear ell, brick end chimney, vinyl siding, and six-over-six windows. An engage shed-roof porch supported on slender Tuscan columns shelters a single-leaf entry flanked by narrow diamond-pane windows. The house rests on a brick foundation and full basement, which is revealed on the west and north sides by the sloping site. A one-bay garage is located beneath the house and accessed from First Street NW. A screened, shed-roof porch extends from the rear of the house.

The house was built for Harry and Dorothy Snyder. Mr. Snyder was president of the Spaugh Paper Company.

Sixth Avenue NE, north side

Duplex, 9-11 Sixth Ave NE, 1997

NC-B

The large, rambling, two-story contemporary duplex consists of two full houses linked by a two-car garage. The building features brick veneer, synthetic siding, multi-gable roofs, brick soldier course watertable, and flat-arch window openings with cast-stone keystones.

Frank C. Aderholdt House, 19 Sixth Ave NE, ca. 1925

C-B

Plain two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has been covered with vinyl siding. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, corbelled interior chimney, and replacement windows. A front-gable entry porch supported on square columns shelters a single-leaf six-panel door. A flat-roof porch on the east side is also supported by square wood columns. A one-story shed-roof addition extends to the rear of the house.

Frank and Ola Aderholdt were the early owners of this house. Mr. Aderholdt was a salesman.

Clyde and Bessie Poovey House, 23 Sixth Ave NE, ca. 1935

C-B

Rambling one and one-half story Tudor Revival-style brick dwelling with prominent front-gable roof, gabled dormers and side bays, exterior brick chimney, arched openings on the porch and recessed entrance, and six-over-six windows. The gable ends and dormers are finished with stucco and half timbering, purlin brackets, exposed rafter ends, and decorative modillion blocks. The round-arch entry door consists of single round window above a large wood panel. A large triple window beneath a peaked lintel is positioned to the west of the entrance. The house has been enlarged with a flat-roof, two-bay brick garage and addition to the east side of the house. The two garage bays, which are accessed through glazed and paneled wood roll-up doors, are located below grade with a large room addition connected to the first story of the house at the northeast corner.

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The house was built for Clyde and Bessie Poovey. Mr. Poovey served as the office manager for First Securities Trust Company.

Shores House, 109 Sixth Ave NE, ca. 1942

C-B

One-story with attic Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, one-story hip-roof side wings, exterior brick chimney, asbestos shingle siding, and eight-over-eight windows. The three-bay center block features windows flanking the single-leaf entry, which is framed with a classically influenced surround of fluted pilasters and dentil cornice. A secondary entrance with a simplified door frame is located on the large west wing of the house, which also features a three-part picture window. The smaller east wing contains a large three-part picture window that consists of a 24-pane center window flanked by six-over-six sash. According to Sanborn maps, the west wing of the house was added after 1950.

The house appears to have been built for Robert and Maurine Shores in the early 1940s. Mr. Shores served in the United States Navy.

House, 115 Sixth Ave NE, 1936

C-B

The one and one-half story brick Period Cottage was originally oriented toward Second Street NE to the east, but was given a new address following the Second Street (NC 127) widening in the 1990s. The house features an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof, corbelled brick chimneys, soldier course watertable, and replacement windows. The original front porch was enclosed with metal casements sometime around mid-century. A gable-roof entrance bay on the south side (facing Sixth Avenue NE) contains a round arch opening with a single-leaf wood door. A one-story shed-roof frame rear addition and a gabled dormer on the north side of the house are covered with vinyl siding.

Sixth Avenue NE, south side

Oscar T. Pitts House, 20 Sixth Ave NE, 1925

C-B

The well maintained two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style dwelling is situated on a slight rise above Sixth Avenue. The house features a gambrel roof covered with green tile, front and rear shed dormers, brick end chimneys, soldier course watertable, one-story side wings, and twelve-over-one windows that typically appear in pairs or trios. The house is approached from the street by a concrete sidewalk that ascends to set of steps to the front-gable entry porch, which is supported on Tuscan columns. The single-leaf door is flanked by sidelights and topped by an arched transom. Both of the wings function as sunrooms with large window groups and a flat-roof balcony above surrounded by a decorative metal railing. The west wing appears to contain modern single-pane casements, but the east wing features airy eighteen-light wood casements and a glazed exterior door topped by a transom. A two-story gambrel-roof ell is located at the rear, with a one-story, hip-roof block attached to the rear elevation. An inset corner porch at the southeast corner of the ell shelters a double-leaf rear entrance. A second rear

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entrance is sheltered by a gable-roof canopy supported on metal posts.

This stately house was built for Oscar and Ruth Pitts. Mr. Pitts worked as general manager of the Carolina Land Company. In the mid-1930s Lester C. Gifford and his wife, Mildred, lived in the house before moving to their recently completed house at 720 Second Street NE in 1936.

Garage, 1925

C-B

One-story, two-bay, brick garage stands to the rear of the house and is accessed from First Street NE. The garage features a front-gable roof with shed-roof side addition, glazed-and-paneled wood roll-up doors, and a diminutive Palladian window in the gable end.

Henry H. Foster House, 104 Sixth Ave NE, ca. 1938, 1988

C-B

One-story brick Period Cottage with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, façade gable, eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows, and a substantial rear wing. The house rests on a brick foundation with a soldier course watertable and is reached from the front walk by concrete steps with brick knee walls. A front-gable entry porch with round arch openings projects from the façade gable and shelters a single-leaf entrance. A tiled terrace with a metal rail connects the entry and west side porches. A small arched window is positioned in the façade gable end. The side porch also shelters a single-leaf entrance and features a diamond vent in the gable end. The rear wing consists of a gable-roof ell with a gabled bay projecting to the west at the southwest corner. A one-story, two-bay, gable-roof addition to the south appears to have been added in the late 1980s. The rear block features an engaged porch, one-over-one sash, and round arch windows on the south end.

The house was built for Henry and Gladys Foster.

Garage, 1935

C-B

One-story, two-bay, brick garage stands to the rear of the house and is accessed from First Street NE. The garage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, paneled wood roll-up doors, and weatherboard siding and a single square window in the gable end.

John and Mary Gordon House, 108 Sixth Ave NE, ca. 1930

C-B

One-story, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle hip roof, corbelled interior chimneys, and six-over-six windows. The front-gable entry porch features a decorative medallion in the pediment, dentil cornice, and paired square columns. The single-leaf six-panel door is framed by sidelights over wood panels and topped by a fanlight. A hip-roof, frame wing projects to the east side and contains a polygonal bay window and vinyl siding.

John and Mary Gordon were the early owners of the house. Mr. Gordon was a salesman for the Hutton & Bourbonnais Company, which sold lumber, molding, and boxes.

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Garage, ca. 1930

C-B

One-story, one-bay, two-car, frame garage stands to the rear of the house. Covered with vinyl siding, the garage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof with cornice returns, pent-roof addition to the front, gabled side bay, and a round arch window flanked by louvered vents in the upper gable end.

House, 114 Sixth Ave NE, 1987

NC-B

One and one-half story, contemporary frame house with vinyl siding, brick end chimney, two gabled dormers on the front of the house, single-leaf entrance with a classically inspired surround, and nine-over-nine windows. A breezeway connects the house to a tall, one-bay, two-car garage on the east side of the house.

Seventh Avenue NE, north side

House, 7 Seventh Ave NE, 1942

C-B

The one-story, Minimal Traditional-style brick dwelling features an offset one-bay east wing, asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, cornice returns, interior brick chimney, front bay window, and replacement casement windows. An engaged shed-roof entry porch is supported on paired square columns and shelters a single-leaf entrance with sidelights over wood panels. An oculus window is positioned in the upper gable end of the front-gable bay, and all of the gable ends contains a louvered vent at the peak. A picture window is located on the front of the east wing, and a secondary entrance on the east end is sheltered by a hip-roof canopy. A wood deck has been added to the east and north sides of the house.

House, 23 Seventh Ave NE, 1933

C-B

The one and one-half story brick Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, steep front-gable entrance bay, gabled dormers, soldier course watertable, vinyl siding on the eaves and dormers, and ten-over-one windows. The single-leaf entrance consists of a nine-panel door and transom in an arched opening with a corbelled brick hood. A two-over-one arched window with a corbelled brick hood is positioned in the gable end above the entrance. A one-story side wing with an inset porch extends from the west gable end.

House, 29 Seventh Ave NE, 1932

C-B

The one and one-half story, brick Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay and engaged porch, interior brick chimney, soldier course watertable and lintels, and distinctive nine-over-one windows. The front-gable bay presents a wide segmental arch opening along with round arch entrance bay beneath a curving roof line. The arched entry contains a single-leaf wood door with four center lights. A round arch louvered vent is positioned in the upper gable end.

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Carport, ca. 1970

NC-S

A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof carport stands at the rear of the house. The carport consists of an asphalt-shingle roof supported on metal pipe columns.

House, 107 Seventh Ave NE, 1938

C-B

The one and one-half story brick Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, façade chimney, soldier course watertable and lintels, cast stone sills, and one-over-one windows. A front-gable entry porch is supported on paired wood posts and displays stucco and half timbering in the gable end. The porch shelters a single-leaf glazed and paneled door flanked by sidelights over wood panels and topped by a transom. Ornamental arch-hooded brick panels are found on the chimney and in the gable ends. A one-story shed-roof block extends across the back, and a screened porch has been added to the rear of the house.

House, 111 Seventh Ave NE, 1983

NC-B

One and one-half story, brick, Cape Cod-style house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick end chimney, soldier course watertable, vinyl siding on the dormers, and replacement windows. A concrete slab terrace surrounded by a metal railing lies in front of a recessed entrance bay. The entrance consists of a single-leaf door with a single sidelight positioned to the east of the door. The remainder of the recessed bay contains blind wood panels over a brick knee wall.

