

MAR 27 1985

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State of North Carolina
Division of Archives and History

Catawba COUNTY

Hickory QUAD

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR Hickory Multiple Resource Nomination

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC Claremont High School Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Northeast Hickory: N. side of 0-200 Blocks of 5th Ave., and S. side 100 Block; 100 Block of 4th Ave.; 0-200, and Part of 300 and 400 Blocks of 3rd Ave.; N. side 100 and 200 Blocks of 2nd Ave.; 300 and Part of 200 Block of 3rd St.; Part of 300 Block of 2nd St.; Part of 200 and 300 Blocks of N. Center St.; Carolina Park.

CITY, TOWN

Hickory

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

037

COUNTY

Catawba

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple owners (see individual property forms)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Catawba County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Newton

North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kirk F. Mohney

ORGANIZATION

Consultant to the City of Hickory

DATE

August 15, 1984

STREET & NUMBER

76 North Center Street

TELEPHONE

(704) 322-2605

CITY OR TOWN

Hickory

STATE

North Carolina

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Claremont High School District is an irregularly shaped area of approximately fifty acres, its center located about one-quarter mile northeast of Hickory's central business district. Its boundaries include the following areas: three properties in the 100 block and the entire 200 block of Second Avenue; numbers 205, 213, 221, and 230 in addition to the 300 and 400 block of Third Street; the entire north side of the 0, 100 and 200 blocks of Fifth Avenue; as well as the south side of the 100 block; numbers 109 and 121 Fourth Avenue; four properties on the east side of North Center Street including 220, 310, 328, and 336; the entire 0, 100, 200, and 300 blocks of Third Avenue, with the exception of the Central Elementary School, as well as numbers 401 and 404 Third Avenue; numbers 307, 317 and 542, Second Street; and Carolina Park.

The three streets along which the earliest development in the district took place remain the most impressive in terms of both their building stock and siting patterns. Third Avenue contains, or forms a border of the single largest cluster of pivotal buildings in the city, including the Neo-Classical Claremont High School, five Queen Anne style houses, three of which are Hickory's finest representatives, three imposing early Colonial Revival houses, and an exceedingly well-detailed bungalow. All but one of these buildings is situated on large well-landscaped lots with numerous hardwoods and pines and other plantings. The three houses on North Center Street are located on large elevated lots and are more densely wooded, especially the Shuler-Harper house (3) which is by far the most impressive residence in the district. Fifth Avenue is a wide street and its houses are situated on fairly large lots with moderate setbacks which are well landscaped, containing a mixture of hardwoods, pines, and shrubbery. One vacant lot adjacent to the pivotal Walter J. Shuford bungalow (20) has numerous large hardwoods. Fourth Avenue, Third Street, and Second Avenue are narrower, the landscaping is not as extensive or as uniform, and the lots tend to be considerably smaller than those mentioned above. The property known as Maple Grove (1), at the northeastern corner of the district, contains a number of sizeable hardwoods on a substantial lot. Claremont High School is located on a large lot bounded by Third Street on the east, Third Avenue on the south, and the adjoining Central Elementary School on the west. Finally, Carolina Park, (at the southeastern edge of the district), includes approximately seven acres of wooded and landscaped grounds, containing a tremendous variety of plant species. At an elevation of approximately 1160 feet, the school site, as well as those properties along Fifth Avenue and Third Street, occupy a plateau which falls gradually to an elevation of 1110 feet at the corner of North center Street and Third Avenue. Three exceptions to the pattern are located at the intersection of Third Avenue and Second Street, Second Avenue and Second Street, and the 300 block of North Center Street where stone retaining walls laid up in a mosaic pattern denote the rapid change of elevation to the road surfaces.

A number of visual intrusions lend themselves to the establishment of the district's boundaries. Carolina Park, which forms the southeastern boundary, is adjacent to N.C. 127, a four lane north-south divided road beyond which modern office property has been developed. One-story, brick commercial buildings lie opposite the park on Third Street, and First Street (the southern boundary) intersects Main Avenue which is parallel to the right-of-way of the Southern Railway. Small, densely situated and undistinguished residences on the east side of the 200 block of Third Street are in marked contrast to those properties on the west side which are both larger and more uniform in their setbacks. A similar condition applies to the extension of Third Avenue beyond the Doll- Abernethy (2) and Hall (11) houses where a distinction is also evident in the type of materials used; the more recent brick veneer dwellings contrast with the adjacent

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Similarly the setbacks are quite deep. Later construction in the 0 and 100 blocks of Third Avenue (31), (32) and Fifth Avenue (17), (19), while on deep to moderate setbacks, are located on narrower lots. Properties in the 200 block of Third Street (33), (34) are located on smaller lots, in addition to having shallower setbacks. The construction of residences during and after the late 1920's along Second Avenue (51), was carried out on deep, but narrow lots although setbacks continued to be shallow in comparison to earlier siting patterns. The two intrusive buildings in the district (60), (61) were made less so by their scale and setback conforming to patterns established earlier.

The Claremont High School District is one of the two (see Oakwood District) relatively intact residential neighborhoods in Hickory which reflect the city's evolution from a small town in the late nineteenth century to a burgeoning manufacturing center in the twentieth century. Within its boundaries are the large and ornate residences of businessmen, bankers, lawyers, and doctors, as well as the less elaborate dwellings of farmers and ticket agents. Claremont High School itself reflects the growth of the school age population in the 1920's, although the association with education stretches back to 1883 when Claremont Female College located to a large Second Empire style building on the site. Furthermore, Carolina Park, (long before it was purchased by the city in 1904), had long been a place to take a drink from its mineral spring and socialize with one's neighbors.

A total of sixty-two buildings are included in the district. Two of these are the homes of early residents who purchased large tracts of land on which they established farms. Highly developed Queen Anne style residences can be seen in the neighborhood, as can a number of less ornate representatives of the style. Similarly, one can trace the development of the Colonial Revival style from its early association with Queen Anne forms through its formal development, including the variation of the "square house." Two structures represent the early phase, six buildings can be identified as being of the "square house" type, and seventeen can be classified as more formal interpretations, based on either Georgian or Federal style models. Bungalows are well represented in the district, both in their stylistic and chronological development, where a total of nine were built. Five Tudor Revival style residences were constructed in the area all but one of which are quite elaborate constructions with multiple gables and period interiors. With the exceptions of the First Methodist Church (63) and George Bailey house (23), a large Craftsman type house, the remaining structures are rather typical residences built in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

The earliest significant development in the Claremont High School District took place on the farm property of Maple Grove(1), although a house(2) on Third Avenue may in fact be contemporary or even pre-date it. Claremont College, on it's twenty-two acre site (now reduced to about ten acres) was the next development, followed by the construction of the city's finest surviving Queen Anne residence at the northeast corner of North Center Street and Third Avenue. Next came the erection of a house for Harvey E. McComb (4) on Third Avenue, then a parsonage (5) for the Corinth Reformed Church and four houses on large lots to the west of the parsonage. It is apparent that subsequent construction was scattered throughout the district although the houses

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along Third Street and Second Avenue were not built until all but one of the existing structures had been erected on Fifth Avenue. Building in the 300 block of Third Street was made possible only after the McComb family began to sell their farm land.

With but nine exceptions the thirty-two structures, including Claremont High School and the First Methodist Church built after 1923, used brick as their primary sheathing material. This is in marked contrast to the earlier weatherboarded and/or wood shingled dwellings which then constituted the bulk of the building stock. One result of this situation is that clusters of brick buildings occupy certain distinct parts of the district. For example, Second Avenue contains houses which are almost entirely brick whereas Fifth Avenue, which was developed earlier and almost as a unit is, with one exception, frame. Another example of this can be seen along the northern half of Third Street beginning with the brick David M. McComb, Jr. House (56). This lends an overall visual continuity to the district which is more readily apparent than if both types of materials were more randomly distributed, as is the case along Third Avenue where six brick houses were built when larger lots were subdivided.

The oldest architecturally significant building in the district is located at the northern edge of the boundary. In 1875, on a recently purchased tract of farm land, Adolphus L. Shuford had a two story, Italianate style house (1) added to a smaller structure already on the property. Complete with a two tier porch, pedimented gable ends, corner pilasters, dormers, and a center entrance on its three bay facade, the house is a characteristic example of the better farmhouses of the period. Either just before or soon after Shuford built another small vernacular Greek Revival house was constructed at the eastern edge of the boundary on Third Avenue. Considerably altered since that time, the Doll-Abernethy house (2) is now a Colonial Revival building with a typically symmetrical facade, center entrance, and low hip roof.

Claremont Female College moved into its large, New Second Empire style building (long since demolished) in 1883, and four years later David W. Shuler had his exquisite Queen Anne style house (3) built at the northeast corner of North Center Street and Third Avenue. The combination of its siting and exterior and interior architectural development make it the finest extant Queen Anne style building in Hickory. A lively exterior composition of multiple wall and roof planes, varied sheathing material as well as turned and carved ornament is matched by the elaborate interior containing a plethora of Eastlake ornament on the staircase and mantels, in addition to the widespread use of stained wood on walls and surrounds. The large, wooded lot which rises above the intersection of Third Avenue and North Center Street provides a most appropriate setting for this pivotal building. Soon after Shuler's house was built Harvey E. McComb had a simple Queen Anne style house (4) constructed on the family farm on the east side of the present Third Avenue. Two stories in height, its principal elevation is composed of two pedimented offset gables, a porch which extends across two-thirds of the front elevation, and a bay window on the west side. It also has a remarkably intact interior with darkly stained molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks, wainscoting, and mantels.

During the late 1890s and early 1900s a number of large Queen Anne style houses were built in the district. Although only one of them approaches the remarkable Shuler-Harper house (3) in its detailing, a number of the others are fine examples of the style,

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especially as it had developed by the turn of the century. In 1895 the Corinth Reformed Church had a parsonage (5) constructed at the southwest corner of Third Street and Third Avenue. In its plan, roof silhouette, and subdued exterior ornamentation, the building is a good representative of Queen Anne style construction in the 1890s. Extant details include a pressed tin roof (the only one in the district), sunburst decorative motifs in the gable ends, and a two story bay at the northwest corner which contains a Palladian window. What was, no doubt, a Queen Anne style house (6) (later totally remodeled) was built for Shuford L. Whitener on the lot to the west of the parsonage in 1897. Its setback is similar to the parsonage's, but the later remodeling gave it a two story Colonial Revival appearance complete with a low hip roof, a pair of interior chimneys, and a symmetrical porch which has been removed. Soon after Whitener's house was built, Kenneth C. Menzies had his own Queen Anne style house built adjacent to Whitener. Menzies's location on a much deeper setback was followed by the two subsequent buildings constructed near it. His house (7) was totally remodeled in 1909; in fact, he probably altered his home before Whitener. Its features are similar to that house except that the Tuscan columned wrap-around porch remains, along with other subtle reminders of its earlier form such as the recessed wall plane of the west bay, a bay window, and the somewhat irregular plan. Sometime soon after K.C. Menzies's house was built, a modest Queen Anne home (8) for his mother was constructed to the west. Basically a cross-gable plan the western gable end is broader and taller than any of the other one story gables. Wood shingles were used in the gable ends, and turned posts with simple sawn brackets support the small front and east porches.

The year 1902 witnessed the construction of two more large Queen Anne style residences in the district. Judge William B. Council moved into a fine example (10) of the style at the southwest corner of Second Street and Third Avenue. Built on a large lot the towered, two story residence has a full wraparound porch, a varied silhouette, and it is sheathed in half-timbering and pebbledash, weatherboards, and shingles. The tower addresses the intersection. A great deal of the interior finishes survive including oak wainscoting and door surrounds, hardware, and a Neo-Georgian overmantel, although the center staircase was removed. With fewer outward manifestations of the Queen Anne style the William B. Menzies house (9) is, nevertheless, a fine example as is evident in the irregular massing, shingled gable ends, and Queen Anne sash. A Palladian window on the two story bay at the northeast corner facing the intersection, in addition to the porch set on Tuscan columns and classically derived mantels, reveal the houses's eclectic nature. The last four houses which show their Queen Anne derivation were built between 1903 and 1907, and are all located on Fifth Avenue. The Shuford-Heald house (11) at 217 Fifth Avenue is a one story, three bay residence with a hip roof modified by small attached gables and a shed roofed dormer. A full width porch is set atop Tuscan columns giving the whole composition its varied silhouette. The J.H. Patrick house (12) is one and one-half stories in height, and its irregular massing is achieved through the projection of gabled bays from a central hip roof. A wraparound porch and sash with transoms complete the stylistic effect. Constructed about 1906 the Fox-Ingold house (13) at the northwest corner of Second Street and Fifth Avenue is almost Neo-Colonial in the basic massing, but a two story flat roofed octagonal tower at the southwest corner and a bay window on the south facade link it, albeit loosely, to the Queen Anne style. The Neo-Colonial effect is enhanced somewhat by the full porch ending in a porte-cochere and projecting gabled wings on the west and east elevations. The Thomas M. Johnston house (18) is two stories in height, and was built on a T-shaped plan with an

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asymmetrical principal elevation, a wraparound porch set on Tuscan columns, and a silhouette which reveals its stylistic derivation.

Councill's house was the last fully developed Queen Anne house built in the district. Other houses would reveal in their massing a relationship to the style, but fashionable taste turned to the early Colonial Revival style. The remodeling of both Shuford L. Whitener's and K.C. Menzies's house indicates this change as does the construction of a large group of buildings erected along Fifth and Third Avenues.

The Reid-Shuford house (17) on Fifth Avenue presents a symmetrically composed three bay main elevation capped by a high hipped roof. Although the composition of the rear elevation is very asymmetrical due to its numerous wings, the principal elevation, the paired end chimneys and entrance porch, as well as the interior, are strictly Colonial Revival. Three dwellings (14) (15) (16) built about 1905 at the west end of Fifth Avenue share the same basic massing as that of the Shuford house. Symmetrical primary elevations, hip roofs, and various classical details on porches, eaves, and entrances are evident on each. The Warlick-Waggoner house (15) is visually dominant because of its two story entrance portico set on tall Ionic columns. Three houses on Third Avenue represent the finest examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district. The remodeled homes of Shuford L. Whitener (6) and K.C. Menzies (7) have been mentioned above. About 1906 George W. Hall had his impressive two story house (11) constructed. Its symmetrical composition is dominated by a two tier, pedimented portico supported by larger Corinthian columns. A one story porch with smaller Corinthian columns extends across the principal elevation, and dormers, an interior chimney and modillioned horizontal and raking cornices comprise the remainder of the elevation.

The Colonial Revival style is represented by two other forms in the Claremont High School District. One of them can be defined as the "square house" type. These structures resemble Colonial predecessors in their symmetrically composed front elevations, central entrances (often with sidelights), low hip roofs, and the occasional classical porch details. Three such buildings were built on Third Avenue, two on Fifth Avenue, and one on North Center Street. The Herbert H. Miller house (25) on Third Avenue, constructed in 1912, is wood shingled in its upper story, and weather-boarded on the first story with a wood shingled sill skirt. A full porch extends across the principal elevation and a hip roofed dormer is located over the center bay. Its neighbor to the west, the Brian Jones house (37), built about 1923, also has a center dormer, and had a full porch which has been enclosed by the present owners but a brick veneer and paired brackets distinguish it from the Miller house. Further to the west at the southeast corner of North Center Street and Third Avenue is the Moss Apartment complex (35) built about 1927. This structure is a double composition, one unit of which faces North Center Street (a 1930's addition), and the other Third Avenue. Both are similarly designed with porches and hip roofed dormers over the center entrance bay, although the unit facing North Center Street has an entrance porch only. Brick veneered walls and broad roof overhangs are common to each. Adjacent to the unit on North Center

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is a duplex (36) built between 1919 and 1925 in the same "square" mode. In this case no dormers are used, but the full porch is set atop Tuscan columns, and the symmetry is preserved. A variation on the "square house" theme can be seen in the two story brick veneered Hunsucker house (39) on Fifth Avenue. It has a side entrance, porte-cochere, and a porch across only two of the three bays. Combined with the recessed wall plane of the western most bay and a dormer over the entrance, the composition is less symmetrical than others in the general stylistic group.

Interpretations of Colonial architecture which were constructed in the district in the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s were based largely on Federal style examples. Seven such buildings can be loosely grouped together, and some of the distinguishing characteristics include side gable orientations, center entrances with sidelights, and in some fanlights, as well as symmetrical, three bay principal elevations. The first house built on Federal style models is the Alonzo M. West house (32) on Third Avenue. Constructed about 1924 its principal elevation is three bays wide, has a central entrance with sidelights, and dormers over each bay. Two stories in height, the brick veneered residence has a broad cornice which extends to the gable end returns. The Arthur H. Burgess house (57), also on Third Avenue, is two stories in height and is sheathed in a brick veneer. Its recessed central entrance is characterized by narrow sidelights framed by fluted pilasters below a fanlight, the latter of which is surrounded by a broad semi-circular arch. A narrow cornice, corbeled quoins, and modillioned eaves detail the composition as do the single shoulder stepped end chimneys flanked by quarter round attic lights. The house (56) built in 1939 for David M. McComb, Jr., on Third Street, is also two stories in height and brick veneered. Its central entrance is flanked by sidelights and a transom, and the wall surface below the first floor windows is paneled. A corbeled string course stretches around the entire building at the second floor level. Other features include fanlights in the gable ends, a narrow cornice, and corbeled brick quoins.

Bungalows are well-presented in the district, and are in general quite large. Included in this group is the 1909 Walter J. Shuford house (20) on Fifth Avenue. A pivotal structure, it reveals an exquisite use of stone and sculpted wooden members which exemplify the Craftsman ideal. One and one-half stories in height and three bays wide, the house is clad in weatherboards on the lower story and wood shingles in the gable ends. The engaged porch is supported by battered piers set on stone plinths. Finely crafted brackets in the gable ends and under the porch, carved rafter ends over the west and east bay windows, and the joints formed by the boxed cross beams on the porch ceiling and porch posts are vague reflections of the attention to detail which the work of Green and Green exhibits. The detailing of the interior is typical of many bungalows with its spacious interior and wood trim. In their basic forms bungalows elsewhere in the district are similar to the Shuford house. The Thomas P. Pruitt house (30) on Third Street is located diagonally across from the Shuford bungalow. Built in 1919 and still in the original owner's possession, it is one and one-half stories in height, three bays wide, and its principal elevation is dominated by a large gabled dormer over the center bay. The engaged porch is supported by square posts and the entrance is complete with sidelights. A screened porch wing on the southwest corner duplicated the roof plane even to its flared eaves. A bay window on the north elevation and brackets which support the wide overhang of the roof are characteristics shared with other bungalows in the district.

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Another pivotal bungalow is the John L. Riddle house (28) on Second Street. Built in 1918, the three bay, two story residence varies from the previous two examples in its detailing and size. While the alternating sheathing patterns are still in use, other details are noticeably different. For example, the porch is attached rather than engaged and it extends across only two bays of the primary elevation and half way across the south elevation. Wings to the south and west alter the basic composition, but the brackets, shingled gables, center dormer, and exposed rafter ends clearly denotes its style. Another form of the bungalow style is the Bowman house (40) on Fourth Avenue. Built in 1924 it employs an asymmetrical cross clipped gable roof design in a one story, three pile form. An attached porch is offset from the center entrance leaving the west bay of the three bay primary elevation exposed.

The former Claremont High School facility is one of the most significant structures not only in this district but within the Hickory area. Designed by C. Gadsen Sayre of Raleigh, North Carolina, the three story structure was completed in 1925. Its Neo-Classical Revival form makes use of enriched moldings and Corinthian columns all of white terra cotta. The elongated H-plan is composed of the central, rectangular, eleven bay classroom and administrative block flanked by auditorium and gymnasium wings on the west and east ends respectively. String courses of sculpted terra cotta at the second floor and parapet wall levels underline its horizontal emphasis. Both wings have a two story arcade above the first floor level which are composed entirely of rich terra cotta moldings; the whole is supported on Corinthian columns and framed in a molded border. To the left and right of these arcades, the single vertically paired sash are enframed in a similar border with a paneled wall between them. This basic composition is also employed over the entrance. Three panels with raised Roman lettering are located across the main elevation to denote the name of the school and the use of both wings. Principal entrances to the two wings and the central block are segmentally arched and framed in terra cotta. Nine-over-nine double hung sash are used singly and in pairs throughout, except for the large round arched windows on the east elevation used to light the gymnasium and the two story segmentally arched windows in the west elevation.