Seventh Avenue NE, south side

Carroll Harris House, 8 Seventh Ave NE, 1939

C-B

The imposing, two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival-style stone dwelling occupies a corner lot with a matching stone retaining wall that extends along the Seventh Avenue NE and North Center Street frontage. The house, which also contains a two-story, one-bay east wing, features a side-gable roof, bracketed cornice, and eight-over-eight windows with cast-stone lintels. The single-leaf entrance is framed by a cast stone surround with pilasters and a segmental arch pediment. At the rear, two metal-roof polygonal bay windows flanked a single leaf arched entrance with a classical surround. The rear door opens onto a slate terrace surrounded by a metal railing.

Carroll W. Harris (1905-1942) and his brother, George, were the sons of prominent businessman Harvey Ward Harris (1872-1936). Following the death of their father, the brothers erected the architecturally distinct Harris Arcade (NR, 2008) in downtown Hickory in 1938. The arcade was designed for the Harrises by architect Q. E. Herman, who likely designed this house for Carroll Harris after the arcade project. The stonework for the house and retaining walls is similar in appearance to the interior

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stone walls of the arcade.¹

Garage, 1939

C-B

A tall stone retaining wall on the south side of the property follows the driveway to a one-story, two-bay stone garage at the southeast corner of the property. The garage is capped by a standing-seam metal hip roof.

House, 18 Seventh Ave NE, 1926

C-B

The one and one-half story Craftsman-influenced frame dwelling with Colonial Revival-style details rests on a brick foundation atop a rise overlooking Seventh Avenue. The house features an asphalt-shingle hip roof with clipped gable ends, cornice returns, exterior brick chimney, German siding, flat-roof side porch supported on Tuscan columns, and eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows. The front-gable entry porch with a tunnel vault is supported on paired Tuscan columns and shelters a single-leaf entrance with sidelights. Groups of three windows are located in the gable ends.

Carport, ca. 1995

NC-S

A large two-car carport is located at the end of a steep driveway at the rear of the house. The carport features an asphalt-shingle clipped-gable roof, Tuscan columns, vinyl siding, and a storage room at the west end.

House, 28 Seventh Ave NE, 1937

C-B

This one and one-half story brick Period Cottage features an asymmetrical front-gable entrance bay with a steeply sloped roof on the west side and a round arch entrance framed with stone. Stone detailing is also found on the façade chimney at the cap and shoulders. The house, which has been altered over the years, exhibits an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, gabled side bays, gabled dormers, façade chimney, and six-over-one windows. The two dormers flanking the façade chimney are covered with vinyl siding. An engaged porch on the east side with arched openings has been enclosed, including a single pane of mirrored glass in the front opening. A flat-roof carport supported on metal pipe columns is attached to the base of the east side of the porch. A one-story gable-roof ell extends to the rear.

Thomas H. Blackburn House, 106 Seventh Ave NE, 1959

C-B

Plain one and one-half story Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with a steep asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick end chimney, gabled dormers, aluminum siding in the gable ends and on the dormers, and eight-over-eight windows. A front-gable entry porch is supported on Tuscan columns and shelters a recessed single-leaf entrance consisting of a glazed and paneled door framed by fluted pilasters.

¹ Davyd Foard Hood, "Harris Arcade" National Register Nomination, 2008, Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

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A one-story ell extends to the rear of the house.

The house was built for Thomas Blackburn, a professor at Lenoir-Rhyne College, and his wife, Alice.

Carport, ca. 1960

NC-S

A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof carport is located at the rear of the house. Metal pipe columns support the asphalt-shingle roof. A storage room at the south end of the structure is covered with wood siding.

House, 112 Seventh Ave NE, 1973

NC-B

The two-story, three-bay contemporary frame dwelling features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl siding, dentil cornice, stone veneer foundation, and a one-story addition on the east gable end. An attached, two-bay shed-roof porch is supported on square posts and shelters a single-leaf entrance with sidelights.

Eighth Avenue NW, south side

Charles L. Hunsucker Jr. House, 15 Eighth Ave NW, ca. 1959

C-B

One-story with attic Minimal Traditional brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick slab chimney, dentil cornice, and eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the facade. The central entrance is recessed with a single-leaf six-panel door, fluted pilasters, and paneled reveals. The side elevations display six-over-six windows and louvered vents in the peaks of the gable ends. A single-leaf side entrance is located at the southeast corner of the house. A wood deck was added to the rear of the house around 1990.

The house was built for Charles and Jane Hunsucker. A partner in the Callanan-Hunsucker Construction Company, Mr. Hunsucker was the son of Dr. Charles Hunsucker, who lived at 266 Fifth Avenue NE in the Claremont High School district.

Shed, ca. 1990

NC-S

One-story, one-bay modern prefabricated shed with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, plywood panel siding, and concrete block footings.

Eighth Avenue NE, south side

Walter D. Cottrell House, 18 Eighth Ave NE, ca. 1938

C-B

This one and one-half story, stone Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, brick trim, interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows. The round-arch entry is framed with a brick header course and a gable roof, arched entry porch. Window openings are framed with stone sills

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and double brick header courses. An attached one-bay, gable-roof, arched porch is located at the northeast corner of the house and shelters a side entrance. A one-story, gable roof frame addition on a brick foundation extends to the rear. The addition is covered with synthetic siding, contains six-over-one windows, and is accessed by brick steps at the southeast corner. The exterior stone and brick walls have been painted since 2000.

The house was built for Walter and Sue Cottrell in the late 1930s. Mr. Cottrell served as principal of Claremont High School.

James and Mary Bingham House, 26 Eighth Ave NE, ca. 1935

C-B

One and one-half story brick and frame Craftsman-influenced house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, large front-gable dormer, rear shed dormer, exterior brick chimney, purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, and six-over-one double-hung windows. The dormers and gable ends are covered with vinyl siding. A terrazzo terrace extends across the front of the house, with a replacement single-leaf entry door. In recent years (after 2000), a front-gable entry porch supported on Tuscan columns was added to the façade, along with a new porch rail and set of French doors to the east of the entry. The tapering brick chimney on the east side of the house is flanked by single windows with lattice muntins.

James and Mary Bingham were early owners of this house built in the mid-1930s.

Garage, 1930

C-B

A front-gable frame garage stands to the southwest of the house. The garage is sheathed with German siding. It features a replacement roll-up garage door and single-leaf door to a side storage room.

House, 108 Eighth Ave NE, 1930

C-B

One-story with attic Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, attached full-width hip-roof porch, exterior brick chimney, soldier course water table and lintels, and twelve-over-one double-hung windows. A one-story hip-roof block extends to the rear with a one-bay gable-roof frame ell attached to the far rear southwest corner. The front porch, which features a front-gable center bay, has been altered since 2000 with the removal of metal awnings and an applied wood tympanum that covered the segmental arch opening of the central porch bay. The segmental arch entry contains a single-leaf glazed door, sidelights and fanlight.

Garage, 1930

NC-B

A one-story, one-bay brick garage stands to the southeast of the house. A freestanding two-bay carport adjacent to the house was removed sometime after 2000. The garage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof and a diminutive Palladian window in the gable end. The garage door has been removed and replaced with a synthetic-sided frame wall, single-leaf door, and modern six-over-six windows.

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House, 114 Eighth Ave NE, 1949

C-B

The one-story Minimal Traditional-style frame dwelling is set well back from the Eighth Avenue and is screened from the street by vegetation. The modest house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, exterior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and three-over-one windows. A front-gable entry porch supported on square posts shelters the single-leaf wood door, and three-part picture window is positioned to the west side of the entry porch. The large, fixed center pane is flanked by two-over-one double-hung sash. A small wood cupola with vented sides rising from a solid square base and capped by a pyramidal roof surmounts the center ridge of the roof. A one-bay, gable-roof side addition projects from the rear southwest corner of the house.

First Street NE, east side

J. Yates Yoder House, 542 First St NE, ca. 1956

C-B

One-story Ranch-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick veneer, and two-over-two horizontal-muntin windows. A front-gable bay projects slightly from the north end of the façade, with the single-leaf entrance located at the shallow interior corner formed by the projecting bay. A three-part picture window with narrow double-hung sash flanking a central single pane is positioned to the south of the entrance. A two-bay carport covered by a low-pitched gable roof supported on metal pipe columns extends from the south end of the house and shelters a concrete parking pad and single-leaf side entrance.

The house was built for Yates and Leah Yoder. Mr. Yoder worked as a mail carrier for the postal service.

House, 548 First St NE, 1948, 1988

C-B

One and one-half story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick veneer, and eight-over-eight double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney with a tapered brick cap rises from the front slope of the roof. The single-leaf glazed and paneled door is framed by a fluted surround with bullseye corner blocks. A single-bay garage with tall side-gable roof, brick veneer, and wooden roll-up door is attached to the south end of the house. Although the brickwork matches the main house, the garage may be a later addition since the roof is partially cut out to expose the gable end window. The garage opening is also framed with fluted surrounds and bullseye corner blocks. A large one-story shed-roof addition extends across the rear (east) of the house and projects beyond the north end. The addition is sheathed with weatherboards and contains six-over-six windows.

First Street NE, west side

Thomas L. Cilley House, 541 First St NE, ca. 1950

C-B

One-story Ranch-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick veneer, and eight-

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over-eight double-hung windows. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the roof. The façade is enlivened by a recessed entrance and a curved, multi-light bay window. The single-leaf six-panel door is flanked by leaded sidelights over wood panels. An end block with a setback roof line contains a single-bay garage, which is accessed through a glazed and panel wooden roll-up door.

Thomas L. Cilley is the first listed occupant at this address in the 1951-1952 city directory.

First Street NW, east side

Aderholdt House, 526 First St NW, ca. 1962

NC-B

The one-story, Ranch-style brick dwelling sits sideways to the street and is capped by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof but is dominated by a projecting front-gable wing. The house features cornice returns, exterior brick slab chimney, engaged corner porch supported on square posts, metal-roof bay window, aluminum siding in the gable ends, and eight-over-eight windows. A flat-roof porte cochere supported by wood posts on brick piers extends from the south side of the house.

The first listed occupants of this house were Miss Aileen E. Aderholdt and Miss Mabel C. Aderholdt, both of whom apparently worked as librarians at Lenoir-Rhyne College.

John S. Hodges House, 536 First St NW, ca. 1952

C-B

One-story, brick Ranch house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, cornice returns, soldier course watertable, interior brick chimneys, replacement windows, and vinyl siding in the eaves, soffits, and gable ends. The recessed entrance contains a single-leaf entry and displays vinyl siding on the reveals. A rear ell extends from the northeast corner of the house and connects to a flat-roof garage or carport.

The house was built for John Hodges, secretary for the Hickory Funeral Home, and his wife, Frances.

A. C. Henderson House, 544 First St NW, 1923

C-B

The attractive, well detailed one-story, frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a brick foundation. Now covered with synthetic siding to replicate weatherboards, the house features an asphalt-shingle clipped-gable roof, triangular purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, brick façade chimney, gabled dormers, and replacement windows. An eyebrow eave supported by paired brackets shelters the single-leaf glazed-and-panel arched door, which is flanked by multi-pane sidelights. An inset porch at the northwest corner has been enclosed with large windows and wood knee walls; a brick service stair enters the porch from the driveway on the north side. Wood shingles cover the gable ends and dormers. A gable-roof ell projects to the rear of the house.

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House, 554 First St NW, 1945

C-B

The one-story, brick and frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling is sited well back from First Street with a loop driveway passing in front of the house. The structure consists of a three-bay, frame central block flanked by lower one-bay, one-room-deep, brick wings. The engaged porch is supported on Tuscan columns and shelters single-leaf classical entrance with pilasters and a broken pediment. The windows are typically six-over-six, and the center block is covered with vinyl siding. An exterior brick chimney rises against the south side of the south wing.

Garage, ca. 1980

NC-B

A one-story, one-bay, two-car garage stands to the southeast of the house. Constructed of concrete block, which has been painted, the garage features a clipped front-gable roof, asbestos shingle siding in the gable end, and a glazed and paneled wood roll-up door.

House, 560 First St NW, 1924

NC-B

The one-story frame dwelling has been heavily altered with the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows. Resting on a brick foundation, the house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick chimney, front-gable entry porch, and single-leaf entry with sidelights over wood panels. An setback wing extends from the north gable end of the house. The only distinctive feature of the house remaining is the metal porch posts with a decorative cattail pattern.

Garage, ca. 1925

C-B

A one-story, one-bay garage with an attached storage room is located southeast of the house. The garage features an asphalt-shingle hip roof, exposed rafter ends, weatherboard siding, and a paneled wood roll-up door. An inset corner porch supported on square wood posts accesses the storage room/workshop, which also presents a six-over-six window on the north side of the garage and an exterior brick chimney.

Lonnie and Hazel Lanier House, 568 First St NW, ca. 1962

NC-B

This one-story contemporary brick veneer dwelling features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, deep eaves, unadorned single-leaf entry, and horizontal sliding windows. An attached shed-roof carport extends on the south side.

The house was built for Lonnie and Hazel Lanier. Mr. Lanier worked as a salesman.

B. E. Scarborough House, 692 First St NW, 1948, 1977

C-B

The large two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival-style house includes a one-story wing on the north side that contains living space above a two-car garage. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, full-height portico on square columns, vinyl siding on the eaves and soffits, soldier course watertable, and eight-over-eight windows. The single-leaf entry consists of a replacement door framed by sidelights over wood panels, pilasters, and a broken pediment. The north wing contains a band of five

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replacement windows across the front, with a single-leaf entry located in the corner adjacent to the main block. A substantial shed-roof, frame addition projects from the rear of the house.

The house was constructed by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co., and according to the builder's records the house followed plans obtained from L. F. Garlinghouse Co., a nationally popular publisher of house plans based in Topeka, Kansas. The house was built for Buren E. Scarborough, who lived on North Center Street in the 1930s before erecting this new house.

First Street NW, west side

House, 515 First St NW, 1972

NC-B

The one-story, contemporary frame dwelling rests on a full basement with brick foundation walls that are revealed as the site slopes away to the rear. The house, which has been remodeled since 2000, features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, exterior brick chimney, paneled wood siding, synthetic shingles in the gable end, and replacement windows. Metal sheathing has replaced asphalt shingles on the pent roof spanning the front gable end, and a front-gable entry porch supported on wood posts has also been added since 2000.

House, 525 First St NW, 1946

C-B

The one-story, L-shaped Minimal Traditional-style frame dwelling rests on a full basement with brick foundation walls that are revealed as the site slopes away to the rear. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, projecting front-gable wing, asbestos-shingle siding, interior brick chimney, and three-over-one windows. An engaged shed-roof porch is supported on paired wood posts and shelters a single-leaf entry. A setback one-story gable-roof wing projects from the north gable end. A one-story ell extends to the rear of the house with a large carport located beneath the ell.

House, 533 First St NW, 1950

C-B

The one and one-half story, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling rests on a full basement with a one-car garage located beneath the house at the southwest corner. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, offset one-story wing attached to the south gable end, brick end chimney, gabled dormers, hip-roof polygonal front bay, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six windows. A shed-roof dormer is located on the rear slope of the roof. Vinyl siding covers the dormers, eaves, soffits, and gable ends. The asymmetrical façade includes a front-gable entry porch supported on square posts and sheltering a single-leaf entry framed by fluted pilasters. The two gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof contain three-over-one Craftsman-style windows. Paired six-over-six windows are located in the gable ends.

House, 541 First St NW, 1934

C-B

The well maintained one and one-half story, brick Period Cottage rests on a full basement that is revealed as the site slopes away to the rear. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof,

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prominent façade gable bay, façade chimney, engaged corner porch, tiled front terrace, and six-over-one windows. The façade gable bay contains a group of three windows on the first story and a single window in the upper gable end. The southern slope of the bay roof gently curves to engage the corner porch, which features large segmental arch openings on the south and east sides. The façade chimney, which displays an array of brick patterning and a brick cap, links the façade gable with the front-gable entry bay at the northeast corner of the house. The single-leaf entry is recessed within a round arch opening and contains a wood door topped by a rounded transom. A wood deck extends from the rear of the house.

House, 549 First St NW, 1936

C-B

The altered one-story frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation and is linked to a substantial rear addition by a two-car carport supported on metal pipe columns. The house features an asphalt-shingle clipped-side-gable roof, vinyl siding, dentil cornice, brick end chimney, and replacement windows. The front-gable entry porch is supported on Tuscan columns and shelters a round arch glazed-and-paneled door. A flat-roof one-story wing projects from the north gable end and contains a single-leaf glazed door and modern window groups.

Aiken House, 559 First St NW, ca. 1924

C-B

The distinctive one and one-half story, Spanish Revival-style house, built for the Aiken family, is covered with stucco. The basic square form of the house is enlivened with a tower block on the south side, projecting front porch with arched openings, parapeted northeast corner and exterior chimney, and terraced porch at the northwest corner. The windows throughout have been replaced and fill molded openings. The entry porch, which shelters a single-leaf round-arch wood door, is dominated by a scrolled parapet and red-tile gable roof. The taller block on the south end features a round arch window flanked by recessed, arched panels on the upper story. Three similar recessed, arched blind panels are also located on the south elevation. A one-story, two-bay, gable-roof garage covered with stucco was added to the rear of the house.

House, 567 First St NW, 1929

C-B

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling is sheathed with wood shingles although vinyl siding covers the eaves and soffits. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six windows. A front-gable porch is supported on Tuscan columns and shelters a single-leaf six-panel wood door flanked by multi-pane sidelights over wood panels. A gable roof screened porch projects from the north gable end. Two gable-roof ells extend to the rear of the house.

Garage, ca. 2006

NC-B

One-story, one-bay frame garage is located on the north side of the house. The garage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, wood shingle siding, brick foundation wall, octagonal vent in the gable end, and a modern Arts and Crafts style, double-leaf garage door.

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Workshop, ca. 1995

NC-B

A one-story frame workshop/storage building stands to the rear of the house. The workshop features an asphalt-shingle hip roof, weatherboard siding, exterior brick chimney, double-leaf entry, and an eight-over-eight window.

Second Street NE, east side

Everett J. Sox House, 560 Second St NE, 1938

C-B

The one-story, Minimal Traditional-style brick dwelling features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six windows. The façade consists of front-gable end bays framing a recessed central bay that contains the single-leaf entrance and a three-part picture window. Concrete steps lead to a small concrete slab terrace with a metal railing that lies in front of the central bay, which is sheathed with wood paneling.

The house was built for Everett and Pauline Sox. Mr. Sox served as principal of Oakwood School. The house was later owned by Joseph C. White, principal at Westmount School, and his wife, Jeanette.

Garage, ca. 1940

C-B

One-story, one-bay, frame garage with an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, German siding, and pent roof with triangular brackets.

Samuel E. Knowles House, 604 Second St NE, ca. 1955

C-B

The one-story, Minimal Traditional-style brick dwelling features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, cornice returns, brick slab chimney, soldier course watertable, and replacement windows. The asymmetrical façade consists of a three-part picture window, recessed entrance, and front-gable end bay. Vinyl siding covers the gable ends with large louvered vents in the gable peak. The entrance contains a single-leaf wood door framed by fluted pilasters and paneled reveals. A rear ell extends from the southeast corner of the house.

According to the builder's records, the house was designed by its original owner, Samuel Knowles, and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company. Knowles lived here with his wife, Alice, and worked as a sales manager for the Superior Petroleum & Fuel Company.

Garage, ca. 1970

NC-B

A one-story, one-bay brick garage stands to the rear of the house. The garage features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, paired six-over-six windows, and a glazed and paneled wood roll-up door.