Five Tudor Revival style residences are located in the district ranging from a remodeled bungalow, with its original general characteristics still intact, to the more common designs with their steeply pitched multiple gables and casement windows. Amongst the pivotal buildings in the district is the Josephine Lyerly house (24), which was built about 1912 as a bungalow and remodeled to its present form in 1930. An irregular plan characterizes this one and one-half story building with its broad front gable facing North Center Street. The half-timbered and stuccoed principal elevation contains a recessed segmental pointed arched entrance. Rusticated brick corbeling frames the entrance and corners giving the building an aged appearance. A large shed roofed dormer on the north elevation and the low pitched roof illustrate its bungalow form. Projecting from the southwest corner is an attached porch, and to the rear multiple wings have been added in addition to a porte-cochere. The interior is as evocative of the style as the exterior, if not more so, with its segmental pointed mantels, exposed beams, and wrought iron and glass ceiling lamps. The Wagner House (53), another pivotal building, at the northeast corner of Second Street and Second Avenue is the largest

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Tudor Revival composition in the district. Built in 1938, it presents a lively form of large multiple cross gables, and numerous projecting and receding wall planes. A brick veneered first story is contrasted with half-timbered and stuccoed gable ends. The principal elevation is dominated by a large gable which enframes the projecting entrance porch, and on the east side another, smaller gable rises over an engaged porch. Three large gables form the west elevation, each of which occupies a different plane. The smallest of the Tudor Revival houses is the Frank L. Fox house (49) located at the northwest corner of Second Street and Second Avenue, opposite the Wagner house. Its principal elevation has typical characteristics addition to a clipped gable roof with a gentle slope. Another unusual period house (50) was built for J. Carl Wolfe. The rough texture of the walls was created by the uneven coursing of the brick veneer. It is also unique in its massive exposed end chimney which occupies one half of the east elevation.

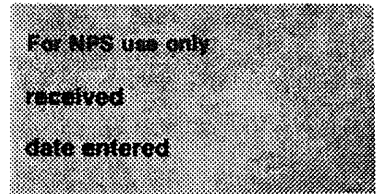
Those buildings which were constructed after 1940 fall into a broad category representing various re-interpretations of both traditional forms as well as newer ones. For example, the Boliek house (58) on Third Street is a post W.W.II Neo-Colonial building whose principal elevation is dominated by the oversized, classically derived entrance porch. Other buildings such as the Charlotte Cere Grothe house (54) on Third Street combine a number of elements into a design which does not fall into any particular stylistic category. The First Methodist Church (63), built in 1951, and the only religious edifice in the district is a typical W.W.II interpretation of eighteenth century Colonial churches. Its tall spire and bell tower, which are fairly accurate renditions of the models, dominate the entrance portico with its classical pediment. Principal entrances are composed in classical elements as is the chapel at the north end of the rear wing. Designed in a more overtly Greek form than the main body of the church, the chapel reveals the free use of Neo-Classical elements. Finally, the ranch type dwelling (60) built between the K.C. Menzies house (7) and the Mrs. William Menzies, Sr. house (9) is totally out of character with anything that preceded it, even though it maintains the setback along the street.

Structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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Inventory List

Key to letter abbreviations in the inventory list:

- P - Pivotal. Those buildings which have special significance stemming from the level of their architectural development and/or their historical associations.
- C - Contributing. Buildings which are relatively intact, representative examples of their stylistic group, and lend themselves to forming the character of the district.
- F - Fill. More recent vernacular buildings which do not violate the character of the district.
- I - Intrusion. Modern buildings which are incompatible with their surroundings.
- PP - Potentially Pivotal. Buildings which, when they reach the age of fifty years, will have significance stemming from the level of their architectural development and/or their historical association.
- PC - Potentially Contributing. Building which, when they reach the age of fifty years, will contribute to the character of the district. Their classification will change to "C" when they reach the appropriate age for listing.

- 1. Maple Grove
542 Second Street, N.E.
c. 1875
P

Maple Grove is a two-story, three-bay frame house with a central hall plan, one room deep. A two-story porch supported by four pairs of pillars at each level extends nearly the full length of the main facade. Both levels have a handsomely patterned scroll sawn balustrade. Small brackets, paired at intervals of two sets per bay, ornament the molded cornice of the porch at both the first and second levels. The house cornice, supported by heavy brackets, carries around the two-bay ends and is interrupted only by the shafts of the exterior end chimneys which are of brick laid in common bond. The two-over-two sash of the main block is highlighted by a small, late nineteenth century pediment. Three gable dormers, each with small brackets at the front edges supporting the wide overhang, are spaced across the front roof. Each dormer contains a triangular headed window with two-over-two sash. The first and second floor central bays of the main facade have standard late nineteenth century doors and sidelights and transoms which extend the width of the door and sidelights. A wing to the rear, said to be somewhat older than the main block, is very simply finished and is currently used as an apartment. The central hall contains a closed string stair with a heavy square newel which has a large molded cap and various

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molded bands. The south parlor mantel consists of an unadorned, heavy shelf supported by similar, unadorned pilasters, surmounted by a similarly designed overmantel with a mirror. The other parlor mantel has no overmantel but consists of a plain shelf supported by pilaster strips that merge into a slightly arched frieze. Three brackets are arranged across the frieze just under the shelf. The house is finished with plain architraves and wide baseboards throughout.

Adolphus Lafayette Shuford was one of six founding commissioners of the present city of Hickory when its first charter was issued in 1863. To quote a local historian,

A. L. (Dolph) Shuford was one of the pioneer settlers of the Community. He was the first agent of the Western North Carolina railroads, and during the war, was assistant manger of the Confederate Commissary... This resident was one of the first men of the community to recognize the value and importance of improved cattle, and was the first to import thoroughbred Jersey stock Shuford built 'Shuford's Hall', which was used for shows, general gatherings, etc.

He was a major figure in the founding of Claremont College at Hickory.

Shuford had married Adelaide Lindsay in 1862. His first residence was probably in Hickory, near the railroad of which he was an agent and around which the town was beginning to grow up. Numerous deeds show that Shuford acquired a large amount of centrally located property in the new town. Probably this was in connection with buisness enterprises which, through no doubt profitable, he sold in order to begin a dairy. In the early 1870s he began acquiring acreage near the town of Hickory. On one of these tracts was located a small building which now forms an ell on the present Shuford House. On the farm he began building the nucleus of his Jersey herd and a homestead large enough to accomodate his wife and many children. With the growth of the town, the house became a part of an increasingly urban area. After Shuford's death in 1885, members of his immediate family occupied the home until 1912 when it was sold to D. H. Boyd. The Shuford House, now the property of the Hickory Landmarks Society, was given to them by Mrs. Wade H. Shuford, the widow of one of Adolphus Shuford's sons. It is already listed on the National Register. (Architectural description by Charles Greer Suttlemyre, Jr., 1973; Historical sketch by Charles Blume, Jr., 1973)

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2. Doll-Abernethy House
404 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1870s; Remodeled in 1903 and 1945
C

The hip roofed, two story, three bay, double pile, weatherboarded frame house has a central entrance with a semi-circular entrance porch and gable roof. One story wings are located on both the north and south side elevations; the south wing is a screened porch. The entrance porch has a cornice with consoles and broad entablature supported by four Tuscan columns, and behind it the paneled door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and transom. One-over-one double hung sash are used throughout. An asymmetrical rear elevation is composed of a two story, gable roof wing flanked by one story hip roofed ells, and a dormer on the north ell. Shallow bay windows project from both the north and south walls of the two story rear wing. An interior chimney rises through the main block. The building's numerous exterior and interior alterations include the addition of a second story sometime after 1903, and in 1945 a complete renovation of the interior, a new roof which replaced one with flared eaves, removal of a full facade porch and its replacement with the current portico, as well as the addition of the south porch and extension of the living room to the north.

As told to the current owners by a long deceased ancestor of the McComb family who settled in this area in 1874, the house was built about 1860 for a Professor Ingold. A deed search yielded the name of Isaiah S. Ingold who sold the one and one-half acre property in 1880 for \$425.00. Ingold was apparently given land by Colonel W. W. Lenoir who owned an extensive tract of land to the east including land on which Lenoir-Rhyme College is located. The 1860 date is probably too early, and a date closer to the early 1870's is more likely, as Alice Ingold was running a school in Hickory in 1872. In any case, the Doll family bought the property in 1903, and the Abernethys in 1943. G. Shuford Abernethy is a dentist, and his wife, who he married in 1936, is Connie Hall, daughter of George W. Hall; she grew up in the house across the street from their present residence.

3. Shuler-Harper House
310 N. Center Street
1887
P

Constructed in 1887 the Shuler-Harper House is unquestionably the finest surviving Queen Anne structure in the city of Hickory, and one of the most elaborately detailed late nineteenth century houses in the state. It represents in every respect the mature development of the style. An irregular plan, a varied silhouette, the use of multiple sheathing materials, highly decorative windows, a tower, a picturesque chimney, as well as numerous

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carved and turned elements are fully developed in the design. The vibrant exterior is matched, if not overshadowed, by the exquisite interior finish. Richly carved mantels, paneled and carved wainscot, parquet floors, and an ornate stairway are among the numerous interior details. The Shuler-Harper House is basically two and one-half stories in height, two bays in width, and three rooms deep. The principal entrance is located on the two bay west elevation where a porch set on replacement square posts extends across the facade's full width and along the house's north elevation. To the right of the entrance a small square bay forms the first story base of the round tower. Above the entrance bay, a non-functional, balustraded deck is attached to the porch roof and is enframed by a round arched lattice. On the north elevation a broad expansive gable with a projecting pediment at its peak rises above and enframes a smaller one and one-half story bay in its western half, and a flat roofed two story wing to the east. The sheathing pattern on this elevation consists, generally, of weatherboards on the first story, scalloped wood shingles above, and half-timbered pebbledash in the gable. This pattern is followed with some variation on the house's remaining elevations. The south elevation is composed of a round tower anchoring the house's south-west corner, the same broad gable as on the north elevation, and a porch which extends across one-half of the elevation, its east end terminating in a small enclosure. To the left of the enclosure is a bay window dominated by a single large picture window below a transom, the whole bordered by a pebbledash wall finish. Above this composition is a shed roofed sleeping porch addition with four sets of paired six light casement windows. A projecting pediment in the gable peak is supported by paired brackets below which is a small bay window with Queen Anne windows. The exposed face chimney rises to the west of the addition. Rock faced, coursed ashlar is used in its tapered lower half and along the outside edge until it terminates in a round arch one-third of the way from the corbeled top. Sawn and turned ornamentation is visible in the gable ends, below the tower, and in the bargeboards. Originally there was a great deal more which the present owners removed and much of which is stored in the attic. The fully paneled foyer has an intricately detailed, coffered ceiling and numerous moldings and brackets in addition to a parquet floor. A closed string, open newel staircase with two inter-story landings is carried by a turned balustrade with latticework. Additional details include paneled spandrel framing, a coffered ceiling below the upper run, and a highly ornamented screen lattice on the first landing. The parlor behind the stairhall contains molded and paneled wainscoting and a corner mantel with a combination of geometric and floral carved detailing. All the molded architraves employ corner blocks; the doors are multi-paneled. The large lot is well landscaped with towering oaks and pines. A carriage house at the west edge of the property has paneled sliding doors on the south side of the west elevation, a recessed center entrance, and a dormered low hip roof with exposed rafter ends. The north end of the building contains servants quarters.

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David Webster Shuler moved to Hickory in 1886 from Michigan. He was born in Oakland county, Michigan on December 28, 1850, and died in 1890 only three years after the house was built. Shuler founded the Bank of Hickory, the city's first, in 1886. He also encouraged F. A. Grace to locate in Hickory. Grace was an artist who painted the frescoes and murals in a number of Hickory's commercial buildings including the Elliott Opera House and the Bank of Hickory building. He also decorated the interior of Shuler's house, the only remnant of his work left in the city. Marcellus E. Thornton (1848-1924) and his wife Elizabeth Camp Thornton (1829-1916) purchased the house from Shuler's estate. Mrs. Thornton was the widow of John Rutherford from whom she apparently inherited a considerable sum of money. Marcellus was involved in numerous enterprises including a power company and was editor of the Press and Carolinian between 1893 and 1896. He also published two books entitled: My Buddie and I, and The Lady of New Orleans: a Novel of the Present. (The original manuscript of the second title is in the manuscript collection at Elbert Ivey Memorial Library in Hickory.) After his wife died in 1916 Marcellus moved out of this house and into the former home of Will Stroup. It was then owned by a Taylor family until Finley Gwynn Harper, Sr. acquired the property in 1923. It is still occupied by his son, F. G. Harper, Jr. The elder Harper operated a Ford dealership in Hickory (see the Second Street Place, Southwest District).

4. Harvey E. McComb House
317 Third Avenue, N.E.
1889
P

The Harvey E. McComb house is a two story, asymmetrically composed, weather-boarded frame house constructed in 1889. The principal, west elevation contains two pedimented gables flanking a recessed central entrance. They intersect a pair of offset side cross gables. All four pent gable ends are sheathed in pressed tin shingles. A hip roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns resting on high plinths carries across the front of the house and along the south elevation. Behind it, the paneled door has round arched windows and is entered by passing under a simple sawn archway. Two-over-two double hung sash occupy symmetrically placed openings on both stories. A trio are set in a projecting one story bay located to the north of the doorway. Between the gables and over the first floor door, another door opens onto a balustraded, shed roofed deck built about the porch. A second porch begins in the center of the north elevation and continues across two thirds of the rear elevation. Its shed roof is supported by square posts with an intricately sawn vase-shaped balustrade. The paired interior chimneys have recessed panels and corbeled caps. Originally they were crenelated. One pair has simple rectangular panels, the second pair has gothic arches. Alterations, evident by comparison to an old photograph, include the early twentieth century porch columns and balustrade, and the flat roofed room

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built over the porch which is located at the southwest corner. The interior finish of the house is remarkably intact and includes darkly stained wainscot in the entrance and second floor halls, molded door and window surrounds with round corner blocks on both floors, a staircase with turned balusters and paneled newel post, and transom lights above the doors off of the hall. The parlor mantel is elaborately carved and molded. Its overmantel rests on a bracketed mantel shelf; the mirror's sawn frame is capped by a balustraded shelf. Of further note is the elaborately carved wood double cupboard door in the kitchen, as well as the second paneled mantel in the room across from the parlor.

Harvey Ellis McComb (1859-1934) came to Hickory from Mecklenburg County in the mid 1870s, and lived in a house to the southwest of where this house was built. In 1887 he married Susie Whitener, a sister of Shuford L. Whitener (6), and daughter of Peter Wilfong Whitener. This house is built on property which was once part of Harvey and his brother David's farm which at that time was located on the northeastern fringe of the city. Although these two brothers were operating the farm they also ran a meat market, grocery store, and a dairy; the 1900 census lists H. E. McComb as a merchant. Susie Whitener McComb died an early death on June 6, 1901, and McComb moved out of the house soon after to live with a maiden sister who cared for his young children. The house was converted into three rental units sometime after that until McComb's son, William M. and his wife Jonnie moved into it in 1946. She still occupies the house.

5. (former) Corinth Reformed Church Parsonage
264 Third Avenue, N.E.
1895
P

A two story, three bay, weatherboarded and wood shingled, double pile Queen Anne house, the (former) Corinth Reformed Church Parsonage was built in 1895. It has a varied silhouette created by a central hip roofed block intersected by numerous gables and attached gables on the hip, an irregular plan developed by projecting and recessed wall planes, two interior chimneys, a tin shingle roof, and a wraparound porch. Other significant features include a two story gabled bay window projecting from the northwest corner of the building, sunburst decorative motifs in the gable peaks of the bay, entrance pediment, and the gables on the hip, wood shingles in the main gable ends, and the porch set on Tuscan columns which extends across the primary elevation and a portion of the east elevation. Interior features include molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks on both floors, a closed string paneled staircase with two inter-story landings and a chamfered and molded newel post. All but one mantel has been removed; it has a bracketed shelf with turned posts supporting it. Originally located in the

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center of a large lot, the building was moved approximately fifty feet to the east in 1924 to make room for Dr. Carver's house (44). The central entrance is flanked by one-over-one double hung sash, and similar windows are used in the two upper bays, as well as in the single and double groups throughout the composition. Additions include a two story wing at the southwest corner probably built at the move in 1924. Other alterations include the porch awnings and a concrete block wall built to screen the east side of the porch.

The Corinth Reformed Church had this house built on land which they bought in 1894 from Kenneth C. Menzies (7), a prominent businessman, who had acquired most of the 200 block of Third Avenue. Originally it was built for the minister of the church who also served as president of Claremont Female College. After the college closed it was used as a parsonage until 1923 when it was sold to Dr. Ralston Carver who had it moved here. He then sold it to R. S. Brown, who later sold it to the present owners, William S. Barkley and his wife. Mrs. Barkley, the daughter of Ralston Carver grew up next door. By the time that the parsonage was sold the church had subdivided its large lot, behind the house and fronting Third Street into three building lots, one of which was sold in 1918.

6. Shuford L. Whitener House
250 Third Avenue, N.E.
1897; Remodeled c. 1910
P

Remodeled sometime in the early 1900s from what was probably a large Queen Anne house built in 1897, the Colonial Revival Shuford L. Whitener house is two stories in height, three bays wide, and two rooms deep. The low hip roof is pierced by symmetrically placed interior chimneys, and it features modillioned eaves, recessed central bays and a one story round entrance portico supported by four Tuscan columns. It is sheathed entirely in plain weatherboards. The portico on the main, north elevation projects from an entablature which spans the recessed bay, and carries the design along its round edge. Behind it, the entrance is bordered by a transom and sidelights. Paired nine-over-one double hung sash occupy the flanking first story bays and single nine-over-one double hung sash on the second story flank another recessed entrance which has a transom and narrow six-over-one double hung sash sidelights. A small attached porch set on Tuscan columns is located at the west-northwest corner, and a screened porch is attached to the east elevation. Other wings include two story bays on both the east and west elevations, a large hip roofed wing with a center hip roofed dormer at the rear, to which is attached a one story enclosed porch, and a shed roofed, two story addition at the house's east-southeast corner. The previous owner (C. Voorhees Garth) removed the wraparound porch which was similar in design to the Kenneth C. Menzies house (7). Surviving interior details

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include an open string staircase with turned balusters and a goose neck handrail which terminates in a volute, a mantel with a bracketed shelf supported by paired, turned posts and a bead and reel frieze molding, as well as molded door and window surrounds with corner blocks.

Shuford Leroy Whitener (1864-1937) the son of Peter Wilfong Whitener and Katherine Shuford, established one of the older grocery stores in Hickory. At one time he was associated with John Shuford and later he founded a store with R. E. (Bob) Martin and the firm was re-named Whitener and Martin. Whitener was a four term mayor of Hickory (1916, 1924-26), long time city alderman, chairman of the Elliott-Carnegie Library board, and held numerous other city and county offices. He married Mattie Wilfong (1876-1930) in 1897. This house was built on a lot purchased by K. C. Menzies (7) from John W. Robinson in 1894. It was the second house built in the 200 block of Third Avenue, the (former) Corinth Reformed Church Parsonage (5) preceding it in 1895. Whitener purchased the lot in 1897 from Frank B. Ingold and owned it until 1934 when he sold it to Mrs. C. Voorhees (Greta Wezen) Garth. Mrs. Garth owned the house until 1983 when she sold it to the present owner. Mr. Garth (1897-1975) retired in 1965 as executive vice-president of Shuford Mills.

7. Kenneth C. Menzies House
236 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1897; Remodeled 1909
P

The Kenneth C. Menzies house, built about 1897, and substantially altered in 1909, is an imposing weatherboarded two story, three bay Colonial Revival house. Its exterior features include a high hip roof, modillioned cornice, recessed central bay, two interior chimneys, and a large flat roofed wrap-around porch composed of a broad entablature supported by paired and tripled Tuscan columns. Its original Queen Anne form is vaguely suggested by the recessed west bay, the recessed central bay, a bay window located to the west of the center entrance, and the side wings which modify that is basically a rectangular plan. The porch dominates the principal, north elevation, its columns set on brick plinths connected by a slatted balustrade. The center bay of the porch projects from the remainder thereby focusing attention to the entryway. This entrance is composed of a double door flanked by a leaded glass transom and sidelights atop panels. Paired one-over-one double hung sash are located to the east and the multi-light bay window to the west. On the second story paired one-over-one double hung sash flank a recessed door and sidelights which is enframed by wrought iron lattice brackets. The many wings include a one story bay window on the east elevation, two story wings on the west, as well as one story additions which are enclosures of the porch that originally extended across one-half of the west elevation, and

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a terrace and two story wing projecting to the rear. Surviving interior finishes include a classically inspired mantel in the parlor which has a full entablature with a center elliptical medallion set on similarly detailed pilasters, the whole of which enframes a marble surround, beveled and beaded wainscoting, and an early twentieth century free-standing bathroom sink which has an urn shape. In addition, surviving nineteenth century details include two Queen Anne windows in a transom and a built-in cupboard, two etched glass windows with a fern motif, molded door surrounds with corner blocks, and cast iron fireplace grates.

Kenneth Campbell Menzies (1871-1957) was born in Petersborough, Ontario Province, Canada, but grew up in Old Fort, North Carolina where his parents relocated. He came to Hickory in 1886 where he became a teller at D. W. Shuler's (3) Bank of Hickory. In 1890 he became cashier of the Citizens Bank and in 1891 occupied the same position at the newly organized First National Bank, becoming its vice president in 1912 and its president in 1930. In 1946 when the First National Bank of Hickory was merged with Citizens Bank of Conover and the Shuford National Bank of Newton to form the First National Bank of Catawba County, Mr. Menzies was made president. Menzies was active in a number of businesses in the area as well as numerous community organizations throughout his life. His first wife, Mamie Faucette (1872-1903) died of tuberculosis in 1903, and he later married Mattie Gwaltney (1870-1959) in 1904. Like her husband, Mattie was a member of and activist for many groups including the Traveler's Club and the American Red Cross. Menzies' purchased nearly the entire block of Third Avenue on which his house is located, but sold four parcels on which houses were later built. The house remained in the family until the Goodman's purchased it in 1959.

8. Mrs. William Menzies, Sr. House
216 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1898
C

This Queen Anne cottage was built about 1898 for Mrs. William Menzies, Sr., mother of Kenneth C. (7) and William B. (9) Menzies. The three bay, double pile, weatherboarded and wood shingled house has a complex roof configuration formed by multiple wings and a projecting gable which intersects a taller cross gable on the principal elevation, and attached porches on both the north and east elevations. On the primary, north elevation, the broad expanse of the roof plane created by the high side gable dominates both the gable at the northeast corner as well as the attached, low hip roofed porch with a pedimented entrance bay set atop turned posts and sawn brackets. The central entrance with transom is located on a recessed wall plane, to the west of which is a single one-over-one double hung sash. A paired set

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of similar sash occupy the gable end bay, above which are three Roman attic windows set in scalloped wood shingles at the apex of the gable. A gabled bay projects from the east elevation and is similar to the one on the principal elevation. The rear elevation is a varied composition of one, and one and one-half story gable and hip roofed wings. The single interior chimney is very tall and is decorated by five corbeled bands. Extant interior features include wainscoting and a beveled glass overmantel framed by tall Tuscan columns in the parlor, molded door and window surrounds, and a mantel in the sitting room which has a floral motif in its frieze, Tuscan columns supporting the shelf, and marbelized tiles around the opening.

Mrs. Menzies and her husband were natives of Scotland and initially settled in Canada. Later they moved to Old Fort, North Carolina. The house, built on property owned by her son Kenneth C. Menzies, was left to Mrs. Menzies's youngest son Edward Bruce Menzies. Edward's widow and children occupied the house for many years after his death in 1924, whereafter it was owned successively by John C. Hill, Stedman Councilill, son of W. B. Councilill (10), Reigel Textiles, and the current owner Weldon Fanjoy who purchased it in 1961.

9. William B. Menzies House
206 Third Avenue, N.E.
1902
P

Designed by J. (?) Frye and built in 1902 for W. B. Menzies, this richly assymetrical two story, Queen Anne house has a cross gable plan. In this arrangement pedimented gables project from a high hipped roof one of which, located on the northwest corner, addresses the intersection of Third Avenue and Second Street. This particular gable contains a large Palladian window on its second story, but the remaining four have single one-over-one double hung sash in the second story and Queen Anne attic lights. A wraparound porch on the first story is set on Tuscan columns and has a pedimented entrance gable. Turned balusters are employed in the balustrade. The central hall is entered through a door with sidelights and a transom enframed in pilasters with panels below the sidelights. A bay window is located to the east of the entrance. Sheathing material is primarily weatherboards with sawtooth patterned wood shingles in the gable ends. Two one-story ells are set at the rear of the house, and a one-story bay window is located on the east elevation. Two interior chimneys, one paneled, and an exterior chimney survive. All three have corbeled caps. Surviving interior finishes include paneled mantels and an overmantel supported by smooth Ionic columns, molded door and window surrounds, decorative hardware, leaded glass windows, and wainscot in the entry hall. Two closed string staircases have spandrel

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framing, turned balusters and finely detailed newel posts. The newels on the principal staircase are paneled, and their tops are formed by a denticulated molding below the bell-cast cap. Another is chamfered and fluted with an urn cap. Translucent glass etched in a leaf pattern is used in a number of diamond lattice paned windows.

William Bradford Menzies (whose full name was William Bradford Hardinge Campbell Menzies) was born at Haliburton, Ontario Province, Canada on October 15, 1865. He came to Hickory in the early 1890's from Old Fort, North Carolina where the family had located soon after he was born. He had married Mary Martha Ervin of Old Fort on December 24, 1890. When Menzies came to Hickory he obtained employment with the Hickory Manufacturing Company, eventually working his way up to treasurer and manager, and worked there until he retired in 1928. In addition to his numerous activities in local organizations Menzies was on the board of directors of the First National Bank for 43 years until retiring in 1934 and was also a director of the First Building and Loan Association for many years, and a member of the boards of Hickory Spinning Company and Hickory Chair Manufacturing Company. He died on September 29, 1938. Mrs. Menzies was born in Glenn Springs, South Carolina on March 9, 1868, the daughter of the Rev. Sherrod Ervin. Her mother was a member of the prominent Carson family of McDowell County. Prior to her marriage she taught school in many communities. Mary Ervin Menzies lived on here until she died on June 7, 1961. At her death the property passed to her daughter Sadie M. Craig, then to Mrs. M. R. Wagner (1966), and to Kent Belmore the current owner, in 1968. The property is now for sale.

10. Judge W. B. Council House
118 Third Avenue, N.E.
1902
P

The Judge W. B. Council house, built in 1902, is one of the two finest Queen Anne style houses which still exist in Hickory. Built on an irregular plan containing multiple receding and projecting walls, the two story, double pile house has a number of characteristic features including a varied silhouette, an octagonal tower capped by a bell cast roof, a wealth of sawn ornamentation, a wraparound porch, bargeboards, corbeled interior chimneys, and multiple sheathing materials. Restrained, but nevertheless rich, interior finishes include original hardware, oak wainscot, paneled doors, and molded door and window surrounds as well as two highly ornamented terra-cotta mantels and two classically inspired mantels, one of which has an overmantel supported by fluted columns. The original staircase has been removed. The principal, north elevation is formed by a broad gable finished in half-timbering and

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pebbledash in the peak, a narrow band of wood shingles below, and weatherboards on the lower stories. An intact porch carried by Tuscan columns with paneled plinths wraps around one-half of the west and east elevations as well as the full width of the primary elevation, and includes a balustrade with turned elements, and a pent-roofed entrance bay with a finish similar to the main gable. The tower, with its elliptical keystone windows on the half story and its double hung sash flanked by narrow panels, rises through the porch at the north-east corner of the house where it faces the intersection of Third Avenue and Second Street. The center double door entrance is flanked by diamond pane sidelights, and to the east is a concealed staircase which begins at the tower and rises into the gable end. One-over-one double hung sash on the second story are employed in a set of three over the door, and a single window at the west side which abuts a narrow sash set in the intersection of the west and north elevations. The remaining elevations are more subdued than is the principal elevation. Wood shingles replace the use of pebbledash in the gable peaks on the west and east elevations and weatherboards on the rear elevation. Three porches are located on the rear elevation; one on the west-southwest corner, a second extending to the east and terminating in an enclosed bay, and the third is a deck on the second story. Each has a balustrade with turned elements and the lower porch on the east side contains a staircase. The interior floor plan was altered somewhat in 1947 when the house was subdivided into a number of apartments. Although many of the significant features mentioned above remain some of the wood work has been painted and the staircase removed.

William Ballard Council (1858-1940), born in Sumpter County, S. C., grew up in Watauga County, North Carolina and moved to Hickory in 1899. His career as a lawyer, begun in Boone in 1881, included one term in the legislature (1896), and a term as judge of the District Superior Court (1900-1910). Thereafter he attended to his private law practice (later known as the firm of Council and Yount) until he was elected to the senate in 1912 where he served in the session of 1913. Elizabeth Coffey Council (1871-1965), was active in many civic and social organizations and was instrumental in establishing the local Red Cross. The property is currently owned and occupied by Miss Elizabeth Council, youngest of their six children.

11. George W. Hall House
401 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1906
P

Built about 1906 for George W. Hall this two-story weatherboarded Colonial Revival house, three bays wide, is covered by a high balustrade deck on the hip roof. The west, front elevation is dominated by a pedimented center bay portico with colossal Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. Block modillions

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are used on both the horizontal and raking cornices. A demi-lune attic light is set in the tympanum. A one story porch, set behind the portico, extends across the facade and along the north elevation. Its hip roofed porch with a denticulated cornice is supported by columns similar in design but smaller in scale to those on the portico. The central entrance is capped by a segmentally arched Queen Anne transom light, a design characteristic carried over to the single sash windows which occupy the flanking bays. The south projection of the porch does not turn the corner as there is an enclosed room which can be entered by a door similar to the center doorway. A slatted balustrade stretches between the columns. On the second story, one-over-one double hung sash are located directly over the corresponding first story windows. A center door with a transom light leads to a balustraded deck built upon the porch roof. The modillion block cornice extends around the entire central mass of the house, altered in its square plan by two story pedimented bays on both the south and north elevations. A one story hip roofed wing and a two story hip roofed block occupy the rear elevation. A modern cement block two car garage is attached behind them. The two corbeled interior chimneys, an exterior one, and a fourth on the rear wing all appear to be original. The use of classical details on the exterior is mirrored in the interior on the numerous Neo-Classical Revival style mantels which are composed of entablatures supported by pilasters or columns. The most elaborate mantel has a full entablature with an egg and dart molding above a row of dentils. The whole unit is supported on small replicas of the exterior columns set on paneled plinths enframing a glazed tile fireplace. Other surviving original interior finishes include paneled doors, molded door surrounds, a dog legged, closed string staircase with turned balustrade and molded newels, cast iron coal grates, original hardware, and in the dining room, a shoulder height bracketed plate shelf.

George Whiting Hall was born on November 21, 1873 in Wilkesboro, North Carolina. His father P. C. Hall moved the family to Hickory in 1879. In 1901, at the age of twenty-eight, he founded the pioneering Hickory Manufacturing Company, one of the first furniture manufacturing companies in the region. In 1931 it was merged with the Hickory Chair Company, and Hall withdrew from the furniture business until he purchased the Newton Manufacturing Company in 1937. He was president of the firm until his death. Hall was active on many boards in his career, including trustee positions at Davidson and Lees-McRae Colleges. In 1904 he married Ruth Stafford Ebeltoft (1886-1909) of Shelby. They had one child. In 1911 he married Nina Ramsay of Hickory. Hall died on August 13, 1946; his wife lived on here until October 2, 1966. Connie Hall Abernethy, one of six children of his second marriage, lives across the street from her childhood home in the Doll-Abernethy house (2). In 1966 the property was sold to John R. and Elizabeth S. Setzer who owned it until 1978 when the present owners purchased the house.

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12. J. H. Patrick House
114 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
c. 1903
C

This one and one-half story, asymmetrical, turn-of-the century frame house, constructed about 1903, has a high hip roofed central block with full height gable roof wings projecting from the northeast, southeast, and west-southwest corners giving the structure an irregular T-shaped plan. The entire house is sheathed in beaded weatherboards. An attached, wraparound porch set atop Tuscan columns on high plinths extends between the northeast and west-southwest wings, and a slatted balustrade stretches between the posts. The principal, north elevation is composed of a recessed central entrance and west bay, a large single light sash with a Queen Anne transom light in the east bay, paired one-over-one double hung sash in the second story of the wing, and a single one-over-one double hung sash in the gabled dormer located over the entrance bay. One exposed chimney is attached to the east elevation, and a one story gabled wing projects from the southwest corner.

J. H. Patrick was a prominent businessman and wholesale grocer in Hickory in the first quarter of this century. He was a native of Henry County, Virginia, the son of John and Sallie Dyer Patrick. He came to Hickory in 1900 and in partnership with J. L. Riddle established the Hickory Grocery Company. A few years later he sold his interest in the company to Riddle and moved to Danville where he was associated for five years with J. N. Wiley and company. In 1908 he came back to Hickory and organized the Patrick-Mostelle Company with C. L. Mosteller. In 1921 he left that firm and organized Patrick and Company with J. M. Allred. He headed the firm until resigning in 1925. He was also an active member of fraternal, religious, and civic organizations. Patrick married Mattie Bailey.

13. Fox-Ingold House
121 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
c. 1906
C

The Fox-Ingold house, built about 1906, is a two story, three bay, vaguely Colonial Revival dwelling. It has a symmetrical hip roofed central block modified by an octagonal two story flat roofed tower at the southwest corner, two story pedimented bays with shingled tympanums at both the west-northwest and east-northeast corners, and a wraparound porch with a porte-cochere at its western terminus. Square posts support the low hip roofed porch, and a balustrade with turned balusters stretches between them. The central entrance is flanked by sidelights with colored glass. At the southeastern corner of the first story a window faces the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Second Street. One-over-one double hung sash are employed throughout, and four smaller

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versions occupy the center bay of the second story. Above them is a boldly pedimented attic dormer. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof. A one story gabled wing projects to the rear.

William Granville Fox (1868-1941) was a native of Alexander County, and resided in Hickory until about 1929 when he moved to Clark's Hill, South Carolina. He operated a lumber business there. In 1906 Fox and his wife had taken a loan with the First Building and Loan Association, and probably had the house built soon after. When they defaulted on the loan in 1911 it was sold at public auction to J. D. Elliott. The Fox's lived in the house until Elliott sold it to Frank B. Ingold and his wife Ethel. Ingold operated the Ingold Hardware Store, and had been actively buying and selling property throughout Hickory (he bought and later sold the lot on which the Shuford L. Whitener house (6) was built). City directories show that Mrs. Ingold was living there at least until 1950. The current owner, Glenn R. Frye Memorial Hospital, has converted the house into a day care center/nursery for the children of its employees.

14. Harris Apts.
1-3-5-7 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
c. 1905
C

This two story, low hip roofed, triple pile, weatherboarded Colonial Revival house, built about 1905, has a three bay principal, south elevation with three separate entrances on the first story. Basically square in plan one narrow, two story bay projects from the west elevation to which is attached a one story bay window. The outer two entrances are composed of paneled doors with sidelights and transoms enframed by a pediment set on pilasters. The central bay employs narrow sidelights below a fanlight. Another entrance is located on a bay which projects from the west elevation. Paired one-over-one double hung sash are used in the outer bays on the second story between which is a smaller double hung sash. A single interior chimney is located at the rear of the structure where three additional entryways have been placed. What was probably a wraparound porch has been removed. A low stone wall laid up in a mosaic pattern delineates a stone patio which stretches across the principal elevation and along a portion of the west elevation. Large stone posts mark the two entrances. Although constructed as a single family house, modifications made between 1931 and 1941 turned the house into a multi-family dwelling as is evident by the additional entrances.

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Converted into apartments in the late 1930s the house was originally owned by a family by the name of Rainey. Elizabeth Rainey had purchased the lot in 1903 from J. A. Weston. Another early resident was Augustus "Gus" Isenhour who had, according to city directories, occupied the house in the late 1920s and early 1930s. At present it is owned by the adjacent Glenn R. Frye Memorial Hospital.

15. Warlick-Waggoner House
15 Fifth Avenue, N. E.
c. 1905
C

Two stories in height, this double pile, high hip roofed, weatherboarded Colonial Revival house, built about 1905, has a two story semi-circular entrance portico (later addition), and a side entrance with leaded glass sidelights and a swan's neck pediment. Set atop four tall Tuscan columns and capped by a balustrade with turned balusters, the portico dominates the left side of the two bay south, front elevation. A full length, enclosed porch with a denticulated cornice is attached to the east elevation, and a similarly detailed open porch occupies the southern half of the west elevation. Paired one-over-one double hung sash are employed on both the first and second stories. Single story additions include gabled wings at the west-northwest and northeast corners, as well as a flat roofed ell stretching along and beyond the northwestern half of the structure. One interior chimney pierces the hip roof to the west of center.

In 1905 Jesse Watson Warlick (_____-1964) purchased this lot from J. A. Weston, and the house was probably built soon after. Warlick, a native of Lincoln County, joined the Shuford Mills in January of 1903, and by 1948 had become secretary and treasurer. In 1904 he married the former Ethel Herman (_____-1960) daughter of Philo G. Herman. The Warlick's had moved out of the house by 1930, and Jesse and Mabel Waggoner purchased the property in 1937 from J. L. Cilley and his wife who made their home next door.

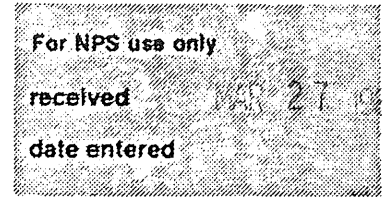
16. Clinard-Cilley House
25 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
c. 1905
C

Built about 1905 for Frank Clinard this typical double pile, high hip roofed Colonial Revival house is two stories in height, three bays in width, and is sheathed in beaded siding. A wraparound porch stretches across the main, south elevation and a portion of the east elevation. It is supported by nine Tuscan columns, has a denticulated cornice, and a slight projection of the porch emphasizing the location of the center entrance. This entrance is

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flanked by sidelights and a transom. One-over-one double hung sash in tripartite compositions occupy the outer first story bays, above which single double hung sash form the second story fenestration pattern. Variations on the basic square plan include narrow two story bays over two-thirds of the east and west elevations, as well as a one story, hip roofed wing along the rear elevation. One interior chimney rises through the roof located on the east elevation, a single shoulder stepped exterior chimney is located on the west elevation, and an exterior chimney is attached to the north elevation.

Francis Augustus "Frank" Clinard (1854-1934) was an early resident in Hickory who was engaged in a number of businesses including ownership of a tobacco warehouse, serving as a sales representative for Piedmont Wagon Company, an agent for Equity Life Insurance Company, and later the New York Life Insurance Company. James L. Cilley and his family moved into the house in 1923, although his mother had been living there for a couple of years prior to her death. Cilley was secretary of the First Security Trust Company, and was also cashier of the First National Bank. The house is now owned and occupied by Cilley's daughter Mary Cilley, a recently retired schoolteacher.

- 17. Reid-Shuford House
207 First Avenue, N.E.
c. 1907
C

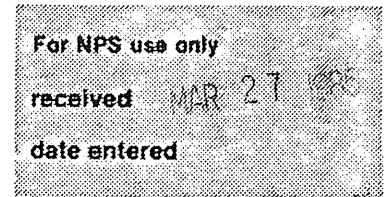
Two stories in height, the three bay, double pile high hip roofed Reid-Shuford house is a large Colonial Revival style frame dwelling built about 1907. The front, south elevation has a (replacement) gable entrance porch containing an elliptical arched tympanum supported by paired square posts. Behind it the entrance is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and a fanlight. Replacement eight-over-eight double hung sash occupy the adjoining bays as well as those on the second story. Tall, double stepped, shouldered chimneys with corbeled caps are located on the west and east elevations. A screened porch extends along one-half of the east elevation, and the rear elevation is an extremely varied composition of one and two story wings with hip, gable, and flat roofs. Diamond shaped asbestos shingles are employed on the main roof, and the house has recently (May 1984) been sided with vinyl. The Colonial Revival design of the exterior is carried to the interior where wainscot, mantels, and the staircase reflect Colonial and specifically Georgian Colonial motifs.

William Xenophon Reid (1871-1957), a native of Kittrell, had come to Hickory in the early 1890s. Employed initially as ticket agent for the Southern Railway, he later became a cashier at the Hickory Banking and Trust Company, and, subsequently, a teller at the Northwestern Bank. In 1893 he married Florence Shuford (1869-1929) the daughter of Adolphus L. Shuford and

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Adelaide Lindsay Shuford, pioneer settlers of Hickory. Wade Hampton Shuford (1877-1969) Florence's brother, and his wife Nora Allgood were living in the house by the late 1920s, but the date of purchase has not been determined. Shuford was senior vice president and a director of the Northwestern Bank, and was the founder of several industrial concerns in the area including the Brookford Mills and the Shuford Hosiery Mills. In 1980 Dean and Dorothy Illig purchased the house from the Nora A. Shuford estate.