James E. Webber House, 612 Second St NE, 1951

C-B

The one-story, five-bay, Minimal Traditional-style brick house features an asphalt-shingle side-

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gable roof, gabled dormers, dentil cornice, interior brick chimney, soldier course watertable, and eight-over-eight windows. The façade consists of projecting front-gable end wings framing three center bays. The engaged shed-roof porch is supported on paired square columns with arched spandrels.

The house was designed by local Hickory designer Mrs. Q. E. Herman and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company. Webber lived here with his wife, Virginia, and worked as assistant treasurer for Shuford Mills.

Garage, ca. 1955

C-B

A one-story, two-bay frame garage stands to the southeast of the house. The garage is covered with vinyl siding, and features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, glazed and paneled wood roll-up doors, and a six-light window in the upper gable end.

R. B. Belk House, 618 Second St NE, 1948

C-B

The neat one and one-half story, brick Period Cottage occupies a corner lot with recent landscaping and stone retaining walls on the Seventh Avenue side. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, prominent façade-gable bay, two gabled dormers, brick end chimneys, soldier course watertable and lintels, and casement windows. A large shed dormer rises on the rear slope of the roof. Synthetic shingle siding covers the gable ends and dormers. The recessed entrance bay is finished with irregularly coursed granite framing a single-leaf entry. A one-story wing on the north side contains a two-bay garage accessed from Seventh Avenue.

The house was constructed by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co., and according to the builder's records the house followed plans obtained from L. F. Garlinghouse Co., a nationally popular publisher of house plans based in Topeka, Kansas. The house was built for Belk, owner of Belk Oil Company, and his wife, Macie.

Lester C. Gifford House, 720 Second St NE, 1936

C-B

The Gifford House is an imposing two-story, Colonial Revival-style brick house on a large, private lot surrounded by mature vegetation. A creek runs through the southwest corner of the property. The house, which is located on a loop driveway, presents a symmetrical three-bay façade with brick end chimneys and a monumental portico. The portico, which is supported on paired Tuscan columns, shelters a single-leaf entrance flanked by sidelights and framed with pilasters and a broken pediment. The house also features a red tile side-gable roof, lower side wings, and eight-over-eight windows. The one-and-a-half story south wing is fronted by an engaged porch and connects to a two-car garage. The gable end of the garage is sheathed with flush boards and contains an oculus window. At the rear of the south wing, a shed-roof, L-shaped block capped by metal roofing fills the interior angle between the wing and the main house. An aluminum-framed solarium has been added to the L-shaped block.

Lester C. and Mildred Gifford moved to Hickory from Indiana in 1929, after purchasing the Hickory Daily Record, an afternoon newspaper. Founded in 1915, the Record claimed a circulation of

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approximately 3,000 when Gifford acquired it. A vital proponent of progress, Gifford was actively involved in all aspects of community life and the successful growth of the city was matched by the growth of the newspaper. In 1936, Hickory architect Robert L. Clemmer designed offices for the newspaper as well as a new home for its owners. Lester Gifford published the Record until his death in 1969, and his wife, Mildred, ran the paper until 1983.

Second Street NE, west side

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hall House, 535 Second St NE, 1948

C-B

The one-story brick Ranch house has become deteriorated but retains its asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, interior brick chimney, soldier course watertable, and two-over-two windows. The center block of the house contains a single-leaf entry with a louvered storm door and a four-part leaded casement window. The south side elevation contains a secondary entrance, which is also covered with a louvered storm door, and a peaked louvered vent in the upper gable end. A one-story gable-roof rear ell extends from the northwest corner of the house.

The Hall House is believed to be the first Ranch house built in Hickory. Constructed by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co., the design was taken from the National Plan Service, a company that designed and sold house plans.

House, 543 Second St NE, 1948

C-B

The one-story, Minimal Traditional-style brick house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable entrance bay, inset wing on the south gable end, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six windows. The entrance bay is approached by brick steps leading to a tile stoop with a metal railing. The single-leaf entry door is framed by pilasters and sheltered by a cloth awning. A corner porch on the south wing of the house has been enclosed with vinyl siding, which also covers the soffits and gable peaks. A single window on the south end has been replaced with modern casements. A shed-roof addition, including a porch, extends across the rear of the house.

Ambrose M. Lucas House, 549 Second St NE, ca. 1938

C-B

The substantial one and one-half story, brick bungalow is dominated by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof that gracefully curves to engage the full-width front porch. The roofline is punctuated by brick chimneys with concrete caps and large gabled dormers, which are covered with rough stucco, on the front and rear of the house. The porch is composed of tall brick posts with concrete caps, brick apron, and exaggerated arch openings. Resting on a full basement that is exposed at the rear, the house features a one-story hip-roof bay on the south side, purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, soldier course watertable and lintels, and six-over-one windows. The single-leaf entry holds a replacement door.

The house was built for Ambrose and Hettie Lucas. Mr. Lucas worked as a salesman for Hickory Auto Parts.

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Garage, ca. 1940

C-B

A one-story, two-bay frame garage stands to the rear of the house. The garage is covered by a metal front-gable roof and German siding, with open front garage bays.

Morningside Apartments, 551 Second St NE, ca. 1942

C-B

The two and one-half story, Colonial Revival-style brick apartment building contains four units, with a four car garage located beneath the building and entered from the rear (west). The building also features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, cornice returns, interior brick chimney, tile porch, soldier course watertable and lintels, and six-over-six windows. A full-height, flat-roof portico supported on wood paneled columns dominates the façade, which is composed of three first-story entrances and three second-story balconies. The center entrance consists of a single-leaf six-panel wood door with sidelights that opens into a stair hall to the second story units. The two flanking entrances are simple single-leaf six-panel wood doors that access the first-story apartments. Wood balconies with metal railings are positioned above each of the first story entrances. The center balcony is non-functional, located beneath a pair of windows. The two flanking balconies serve the second story apartments and are accessed by single-leaf six-panel wood doors.

William and Mildred Howard House, 609 Second St NE, ca. 1935

C-B

The well maintained one-story brick bungalow features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, front-gable bay, side-gable wraparound porch, purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, exterior brick chimney, patterned brick watertable, and six-over-one windows. The porch, which displays wood shingles in its south gable end, is supported by wood posts on brick piers. The two south gable ends contain single-pane square windows flanked by louvered vents. A one-story gable-roof addition extends to the rear from the northwest corner of the house.

The house was built for William and Mildred Howard. Mr. Howard worked as assistant manager of the Howard-Hickory Company and Mrs. Howard taught at Viewmont School.

Wade H. Stemple House, 613 Second St NE, 1938

C-B

The plain one and one-half story, brick dwelling features a clipped front-gable roof, soldier course watertable and lintels, and replacement one-over-one windows. An attached hip-roof entry porch is supported on square columns and shelters a four-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door.

The house was built for Wade Stemple, a teacher, and his wife, Frances.

Dingley Brown House, 619 Second St NE, 1927

C-B

The one-story, frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a brick foundation and features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, attached cross-gable wraparound screened porch at the southeast corner, triangular purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, exterior brick chimney, and four-over-one windows. The house is covered with vinyl siding except for wood shingles in the gable ends. Decorative

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bargeboards fill the gable peaks. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers.

The house was built for Dingley and Lillie Brown. Mr. Brown was a music teacher and taught lessons in his home.

Carport, ca. 1980

NC-S

A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof carport stands to the rear of the house. The carport is supported on metal pipe columns and a storage room forms the rear wall of the structure. The storage room and gable ends are covered with vinyl siding.

Walter N. Hipp House, 625 Second St NE, 1928

C-B

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style yellow brick house occupies a corner lot and features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick end chimneys, and nine-over-one windows. The symmetrical façade is composed of window pairs on the first and second story flanking a flat-roof entrance portico supported on Tuscan columns. An eyebrow eave shelters the second-story window groups. The portico covers a yellow terrazzo tile porch and the single-leaf six-panel wood door, which is framed by multi-pane sidelights and fanlight. A wood railing with a star pattern and square posts surmounts the portico with two, small, single windows also positioned above it. On the north elevation facing Seventh Avenue NE, a one-story, gable-roof entrance pavilion projects from the side of the house and is accessed by a concrete sidewalk to the street. The side entrance consists of a glazed single-leaf door flanked by multi-pane sidelights. A two-story rear ell extends from the northwest corner of the house, and an attached shed-roof rear porch is located in the angle created by the main block and rear ell.

The house was built for Walter and Alma Hipp, who lived here through the 1950s. Mr. Hipp was an engineer with Duke Power.

Garage, ca. 1930

C-B

A one-story, two-car garage is located to the rear of the house and is accessed from Seventh Avenue NE. The brick and frame garage with an attached storage room on the east side features a shed roof, exposed rafter ends, exposed brick side and rear walls, and vinyl siding on the front of the building and storage room. The garage is accessed through sliding wood doors.

Earl W. Reese House, 705 Second St NE, 1937

C-B

The one and one-half story, brick Period Cottage rests on a full basement with a one-bay garage that is entered from the rear (west). The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, façade-gable bay, façade chimney, soldier course watertable, and twelve-over-one windows. A gable-roof porch on brick posts projects from the south gable end. A gabled entry bay with a cat-slide roof projects from the façade-gable bay and contains a round-arch door and window. A pair of windows is located in the façade-gable bay to the side of the entry bay and a small round-arch window is positioned in the upper gable end. A frame shed dormer rises on the rear slope of the roof, and a rear ell projects from the northwest corner

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of the house. A wood deck is located in the angle formed by the house and rear ell.

Prominent Hickory architect Q. E. Herman designed the house for Earl Reese. The builder was the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company. The house was built for Earl Reese, a manufacturer's agent, and his wife, Elizabeth.

Robert M. Meadows House, 713 Second St NE, 1952

C-B

The one-story brick Ranch house rests on a full basement and features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl siding in the gable ends, interior brick chimney, soldier course watertable, and replacement windows. The recessed entrance contains a single-leaf solid wood door flanked by sidelights. A gable-roof porch supported on slender wood posts is attached to the south gable end.