- 18, Thomas P. Johnston House
237 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
1907
C

The Johnston house, built in 1907, is a two story, double pile Queen Anne house with a varied silhouette created by the asymmetrical composition of a hip roofed block intersected by pedimented wings at the southeast, east-northeast, and west-northwest corners. A one-story porch abuts a one story wing at the southeast corner, and the wing extends around the east elevation. In addition, a one story, gable roofed wing is located at the northwest corner. The porch is supported by four Tuscan columns set on cast stone plinths; a balustrade with turned balusters stretches between them. A Queen Anne window flanks the central entrance and, with the exception of similar windows in the tympanum, all window openings contain one-over-one double hung sash. The addition of blue aluminum siding (1977) represents the most significant alteration, although a portion of the porch was enclosed after 1925. A large addition was added to the rear of the house in 1982.

Thomas Mutter Johnston (1863-1948) a native of Richmond, Virginia, married Ella Doak Shuford, eldest daughter of A. L. Shuford, in 1892 and their house was built for them on a parcel of her father's estate, Maple Grove (1), in 1907. He was a bookkeeper at the Hickory Grocery Company. Mrs. Johnston was the first baby born in Hickory Tavern, now Hickory, and later attended Claremont College. Fred T. Owens and his wife purchased the property in 1977.

19. Shuford-Heald-Nau House
217 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
c. 1907
C

This small, one and one-half story, three bay weatherboarded house was built about 1907 for Adrian Shuford, Sr. It has a hip roofed central block with pent gables at the southeast and west-northwest corners, a one story pedimented bay at the east-northeast corner, a center shed roofed dormer and a full

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facade porch. The porch is supported by six-paired and single Tuscan columns, and both its pedimented entrance bay and east bay project slightly from the west bay due to the pent gable projecting bay at corner. A simple slatted balustrade runs between the columns. Large single pane sash with Queen Anne transoms in the outer bays flank the center entrance with its sidelights. A small, round window has been placed in the tympanum of the southeast pent gable, and the dormer, which was added in 1910, has three four-over-one double hung sash of which the upper sash are composed of four vertical lights. Two large interior chimneys project through the hip roof and a pedimented wing projects from the northwest corner.

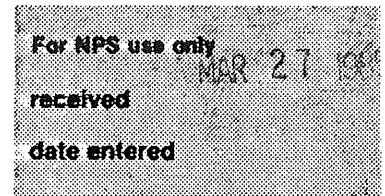
Adrian L. Shuford's house was built, as was his sister's and her husband's (18), on land which was a part of their father A. L. Shuford's estate, Maple Grove (1). He was the youngest child in the family and later moved to Conover, North Carolina where he was a manufacturer of gloves and hosiery. The house was then owned and occupied by Dr. Eugene DeForest Heald (1875-1942) and his mother, Mary Wood Heald (____-1937). Heald was an early educator in Hickory and later a member of the faculty at Lenoir-Rhyne College. The house was then owned by David P. Whitley, manager of the Orkin Exterminating Company, until Dr. Walter T. Nau, now retired chairman of the French and German departments at Lenoir-Rhyne College, purchased it about 1945.

20. Walter J. Shuford House
265 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
1909
P

The Walter J. Shuford House is an outstanding example of an early twentieth century bungalow of Craftsman style influence. Built in 1909, its original appearance is particularly well preserved. The Shuford House is a one and one-half story frame building with a broad gable roof, large shed-roofed front, south dormer, front and rear porches, slightly projecting side bays, and interior chimneys. The walls of the first story are sheathed in weatherboards, the upper half story is covered with wood shingles, and the foundation, porch steps, porch post plinths and chimneys are composed of stones taken from the Catawba River. The Shuford House has widely overhanging roof eaves supported by heavy knee braces. On the front and rear, the roof rafter ends are exposed, as they are on the overhanging eaves of the east and west projecting bays. The east side bay projects beyond the foundation of the house and is supported by heavy braces with carved ends. The engaged front porch contains some of the most striking Craftsman details. Here heavy tapered wood-boxed posts rest on river rock plinths. Heavy carved brackets, composed of multiple layers of boards, project from the front and sides of each post. A heavy balustrade connecting the posts has vertical and horizontal members arranged in a grid pattern. The porch roof has a

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board and batten surface with heavy boxed cross beams. In the center of the front porch is the main entrance to the house, composed of a glass-paneled door flanked by casement windows serving as sidelights, the whole headed by a multi-paned transom with a slightly pedimented, crosssetted surround. East and west of the entrance are large windows with a single pane of glass and a six-light transom, again with a slightly pedimented, crosssetted surround. Other exterior features include a gabled dormer on the rear of the house, a screened-in rear porch, and an enclosed laundry room which projects northward from the rear porch and is supported by river rock piers. The ground level slopes downward to the north, allowing for a raised basement at the rear of the house. The interior of the Shuford House is as representative of a Craftsman style bungalow as is the exterior. The front entrance opens to the broad central living hall. The east side of this room is dominated by a fireplace with large granite mantel. The living hall is separated from the rear transverse hall and from the dining room on the west by half-wall cabinets with glass doors, above which are heavy tapered wood posts with full entablature. On the east side of the living hall is a large pedimented doorway leading to the sitting room, containing a fireplace with a heavy Craftsman style wood mantel and paneled overmantel. West of the living hall is the large dining room surrounded by a combination of high paneled wainscot and glass fronted cabinets the same height as the wainscot. On the west side of the dining room are small pedimented windows which have been infilled with stained glass panels. The transverse hall has high paneled wainscot. At the east end of the hall is a study with a Craftsman style wood mantel. All of the first floor woodwork (and some of that on the upper floor) is treated with a dark stain.

The lot of less than one acre is landscaped with numerous trees and shrubbery. Oak, dogwood, fir, magnolia and holly trees surround the house, providing ample shade. Azaleas, hydrangeas, rhododendra, ferns, acuba and other plantings, along with the trees, create a setting which complements the natural character of the house.

Walter J. (Walt) Shuford was born in 1877, the son of A. L. Shuford, an early settler in town. A successful businessman, he established the Hickory Milling Company (flour), and later a seed company. He was one of the founders of the Catawba Creamery, and was a member of the state board of Agriculture as well as being active in the Boy Scouts and numerous other organizations.

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Married in 1905 to Adelaide Stricker, he bought the land on which his home is built from his father's estate. Adelaide was active in the Woman's Club, and after her husband's death on March 25, 1939, established a business from her interest in raising peonies. After her death in 1961, the house passed to her children, and was sold to Blake Watts on October 1, 1965. (Architectural description prepared by Laura A. W. Phillips, 1983; historical background prepared by Jerry L. Cross, 1983.)

21. Carolina Park

P

Carolina Park is an approximately seven acre arboretum at the southeastern edge of the district. Its maximum elevation of 1165 feet gently falls to 1120 feet at its western edge where it meets Second Street (NC 127). Acquired in 1904 from the estate of John W. Robinson for \$3,275, the park has undergone numerous beautification programs and changes to its recreational facilities.

The area known as Carolina Park has long been associated with the city's development. In the 1870s a mineral spring with supposedly healing waters was visited by tourists and local residents alike, and its attraction focused attention on the park as a meeting place. An open pavillion was also located on the site. Sometime in the late 1870s or 1880s the spring dried up and the use of the area between that time and 1904 is unknown. In 1909 the Civic League including Mrs. C. C. Bost, Mrs. K. C. Menzies, and Mrs. W. B. Council, took upon itself the task of raising money to make the site Hickory's first large park. Union square in the commercial district was the first public open space. By 1910 \$1,100 had been spent to remove some of the trees, erect some bridges and benches, and grade some pathways. In 1921 the Hickory Post of the American Legion erected a public swimming pool and various other organizations contributed a wading pool, lily pool, and playground

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facilities. Soon after, a sixty foot stone culvert was built by the city across a stream which passed through the park's western edge, some of the paths were regraded, and a few lights were put in place. During the Depression the WPA poured the concrete walks and their seal can still be seen on a number of the blocks. Threatened by commercial development in the 1950s the park was saved by interested citizens led by the Hickory Women's Club, although during this period the pools were filled in and shrubbery planted where the swimming pool was located. Besides it's place as the city's first true park, Carolina Park is a large outdoor arboretum originally containing some 250 different species of trees and plantings, of which many have survived. George F. Ivey, a local manufacturer, was responsible for planting and labeling the many species which at one time included 20 varieties of maples, 17 of oak, 23 of pine and numerous others, some of which were imported from other countries.

22. Mrs. H. C. Dixon House
317 Second Street, N.E.
c. 1914
C

The two story, double pile, three bay Colonial Revival style Dixon House, was built about 1914. It is basically square in plan, has a high hip roof with broad eaves, german siding, an expansive wraparound porch, and a bay window on the first story north elevation at the base of a two story wing. The handsome porch, which extends along a portion of the south elevation, is supported on square posts and has a slatted balustrade. The recessed side entrance is fitted with sidelights, and in the bays to the south are two one-over-one double hung sash. Fenestration in the upper story is composed of an asymmetrical arrangement of a single double hung sash windows above the lower ones and a triple window set over the entrance, in a space which was originally a sleeping porch. Functional blinds are extant on the primary, east elevation, two one story wings are located on the rear elevation, and an interior chimney rises through the roof on the north elevation.

The intact interior finish includes plain board window and door surrounds, paneled doors, an open string staircase with two inter-story landings, molded wainscoting and a stained glass window in the sitting room. Two simply detailed mantels enframe red marbelized tile surrounds and hearths.

Mrs. Dixon had her house built on land which was originally owned by Claremont Female College, but this and seven other lots in the block were sold to raise funds for the school after 1907. This house was the first one erected on any of these lots. The Dixon's paid \$1,300 for the lot. One daughter, Rosa Lee, was a teacher when Claremont High School opened, and another daughter worked for Piedmont Wagon Company.

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23. George L. Bailey House
102 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1911
C

The Bailey house, built about 1911, is a large two story, double pile, asymmetrically massed structure with a broad half-timbered and stuccoed gable on the principle, north elevation. The sheathing material varies between the stuccoed first story, a wood shingled second story, and stuccoed gable ends. An attached porch supported by four half-timbered and stuccoed posts extends across the front elevation; a one story gabled wing with multiple casement windows is located in the space between the two intersecting gables; and a gabled dormer is located on the west elevation. The side entrance is flanked by a small Queen Anne hall light and a bay window, and two one-over-one double hung sash are symmetrically arranged on the second story. Additional features include the second story north elevation of the east wing which is composed entirely of casement windows, a two story shed roofed wing on the elevation, and a broad gable at the southwestern corner which is similar to the principal gable end. The intact interior reveals Craftsman detailing in its plain oak window and door surrounds boxed beams in the dining and sitting rooms, and its open spaces with rooms freely flowing into one another. A finely crafted open string, open newel staircase has one inter-story landing, turned balusters, and it terminates in a volute.

George Bailey (1879-1951) was a prominent businessman and public servant. He was one of the organizers and stockholders of Hickory Chair Company and was secretary-treasurer of the company until selling his interests. In 1931 Bailey served on the Worth-Elliott Library board, and was elected city alderman in 1932 and re-elected in 1936.

24. Josephine Lyerly House
336 North Center Street
c. 1912
P

The Josephine Lyerly house is a large one and one-half story, three bay bungalow, built about 1912 on a cross gable plan. It was remodeled in the early 1930s to its present Tudor Revival form. In its exterior and interior detailing it is an interesting study in the way in which a Craftsman bungalow was updated to a later English stylistic derivative in the Tudor Revival style. Thus, the half-timbered and stuccoed gables, and the stuccoed walls with their corbeled brick corners and entrance surround representing a rusticated treatment, are framed by the broad and gently pitched gables so characteristic of bungalows. This is carried to the interior where the open interior spaces framed in simple wood surrounds meet the pointed arches of

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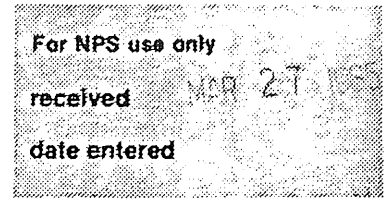
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the entrance and mantel as well as the clearly medieval facing in smooth cast stone of the projecting chimney breast. The street elevation is dominated by the broad front gable which enframes the recessed center entrance and its bell-cast standing seam metal roof, the triple sets of casement windows which flank the entrance, and the three nine-over-one double hung sash in the gable peak. A gabled and elliptical arched porch set on square posts extends from the southwest corner. To the north a large shed roofed dormer with casement windows occupies a large part of the roof surface, and a similar one is located on the southeast. Multiple one story gable and hip roofed wings extend to the rear including a porte-cochere with a broad elliptical arch stretching between its square posts. Interior details in addition to those mentioned above include boxed beams, molded brackets, wrought iron and stained glass ceiling lights with a hammered finish, and a second brick fireplace with a round arch and bracketed mantel shelf. The closed string staircase is screened by slats which extend from the framing to the ceiling.

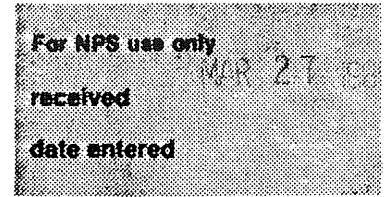
Josephine Lyerly (1879-1964) was the daughter of George C. Bonniwell, founder of the Piedmont Wagon Company, the first major industry in Hickory. She married Eubert Lyerly (1877-1938), a son of John L. Lyerly, on January 30, 1903. A member of numerous organizations Josephine assisted in establishing the Hickory Museum of Art, and was vice-president of the Hickory Chapter of the American Artists League. Her husband was locally prominent. He organized Hickory Ice and Coal Company in 1905 and served as secretary and treasurer until selling his interest in 1919. In 1910 with J. D. Elliott and other partners he organized the Elliott Knitting Mills. He bought out their interest in 1916 and headed the firm until his death when he was recognized as one of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the area. Lyerly was also president of Clay Printing Company which started publication of the Hickory Daily Record in 1915. Mrs. Lyerly willed the house to her daughter, Josephine L. Hambrick, who retains ownership.

25. Herbert H. Miller House
26 Third Avenue, N.E.
1912
C

This house was built in 1912 for Herbert H. Miller, Hickory's postmaster between March 18, 1922 and December 20, 1930. The three bay, double pile, hip roofed, "square house" has a small hip roofed center dormer, a wrap-around porch with a denticulated cornice set on slightly battered posts, and sheathing material which varies from a wood shingled sill skirt to weatherboards on the first story, and wood shingles again on the second story.

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The porch turns the northwest corner; a small bay window is located on the east wall, and one story hip, gable, and shed roofed wings extend to the rear. The center entrance is flanked by large twelve-over-one double hung sash, and similar sash are used on the second story. One interior chimney rises through the south half of the roof. The foundation is composed of uncoursed fieldstones. Extant interior features include a closed string transverse staircase with chamfered and fluted newel posts and turned balusters reached through a wide opening framed by square posts and pilasters, as well as an unadorned overmantel. All of the wood molding has been painted. Miller purchased the lot in 1912 from W. B. Council, and owned the house until it was sold in the 1950s to Steven Leftwich. The current owner bought the house in 1983.

- 26. Herman-Tuttle House
227 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
1913-1915
C

The one and one-half story Herman-Tuttle house, built between 1913 and 1915, is a weatherboarded, three bay, double pile bungalow. It has a large shed roofed center dormer, an engaged porch -- its square posts set on a low randomly coursed rubble stone wall -- exposed rafter ends, and purlin brackets. Triple groupings of nine-over-one double hung sash flank the center entrance and its narrow nine-over-one double hung sash sidelights with panels below. Four nine-over-one double hung sash occupy the dormer. A narrow, shed roofed bay on the east elevation intersects a larger one story hip roofed wing; a fire escape extends to the upper story, and a one story wing is attached to the northwest corner. One small dormer is located on the north, rear roof plane and two interior chimneys are still extant. The full basement foundation is built of the same stone as is the porch wall.

Ernest Herman, listed in the 1928-29 city directory as a clerk at the post office, bought this lot from the A.L. Shuford estate in 1913. In 1926 he sold it to Eugene Pettegrew Tuttle (1893-1983), son of Walter and Betty Duhlah Tuttle of Lenoir. He was an assistant postmaster who was associated with the mail service for forty years. Tuttle's first wife was the former Ruth Bolch (_____ - 1967) whom he married in 1922, and after her death in 1967 he married Ruby Cochran. Mrs. Herman still owns the house which is occupied by her daughter Nancy Scott Smith.

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27. H. N. Dyer House
122 Fifth Avenue, N. E.
c. 1914
C

This double pile, one and one-half story frame bungalow, built about 1914, is one of the earliest bungalows in the district. It has a three bay facade, flared eaves, purlin brackets, an engaged porch, and a large four window gable roof dormer centered on its principal, north elevation. The sheathing material alternates between weatherboard on the first story and wood shingles on the upper story. The porch rests on four square posts, with a slatted balustrade between them. Behind the porch, narrow Queen Anne transoms are positioned above large single pane sash' flanking the central entrance and enframed by a simple wooden surround. A small, shed roofed bay is attached to the west-southwest corner, and the shed roof on a wing at the rear of the house intersects the main roof and a gabled dormer with one double hung sash is centered on the roof plane.

H. N. Dyer came to Hickory from Roanoke and was associated with some aspect of the furniture business, but did not remain in the city for a very long time. Numerous owners have occupied the house since then.

28. John L. Riddle House
307 Second Street, N.E.
1918
P

One of the finest bungalows in the district, the Riddle house, built in 1918, is a two story, weatherboarded and wood shingled structure. Three bays in width and two rooms deep it has a center dormer and wraparound porch. Other features include the exposed rafter ends, a center entrance with transom and sidelights, purlin brackets, and an intact interior featuring an open newel staircase with three inter-story landings located behind an elliptical arch spanning the rear stair hall, oak window and door surrounds, and boxed beams in the parlor. The porch extends across two bays of the front, east elevation and along one-half of the south elevation. Carried by paired and tripled square posts on brick plinths it has a gabled, wood shingled entrance bay with purlin brackets, and a slatted balustrade. Double hung sash have upper sash composed of large center panes bordered by smaller square and rectangular panes. The center gabled dormer is wood shingled and has exposed rafter ends and purlin brackets. A narrow, two story, shed roofed wing is located on the south elevation; a bay window projects from the north wall, and one and two story wings are attached to the rear.

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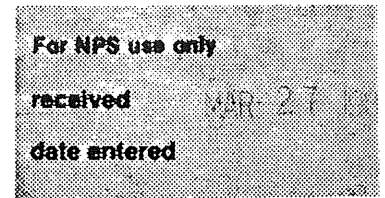
John L. Riddle (1863-1938) was a long-time resident of Hickory who managed the Hickory Grocery Company between 1900 and 1932, and was associated with numerous other businesses. A native of Virginia, Riddle had come to Hickory with J. H. Patrick (11) and along with J. H. Hargrove established the aforementioned company. A long-time director of the First National Bank, he was also a director of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hickory Chair Manufacturing Company. In addition, he had been in business with J. C. Bovine in the Radical Remedy Company, a producer of patent medicine, and was associated with a tobacco manufacturing company in Chatham, Virginia. His third wife was the former Marie Gazelle Launey (1873-1959) of Savannah, Georgia. She was the daughter of Arthur Rene Launey, a native of France, and Mary Louisa Penwell Launey. Before she married Riddle Marie and her sister, Miss Garnett Launey, operated their father's art and photograph studio in Savannah. A former member of the Traveler's Club, she was active in the Church of the Ascension Episcopal Church.

29. Murphy-McFarland House
221 Third Street, N.E.
c. 1919
C

This Colonial Revival house was built sometime after 1918 for Mrs. Essie (Carpenter) Murphy. Two stories in height and three bays wide, the double pile, weatherboarded, house has a low hip roof, an entrance porch set on two square posts, a screened porch on the south elevation (enclosed at the rear), exposed rafter ends, and a symmetrical fenestration pattern. The latter is formed with the center entrance and sidelights flanked by tripartite windows with narrow one-over-one double hung sash beside a large double hung sash, paired windows above, and three windows over the entrance. One interior chimney rises through the north roof plane, and an exposed face chimney is located on the south elevation. A shed roofed wing is attached to the center of the rear elevation.

Essie Murphy (_____-1958) was the wife of Dr. Joseph Lorenzo Murphy (1858-1917) minister of the Corinth Reformed Church from 1890 until his death in 1917. She purchased this tract of land, located behind the Reformed Church's parsonage, from the church in 1918. Her youngest daughter, Mary and her husband John T. McFarland moved in with Mrs. Murphy and subsequently inherited the house, living here until her death. In 1980, Mrs. McFarland's daughter and heir sold the house to the present owners.