The house was built for Robert and Shirley Meadows. Mr. Meadows worked as assistant manager for Hyalyn Porcelain.

House, 725 Second St NE, 1947

C-B

The well maintained one and one-half story, brick Period Cottage rests on a full basement that is revealed as the site slopes to the rear. The house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, façade chimney, soldier course lintels, and eight-over-eight windows. A gable-roof entry porch, built ca. 2005, is supported on square columns with side rails and weatherboards in the gable end. The porch shelters a single-leaf wood door in a broad Tudor-arch opening. A single diamond-paned window is positioned on the north side of the entry, and a diminutive round arch window fills the upper gable end of the entry bay. The façade chimney, located on the south side of the entry bay, is covered with ivy. A hip-roof porch extends from the south gable end and is supported on square columns. The rear portion of the porch is enclosed with weatherboard siding, and single-leaf door and six-over-six window are located on the enclosed section under the porch roof. A one-story gable-roof ell extends to the rear of the house.

Henry E. Guigou House, 731 Second St NE, ca. 1935

C-B

This one and one-half story Tudor Revival-inspired house features a steep asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, stucco and half timbering in the gable ends, façade-gable bay, brick end chimney, and six-over-one windows. A tiled terrace extends across the front of the house. A gable-roof entrance bay with a round arch opening holds a single-leaf glazed and paneled arched door. A group of three windows is positioned north of the entrance within a segmental arch opening, and the narrow tympanum above the window group is covered with stucco. A small six-light round arch window is located in the façade gable. A three-part picture window is located south of the entrance, with three-light windows flanking a nine-light center sash. A diminutive gabled dormer on the front of the house is also covered with stucco. The south gable end contains a replacement three-part picture window. A one and one-half story gable-roof ell extends to the rear of the house and abuts a one-story hip-roof addition at the northeast corner. The rear portion of the addition contains a glass and frame enclosed porch.

The house was built for Henry Guigou, a teller at First National Bank, and his wife, Mary.

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Carport, ca. 1980

NC-S

One-story two-car carport with asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, vertical wood sheathing in the gable end, and a storage room at the west end.

Clinton T. Andrews House, 743 Second St NE, 1927

C-B

The one and one-half story brick Period Cottage features an asphalt-shingle clipped-side-gable roof, dominant façade chimney and front-gable bay, stone framed round-arch entrance, and twelve-over-one windows. The projecting entrance bay is capped by cat-slide roof with the south slope extending to nearly ground level. The single-leaf entry door is composed of vertical wood members, six square lights arranged in two rows, and ornate strap hinges. A concrete slab terrace with a metal railing is located on the north side of the entrance bay. The house rests on a full basement that is exposed at the rear and entered through a glazed and paneled door at the rear of the house. A large, clipped-gable brick dormer is located on the rear slope of the roof and is flanked by shed-roof dormers covered with asphalt shingles.

The house was built for Clinton and Fay Andrews. Mr. Andrews worked at a bookkeeper at Elliott Knit Mills. The Andrews' sold the house in the 1930s to Bernard Scott.

H. Grady Miller House, 751 Second St NE, ca. 1935

C-B

The large two-story, Tudor Revival-style brick house occupies a corner lot and presents finished elevations to both Second Street and Eighth Avenue. The complex roof line is dominated by a front gable over the facade, with two gabled bays on the north and a gabled bay on the rear (west). The gable ends each contain a louvered attic vent and are finished with stucco and applied half timbering. Two interior brick chimneys with concrete caps rise above the roof line, and the brick exterior walls feature soldier course watertable and lintels. A projecting one-story, gable-roof entrance bay overlooks Second Street and contains a single-leaf wood door and half-circle transom within a round arch opening framed by three corbelled header courses. A two-story polygonal bay projects from the south side of the house. A two-story porch—screened on the first story and enclosed with wood sheathing and modern one-over-one windows on the second story—is located at the northeast corner of the house. The first story displays paired wood columns on a brick knee wall and Tudor-arch spandrels; paneled wood knee walls remain visible on the second story below the wood sheathing. A gable-roof canopy on the north elevation shelters a glazed single-leaf door. A large metal fire stair has been added to the northwest corner of the house, serving a single-leaf second-story entrance. Windows throughout are typically six-over-one sash with the exception of three replacement windows on the rear elevation. One cutaway corner of the projecting two-story rear bay is supported on a triangular bracket. The inset corner allowed for two garage bays to be located in the basement of the house. Both garage bays retain original double-leaf glazed and paneled wood doors. A new driveway was poured sometime after 2000, significantly raising the grade around the garage bays and necessitating a curved, cast stone retaining wall to maintain exterior access to the basement. A modern wood trellis has also been added to the rear elevation of the house.

The house was built for Grady and Anna Miller. Mr. Miller worked as a chemist for Elliott Knit

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Mills.

Third Street NE, east side

Earl Smith House, 204 Third St NE, ca. 1920

C-B

Nicely detailed one-story brick bungalow sits on a corner lot. Built in the early 1920s, the house features an asphalt-shingle cross-gable roof, decorative purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, interior brick chimney with tapered cap, and nine-over-one bungalow-style windows. The distinctive upper sash pattern is created by pushing the muntins nearer to the sides of the sash to form a large center pane and corresponding wide center row and column with small corner panes. An inset corner porch at the northwest corner shelters the single-leaf entrance and is supported by a single Tuscan column. Wood shingles fill the gable ends. A projecting gable-roof bay at the southwest corner contains a sunroom lit by large multi-light wood-frame casements and transoms. A smaller bay projects on the south side of the house and contains three double-hung windows. A rear shed-roof porch has been enclosed with modern wood siding, paired one-over-one windows, and a metal door.

House, 208 Third St NE, 1942, ca. 1988

C-B

Plain one-story dwelling features Colonial Revival-style details and an asphalt-shingle hip roof, painted brick veneer, and three-part casement windows. The classically influenced entrance features a single-leaf louvered exterior door framed by fluted pilasters and a small pediment. The doorway is flanked by decorative wood panels. A bay window projects to the north of the front entrance, and shed-roof extension was added to the rear of the house in the late 1980s.

Shed, 208 Third St NE, ca. 1990

NC-S

One-story, gambrel-roof, frame shed with double-leaf entrance.

House, 216 Third St NE, 1947, ca. 1986

C-B

One-story Period Cottage with asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, front-gable bay, interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, and replacement six-over-six windows. The projecting front bay displays an octagonal louvered vent in the gable end and a single-leaf entrance sheltered by a metal awning. A brick stoop with steps to the side access the entrance which is flanked by decorative louvered shutters. The side gable ends contain rectangular louvered vents. A gable roof rear ell connects with a breezeway linking the house and a two-car, gable roof, brick garage. The house was rehabilitated in the mid-1980s.

House, 222 Third St NE, 1938

C-B

One and one-half story, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, gabled dormers, corbelled end chimney, German siding, dentil cornice, and six-over-six double-hung windows. The three-bay main block of the house features a single-leaf entrance set to the south side and

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framed by a classically influenced surround. Three gabled dormers are positioned above the three bays of the main block. An offset one-bay wing on the south side features an engaged porch with square wood posts, arched spandrels, double-leaf glazed doors, and a gabled dormer. A shed dormer rises from the rear roof slope.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation enlarges the existing historic district situated around the 1925 Claremont High School, north of downtown Hickory, North Carolina, and it expands the period of significance from 1936 to 1959 for the original historic district listed in 1986. The original district is composed of many large, well-appointed residences dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century with a period of significance of ca.1870 to 1935. The boundary increase contains a wide range of popular residential architectural styles from the early- and mid-twentieth century as the neighborhood was further developed to accommodate Hickory's rapidly growing population. A diversified manufacturing base attracted scores of new workers, professionals, and small business owners to the town, creating an unprecedented housing boom between the wars and in the post-World War II period. The neighborhood around Claremont High School and north of Fifth Avenue was transformed during this period with new houses erected on vacant lots and large tracts subdivided for additional building sites. The expansion of the Claremont High School Historic District augments the earlier construction period of the original district by reflecting the continuity of development of the neighborhood through the mid-twentieth century.

The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for architecture. The boundary increase area of the locally-significant district, with a period of significance beginning ca. 1900 and ending in 1959, contains a wide-ranging mix of architect-designed houses and nationally popular architectural styles common to twentieth-century neighborhoods in North Carolina. A few resources in the boundary increase date to the early twentieth century, but the majority are residences constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. The significant number of houses in the boundary increase from the 1940s and 1950s demonstrate the ongoing development and popularity of the neighborhood at mid-century. Dwellings executed in the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles predominate, with important examples of Dutch Colonial, Spanish, and Tudor Revival styles interspersed throughout the district. The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation also meets Criterion A in the area of education. The original district was organized around Claremont High School, an imposing three-story Neoclassical Revival-style structure. Claremont High School was the third public school in the city's school system and continued the educational activities associated with the neighborhood and its predecessor, Claremont Female College. School additions in the 1950s and 1960s enabled the introduction new vocational training classes and accommodated a growing student population that reflected the overall growth of Hickory in the post-World War II era.

The Claremont High School Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation extends the period of significance for the original district from 1936 to 1959. Good examples of Craftsman, Colonial Revival,

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Period Cottage, and Minimal Traditional style houses in the original district that were previously outside the period of significance are now contributing resources within the district. The period of significance for the boundary increase area begins ca. 1900, with the construction of the two-story Queen Anne-style house at 501 Third Avenue NE, and continues through 1959 to include the important collection of architectural resources within the neighborhood and a major addition to Claremont High School in 1959, which was constructed to alleviate student overcrowding at the school. The years after 1959 do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance.

The historic context and significance for the Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation for the period through 1935 may be found in “Historic Resources of Hickory” (NR, 1985). In particular, property types are discussed in Section 7, pages 1-10. The twentieth century development of Hickory pertaining to the boundary increase and additional documentation is established in two periods: 1901-1917 (Section 8, pages 9-11) and 1920-1940 (Sect. 8, pp. 13). Additional context information specific to the development of Hickory in period from 1936 through 1959 and architectural contexts for Minimal Traditional and Ranch style houses and the modern school additions are provided below in Section 8. The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation expands one of the two largest and most intact concentrations of residential structures in Hickory and documents the development of the city through the mid-twentieth century.

Historical Background and Contexts

The nomination for the Claremont High School Historic District (NR, 1986) in Hickory, North Carolina provides specific historical background information about the development of the town of Hickory and the Claremont neighborhood in the period from ca. 1870 through ca. 1935, and provides some context for the city’s economic growth into the late 1930s and 1940s. The nomination describes Hickory’s evolution from a small, nineteenth-century trading center to an urbanized manufacturing town in the twentieth century. The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation builds upon the architectural contexts of the original nomination and documents the building patterns occurring after World War I as vacant lots were improved and large lots were subdivided for residential construction. The Multiple Resources Area nomination form entitled “Historic Resources of Hickory” (NR, 1985) provides the historic contexts for the Hickory’s architectural contexts for the period 1900-1935.²

Both the district nomination and “Historic Resources of Hickory” speak to the important changes introduced by manufacturing in Catawba County. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Hickory

² Kirk F. Mohney, “Claremont High School Historic District” National Register Nomination, 1986, and “Historic Resources of Hickory” Multiple Resources Area Nomination, 1985, Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

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witnessed a period of tremendous growth and expansion in its manufacturing sector with the opening of new plants for furniture, cotton, and textile production, and its growth and development easily outpaced the county's other incorporated towns: Conover, Maiden, and Newton, the county seat. Hickory benefitted from its proximity to transportation and water sources, and as a result the town enjoyed one of the most diversified industrial economies in the state. New industry brought new residents to Hickory, which saw its population double in the first two decades of the twentieth century—climbing from 2,535 people in 1900 to more than 5,000 in 1920.³

“Historic Resources of Hickory” outlines significant house types and styles for the period covered by the form, including twentieth-century residential examples of Queen Anne, Craftsman bungalows, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival-style houses. Examples of these property types are found in both the Claremont High School Historic District and the boundary increase areas. The residential architecture of Hickory reflected the social changes occurring in the town as it evolved into the economic and cultural center of the county.

The Claremont High School Historic District nomination emphasizes the impressive collection of imposing dwellings sited on large lots that were built in the immediate vicinity of the Claremont Female College, prior to 1923 when it was demolished to make way for the three-story Neoclassical style Claremont High School, which was completed in 1925. The neighborhood, however, evokes a broader, more varied character in both its architectural styles and building lots. Certainly the oldest dwellings in the district typically occupy spacious lots, but home sites were becoming consistently smaller in the neighborhood as demand for housing increased in the early twentieth century, which is reflected in both the original district and the boundary increase areas.

The three earliest houses in the boundary increase areas date from the first two decades of the twentieth century and help to illustrate the gradual evolution of the nineteenth-century residential area around the Claremont Female College to the twentieth century neighborhood that grew up around the Claremont High School and Baker Hospital (present day Frye Regional Medical Center). The house at 501 Third Avenue NE is a two-story, frame dwelling that has been altered but still retains its hip-roof form, one-story porch, projecting second-story center bay, Queen Anne-type multi-light windows, and porte cochere. It sits on a deep lot that extends through to Fourth Avenue NE, typical of some of the larger house lots in the original district. The one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame house at 530 N. Center Street dates to first decade of the twentieth century has also been altered somewhat but displays a blind front gable, hip-roof rear ell, and gabled dormer with a Palladian window. Built before 1919, the Warlick House at 102 Second Avenue NE is a one-and-a-half story bungalow with shed-roof dormers and a triangular purlin brackets. In

³ Gary R. Freeze, *The Catawbans: Crafters of a North Carolina County, 1747-1900* (Newton: Catawba County Historical Association, 1995), 364. Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Vol. III (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1961), 1161-1176.

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the late 1930s or 1940s the house was covered with brick veneer and the front porch was enclosed to form additional living space with a central recessed entrance.

The ca. 1920 Earl Smith House at 204 Third Street NE is a well detailed one-story brick bungalow that occupies a relatively small corner lot at the intersection of Second Avenue NE and Third Street NE. The Smith House is one of approximately twenty-one resources dating from the 1920s in the expansion area, including numerous bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses. The distribution of these houses throughout the expansion area indicates that the neighborhood had begun to stretch beyond the group of houses clustered around the college/high school during the period of significance for the original district.

Among the number of charming bungalows and Colonial Revival-style dwellings erected in the boundary increase areas during the 1920s, the charming ca. 1923 Henderson House at 544 First Street NW is a one-and-a-half story, Craftsman-influenced frame structure with a clipped gable roof, shingled gable dormers, exposed triangular purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends, and a tapering brick façade chimney. An eyebrow eave supported by paired brackets shelters the single-leaf arched entrance, which is flanked by sidelights. The ca. 1926 James Gibson House at 616 N. Center Street is a one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a clipped side-gable roof, clipped gable dormer, stucco in the gable ends, purlin brackets, and an engaged wraparound porch, which has been partially enclosed.

The Colonial Revival style is represented by several variations including the stylish ca. 1925 Pitts House at 20 Sixth Avenue NE, a well appointed two-story, brick Dutch Colonial house with shingled shed dormers, green tile roof, one-story side wings, and twelve-over-one windows. The distinctive ca. 1928 Walter Hipp House at 625 Second Street NE is a two-story, side-gable dwelling constructed of yellow brick that features brick end chimneys, flat-roof entrance portico supported on Tuscan columns, six-panel entry door framed by sidelights and a fanlight, and eyebrow eaves over second-story window groups. The 1927 Bumbarger House at 548 N. Center Street exhibits a similar two-story, three-bay, side-gable form with brick end chimneys and central entry door framed by sidelights and a fanlight, but also features an offset one-bay side wing with a polygonal bay window. The ca. 1924 Aiken House at 559 First Street NW is a rare Spanish Colonial Revival style residence in Hickory, with one other recorded example found in the Oakwood Historic District (NR, 1986). The one-and-a-half story stuccoed dwelling features a tower block on the south side, projecting entry porch with arched openings, terra cotta tile roof, and terraced side porch. Immediately north of the Aiken House is a one-story, five-bay, side-gable Colonial Revival variant that represents the more modest scale and appointments of a number of houses in the boundary increase areas. The house, which was built in 1929 and was home to local architect Robert L. Clemmer during the 1950s, features wood shingle siding, six-over-six windows, and gable-front entry porch supported on Tuscan columns.

Prior to the 1920s, the developed portions of Hickory did not extend much beyond present-day Fifth Avenue (originally Fifteenth Avenue), the northern boundary of the Claremont High School Historic District, with large semi-rural homesteads lying beyond the limits of Hickory's street network. Present-day North Center and Second streets (originally Twelfth and Tenth streets, respectively) were extended north to Eighth Avenue (originally Seventeenth Avenue) by 1920. The area between present Fifth and Eighth avenues were

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platted during the 1920s to create new building lots. The J. H. Aiken estate comprised the area between North Center Street and Second Street NW, the western part of the boundary expansion. Much of the land between North Center Street and Second Street NE from Fifth Avenue to Eighth Avenue was platted as the Morningside subdivision, comprising the east portion of the boundary expansion. By 1931 the expansion area's street pattern north of Fifth Avenue had reached much of its present appearance and clusters of new houses had been constructed on North Center and Second Street NE, as well as a few on First Street NW.

At the beginning of the 1930s and the onset of a nationwide economic depression, Hickory remained largely insulated from the harshest conditions experienced in some areas of the state and nation. The city's diversified economic base, especially its industrial sector, helped to keep residents employed and productive. Many manufacturing plants cut operating hours, but workers were able to keep their jobs. Federal relief agencies stepped in to provide additional jobs and public improvement projects that city leaders utilized to the benefit of the city as a whole. In 1931, the population of Hickory rose to more than 10,000 (due, in part, to the annexation of the towns of West Hickory and Highland), and before the end of the decade, it had grown to more than 14,000. For a variety of reasons Hickory was able to emerge from the Depression relatively quickly and poised for tremendous growth in the mid-twentieth century.⁴

During the 1930s, the Claremont High School neighborhood saw a surprising number of new houses erected—approximately thirty-five scattered throughout the boundary expansion area. Several of the largest houses in the district were built in the late 1930s for prominent families, but a number of modest bungalows, Period Cottages, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival-style residences demonstrates the range of Hickory's building activity at the time. The ca. 1935 Howard House at 609 Second Street NE is a good example of a one-story, front-gable, brick bungalow with a wraparound porch, exposed rafter ends and compound purlin brackets, and six-over-one windows. The Ambrose Lucas House at 549 Second Street, built ca. 1938, is a more substantial one-and-a-half story brick bungalow with a bold side-gable roof that curves forward to engage a full-width porch. The Charles and Elizabeth Henderson House at 26 Fifth Avenue NW, built ca. 1930, and the ca. 1935 Poovey House at 23 Sixth Avenue NE are good examples of the Tudor Revival style. Both houses are one-and-a-half stories, brick, and feature stucco and half-timbering in their multiple gables and dormers. The ca. 1935 Terry V. Crouch House at 728 N. Center Street is a compact two-story, brick Dutch Colonial house displaying a tall gambrel roof and recessed porch with arched openings. The David McComb Jr. House, located in the original district at 230 Third Street NE, is a restrained two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling with corbelled brick quoins framing the elevation, single-leaf entry framed by sidelights and a transom, and six-over-six windows. Built in 1939, the McComb House falls within the extended period of significance and contributes to the architectural significance of the district.