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30. Thomas P. Pruitt House
434 Third Street, N.E.
1919
C

A fine example of the large bungalows built in the district, this one and one-half story, double pile, weatherboarded house, constructed in 1919, is three bays in width, and has a large center gabled dormer. An engaged porch, set on stone plinths, is partially screened and wraps around the southwest corner. The principal, west elevation contains an off-center entrance immediately flanked by a single one-over-one double hung sash to the south and north, and a pair of similar windows at the extreme north. Square porch posts support the flared eaves of the porch, and a slatted balustrade runs between the posts. The dormer dominates the roof plane, its broad eaves supported by purlin brackets, the whole enframing a group of four symmetrically arranged one-over-one double hung sash. Similar brackets are employed on the expansive north and south elevations. A composition of three windows in the half story of the south elevation is mirrored by a similar arrangement in the gable end of the screened porch. One chimney rises through the center of the roof and a second chimney is located on the north elevation.

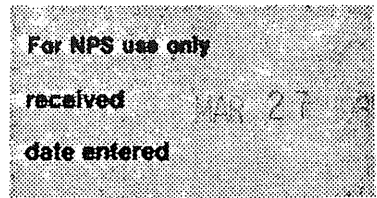
Thomas P. Pruitt (1893-1958) a native of Wisconsin, was a prominent lawyer and past president of the North Carolina Bar Association. He was active in a number of organizations including the Hickory Kiwanis Club, and the First Baptist Church, and held numerous public offices which included the State Board of Law Examiners and judge of the Hickory Municipal Court between 1918-1922. He served as Catawba County attorney from 1937-1948. He also helped to organize the Carolina Mills, Inc. in 1928, and was serving as vice-president, director and counsel at his death. In 1918 he married Adelyn McComb (1896-_____) daughter of David M. McComb, an early settler in Hickory. She still occupies the house which was built on part of the old farm.

31. Grover P. Fowler House
14 Third Avenue, N. E.
c. 1919
C

The Fowler house, built about 1919, is a one and one-half story, three bay, double pile, bungalow sheathed in weatherboards and wood shingles. Prominent features include the purlin brackets on the gable ends, the shingled gabled center dormers with purlin brackets and exposed rafter ends on both the north and south elevations, and flared eaves. The front, north porch with a broad shingled elliptical arch supported by (two small posts and) two shingled,

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battered piers at the corners terminates with a porte-cochere at the northwest corner. The porch piers (and posts) are set on stuccoed plinths connected by a low stuccoed wall; steps lead to the porte-cochere. The replacement door and surround is Neo-Colonial in design and is flanked by large double hung sash with upper sash composed of one center light bordered by smaller lights. Similar windows have been employed in both the north and south dormers. One exposed face chimney is located on the east elevation, and an interior chimney pierces the south roof plane.

The house is said to have been constructed for investment purposes by Henry Leonard who sold it to a Mr. Goodwin who, in turn later sold it to the Fowlers about 1925. Grover Parsons Fowler (1893-1964) and his wife Victoria (Reid) Fowler (____-1962) occupied this house until their respective deaths. Fowler was born in Woodruff, South Carolina, the son of William Perry and Minnie (Parsons) Fowler. He was a cotton broker in his native state until 1923 when he sold his farm and moved to Hickory. Fowler was a salesman, operated a pony farm, and was the author of a geneological work on his family entitled The House of Fowler (1940). Following critical acceptance of his book he was elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Geneology. Dr. Dan Stewart, the current owner, purchased the property from the Fowler's estate in 1966.

- 32. Alonzo M. West House
106 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1924
C

This two story, brick veneered, Colonial Revival house was built about 1924 for Alonzo West. The house has broad eaves, gable end returns, a pronounced cornice, and a symmetrically arranged three bay principal, north elevation with a pair of hip roofed dormers, and a flat roofed entrance porch with a wrought iron railing. A screened porch with brick posts extends to the east, and a one story, hip roofed wing is located across the rear elevation. The porch is composed of a simplified entablature set on two paneled posts and two pilasters, behind which leaded and colored sidelights flank the door. Large fifteen-over-one double hung sash flanked by narrow nine-over-one sash occupy the other bays on the first story, above which are paired twelve-over-one sash and a single sash in the center bay.

Alonzo Mitchell West (____ - 1972), the son of the Rev. J. H. West, was a prominent merchant and businessman in Hickory. West was educated at Rutherford College and worked in Chesterfield, S. C. and Monroe, N.C. before associating with his father-in-law, W. C. Thompson, in 1909 in a clothing store in Stanley. After the sale of his interest in that firm he and Laurie Deal acquired, in 1927, the stock of the Moretz-Whitener Clothing Company and renamed the store the West-Deal Company. The company, long the premiere

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men's clothier in Hickory, continues in operation. West was the first secretary of the Hickory Merchants Association, organized in 1914, and was also active in the organization of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. West, the former Clara Thompson (1888-1981), was the daughter of Wilburn Conley and Mary Louise (Moore) Thompson.

33. Calvin R. Warlick House
213 Third Street, N.E.
1923-1924
C

Constructed in 1923-1924 this squarish two story, two bay, double pile house has a low hip roof and broad projecting eaves. It retains the original german siding. The low hip roofed entrance porch on the east northeast side is set on two square posts atop brick plinths; the principal entrance is flanked by sidelights. To the south of the door a set of three one-over-one double hung sash form the second bay. The fenestration pattern on the second story is asymmetrically composed of a pair of double hung sash to the left, a shorter, double hung sash window in the center, and a single window over the entrance. One exposed face, single shoulder, stepped chimney and one center chimney pierce the roof. A near-full width side porch on the south elevation is set on square posts atop brick plinths, connected by a slatted balustrade.

The property on which the house was built was owned by K. C. Menzies and A. H. Crowell and sold to the Corinth Reformed Church on November 22, 1894. On July 12, 1923 Calvin Reiter Warlick, an oil inspector for the state highway department, purchased the lot from the church, and it is thought that the house was built soon thereafter. In 1966 Grover Brendale purchased the property from Warlick's heirs. R. W. and Mary Brantley next owned the house for two years prior to Lawrence V. Brom, who purchased it on October 12, 1983.

34. (former) Milas M. Sigmond House
205 Third Street, N.E.
1923-1925
C

Built between 1923 and 1925, this large two and one-half story brick veneered three bay dwelling has offset cross gables and a broad gable front. The latter enframes a two story gabled bay at the east-northeast corner and a two bay porch supported by rectangular brick posts which extend above the low hip roof. A low brick wall, capped with limestone--as are the posts--delineates the edge of the porch, and a broad paneled beam extends between

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the posts and back to the wall. Other features include the center entrance flanked by narrow sidelights and panels, double hung sash with four vertical lights in the upper sash, and a water table and stringcourse at the first and second floors, the former laid in a buff colored brick. Three interior chimneys survive.

Although it is a large building and is now an apartment house it was apparently built as a single family dwelling for Milas M. Sigmond, a salesman for the Coca Cola Bottling Company. He and his children resided there at least until 1932 according to the city directories.

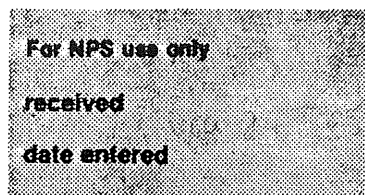
35. Moss Apartments
10 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1927
C

The brick veneered Moss Apartment house, built about 1927, is an elongated "square house". It is two stories in height, five bays in width, has a low hip roof and narrow cornice, a symmetrical fenestration pattern on the principal, north elevation, a hip roofed dormer over the center bay, and an attached porch across the four outer bays with a narrow roof over the entrance. The flat roofed porch has a broad simplified entablature supported by battered posts set on cement piers. A central entrance bordered by a transom light and sidelights is flanked by small, single six-over-one double hung sash and paired six-over-one sash on the corner bays. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the second story except that the center door is not flanked by sidelights. The dormer has a center hinged window flanked by louvered vents. An additional four units, built between 1931 and 1941, were added to the rear of the building. This addition is identical to the original block except for the porch which is gabled and supported by two posts. It faces on North Center Street.

In 1927 L. L. Moss, a local building contractor, and his wife Lottie assumed a mortgage on this property with the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. The Moss Apartments were probably built thereafter. Moss defaulted on the loan in 1931 and the bank retained title, later deeding it in 1935 to the Union Liquidating Company. It was purchased by W. B. Shuford, A. Alex Shuford, Jr. and others in 1935. The present owner is the former Margery Ferguson Shuford (1937-____), A. Alex Shuford's daughter.

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36. Duplex
220 North Center Street
1919-1925
F

This three bay, double pile, two story, weatherboarded "square house", built between 1919 and 1925, is in fact a duplex with a low hip roof (containing a small gable attic vent), a symmetrical principal, west elevation, two entrances, and an attached full width porch supported by four Tuscan columns. The two entrances occupy the center bay and are separated by a high-backed bench-like divider. Paired, one-over-one double hung sash are employed in both stories of the principal elevation, except for the small double hung sash in the center bay arranged over the door below. A one story hip roofed wing stretches across the rear elevation. None of the chimneys survive.

37. Brian Jones House
18 Third Avenue, N.E.
1919-1925
F

Built between 1919 and 1925 for Brian Jones, a salesman, this two bay, double pile, brick veneered "square house" is two stories in height, has a low hip roof with paired brackets below the eaves, a hip roofed dormer, and an attached porch which has been enclosed. Two squat battered piers at the corner of the altered porch are partially concealed by the plywood used to sheath the enclosure. One-over-one double hung sash occupy the second story bays and similar sash are used throughout. A fire escape stretches along the west elevation to the second story, and a large awning covers a portion of it. The house rests on a mortared stone foundation.

38. Cloninger-Lohr House
105 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
1923-1924
C

The Cloninger-Lohr house, built between 1923-1924, is a two story, two bay, double pile structure capped by a high hipped roof. The hipped roof one-story porch extends across all (but one small section of) the main, south facade and continues on the east elevation. It rests on square posts connected by a slatted balustrade. The fenestration pattern on both stories of the principal elevation is composed of two symmetrically placed one-over-one double hung sash, and an entrance close to the lower left window. One low hip roofed dormer is located in the center of the main block. Modifications

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to what is basically a square plan include projecting, two story bays at the west-southwest and east-northeast corners, a two story shed-roofed wing to the rear, and a one story L-shaped wing attached to the rear wing. A more recent addition is an open deck over a two car garage. Aluminum siding represents the only major exterior alteration. One exposed chimney on the west elevation and an interior chimney appear to be original, whereas a third one on the east elevation is a recent addition.

O. C. and Dora E. Cloninger bought this and the adjoining lot from C. C. Bost in 1917, but did not have a house built here until the early 1920s. Cloninger operated the Hickory Flour Mill Company, located near the campus of Lenoir-Rhyne College. In 1926 they sold the property to Melvin and Eliza Lohr who occupied it at least until 1950. Melvin H. Lohr was superintendent of the Piedmont Wagon Company. A number of other owners preceded the Trados, the present owners.

39. Dr. Charles Hunsucker House
266 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
c. 1922
C

The Hunsucker house, built about 1922, is a large brick veneered, three bay, double pile, two story "square house" modified by the bays on the west and east elevations. It has a low hip roof, hip roofed dormers, and a denticulated cornice. A porch extends across two thirds of the north, front elevation terminating in a porte-cochere at its east end; the porte-cochere also occupies part of the east elevation. This porch is supported by a heavy entablature and paired rectangular brick posts which rise above the flat roof where a simple wrought iron balustrade links them. A low brick wall delineates the edge of the porch deck. The side entrance is flanked by a transom light and sidelights, and the remaining bays on both stories are occupied by one-over-one double hung sash in single and multiple arrangements. Dormer windows project from the center bay of the east elevation and to the west of the entrance bay. One large interior chimney projects from the west half of the main roof.

Charles Hunsucker was born 17 November 1890, the son of W. J. and Alice (Dellinger) Hunsucker of Conover. He attended Concordia College in Conover and graduated from the North Carolina Medical College in Charlotte in 1913. He began his practice in Drexel but moved a few months later to Hickory, in December 1913, and practiced medicine here for the rest of his life. In September 1913, he married Fleeta Moore, the daughter of Lewis Moore. Moore had sold the lot on which this house stands to his son-in-law by 1915. Hunsucker was a devoted lay leader in Corinth Reformed Church and served as a deacon there for the last ten years of his life.

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40. David P. Bowman House
121 Fourth Avenue, N.E.
1924
F

Constructed in 1924 for David P. Bowman, a traveling salesman, this narrow bungalow is one story in height, three bays in width, three rooms deep and is built on what is basically a T-shaped plan with a cross, clipped gable roof, the northern wing of which is one-half story higher. It has a gabled, two bay porch set on paired square posts. Other features include the center entrance flanked by double hung sash containing seven vertical lights in the upper sash, a narrow bay window at the east-southeast corner, a hip roofed porch along the rear elevation, one exterior, exposed face chimney on the west wall and an interior chimney. A rear deck was added in 1981 and the aluminum siding in 1982.

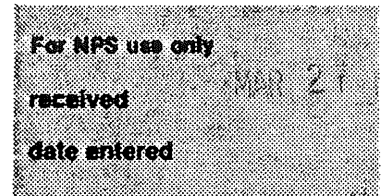
41. Colin M. Yoder House
111 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
1920-1921
C

The one and one-half story, double pile Yoder house, built in 1920-21, is a fine example of the bungalow style with its three bay front, south elevation and expansive wraparound porch supported by granite posts laid up in a coursed pattern. The house has a large gabled dormer with truss-shaped sawn ornament in the gable peaks, purlin brackets, and multiple sheathing materials. The broad gabled porch extends across the principal elevation and down a portion of the east elevation; a granite wall delineates the edge of the deck. Five purlin brackets are visible beneath the broad eaves. The fenestration pattern on the principal elevation includes a central entrance flanked by sidelights and double hung sash in the outer bays. The upper Queen Anne sash have large center panes. Above the entrance the large dormer contains four smaller versions of the first floor windows. Sheathing material varies from the replacement aluminum siding on the lower story to the wood shingled gable ends. Shallow bays project from both the west and east elevations the former with a shed roof and the latter gabled in a manner similar to the main gable ends. Two interior chimneys pierce the roof ridge.

Colin Monroe Yoder (1863-1953) was the son of Colonel G. M. Yoder (1826-1920) a commissioned officer in the Civil War, and Rebecca R. Herman (1851-1875). Before and after he moved his family to Hickory Yoder owned a large farm in Catawba County, one mile south of Propst's Crossroads. A charter member of the Grace Lutheran Church, he became a member of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church when he moved to Hickory. Yoder had attended Catawba College, and taught school for forty-three years, beginning at age seventeen. He married

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Emma Clementine Yoder (1885-1951), a distant relative. As related by J. Yates Yoder, Colin's youngest son, all of the lumber used to build the house was obtained from the farm and processed by the Hutton and Bourbonnais Company of Hickory. The granite was obtained in large slabs from Mt. Airy, and cut by stonemasons on the site. Robert White was the chief carpenter. Yoder's daughter, Annie L. Yoder, a registered nurse at the Richard Baker Hospital (now the Glenn R. Frye Memorial Hospital), lived in the house until it was sold to Floyd and Dorothy Barger in 1968.

42. Dr. Oma H. Hester House
328 North Center Street
1922-1925
C

The Dr. Oma H. Hester house is a large, two story, double pile, three bay Colonial Revival dwelling built in the early 1920s. It has side gables, a gabled entrance porch set on Tuscan columns with an elliptical arched tympanum, exposed end chimneys, german siding, and a one-story screened porch on the south elevation. The center entrance and its sidelights are flanked by tripartite windows composed of large twelve-over-one double hung sash and smaller nine-over-one sash. Paired nine-over-one sash flank two small six-over-six sash on the second story. All of the windows on the principal elevation have paneled shutters. A one story wing is attached to the east elevation. Typical Colonial Revival details include the denticulated cornices and the division of the hall through the use of an entablature set on two Tuscan columns.

In 1920 J. L. Cilley and his wife sold this lot to Dr. and Mrs. Oma H. Hester, and documentary maps suggest that the house was built by 1925. Dr. Oma Hundro Hester (1893-1965) was born in Kernesville, the only child of Charles Emory Hester and Mary McKaughan Hester. In 1911 he graduated from the Georgia Military Academy and thereafter attended the Atlanta Dental College (now Emory University) where he received his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree. A member of the dental corps in W.W.I he came to Hickory in 1919. In 1920 Hester married the former Kate Elliott (1896-1975) daughter of prominent businessman and banker J. D. Elliott and his wife Mary. Mrs. Hester was an active member of the First Baptist Church, as well as numerous civic organizations. They moved to High Point in 1941 and to Norwood in 1958. In 1951 the Hesters sold the house to Richard H. Shuford and his wife, the former Bertha Woolever. After the death of Shuford Bertha married J. Henry Hill, Sr. Hill (1893-1969) was born in Bolivar, Texas to James L. Hill of Iredell County and Eva Shuford Hill of Catawba County. Having moved to Hickory he was engaged in a number of businesses, and became closely associated with the local Democratic party. In 1941 he was elected to the

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North Carolina Senate and in 1942 was appointed as Hickory's postmaster, a position he held with wide praise and distinction until his retirement in 1963. Mrs. Hill continued to occupy the house until 1983 when she sold it to Glenn R. Frye Memorial Hospital which now uses it for office space. The house had apparently been altered at some point, but Mrs. Hill had not been available for comment. This house may have been designed by Louis Asbury, a Charlotte, North Carolina Architect. Asbury's job book lists a design for Dr. O. H. Hester executed November 7, 1921 (Job # 453).

43. Rusk G. Henry House
245 Fifth Avenue, N.E.
1923
C

Built in 1923 for Rusk G. Henry this two story, three bay, double pile, Colonial Revival brick veneered house has three pedimented dormers with round arched windows over each bay, a gabled entrance porch with a segmentally arched tympanum set on two posts, and a center entrance bordered by a fanlight and sidelights. A slatted balustrade deck is located on the roof of a screened porch attached to the east elevation. The front door is flanked by tripartite windows composed of a large eight-over-eight double hung sash between smaller four-over-four sash, and the upper story has a single eight-over-eight sash in the three bays. Square posts support the screened side porch and simple entablature below which lattice grills have been placed. Shingled and weatherboarded two story wings extend from the north elevation.

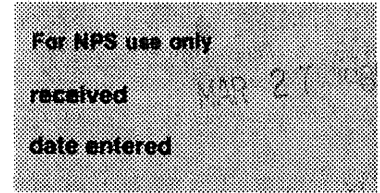
Rusk Griffin Henry was manager of the Hickory Novelty Company, and served as city manager between 1920 and 1922, and was also the construction supervisor on the post office built in Hickory in 1914. In 1917 he married Adelaide Macon Johnston, granddaughter of A. L. Shuford. Her parents Thomas Mutter Johnston and Ella Doak Shuford lived in the house next door (18).

44. Dr. Ralston W. Carver House
258 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1924
C

Built about 1924 for Dr. Ralston Wilde Carver, superintendent of Hickory city schools, the two story, double pile, brick veneered, three bay house, has a gabled roof entrance porch set on square brick posts, and a screened porch on the east elevation supported by similar posts. Prominent features include the entrance with sidelights, paired four (vertical panes)-over-one double hung sash, exposed rafter ends, purlin brackets, and two interior chimneys. The entrance porch is weatherboarded in its gable end, and the

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side porch has a broad cornice and slatted balustrade around the flat roof. A two story, shed roofed addition is attached to the center of the rear elevation.

Ralston Wilde Carver (1892-1968) was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Carver, a Methodist minister, and his wife Demeriah Wilde. Carver graduated from Maryville College in 1916 and came to Hickory where he served as principal of Kenworth School. He was also principal of Oakwood School before becoming superintendent of the Hickory City School system, a position he held for about thirty years until his retirement in February 1947. He was thus instrumental in the construction of the Claremont High School, the centerpiece of this district. He was also active in the neighborhood's First Methodist Church and other civic educational organizations.