⁴ Albert Keiser, Jr., and Angela May, *From Tavern To Town, Revisited: An Architectural History of Hickory, North Carolina* (Hickory: Hickory Landmarks Society, 2004), 17-18. Freeze 1995, 373. B. F. Seagle, Jr., "City's Growth A Steady One," *The State* (January 22, 1938), 25.

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Period Cottages gained in popularity and prominence during the 1930s, with twelve examples dating from that time in the boundary increase areas. They encompass a range of modest house types typically influenced by the Tudor Revival style and English cottages without a strong affinity for any particular style. The style first became popular in the 1920s and was disseminated through house plan catalogs well into the 1940s. Period Cottages typically present a combination of elements including one-and-a-half stories, medium to steeply pitched multi-gable roofs, asymmetrical plan, over-scaled or façade chimneys, and tall, narrow window groups, frequently casements. Stucco, half-timbering, and patterned brickwork are common decorative elements of Period Cottages. A group of three adjacent Period Cottages on Seventh Avenue NE illustrate some of the differences. The house at 29 Seventh Avenue NE is the most plain of group, but features an engaged front-gable porch with arched openings and a curving roof line. The house at 23 Seventh Avenue prominently displays a façade gable bay containing the arched entry. The house at 107 Seventh Avenue NE is the most detailed of the group with a façade chimney, patterned brickwork, and a stucco and half-timbered front-gable porch. The Shuford-Bumgarner House, located in the original district at 123 Second Avenue NE, is a one-and-a-half story brick Period Cottage presenting a façade gable bay with an asymmetrical roof slope and arched opening. Built around 1935, the Shuford-Bumgarner House falls within the extended period of significance and contributes to the architectural significance of the district.

As a whole, Hickory recorded an increase in building permits issued each year from 1932 to 1937, and the town was served by several local architects and builders. The M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, Moss and Marlowe Building Company, and Henry C. Cline all reported significant building activity during 1937, and noted a ten percent increase in business volume from 1936. The three companies were responsible for the vast majority of construction work in Hickory during 1937. Local architects Robert L. Clemmer, Quince Edward and Fannie Herman, D. L. Sigmon, and Abee & Tashiro maintained architectural practices that provided designs for residential, commercial, and public buildings.⁵

Marshall G. Crouch came to Hickory in 1904 and opened a grocery store in 1913. Crouch began building furniture and gradually became recognized as one of the foremost building contractors and suppliers of custom millwork in the area. In 1933, Crouch erected a 20,000 square foot millwork plant to complement his construction activities. Crouch was known primarily for building houses—more than 350 are documented—although the company also constructed churches and commercial buildings. He built a one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style brick house for his family at 415 Third Avenue NE in 1937, and the Crouch Lumber Company was responsible for constructing or remodeling a substantial number of houses in the Claremont neighborhood. Crouch, who was serving on the Board of Alderman at the time, had to give up his seat representing Ward Five when he moved into his new house because it was in Ward Eight. After

⁵ R. L. Hefner, *Municipal Survey – City of Hickory, North Carolina: Six Year Period Ended June 30, 1938* (Hickory: n.p., 1938), 16. “Construction Upturn Noted,” *Hickory Daily Record* (February 26, 1938). Crouch House List from M. G. Crouch Lumber Company website (www.mgcrouchlumber.com/houses_built.html), accessed November 10, 2008.

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Crouch's death in 1944, the company was run by his son and daughter, who had both worked in the family business since the early 1930s.⁶

Many of the houses built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company in the Claremont neighborhood were one- and two-story brick dwellings executed in the Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional styles. The Crouch company erected architect-designed houses, as well as residences built from published plans from sources such as L. F. Garlinghouse, National Plan Service, and Southern Living. Examples of Crouch-built houses include the Belk House, a one-and-a-half story brick Period Cottage at 618 Second Street NE, and the Scarborough House at 692 First Street NW, a large two-story, three-bay brick Colonial Revival-style house with an attached two-car garage. Both houses date from 1948 and were built from plans published by Garlinghouse, a nationally prominent producer of house plan catalogs based in Topeka, Kansas. The Earl W. Reese House at 705 Second Street NE, a one-and-a-half story brick Period Cottage from 1937, was built according to designs by Q. E. Herman. Nearby in the 600 Block of Second Street NE, Crouch built the ca. 1950 Webber House at #612, which was designed by Mrs. Q. E. Herman, one of very few women practicing architecture in North Carolina in the mid-twentieth century. The Crouch Lumber Company built or remodeled at least twenty houses in the Claremont neighborhood, including the Harvey House at 556 North Center Street, which Crouch built in the late 1940s and then remodeled in 1968 for the Jeffers family.⁷

Quince Edward Herman (1879-1950) established one of Hickory's first architectural practices and was the only resident architect from the early twentieth century until 1934, when Robert Clemmer opened his office in Hickory. In 1913, Q. E. Herman married Fannie Belle Winkler (1889-1962), a Caldwell County native who graduated from Davenport College in 1908, and the couple collaborated on many projects over the years. At first Mrs. Herman helped around the office and learned drafting techniques while also working as a stenographer. As the only architect in Hickory during the first part of the twentieth century, Q. E. Herman greatly influenced the town's architectural character during this period and produced numerous designs for houses, schools, and commercial buildings, including the two-story brick home of Dr. Charles Hunsucker built in 1921 in the Claremont district and the 1938 Harris Arcade (NR, 2008) erected in the downtown business district. Herman likely designed the two-story, side-gable Colonial Revival-style stone house for Carroll Harris at 8 Seventh Avenue NE in 1939. Carroll Harris and his brother, George, hired Herman to design the arcade building, and the architect was one of the building's first tenants. Though she was never officially a licensed architect, Mrs. Herman began designing houses in the 1930s with her husband. At the time of his death in 1950, Mrs. Herman had gained enough experience and reputation to continue designing houses in Hickory. More than forty residences are attributed to her that were built by the

⁶ Hickory Service League Edition of *Hickory Daily Record* (Spring 1968), 39. Crouch Lumber Company History from M. G. Crouch Lumber Company website (www.mgcrouchlumber.com/history.html), accessed November 10, 2008.

⁷ Crouch House List. Ellen E. Hough, "Hickory's Woman Architect," *The State* (March 6, 1937), 5. *Hickory Daily Record* (August 18, 1956).

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M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, including the Webber House at 604 Second Street NE and the ca.1948 Gibbs House at 222 Fifth Avenue NE. Both houses are one-story, brick Minimal Traditional dwellings, but the Gibbs House displays a higher level of decoration with an engaged porch supported by Tuscan columns and a Chippendale-style entrance.⁸

Although Mrs. Herman continued her practice through the 1950s, Robert L. Clemmer emerged in the 1930s and 1940s as one of the most prominent and influential architects in Hickory. A 1926 graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College, Clemmer opened his office in Hickory in 1934, when Q. E. Herman was the only other firm in town. Among his earliest commissions were a new headquarters for the Hickory Daily Record newspaper, which he designed in 1936. Clemmer then designed an imposing two-story, three-bay, late Colonial Revival-style house for the Record's owner and publisher, Lester C. Gifford. Lester and Mildred Gifford moved to Hickory from Indiana in 1929, after purchasing the newspaper. The Giffords were ardent supporters of Hickory and actively involved in civic affairs. Situated on a three-acre wooded lot at 720 Second Street NE, their stately home featured a monumental portico, tile roof, and landscaped grounds that reflected the prosperity and potential of Hickory in the pre-World War II era.⁹

Clemmer designed another stately house in the Claremont neighborhood in 1938 for Dr. Glenn R. Frye. Located at 539 North Center Street, the two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style Frye House was distinguished by its use of dark fieldstone imported from Spruce Pine, which gave the house the appearance of a Pennsylvania farmhouse. A talented surgeon, Frye received his medical training and internship in Philadelphia, where he was likely exposed to the eighteenth and nineteenth-century stone houses of Pennsylvania that appear to have inspired the design of his own home. Frye owned and managed Baker Hospital, within walking distance of his house, from 1929 to 1969, and oversaw its growth and expansion. After his death, the hospital was renamed Frye Regional Medical Center in his honor.¹⁰

The presence of Baker Hospital (now Frye Regional Medical Center) has also influenced development of the Claremont neighborhood. Originally named for Richard Baker, the hospital was established at the southeast corner of North Center Street and Fifth Avenue NE (originally Twelfth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, respectively) in the 1910s. A three-story block was constructed in front of the original two-story structure by 1925, and Dr. Frye, who purchased the hospital in 1934, oversaw additions to the facility in 1938, 1940, 1944, 1955, and 1967. Following Dr. Frye's example, the hospital's location has

⁸ Ibid. Hood, "Harris Arcade" National Register Nomination. Also see Gary R. Freeze, *The Catawbans, Volume Two: Pioneers In Progress*, ed. Sidney Halma (Newton, NC: Catawba County Historical Association, 2002), 387.

⁹ "Clemmer Architect's Dean," Hickory Daily Record (August 18, 1965). Patricia Tallent-Sugg, "Clemmer, Area Architect, Dies," Hickory Daily Record (January 2, 1990). Troy Houser, "Giffords Find Home In Hickory," Hickory Daily Record (September 11, 1990).

¹⁰ Beth Keane, "Dr. Glenn R. Frye House" Study List Application, August 2008, Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh. *Hickory Daily Record* (September 14, 1940).