- 45. Claremont High School
231 Third Avenue, N.E.
1925
P

Designed by C. Gadsen Sayre of Raleigh, North Carolina and opened for use in 1925, Claremont High School is one of Hickory's most significant buildings. It is a three story brick structure built on an elongated H-plan. The principal, south elevation exhibits what is basically a Neo-Classical Revival design yet with much more enriched terra cotta ornamentation than is generally associated with the style. This consists of two story arcades enframed with panels and moldings on both wings, molded entrance surrounds, stringcourses, and panels bordering the windows over the central entrance. The central, eleven bay block was originally used for classrooms and administrative offices. It is flanked to the west by a five bay wing which contained an auditorium and balcony on the second floor and the lunchroom and kitchen on the first floor. At the east end a second floor gymnasium and balcony were located above the first floor shop. Two stringcourses which stretch across three of the four elevations delineate the first story level and the base of the parapet walls. The lower course is composed of an egg and acanthus leaf bed molding below a frieze decorated with arched compartments, each of which has two upright bellflowers in it. Lion heads denote the entrances and the second floor porches located near the intersecting main block and wings. The upper band is a Greek fret pattern. Each of the three first story front entrances, one in the center and a trio behind a ground floor arcade on both wings, are enframed by segmentally arched surrounds of white terra cotta fitted with wrought iron gates. The two story arcades located above the entrances in the wings are composed of two fluted Corinthian columns and two Corinthian pilasters set on a pedestal wall. The archivolt

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are circumscribed by an egg and dart molding, and the whole unit is bordered by a reeded panel molding. A similar border surrounds the raised letter panels which denote the use of the respective wings. To the left and right of the arcades, large nine-over-nine double hung sash are arranged in vertical pairs separated by a terra cotta panel and bordered by the same molding as used on the arcade. The central entrance is composed of a segmentally arched opening framed by paneled pilasters and a simple frieze. The lower stringcourse extends across the frieze, above which is a short parapet wall. In addition, the horizontally and vertically paired sash are set in a border similar to that found on the wings. A simple panel above the fret band spells "Claremont High School." With the exceptions noted all the windows on this elevation are paired nine-over-nine double hung sash. Side entrances on the east and west elevations are similar in design to the others. Above the west entrance three segmentally arched windows with terra cotta keystones and imposts light the auditorium. Six round arched windows (one of which was never a full light window) with similar detailing occupy the east elevation. Fire escapes are located on the west and north elevations. Interior features include oak flooring, molded plaster cornices in the foyers, and classical ornament in the auditorium consisting of pilasters and a cornice band, as well as false coffered ceiling beams. In addition, the curved stage wall is segmentally arched, around which is a plaster molding.

Claremont High School was opened in October 9, 1925, the third public school in the city's school system. Built on the site of the Claremont Female College (1880-1916) it continued the educational and cultural activities long associated with the neighborhood. The property on which it is situated was given to the Corinth Reformed Church (now the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed United Church of Christ) by Henry W. Robinson in 1880. When the college closed in 1916 the site was vacant until the church offered it to the city contingent on the construction of a facility valued at not less than \$150,000. A bond issue for \$250,000 was approved and the school was built. Additions in 1955, 1959, and 1963 were inadequate for the enrollment by 1972, and coupled with the growth of the suburban population the school board was unwilling to invest in further expansion and renovation at this location. Having avoided demolition in the period between 1972 and 1983 a recently completed fund drive will provide funds to rehabilitate the complex for the Catawba Council for the Arts. In addition, the City of Hickory has conferred on it the designation of an historic property which will, aid in the preservation of its significant features. (Historical background prepared by Thomas N. Carr, 1983.)

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46. Warner-McComb House
418 Third Street, N.E.
1928
C

The one and one-half story Warner-McComb house is one of the finest examples of the Tudor Revival style in the district. Built in 1928 on a T-shaped, cross gable plan, its prominent features include a varied silhouette created by projecting wings and multiple half-timbered and stuccoed gables, a buff colored brick veneer on the first story, casement windows, shed dormers, and a compound recessed entryway. The principal, west elevation is composed of a large gable which rises above and enframes the gabled, projecting entrance porch. Its fenestration pattern consists of three eight-light casements in the half story, similar sets flanking the entrance and at the north corner, as well as a large, segmentally arched window in the porch at the south corner. A small shed dormer is located to the north of the principal gable, and an interior chimney abuts the north side of the dormer. An additional detail is the ornamental round arch in the brickwork above the entrance. Broad, expansive gables dominate the south and east elevations, the former enframing the projecting, gabled porch. Large shed dormers are employed on the south and north roof planes. On the north elevation a gable similar to that on the west enframes the gabled north wing.

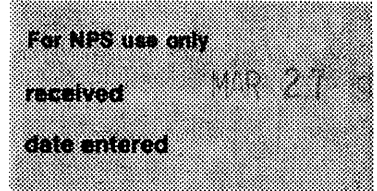
Mrs. H. W. Warner had this house built after her husband's death. He was a superintendent at a local furniture company, and they previously lived near the railroad tracks. She and her two children moved into the house, but did not occupy it long. In 1940 the house was purchased by Richard Harry McComb, manager of Carolina Fine Fabrics, Inc., and mayor of Hickory from 1947 to 1951. McComb is the son of David M. McComb an early settler in Hickory and part owner of the farm land on which this house was built. The current owner and occupant purchased the house from the McComb's in 1980.

47. Philip G. Menzies House
241 Second Avenue, N.E.
c. 1930
C

Built for Philip G. Menzies about 1930, this one-and one-half story, two bay, single pile house has plain weatherboards and three gabled wall dormers in the upper story. The stone veneered first story contains a recessed side entrance flanked by a small octagonal window and a large bay window. Other features include a paneled foyer, non-functional door shutters, and two stone end chimneys; the one on the west elevation is purely decorative. A large, one and one-half story block on the rear is entirely weatherboarded, has a low hip roof, and five gabled wall dormers. In addition, a gabled one story

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wing is attached to the northeast corner of the house.

Phillip Graeme Menzies (1911-____) is the son of Kenneth C. and Mattie Gwaltney Menzies (7). He is a former secretary and treasurer of Hickory Foundry and Machine Company, as well as the secretary of Menzies Hosiery Mills. Phillip married the former Grace Webb (1906-1984), daughter of E. L. and Eula Cline Webb of Shelby. She was born in Cleveland County. The lot on which this house was built had been part of the large parcel of land which Kenneth C. Menzies had acquired along the street in the years 1893-97.

- 48. Donald S. Menzies House
223 Second Avenue, N.E.
1931
C

Donald Stuart Menzies (1898-1982) a former president of Menzies Hosiery Mills, president and chairman of the board, and vice president of the First Security Trust Company, had this asymmetrical one and one-half story, brick veneered house designed by local architect Q. E. Herman, and built in 1931. Menzies was very active in business and civic circles and served on the boards of numerous companies and organizations. He spent twenty-one years on the Hickory city council including his term as mayor from 1951 to 1959. Menzies was the son of K. C. and Mamie Faucette Menzies. In 1927 he married Mary Frances Howle, of Hartsville, S. C. who continues to live in this house. The composition of the primary, south elevation consists of side gables, an intersecting cross gable which enframes the projecting, round arched entrance porch, a wide and deep engaged porch along the eastern half of the south wall above which is a small gabled dormer, and a single shoulder, stepped, exposed face chimney with patterned brickwork at the west edge of the gable. Extant features include the eight-over-one double hung sash which are used in a number of combinations throughout the first story and the three gables on the west elevation.

- 49. Frank L. Fox House *demolished*
127 Second Avenue, N.E.
1927-1931
C

This small, Tudor Revival house was built between 1927 and 1931 for Frank L. Fox (1883-1962), manager of the Duke Power Company office in Hickory. The two story main block is three bays wide, two rooms deep, has a clipped gable roof, is half-timbered and stuccoed in the upper story and brick veneered below, and has a gabled entrance porch supported by paired posts which is

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also half-timbered and stuccoed. A two story single pile wing with a clipped gable roof projects to the east, and has a gabled wall dormer, as well as an enclosed porch attached to its south elevation. Surviving features include the center entrance and sidelights, six-over-one double hung sash on the principal, south elevation, paired four-over-one windows in the wall dormer, and casement windows on the porch. A two story, shed roofed wing is located on the rear elevation below which are two hip roofed additions.

Fox, born in 1883 in Lincoln County, was the son of E. D. and Laura Lowrance, Fox. He began his career in May, 1905 as a streetcar conductor for the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company where he remained three years. He then went to work for the Southern Public Utilities, the predecessor of the Duke Power Company. In 1913 he was promoted to branch manager of the company's office in Chester, S. C. where he remained until 1923 when he came to Hickory. He was manager of the Hickory office until his retirement 31 December 1955. Throughout his career in Hickory he was active in church, business, and civic affairs.

50. J. Carl Wolfe House
111 Second Avenue, N.E.
1927-1931
C

This period house was constructed between 1927 and 1931 for J. Carl Wolfe, founder of the Wolfe Drug Company. The one and one-half story, double pile house employs steep side gables, an offset intersecting front gable enframing the gabled entrance, a large exposed end chimney which occupies one-half of the east elevation, a small shed dormer, and a rough textured masonry wall surface created by the uneven coursing of the brick veneer. Other features include slightly flared eaves, the small bell-cast roof over the entrance, a center entrance flanked by a triple set of eight-over-eight double hung sash to the east and a tripartite composition on the west with four-over-four sash bordering a larger eight-over-eight, and weatherboards in the gable peaks. A flat roofed wing is attached to the rear elevation where there is a second dormer. The property is enframed by a low stone wall laid up in a mosaic pattern.

Wolfe (1880-1961) had a long career as a druggist. A native of Union County and the son of S. S. and Isedora (Winchester) Wolfe, he studied pharmacology at the University of North Carolina and operated drug stores in Charlotte and Waxhaw (Union County) before removing to Hickory about 1923. Here, he opened the Wolfe Drug Store in the Royster Building on Union Square. After a few years he moved his store into the premises formerly occupied by the Grimes Drug Store and operated the drug store as the Ninth Avenue Pharmacy.

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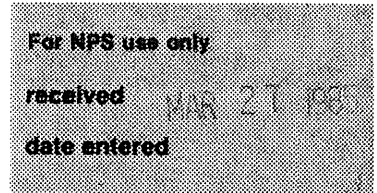
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51. James L. Whitener House
251 Second Avenue, N.E.
1927-1931
F

The Whitener house, built between 1927 and 1931, is one story in height and three bays wide. It has clipped side gables with gable end returns at both the south and north ends of the three pile rectangular block, and a clipped gable entrance porch supported by replacement wrought iron posts. The symmetrical front elevation has a round fanlight over the center door flanked by a pair of six-over-six double hung sash to the west and a tripartite window to the east. Other features include the enclosed flat roofed porch along the east wall, an exposed face chimney on the east-southeast gable end and two interior chimneys in the rear of the block. Wide aluminum siding has replaced the original material.

James L. Whitener, the son of Shuford L. Whitener (6), had his home built on the back of his father's large lot. He operated an automobile and filling station business, and managed the Midtown Parking and Service Station.

52. Ward Yoder House
257 Second Avenue, N.E.
c. 1931
F

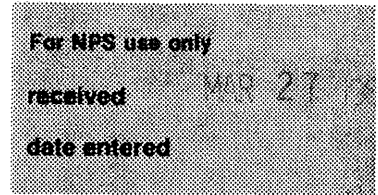
This small, one and one-half story, brick veneered vernacular house was built about 1931 for Ward Yoder, a piano tuner. It has two gabled dormers with gable end returns, a flat roofed entrance porch set on paired square posts and a three bay facade which is slightly asymmetrical. The entrance with sidelights and a transom is west of center, and the flanking six-over-one double hung sash are also offset from the dormers. One exposed, single shoulder, stepped chimney is located on the west wall. A large gabled dormer projects from the north roof plane where there is a second exposed chimney.

53. Marshall R. Wagner House
217 Second Avenue, N.E.
1938
PP

Marshall R. Wagner, the owner of Wagner Furniture Company, a retail store, had this one and one-half story house built in 1938. One of the finest and largest Tudor Revival houses in the district it presents an extremely varied silhouette created by numerous projecting and recessed brick veneered wall

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planes capped by steeply pitched half-timbered and stuccoed intersecting gables which vary in size from the small entrance gable to the much larger gable which enframes it. The impressive design of the house is highlighted by its siting on a high piece of ground which dominates the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Second Street. This lot is enframed by a tall coursed stone wall. The principal, south elevation is composed of the aforementioned broad gable at the southwest corner, the projecting round arched entrance foyer on its east half, a recessed wall plane to the east, and an engaged, segmentally arched porch at the southeast corner which projects from the adjacent wall and is capped by a half-timbered and stuccoed gable. Both gables intersect the broad roof plane formed by the cross gable, and an exposed single shoulder, stepped chimney rises along the east wall of the primary gable. Paired nine-over-nine double hung sash are located on the recessed wall and first story of the principal gable, above which is a single four-over-four double hung sash. The west elevation contains three large gables each located on a different wall plane with the gable over the garage at the west-northwest corner projecting the farthest, and the other two stepped back to the west-southwest corner. On the east elevation large gables occupy both the east-northeast and east-southeast corners between which is a broad roof plane. Two gables are located on the north elevation.

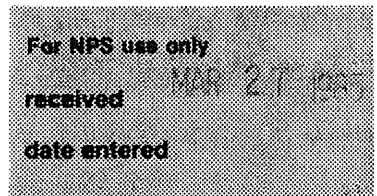
Marshall Ralph Wagner (1897-1967) was born in Galena, Kansas to John and Fannie Herman Wagner, who were natives of Iredell and Catawba Counties respectively. His family moved to Conover when he was thirteen. Educated at Concordia College and Smithfield Business College in Richmond, Virginia, he went to work for Fred Garvin's Furniture Company in Newton in 1920, and in 1929 opened a branch store in West Hickory. Wagner later assumed full ownership of the store, and operated it for thirty-seven years in the Rock Corner block of West Hickory. He married the former Marie McCall (____-1973) of Newton in 1920. The house was left to Mrs. Wagner's nephew Glenn McCall who still resides there. At the time of her death Mrs. Wagner had been living in a small house which the Wagner's had built on the property in the 1950s. It had been designed and built to employ materials which resemble the main house, which it does, although it does not have the steeply pitched gables.

54. Charlotte Cere Grothe House
352 Third Street, N.E.
c. 1935
F

This two story, two bay, double pile house was built about 1935 for Charlotte Cere Grothe, a music teacher. It is sheathed in a brick veneer, has side gables, a full facade porch, and a one story wing at the northwest corner.

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The projecting entrance hall at the west-northwest corner of the main block is capped by a small clipped gable roof which intersects the low hip roof of the porch, the latter supported by square posts. The fenestration pattern on the principal, west elevation consists of a small window above the roof of the hall, paired six-over-six double hung sash to the south symmetrically arranged above a set of three similar sash on the first floor. A paired set of six-over-six double hung sash is also located on the north wing.

Miss Grothe (____-1964), the daughter of Charles Henry Grothe, was a native of Credo, West Virginia, where her maternal grandfather Heinrich Millender operated a lumber mill. She had an extensive training in music beginning at the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, and continuing at the University of Chicago, the Wichita College of Music, and New York University. Before coming to Hickory she had taught at various schools. According to city directories she and her mother Mary E. Grothe (____-1949) were occupying the house in 1941, and Miss Grothe lived on here until 1950.

55. Shuford-Bumgarner House
123 Second Avenue, N.E.
c. 1935
F

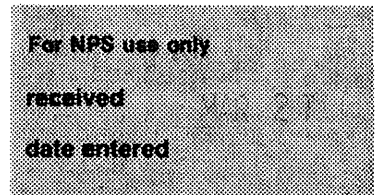
This small, one and one-half story, brick veneered house was built for James C. Shuford about 1935. It is composed of a four bay, side gable central block with a round arched gabled entrance foyer, and a narrow one story gabled bay at the west-southwest corner. Other features include its paired double hung sash with four vertical lights in the upper sash, and a small round arched opening adjacent to the foyer arch. A narrow one story wing is attached to the rear elevation.

James Campbell Shuford (1888-1974) was the youngest son of Abel A. Shuford, an early settler and one of Hickory's most prominent businessmen, bankers and industrialists. Shuford organized the James C. Shuford Plumbing and Heating Company and served as a director of the A. A. Shuford Mill Co., Granite Falls Manufacturing Co. among others, and he was a member of numerous civic organizations. In 1910 he married Elva Crowell (1890- ?), daughter of Alonzo Hartwell Crowell and Lily Burgin. The house is currently owned and occupied by its long term residents, the Bumgarners. Donald Bumgarner was at one time an estimator for the Herman-Sipe Company.

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56. David M. McComb, Jr., House
230 Third Street, N.E.
1939
PC

The David M. McComb, Jr. House, built in 1939, is a symmetrical three bay, two story, brick veneered dwelling covered by a gable roof. Prominent corbeled quoins framing the elevations, a narrow cornice, gable end returns, and demi-lune fanlights in the gable ends describe its Federal Revival style design. An attached entrance porch, capped by a standing seam metal bell-cast roof, is set on scrolled, wrought iron supports. The center entrance is flanked by three pane sidelights and a six pane transom. Flanking the entrance are symmetrically placed six-over-six double hung sash over wall panels. A corbeled belt course, which carries across all four elevations encircles the house at the base of the second story windows. Intrusive additions at the southeast corner include a shallow two story, shed roofed, aluminum sided ell and an attached, enclosed entrance porch. A handsome one story hipped roof screened porch occupies the center of the rear elevation.

David M. McComb, Jr. was a prominent lawyer and city judge who had this house built on family land. He was the son of David M. McComb, Sr. - whose farm forms the site of much of this district.

57. Arthur H. Burgess House
322 Third Avenue, N.E.
1940
PC

This well-proportioned and detailed Colonial Revival house was built in 1940 for Arthur H. Burgess, a certified public accountant. Its two story, three bay, double pile, brick veneered form has side gables, end chimneys with quarter round fanlights, gable end returns, a modillioned cornice, and corbeled quoins. The recessed center entrance is bordered by a leaded glass fanlight and sidelights, and the whole unit is enframed by a broad wooden arch fluted pilasters with oval medallions on the necking. Six-over-six double hung sash occupy the symmetrically arranged bays on the principal, east elevation. A large wing which extends to the rear is original and detailed in the same way as the principal elevation. The two car garage at the west-northwest corner was built concurrently, and its details include a modillioned cornice, gable end returns, vertical sheathing in the gable end, and wide weatherboards below. The house is still owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burgess who had it built by the M.G. Couch Lumber Company, a large local contractor.

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58. Luther G. Boliek House
404 Third Street, N.E.
c. 1945
F

Constructed about 1945, the Colonial Revival Boliek house is one story in height, four bays in width, is one room deep, and has brick veneered walls except for the weatherboarded side gable ends. Additional features include the heavy cornice, a gable roof entrance porch set on four Tuscan columns, and a recessed wing on the south elevation. The center entrance is flanked by sidelights; single one-over-one double hung sash in the three bays comprise the fenestration pattern on the principal, west elevation. A single interior chimney rises through the roof where the wing is attached.

Luther Gerberding Boliek (1904-1982), active in Hickory civic and social life for some forty years, was born on 28 August 1904 in Newberry, Indiana to A. L. and Fanny Elizabeth Boliek. Mr. Boliek was a Lutheran minister. The family subsequently moved east and to North Carolina where Luther Boliek attended and graduated from Lenoir-Rhyne College in 1926. After graduation he worked for Williams and Pearson Clothing Store before taking a job in 1931 with the West-Deal Company. In 1932 he took over the interests of Laurie A. Deal and was elected president of the company. He served as president until becoming chairman of the board in 1974. During that period the West-Deal Company was the leading men's clothier in Hickory. His first wife, Katherine Wright Boliek died in 1972. Boliek's second wife and widow, Elizabeth (Hahn) Boliek, continues to live in this house.

59. Dr. Hunsucker Office
421 Third Street, N.E.
c. 1950
F

One and one-half stories in height, this small, brick veneered, three bay, double pile house, constructed about 1950 has a projecting gable on its principal, east elevation which intersects the main side gables. The entrance is flanked by paired and tripled six-over-six double hung sash to the south and north respectively. An entrance porch is set on square posts, and a slatted balustrade connects to the house. Additions include a screened porch on the south elevation, and a one story enclosed porch and bay window at the northwest. One small dormer is located on the west elevation. This small building was constructed for Dr. Hunsucker as an office on the rear of his large lot which was, at one time, an extensive rose garden. It was later converted into a single family dwelling, which purpose it now serves.

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60. Ranch-Type Duplex
226 Third Avenue, N.E.
c. 1956
I

Basically rectangular in plan, this ranch type duplex, built in the late 1950s, is one story in height, brick veneered, with a low hip roof and two gables on the rear section of the hip. Light gray asphalt shingles clad the roof, and two simple entrances lead to the two apartments.

61. Duplex
226/228 Fifth Avenue Court, N.E.
1970s
I

This intrusion between Fifth Avenue and Maple Grove (1), is a one story, side gable brick-veneered duplex built in the 1970s. Eight bays wide and two rooms deep, its two entrances have sidelights.

62. (former) Nurses Residence
109 Fourth Avenue, N.E.
1930s
F

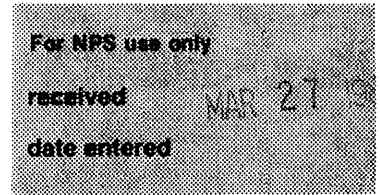
Originally constructed as nurses's housing for the nearby Richard Baker Hospital this two story, seven bay, double pile Neo-Colonial structure, built in the 1930s, is brick veneered, has a center three bay flat roofed porch, corbeled quoins and a gable on hip roof. Other details include its central entrance with fanlight, six-over-six double hung sash, and the small gabled entrance porches on the east and west elevations leading to the transverse hall. The building was moved to this site in the early 1970s from its original location behind the hospital where it faced First Street. It is now an apartment house with no affiliation to the hospital.

63. First Methodist Church
311 Third Avenue, N.E.
1952
PC

Dedicated in 1952 the First Methodist Church is an enormous brick edifice built in a Colonial Revival Neo-Greek form which was very popular in Hickory following W.W. II. Its L-shaped plan is dominated by the large sanctuary with a tall, three tiered bell tower, copper clad spire, and pedimented

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portico set on colossal fluted square posts. The long classroom and meeting room wing which extends to the north terminates in a chapel which has a Greek temple form. Other classical features include block modillion horizontal and raking cornices, pedimented entrances, a neo-grec frieze on the first tier of the tower, and fluted pilasters on the second tier. The principal pedimented center entrance is detailed with tryglyphs and metopes, and is flanked by two smaller doors with simple entablatures.

The First Methodist Church of Hickory is said to be the first (1866) congregation to have been organized in Hickory. It was the first congregation to erect a church edifice, which it did in 1871; prior to that time it had been meeting near the Old Robinson Cemetery in the southeastern part of the city. Land was donated in 1871 to the church by Henry W. and Mary Robinson at the northeast corner of present Second Street and Second Avenue, N.W. for their first house of worship. A second building was completed in 1899, on the north side of Main Avenue, N.W., just east of Fourth Street, N.W. and dedicated in 1902, but the rapidly expanding needs of the congregation forced it to consider erecting a larger structure. The present church was built on land which was a part of the McComb farm, and the fine Queen Anne style David M. McComb, Sr. house was demolished to make way for it.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

_____ NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1870s - mid-1930s

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Various, see individual entries

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Claremont High School District is one of the two most intact residential neighborhoods in Hickory today, and contains the homes of three generations of businessmen, professionals and educators many of whom played key roles in the city's development. It is a neighborhood which has been intimately associated with the educational and cultural goals of the city for over one hundred years, from the founding of the Claremont Female College through its replacement, the Claremont High School, to the once-vacant school's new tenant, the Catawba County Council for the Arts. By way of the district's building stock--which contains significant examples of nearly every popular architectural style from the 1870's to the 1950's-- one can trace the city's growth from a small town encircled by farmland in the 1870s-1880s through a period of expansion in the late 1890s and early 1900s when the growing population, supported by an ever-expanding manufacturing base, sought homes on large lots away from the increasing wagon traffic and noise of the commercial district; then to a time when these large lots were subdivided and the sons and daughters of earlier residents sought homes in close proximity to where they themselves grew up. The buildings making up the Claremont High School District represent its primary period of significance from the 1870s into the early 1930s with compatible infill building dating from ca. 1935 into the early 1950s.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Through its extant building stock the Claremont High School District is a guidepost to Hickory's growth from a small trading center surrounded by farmland in the 1870s and 1880s to a thriving manufacturing center with a population deeply concerned with the development and maintenance of educational and cultural facilities represented particularly by the renovation of the former Claremont High School into facilities for the Catawba County Council for the Arts.
- B. The Claremont High School District was the home of prominent bankers, industrialists, businessmen and professionals, and contained one of Hickory's finest educational facilities. It remains to this day a neighborhood with a high proportion of professionals.
- C. As one of the two most intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods in the city of Hickory, the Claremont High School District has a diverse building stock which ranges from modest frame and brick houses to a large group of architecturally significant buildings representing nearly every popular style between the 1870s and 1950s.

The Claremont High School District, located in northeast Hickory, is one of the two finest and relatively intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods in the city. Loosely centered on the Claremont High School building (formerly the site of Claremont College) and its extensive grounds, the pattern of its unplanned growth was dictated by the availability of building lots in the area partially enframed by working farms. Its eclectic building stock, among which are significant examples of the then current fashions in building design, reveals the pattern of Hickory's development from a small trading center to an urbanized manufacturing town.

Four periods of growth shaped the district's appearance. The first one spans a period of time between the construction of the first extant structure prior of 1875 to the erection of Claremont College in 1883 and the completion of a large Queen Anne style farmhouse in 1889. A second period of residential building activity commenced in 1895 and lasted until 1914. During that time the rapid population growth which accompanied the expanding manufacturing base contributed to the development of residential areas which were removed from the business district. Leading the way in this migration were prominent businessmen and professionals who had impressive new homes built in the district. This trend was further developed after World War I when (during the third period) the majority of the vacant lots were improved and larger residential lots were subdivided. A second generation of important and often well-to-do businessmen invested in new residences which reaffirmed the district's image as one of Hickory's finest residential areas. The city's own investment in the district at this time is evident in the erection of Claremont High School and the development of recreational facilities in Carolina Park. Finally, post World War II construction, although in some cases intrusive filled most of the remaining building lots.

1874-1889

Prior to the institutional and residential development of the area enclosed within the Claremont High School District, a few individuals owned large tracts of what was then primarily vacant lots and farmland. The northern side of Fifth Avenue and lands stretching to the north were purchased by John M. and Adolphus L. (A.L.) Shuford. A.L. Shuford was one of the earliest settlers in Hickory, having moved into the village from the family farm prior to the Civil War. He operated a store, and flour mill for many years before establishing his farm known as Maple Grove in the mid 1870s. It was his intent to develop a large dairy farm although his death

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See notes on continuation sheets and Item 9 of "Historic Resources of Hickory."

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 50 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 7	4 6 9 4 4 0	3 9 5 4 9 3 0	B	1 7	4 7 0 0 4 0	3 9 5 4 9 3 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1 7	4 6 7 0 2 0	3 9 5 4 1 7 0	D	1 7	4 6 9 4 1 0	3 9 5 4 1 9 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheets

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in 1885 precluded its accomplishment. In any case he was responsible for importing the first Jersey cattle to Catawba County.¹ The farmhouse (1) which was completed a few years before his death is an impressive expansion of a very small building which stood on the farm. His two story Italianate house was built with a central hall, four large rooms in addition to usable attic space, and a two tier front porch. His brother John Marshall Shuford came to Hickory much later and the land he bought bordered A.L.'s property to the west, although John apparently did not have a residence there.

The area which forms the eastern border of the district was purchased by Harvey E. and David M. McComb after the family had moved to Hickory in 1874 from Mecklenburg County. Their tract extended from its border with the W.W. Lenoir lands² on the south to Henry W. Robinson's land on the west, and adjoined A.L. Shuford's property farther north. Stretching to the northeast of what became the city limits, it was a part of land holdings which also included a tract north of the Shuford brothers. Both McComb brothers had been farmers in Mecklenburg County, and they established a large farm on these new lands. It is clear, however, that this was not their only source of income as they operated one of the first meat and grocery stores as well as one of the first dairies. On the other hand it is not unreasonable to speculate that a great deal of their merchandise may have come from their farm.

The house which the McCombs occupied in 1874 was just outside of the district boundaries; three houses reportedly existed there prior to the development of what is now the Claremont High School District. One of these buildings, the Doll-Abernethy house (2), is just within the boundaries of the district. Although substantially altered by two owners into its present Colonial Revival form, it is said to have been built prior to 1874 for a Professor Ingold on land given to him by W.W. Lenoir, a benefactor of Lenoir-Rhyne College. Isaiah Ingold was one of the first two instructors at Union Institute in Randolph county. Union became Trinity College and later Duke University. Documentary evidence of Ingold's educational activities in Hickory, however, has not been uncovered. An 1880 deed suggests by the price paid, that a small dwelling was on the site when Isaiah Ingold sold the property.³ If this is the case, then it represents the first, strictly residential construction in the district and may, in fact, pre-date Maple Grove (1).

In terms of actual area, the largest portion of the district was owned by Henry W. Robinson. Henry's father, Jesse Robinson, purchased a 360 acre tract of land at an auction in 1798⁴ and it was passed to Henry when his father died. Those lands comprise the bulk of the original corporate limits of the Town of Hickory,⁵ including much of the Claremont High School District. Jesse Robinson's use of this land is not entirely clear but Henry's ideas for it were. Between 1865 and 1870 he had the greatest portion surveyed and platted. The Claremont High School District occupies the northeastern corner of the original plat, and it was one of a number of larger lots along the northern edge of his property. With the exception of the McComb brothers and the Shufords the vast majority of the lots which now comprise the district were held by Robinson.

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Whether Robinson had leased this area to farmers prior to or after the preparation of his plat is not clear. There are undocumented stories that a very small farm was in operation on a portion of the property, but there are no written or visual records to make any conclusions.

In the 1870s and 1880s the sparsely settled nature of the area which comprises the bounds of the district was similar to the other outlying portions of Hickory during that time. Although it had been incorporated as the Town of Hickory in 1873, and a one mile radius defined as its limits in 1879, settlement and commercial activity were clustered along the railroad tracks. The fringe areas inside the town limits were still primarily open land.

The position of the earliest roads in the district influenced greatly the direction and nature of its development. Henry W. Robinson's grid plan of streets had defined present day Third and Second avenues, as well as North Center Street and First Street, and a portion of Second Street. In addition, by 1880 both Fifth Avenue and Third Street had been surveyed.⁶ The extension of Second Street into the college's lot was probably not carried out until the 1913 survey of nine acres at the western edge of the property.⁷ On the other hand, a road did follow the present route of this street north of Fifth Avenue as early as 1907. A deed made at this time referred to a "public road" leading to both Moores and Icards ferries on the Catawba River.⁸ An 1886 map of Catawba County shows such a road following North Center Street, Fifth Avenue, and Route 127.⁹ Finally, W. W. Lenoir's 1868 survey of his lands bordering the district to the east included the eastern end of what is now Third Avenue leading to present First Avenue. This street like many in Lenoir's plat, was proposed to be ninety-nine feet wide.¹⁰

The first development in the Claremont High School District took place in 1883 when Claremont Female College moved to a large brick Second Empire style building constructed on a site of some twenty-two acres in what is now the center of the district. The plans for establishing a college were drawn up by the consistory of the Corinth Reformed Church of Hickory (now the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church, United Church of Christ) during and after a meeting in April 1880.¹¹ At the time the members of the Reformed Church were concerned about the education of the young women in Hickory and more especially about their own daughters. The Reverend A.S. Vaughn, a former president of Catawba College in Newton, convinced the consistory that their modest plans to establish a small school should be expanded to found a school with broader goals and ideals to be patterned on Wellesley. Henry W. Robinson was approached by the trustees and asked to donate land for the college, as he had earlier done for a number of churches.¹³ He agreed, but placed two conditions on the gift: the first was that his son John W. Robinson's four daughters and two sons obtain free schooling while under the age of ten years and that "no person of color shall ever be admitted as a pupil in said Female College."¹⁴ A second deed issued in February of 1881 removed the conditions and a sum of \$319.00 was paid for the property.¹⁵ The trustees of the new college included Adolphus L. and his brother Abel A. Shuford, J.G. Hall, A. L. Abernethy, R.W. McComb, and A.L. Link, among many others, all of whom were actively involved in the development of Hickory. The derivation of the name "Claremont Female College" is not clear. Interviews with some of Hickory's oldest residents do not shed any light on why the word "Claremont" was used.¹⁶ In any case, the first classes were held in the Corinth Reformed Church until the main building was completed in 1883.

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The imposing, expensive, three story brick structure had a mansard roof, pedimented dormer, one bellcast roofed tower as well as second tower, and two large porches. Instruction in the classics, art and music could be obtained at the school. Unfortunately, just as the new facility was opened Vaughn left in despair, having been unable to attract the financial resources of northern philanthropists upon which he had put much faith. Left without any plans or program the trustees enlisted the services of an ever changing group of teachers to operate the school, a situation which continued for a number of years.

To the small town of Hickory in 1880 the establishment of the college, even though it was immediately beset with numerous problems, represented a significant step towards development. The college provided educational facilities, albeit only to those who could afford them; at a time when the public school system was in disarray. Through the hard work of the trustees a fine faculty was almost always assembled which, no doubt, appealed to a population that valued the educational and cultural benefits that radiated from their work.

Residential development in the area around Claremont Female College really began when David W. Shuler had an exquisite Queen Anne style house (3) built at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and North Center Street in 1887. Shuler moved to Hickory from Oakwood County, Michigan, and established Hickory's first bank in 1886. One source states that Shuler also encouraged business associates from Michigan to locate near his home in Hickory, and that the area was known as "Michigan Hill".¹⁷ An 1890 newspaper account supports this reference by noting that H.C. Parke, from Detroit, Michigan, was preparing plans for a residence on "Michigan Hill" with the aid of an architect from Detroit.¹⁸ Shuler died in 1890, but according to one account his "campaign" in the city woke up "Old Man Enthusiasm... and we caught the spirit for a greater Hickory".¹⁹ If there was any question as to Shuler's impact on the cultural development of Hickory, there is none when judging his impact on its architectural legacy. Although some of the exterior ornamentation has been removed,²⁰ his house remains, and may always have been, the finest example of the Queen Anne style in Hickory. An exterior which is composed of projecting and receding wall planes as well as various sheathing materials is complemented by an exuberant interior originally detailed by F.A. Grace, an artist and friend of Shuler's, which reveals an extensive use of ornament and wood molding.²¹ The house was later occupied by Marcellus E. Thornton and his wealthy wife Elizabeth Camp Thornton. Marcellus was actively involved in numerous undertakings including the establishment of an electric power company, and was a genuine "dandy" as recalled by many residents who remember him.

When Harvey E. McComb had a house (4) built in 1889 on the farm which bordered Third Avenue, it was a much more sedate example of the Queen Anne style than was Shuler's. Two stories in height and three bays wide, its prominent features include a pair of offset front gables, two small, attached porches, and an interior finished with standard nineteenth century molded windows and door surrounds with corner blocks, and wainscoting in the central hall.

Further development in the district did not take place until some years after Shuler and McComb moved into their new homes. The reason for this cannot be explained entirely, although there may be room for some speculation.

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In the first place the Shuford and McComb farms formed the boundaries of both the east and north sides. A large lot owned by Robinson and the college lots, which at that time extended to the edge of the Shuler lot formed the space in the middle. Robinson presumably owned the remaining lots. Neither the Shufords nor the McCombs seemed to have been interested in subdividing their property, leaving only Robinson's land available. He was certainly prepared to sell as his survey and map attests, but for some reason he was unable to, or if he did those people who purchased lots were not developing them. The slow growth of the area may also have been due to the simple fact that it was not needed. Original settlement in Hickory had been concentrated along the railroad tracks and/or adjacent to the business houses. It was only at the close of the century that the middle and upper class residential areas were deliberately, and necessarily extended northward away from the railroad. Whether proximity to the school was an important factor in the district's growth is difficult to discern. If it was, or became a stimulant, it is important to note that it took quite a few years to manifest itself in actual construction.

1895-1914

At the close of the nineteenth century a second period of development commenced in the Claremont High School District, one which was to continue until 1914. Growth in the period was related to a number of factors which were changing the physical appearance of Hickory. In the first place the population had grown from approximately 2,500 people in 1900, to slightly more than 3,700 in 1910.²² Housing for this expanding population was constructed throughout the city limits including a great deal in the district. Much of the population increase can be attributed to both the growth and development of new industries, particularly hosiery and textile mills and furniture manufactories, in addition to the expansion of older well-established industries. Many of the businessmen and professionals associated with these companies bought lots in the district and had substantial and often very impressive homes built on them. While a number of the new dwellings constructed in the period were for recent immigrants to Hickory, two additional patterns are evident. The houses constructed just prior to and right after 1900 most emphatically represent the development of new fashionable residential areas away from those which had been closer to the railroad tracks and the business district. Although urban expansion would take place naturally, a number of Hickory's businessmen acquired large lots near the college which were removed from the wagon traffic and noise of the downtown area. Secondly, a considerable proportion of the new houses were built for the children of earlier residents. For example, four of A.L. Shuford's sons and daughters moved into houses erected on Shuford's estate bordering Fifth Avenue. This pattern would be repeated in the later periods of growth.

The second stage of development in the district was set in motion when Kenneth C. Menzies, cashier at the Bank of Hickory, began to acquire lots across from the college in what is now the 200 block of Third Avenue. Between 1893 and 1897 Menzies purchased the entire block from its two owners John W. Robinson and D.H. Aiken.²³ Although he resold each lot, Menzies repurchased the one on which he finally had his home built. One of the other lots, located at the eastern boundary of the block, was purchased by the Corinth Reformed Church in 1894, and in 1895 a Queen Anne style parsonage (5) was built.²⁴ Although some three city blocks from the church, which was located at the northwest corner of Trade Alley and Second Street, it apparently was built there because the minister, Rev. J.L. Murphy was at that time also the -

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president of the college which was just across the street.

The lot which adjoined the parsonage was sold in 1897 to Shuford L. Whitener, four times mayor of Hickory, city alderman, and founder of one of the oldest general stores in the city.²⁵ In December of that year he moved into what was probably a fairly large Queen Anne style house (6) built on the lot.²⁶ That it was not originally its present Colonial Revival appearance is inferred from the changes made to the neighboring and nearly identical Kenneth C. Menzies house (7). Menzies had a Queen Anne style house built on his lot in 1897 or 1898, and then had it extensively remodeled in 1909 to reflect the latest architectural fashion.²⁷ That Whitener's house predates the Menzies' house by one year or less is speculation, but is based on the comparison of setbacks to the older parsonage and mention made of it in a newspaper article.²⁸

After Whitener's house was constructed three houses were built for the Menzies family in rapid succession along Third Avenue. K. C. Menzies had his house constructed about 1897 or 1898 followed by his mother's house and his brother William's in 1902. Kenneth and other members of the family had moved to Hickory from Old Fort, North Carolina in 1880s, having earlier migrated from Canada. When Abel A. Shuford and J.D. Elliott founded the Bank of Hickory 1890, soon after D.W. Shuler's bank failed, K. C. Menzies became its cashier and later its president. His biography is long and he is outstanding as one of the most prominent men in the early growth and development of Hickory. Sometime soon after K. C. Menzies moved into his new home a dwelling (8) was constructed for his mother, Mrs. William B. Menzies, Sr. on the adjoining lot. After her husband's death in 1890 she came to Hickory and sometime after 1897 moved into the modest Queen Anne house.

Both Shuford Whitener's and Kenneth C. Menzies's decision to purchase land near the college was undoubtedly made for a number of reasons. One was certainly the availability of land at what was probably a reasonable price. A second probable reason was their desire to locate on large elevated lots away from the business district. This, no doubt, played a role in Shuler's decision to locate where he did. Furthermore, it is significant that they had their houses built facing Claremont College and not the wooded lot on Second Avenue which was eventually to become a city park. Although it may have been merely a decision to conform to the pattern established by the Reformed Church in the siting of their parsonage, it may also have reflected a desire to identify with the college and its role in the educational and cultural development of Hickory.

Development of the Menzies' parcel of land continued when K.C.'s older brother William B. Menzies had a large Queen Anne house (9) built in 1902 at the corner of Third Avenue and Second Street. When he arrived in Hickory William became associated with the Hickory Manufacturing Company, a producer of building supplies, and he eventually became its treasurer and general manager. He, like his brother, was associated with the local banks and on numerous boards. The house which he had built for his family was designed by an architect named Frye,²⁹ perhaps one J. Frye who was practicing locally.³⁰ With the completion of William's house, the three Menzies' homes on their large lots justly deserved the name "Menzies Hill" by which the area was commonly known.³¹

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Concurrent with the construction of William B. Menzies' house was the erection of another Queen Anne style residence (10) directly to the west across Second Avenue. Judge W.B. Councilll purchased a large lot in the 100 block of Third Avenue, in 1901, two years after he had moved to Hickory. A map of Hickory was made in 1915 shows Councilll's lot occupying nearly one-half of the entire block.³² Councilll was a prominent lawyer who had been elected to the district Superior Court in 1900 and served until 1910. The imposing residence which he built, the first house constructed in the southwestern portion of the district, is one of the two finest and most intact Queen Anne style houses left in Hickory today.