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attracted doctors to buy or build houses in the neighborhood, contributing to its mix of professional and working families. Expansion of the hospital has also had a negative impact on the neighborhood as historic houses have been demolished or moved to make room for parking and modern medical office buildings. The effect of these growing pains has been most pronounced on the west side of North Center Street and south of Fifth Avenue.¹¹

The growth of Baker Hospital reflects the tremendous growth the city experienced in the mid-twentieth century, particularly in the post-World War II period. After the war ended and soldiers began returning home, the demand for housing increased right along with the city's population. According to historian Gary Freeze: "Housing was in as short supply as jobs were plentiful. With six months of victory [in World War II] more than 200 families had applied for help through the various local agencies. By the start of 1946, Hickory had put out contracts for the erection of 150 prefabricated houses. Herman-Sipe Construction Company was soon putting up a unit a day."¹² The need for housing coupled with steadily increasing automobile ownership began to stretch the city outward for new residential development and subdivisions. Existing neighborhoods close to downtown and established business and manufacturing centers were also beginning to fill up as the once-large house lots were subdivided to create more building sites. At the end of the decade Herman-Sipe Construction and M. G. Crouch Lumber Company were reporting that they had all the work they could handle and building suppliers such as Fox Lumber, Elliott Building Company, and Cline Lumber claimed to be having trouble keeping up with the demand for materials.¹³

Hickory gained recognition in the 1940s as the fastest growing city in North Carolina, and also earned the title of "Best Balanced City." The 1940 United States census indicated an eighty-three percent increase in population—the greatest gain in the state and ninth in the nation. Population growth mirrored increases in industrial production, with 180 plants manufacturing more than 100 different products. The number of hosiery mills had climbed from four plants in 1925 to more than forty in 1946, and provided a significant number of well-paying jobs. Three local banks and two strong building and loan associations contributed to a high percentage of home ownership, which rose above seventy-five percent.¹⁴

Following World War II, residential architecture in Hickory followed national trends with families finding comfort in the traditional domestic imagery of Period Cottages and the Colonial Revival style or, more commonly, desiring new and modern stylistic and planning ideas. The Minimal Traditional style evolved in the late 1930s and became very popular in the post-war period. The first examples of the style in

¹¹ Keane.

¹² Freeze 2002, 460.

¹³ *Hickory Daily Record* (July 29, 1948 and July 14, 1949).

¹⁴ "A Survey and Classified Directory of Hickory: North Carolina's Fastest Growing and Best Balanced City," (Hickory: Hickory Chamber of Commerce, 1946), 1-4 and 12-13.

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the Claremont neighborhood date from 1938, with approximately nineteen total houses built in the style through the 1950s within the district. The houses are typically one-story brick with a side-gable or hip roof and often include a front-facing gable and multi-pane picture window. The one-story, side-gable, brick house at 560 Second Street NE was built around 1938 and features two front-facing gables with a recessed entrance bay sheathed with wood siding. The house at 526 First NW, built around 1952, is a one-story, side-gable, brick dwelling that features a projecting front-gable bay, corner porch with paired square posts, and a dentil cornice.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the simplified traditional forms of the Minimal Traditional style were succeeded by the Ranch house, whose low-pitched roof and open floor plan appealed to a modern lifestyle. The Ranch-style house originated in California in the 1930s, but as it was disseminated around the country it was adapted to provide functional one-level living with privacy for all family members at a relatively low cost. The Ranch style, with ten examples, was not as widely popular in the Claremont neighborhood as the Minimal Traditional style, but several good examples of the style exist within the district. The ca. 1945 Hall House at 535 Second Street NE was built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company according to plans acquired from the National Plan Service. The one-story, side-gable brick house is unembellished except for a soldier course water table but is enhanced by original two-over-two windows with horizontal muntins and a four-part diamond-pane picture window. The Hall House is thought to be one of the earliest Ranch houses in Hickory. The ca. 1950 house at 541 First Street NE is a more typical example of the long, one-story brick Ranch house and includes an attached garage in the side wing. The house at 12 Fifth Avenue NW, a one-story side-gable brick Ranch house that dates from around 1955, features a front-gable bay with weatherboards set diagonally in the gable ends. The general form and distinctive gable sheathing is echoed in other houses in the area, including 345 Second Street NE (outside the district boundary), that suggests a common design source or builder, or both. The one-story Ranch-style duplex at 226 Third Avenue NE in the original historic district dates to ca. 1956 and features a simple rectangular plan, low hip roof, and separate entrances to the two apartments.

Hickory's unprecedented post-war growth reached its peak in the early 1960s. The city's population had nearly tripled between 1920 and 1950, and the number of manufacturing plants reached its highest number in 1961. Announcement of a new General Electric plant in 1955 anticipated substantial new construction work and an estimated 1,200 new jobs. Population growth also affected education in the city and county, which experienced a second period of consolidation in the late 1940s. Claremont High School, which had been built to accommodate 500 students, was overflowing by 1949 with a student population that topped 900, and no additions had been made to the building except for three finished rooms in the basement.¹⁵

Claremont High School underwent a series of additions beginning in 1955 to increase capacity and

¹⁵ Keiser and May, 18. Freeze 1995, 374-376. L. G. Garrett, "High School Officials Like Old Lady Who Lived In Shoe – Walls Bulging With Pupils," *Hickory Daily Record* (September, 12, 1949).

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offer additional educational programs. A new lunchroom and music room were constructed to the north of the school in 1955, along with a new shop and classrooms; this wing was enlarged again in 1963 with additional classrooms. Following World War II, principal Walter Cottrell had envisioned a new wing to accommodate an expanded vocational training program. In 1959 an addition was erected to the west of the school consisting of a three-story classroom block attached to a one-story library and business education wing. The 1959 additions, which featured brick end walls framing glass curtain walls with opaque lower panels and concrete spandrels. Designed in an a modernist-influenced style that became popular for institutional buildings in North Carolina, the school addition utilizes modern materials and construction techniques to create open façades of glass, deep overhangs, and open, light-filled interiors.¹⁶

By 1964, Claremont High School's capacity reached 1,200, although student enrollment approached 1,300. The pressures of suburban population growth ultimately led the school board to shift its future investments away from the school facility, although the 1959 wing to the west served as Central Elementary School from 1972 to 1982. Avoiding demolition, the building evolved into a significant community preservation project with the local arts council obtaining a long-term lease on the property and renovating the 1925 school building for an arts and science center, which opened in 1986. The adaptive reuse of the Claremont High School continues the educational and cultural traditions that first drew homeowners to the neighborhood in the early twentieth century.¹⁷

Urban renewal and continued redevelopment of downtown Hickory had a profound impact on the city. As suburban residential developments and shopping centers pulled residents away from the downtown neighborhoods, much of downtown's historic fabric was removed or drastically altered in the late twentieth century. The widening of NC Highway 127 (Second Street NE) from two to five lanes in the 1990s wrought considerable change on the Claremont neighborhood. The road widening removed property from front yards and took two houses in the existing district. Despite the obvious visual changes to the Second Street corridor, the widening project did not greatly impact the district boundary expansion areas or alter the historical associations that bind the neighborhood together.

¹⁶ *Hickory Daily Record* (September 12, 1949). Thomas N. Carr, "Survey and Research Report on the Claremont Central High School," n.d., Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

¹⁷ *Hickory Daily Record* (December 27, 1955). Keiser and May, 18. Freeze 1995, 374-376.

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Geographical Data

UTMs

Zone 17

5.	E 469740	N 3954920
6.	E 469440	N 3954770
7.	E 469270	N 3954760
8.	E 469260	N 3954810
9.	E 469710	N 3954710
10.	E 470000	N 3954370
11.	E 469680	N 3954500
12.	E 469560	N 3954270

Verbal Boundary Description

The Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation consists of five separate increase sections that are delineated by a heavy black line on the accompanying map at a scale of one inch equals approximately 150 feet. The boundary increase extends the original district from its northern boundary and its streetscapes on Second, Third, and Fifth avenues. From the northern boundary of the existing district, which generally follows Fifth Avenue NE between N. Center Street and Third Street NE, the bulk of the expansion area extends from Fifth Avenue north to Eighth Avenue and four blocks east and west from First Street NW to Second Street NE. The boundary increase contains approximately forty-eight acres total among the five areas.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary for the Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation includes all of the historic resources contiguous with the existing historic district and the associated with the neighborhood's continuing development in the early- and mid-twentieth century. The boundary increase areas encompass additional resources that are similar in scale, form, and materials and represent the evolution of popular architectural styles through the district's period of significance.

The extent of the boundary increase was largely dictated by changes in character of the development around the neighborhood and the presence of modern construction. To the south, southeast, and west of the historic

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district and boundary increase are areas of commercial development related to the expansion of the downtown business district and its encroachment on the historically residential area around Claremont High School. Frye Medical Center (formerly the Richard Baker Hospital) at the southeast corner of North Center Street and Fifth Avenue dominates one edge of the district with enlarged and modern medical facilities, parking lots, and surrounding medical offices. The northwest section of the boundary increase sits adjacent to a group of late-twentieth century residences on Second Street NW and the large parcel occupied by the Hickory Foundation YMCA. Beyond the boundary increase areas on the north and east sides are other residential neighborhoods that differ in character from the Claremont district, reflecting distinct street and lot patterns specific to their development.

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Photograph Index

All photographs of Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Expansion in Hickory, North Carolina by Clay Griffith of Acme Preservation Services on June 26 and July 23, 2008. Digital images kept at the Survey and Planning Branch of North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1. House, 501 Third Avenue NE, façade, looking northeast
2. Oscar T. Pitts House, 20 Sixth Avenue NE, façade, looking south
3. Carroll Harris House, 8 Seventh Avenue NW, oblique view to southwest
4. House, 222 Third Street NE, oblique view to southeast
5. Aiken House, 559 First Street NW, façade, looking west
6. Ambrose M. Lucas House, 549 Second Street NE, oblique view to northwest
7. Dr. Eugene Barnes House, 118 Fifth Avenue NW, façade, looking north
8. R. B. Belk House, 618 Second Street NE, oblique view to northeast
9. Claremont High School Addition, 231 Third Avenue NE, south elevation, looking north
10. Robert Gibbs House, 222 Fifth Avenue NE, façade, looking south
11. North Center Street streetscape, east side, looking northeast to intersection with Eighth Avenue
12. House, 114 Sixth Avenue NE, oblique view to southeast (Noncontributing resource)