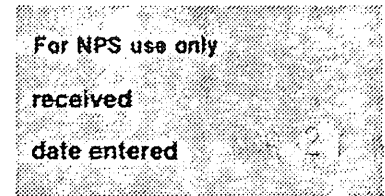
George W. Hall had purchased a lot adjoining the H.E. McComb house in 1906,³³ and an imposing Neo-Classical or "Southern Colonial" house (11) was constructed on it soon after. Completed with a two story pedimented portico set on Corinthian columns, a wrap-around one story porch on smaller columns, and numerous classical details it stands in stark contrast to the older McComb house (4). Hall was a very prominent businessman in Hickory. In 1901, at the age of twenty-eight, he established the Hickory Furniture Company which, at the time was a pioneering enterprise in the nascent furniture industry. Having removed himself from the business when it merged with the Hickory Chair Company in 1931 he later purchased the Newton Manufacturing Company which grew rapidly under his guidance.³⁴

Residential development in the Claremont High School District, having been concentrated in the southern half prior to 1903, rapidly shifted to the northern section after this date. The first house built along Fifth Avenue was probably the J. H. Patrick house (12). Patrick came to Hickory in 1900 and established a grocery store with J. L. Riddle (28), but he did not have this modest Queen Anne style house built until about 1903.³⁵ On land which had been part of the J.M. and A.L. Shuford estates, eight additional houses were constructed prior to 1910. The Fox-Ingold house (13) at what is now the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Second Street was probably the first building constructed on the north side of the avenue. In 1913 Frank Ingold, owner of Ingold's Hardware store, bought the house.³⁶ Shortly after the Fox-Ingold house was built four Colonial Revival houses were constructed within a year of each other, each with the characteristic squarish forms as well as various classical features which included fanlights and sidelights, porticos, or denticulated cornices. Mrs. Elizabeth Rainey purchased a lot in 1903, located at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and North Center Street³⁷ and a dwelling (14) was built there soon after. The Warlick-Waggoner house (15) was constructed at about the same time. Sometime around 1904 Frank Clinard had a house (16) built adjacent to the Warlick-Waggoner house. Clinard was involved in a number of enterprises including a tobacco warehouse and the Piedmont Wagon Company, and the house's subsequent, long term owner, James L. Cilley, was associated with the First Security Trust Company and the First National Bank as secretary and cashier respectively.

The development of A.L. Shuford's estate was undertaken by his children, four of whom moved into new houses during the period prior to 1910. Florence Shuford and her husband William X. Reid had a large house (17) built at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Second Street on a lot purchased in 1907.³⁸ Ella Shuford and her husband Thomas M. Johnston, a bookkeeper at the Hickory Grocery Company, also bought a lot in 1907 and erected a house (18) that year.³⁹ Located in the middle of the block their large Queen Anne house is a much more sedate example of the style than is Councilll's (10).

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Adrian Shuford, A.L.'s youngest son, had a small house (19) built sometime after his sister Ella's, although he soon moved to Conover, North Carolina. The house was then occupied by Dr. Heald, a professor at Lenoir-Rhyne College. Finally, Walter J. Shuford had his exquisitely detailed bungalow (20) built in 1909. Shuford was the owner and manager of the Catawba Seed Company; established the Hickory Milling Company; and was one of the founders of the Catawba Creamery, reportedly one of the largest such facilities in the South. His civic activities in the community ranged from the Boy Scouts to the Hickory Rotary Club.

An indication of municipal growth, as well as its development of recreational facilities for its citizens, can be seen in the city's 1904 purchase of Carolina Park (21). As early as the 1870s the park had been a favorite place for residents to gather, to partake of the mineral spring and its healing waters,⁴⁰ and to enjoy the pavillion.⁴¹ At some point the spring dried up, apparently because a well dug on the other side of the railroad tracks tapped the water table. In 1904 the city bought the nearly seven acre parcel from John W. Robinson's estate for \$3,275.00 and in 1909 the Civic League took responsibility for developing it. Within a year nearly \$1,100 had been raised and spent on improvements to the park which included removal of a number of trees, grading for walks and drives, digging a pond, filling unwanted holes, and planting shrubbery and grass.⁴²

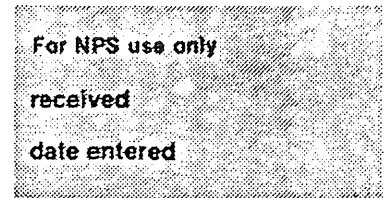
While a fine residential neighborhood was developing around it, Claremont Female College was undergoing increasingly difficult management crises. Finally, in 1909 the trustees of the college turned the facility over to the Classis of the Reformed Church of North Carolina. Upon accepting the task of restoring the financial and managerial underpinnings of the college the Classis subsequently subdivided nine acres of land which formed the western boundary of the property with the hope of raising money. Thus a whole new tract of land became available for development in the area of Claremont College. If the subdivision of the college's nine acres made new development possible it did not guarantee that it would take place. By 1915 three of the eight lots had been sold, but only one house had been built. Mrs. H. C. Dixon and her children were residing in a house (22) built in 1914 which was located on the middle lot of the three sold on Second Street.

Between 1910 and 1915 five other houses had been built in the Claremont High School District. Sometime soon after he moved to Hickory in 1911, George L. Bailey, manager of the Hickory Chair Factory, had a large two story Craftsman house (23) constructed on a large lot which he purchased from Council in 1911.⁴³ On a lot adjacent to the Shuler house, Eubert Lyerly and his wife Josephine Bonniwell Lyerly moved into a house (24) which was built about 1912. Both husband and wife made significant contributions to Hickory's development. Eubert was president of Clay Printing Company and the first publisher of the Hickory Daily Record when it made its debut on September 11, 1915.⁴⁴ Prior to that time he had organized the first ice and coal company in Hickory and had gone into business with J.D. Elliott and H. J. Holbrook in the Elliott Knitting Mills in 1910. Josephine became involved in establishing the Hickory Museum of Art and was an active member of numerous art and literary clubs in Hickory. Mrs. Lyerly was the daughter of George Bonniwell, a founder of the Piedmont Wagon Company.

In 1912 H.H. Miller, a ticket agent and later postmaster moved into his new house (25) on a lot adjacent to George Bailey's on Third Avenue.

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A director of the First National Bank, John L. Riddle, who was also a prominent businessman and co-founder of the Hickory Grocery Company with J.H. Patrick (12), had an impressive bungalow (28) built in 1918 at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Second Street. Another residence built about the same time is the Murphy-McFarland house (29). Mrs. Essie Murphy purchased a lot behind the Reformed Church parsonage after her husband, Dr. J. L. Murphy, a minister of the church, died in 1917⁴⁹. Her daughter and son-in-law John T. McFarland, also occupied the Colonial Revival house at the same time. Soon after these two houses were constructed, the Thomas P. Pruitt bungalow (30) was built at the southeast corner of Third Street and Fifth Avenue. Pruitt was a businessman and lawyer. His wife Adelyn who still resides in the house, is the daughter of David M. McComb, an early settler in Hickory, which explains in part why they were able to build on the edge of the McComb farm. Grover P. Fowler, a traveling salesman, bought a large bungalow, typical of those found throughout the district, which had been built about 1919 on Third Avenue.

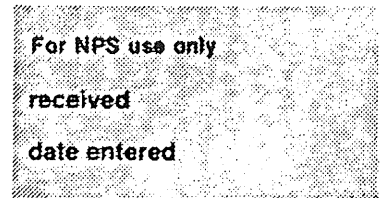
Comparison of the two sets of Sanborn Insurance maps, which shows enough of the district to be useful, reveal that between 1919 and 1925 eleven additional buildings, which are still extant, had been added within the border of the Claremont High School District. In many cases new housing was built on lots which had been subdivided as early as 1915, whereas in other areas new lots had been created from larger parcels. For example, three lots which Councill and Menzies had owned in 1915 at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and North Center Street had been improved by 1925, and the foundation for a fourth structure was completed⁵⁰. Likewise, dwellings were built for Brian Jones (37) on Third Avenue; O.C. Cloninger (38) on one of the remaining lots of the J.M. Shuford estate along Fifth Avenue; and Dr. Charles Hunsucker, (39) a prominent physician and deacon in the Corinth Reformed Church, also on Fifth Avenue. The continued sub-division of larger lots is evident by the house built for Alonzo M. West (32) in the space between George Bailey's house (21) and Judge Councill's house (10). West was the secretary and treasurer of the West-Deal Company, a men's clothing store.

Three new building lots had also been created when the Corinth Reformed Church subdivided their property along Third Street behind the parsonage, one of which had been purchased by Mrs. J.L. Murphy (29). Calvin R. Warlick bought one of these lots in 1923, and by 1925 his two story, Neo-Colonial Revival style house (33) had been built on it. Warlick was an oil inspector for the State Highway Department. To the south of Warlick's house a large residence (34) was built about 1924 for Milas M. Sigmond, who was a sales representative for the Coca Cola Bottling Company. Its two and one-half story brick veneer form dominates the northwest corner of Third Street and Second Avenue.

The construction of two multi-family residences in the district during this boom period brought a new element to what was previously an area of single family units. This probably reflected the growing need for such housing for new urban immigrants, further induced by the proximity and availability of these buildings sites to downtown. The Moss Apartments (35) were built at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and North Center Street, and on a lot to the south a duplex (36).

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A number of bungalows were built in the Claremont High School District in the period between 1918 and 1925. Included among these is the David Bowman house (40), a one story structure with a clipped, cross gable roof built in 1924. Bowman was a traveling salesman and lived in the house at least until 1942. On the lot adjacent to Cloninger's "square house" on Fifth Avenue Colin M. Yoder also had a large bungalow (41) built.

Other buildings erected in the district during the period between 1919 and 1925 have Colonial Revival and modified bungalow forms. These include the Hester house (42) on North Center Street with its wide german siding, end chimneys, and a center entrance with fanlights. Alonzo M. West's Colonial Revival style house, mentioned above, is also a part of this group. A lot which adjoined T.M. Johnston's house (18) on Fifth Avenue was the site of a new home (43) for Rusk G. Henry and his growing family. Henry was a construction supervisor and later the manager of Hickory Novelty Company and his wife Adelaide was Johnston's daughter. The superintendent of city schools, Ralston W. Carver, had a brick veneered house (44) built about 1924 on a lot between the Shuford Whitener house (6) and the former Corinth Reformed Church parsonage (5).

When Dr. Carver chose to locate on Third Avenue it was a result of his desire to be across from the site of Claremont High School, Hickory's newest school then under construction.⁵¹ In the period between the closing of Claremont College and the opening of the new school both the city and the Corinth Reformed Church had maintained an interest in upgrading Hickory's educational facilities. The city needed a new school for its growing school age population even though it had erected two graded schools and expanded one of them since 1903. In 1919 the Corinth Reformed Church offered the old college site to the city if it would erect a school with a value of not less than \$150,000.⁵² When a bond issue was passed for \$250,000 in 1923 work commenced. C. Gadsen Sayre of Raleigh, North Carolina was commissioned to design the new school.⁵³ Opened on October 9, 1925, the Neo-classical Revival style facility had fourteen teachers and 400 students.⁵⁴ The new school was an impressive addition to Hickory's building stock, and its location in this area of the city reestablished the educational and cultural associations which had long been part of the neighborhood.

During the 1920s and very early 1930s there was also a renewed effort on the part of the city and civic organizations to upgrade the parks. This program was visible in Carolina Park where a number of additions and improvements were made. The Hickory Post of the American Legion sponsored the construction of a swimming pool in 1921, and other groups had donated a lily pool, a children's wading pool, and playground equipment. In 1922 the city authorized the construction in the park of a large stone culvert to span a small stream which ran along the park's western edge.⁵⁵ At the same time lights were to be installed, and permanent walkways were built to replace the existing dirt and gravel walks. During the depression WPA labor was used to keep Carolina Park maintained, and its efforts can still be seen in a number of concrete walkways which have been stamped with WPA seals. Nearly sold for commercial development in the late 1920's, the Women's Club led a campaign to preserve the park, and in 1931 the upper end was enclosed with shrubbery and flowers were planted throughout.⁵⁶

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In addition to these numerous undertakings George F. Ivey, a manufacturer in Hickory, began to develop a public arboretum in the park. By the time of his death in 1952 he had planted some 250 species of trees each labeled, and many of them imported from other countries.

Development of the Claremont High School District after 1925 was constrained by the availability of building lots. The McComb family had developed a plan to subdivide its property which lay outside of the district boundary, but only gradually did they make lots available along Third Street. A period of nine years had passed since the Pruitt's bungalow had been constructed at the corner of Third Street and Fifth Avenue before the Warner-McComb house (46) was built next to it in 1928. Its Tudor Revival form is one of the finest in the district. The house was built for a Mrs. Warner, a widow, and her two children. Mr. Warner had been superintendent of one of the local furniture factories, and they had previously lived near the railroad tracks.

As the construction of the Warner house demonstrates, the Claremont High School District continued to attract businessmen and other professionals who were willing to invest their money in fine homes. This is also evident in a number of other houses which were built in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Two of K.C. Menzies' sons opted to locate along Second Avenue on lots behind their father. Phillip Menzies, secretary of Menzies Hosiery Mills, had a small Neo-Colonial Revival style house (47) built around 1930. In 1931 Donald S. Menzies moved into a new home (48) which was designed by a local architect, Q.E. Herman. Donald was the president of Menzies Hosiery Mills, and vice-president of the First Security Company.

Between 1927 and 1931 two small houses (49) (50) had been built for Frank L. Fox and J. Carl Wolfe on the north side, 100 block, of Second Avenue, representing a further subdivision of the original Council lot. Both of the buildings were based on the current Tudor Revival styles. Fox was the manager of the Hickory office of Duke Power Company, and his house is the smallest Tudor Revival house in the district. J. Carl Wolfe was the founder of the Wolfe Drug Company. At about the same time that these two houses were built, Shuford L. Whitener's son James L. Whitener had a house (51) built at the rear of his father's lot. James was engaged in the automobile and filling station business. Adjacent to Whitener's house, Ward Yoder, a piano tuner, bought the back part of Milas Sigmond's lot (34) and had a small brick veneered Colonial Revival style house (52) built around 1930.

Subdivision of the large lot on which the William Menzies house was located made way for the construction in 1938 of the Tudor Revival style Marshall R. Wagner house (53) at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Second Street. Wagner operated a retail furniture store, and his house was the last and one of the finest of the Tudor Revival houses constructed in the district. The list of new residents who moved into the district at this time also includes Charlotte Cere Grothe, a music teacher; James C. Shuford, a businessman and son of Hickory pioneer Abel A. Shuford; David A. McComb, Jr., lawyer and son of an early merchant, David McComb; and Arthur H. Burgess, a certified public accountant.

Construction in the district since 1940 on what few lots remained has included a small W.W.II Colonial Revival style house for Luther G. Boliek (58), and an office (59)

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built in the 1950s for Dr. Hunsucker of the rear of his lot on Third Street. In addition, two intrusive buildings have been built: one (built before 1961) (60) between the houses of K.C. Menzies and Mrs. William Menzies, Sr., and the second, a one story, two family apartment house (61) built in the 1970s, between T.M. Johnston's home on Fifth Avenue and Maple Grove. One structure, built in the 1930s and known as the nurses residence (62), was moved into the district in the early 1970s. Originally located behind the Richard Baker Hospital it was moved to its present site when Glenn R. Frye Memorial Hospital (originally Richard Baker) began a building expansion program. In addition, the only church (63) in the district, and only the second institutional building, was constructed in 1951 by the First Methodist Church, the congregation's third church building in Hickory. Built on the site of the David M. McComb house its large L-shaped plan, imposing portico, and tall belfry and steeple dominate the intersection of Third Street and Third Avenue. During this general period a number of unfortunate changes were made to Carolina Park including the widening of Second Street (N.C.127) which removed the stone culvert; the wading pool and lily pool were filled in; the playground equipment was removed; and the swimming pool filled in in the 1950s. At present it is a serene, well-maintained wooded lot with many of its unusual trees still in place and identified.

In 1972 the educational and cultural facility at the heart of the district once again was closed. Additions to the Claremont High School campus had been made in 1955, 1959, and 1963, but the ever increasing suburban population forced the school board to reexamine the feasibility of expanding the facilities on this site. The original school building required substantial rehabilitation, and in 1972 the newer additions on the site were turned into an elementary school and the 1925 building was abandoned. At one point demolition was considered, but a plan to turn the school into an arts center was put forward in 1982 and work has begun on achieving this goal.

The residential area which developed around the Claremont Female College and later the Claremont High School was, from the start, characterized by the large homes built for businessmen and professionals. Prominent early residents include bankers (D.W. Shuler, K.C. Menzies), merchants and businessmen (A.L. Shuford, David and Harvey McComb, William B. Menzies), and a district Superior Court Judge (W.B. Council). Later residents such as Frank Clinard, the Thorntons, Eubert and Josephine Lyerly, Walter J. Shuford, George W. Hall and Dr. Heald, were no less prominent, and each contributed to the growth and development of the city. When housing construction accelerated during the 1920s and 1930s, yet another generation of professionals turned to the district for their homes. Merchants such as Alonzo M. West and Marshall R. Wagner, lawyers like Thomas P. Pruitt and David McComb, Jr., Dr. Hunsucker and the Menzies brothers added their new homes to the area's collection of fine buildings. While the neighborhood continued to attract the middle and upper middle classes it also became home for other less prominent, but no less important, members of Hickory's growing population. Whether proximity to Claremont College had ever had an influence on the character of the neighborhood is uncertain simply because the financial and organizational problems which beset the school at its outset continued unabated. On the other hand, the area certainly benefited from the cultural activities which were held there and later at Claremont High School. At present, the Claremont High School District is still an attractive neighborhood for the city's businessmen, doctors, and other professionals who constitute the vast majority of its population.

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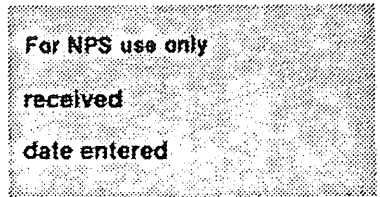
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Furthermore, with the planned redevelopment of the Claremont High School into space for the Catawba County Council for the Arts, the cultural activities which have long been associated with the district will continue.

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END NOTES

¹ Charles J. Preslar, Jr., (ed), History of Catawba County, (Salisbury, North Carolina: Rowan Printing Company, 1954), 346, hereinafter cited as Preslar, History of Catawba County.

² W.W. Lenoir, a Watauga County lawyer, had acquired a large parcel of land which extended to the east-southeast of the Claremont High School District. As early as 1868 he had it surveyed and platted, and had set aside a large site for a college. Later, Lenoir-Rhyme College located to the site. "Hickory Plat of 1968 Found Here," Hickory Daily Record, 16 January 1962.

³ Catawba County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Catawba County Courthouse, Newton, Book 13, p.448, hereinafter cited as Catawba County Deeds.

⁴ Preslar, History of Catawba County, 334. Henry W. Robinson was Jesse Robinson's only son. After Henry's death in 1883, his son John W. Robinson continued to sell parcels from this tract of land. Material on the Robinson Family history is on file at the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library, Hickory.

⁵ Attempts to incorporate the village began in 1863 when the charter of Hickory Tavern was issued. Ratification of an amended charter was delayed until 1869 by the war and subsequent bureaucratic delays. In 1873 the charter of the Town of Hickory was enacted. The 1,000 yard limits (changed in 1879 to one mile), centered on the warehouse of the Western North Carolina Railroad, included the entire Claremont High School District. Preslar, History of Catawba County, 345.

⁶ Catawba County Deeds, Book 14, p. 56.

⁷ Catawba County Book of Plats, Office of the Register of Deeds, Catawba County Courthouse, Newton, Book 1, p. 24.

⁸ Catawba County Deeds, Book 95, p. 332.

⁹ Map of Catawba County, North Carolina, Surveyed and drawn by R.A. Yoder (Newton, North Carolina: R.A. Yoder, 1886), hereinafter cited as Yoder, Map of Catawba County.

¹⁰ "Hickory Plat of 1868 Found Here," Hickory Daily Record, 16 January 1962.

¹¹ "Girls School Noted in Day," Hickory Daily Record, September 1965.
SEE ALSO: James B. Harris, "A History of Claremont College," Thesis(MA), Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, 1951.

¹² Catawba College was a co-educational(although primarily male) facility established by the Reformed Church in 1851. Preslar, History of Catawba County, 142.

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¹³Hickory Daily Record, Service League Edition, Spring 1962, pp. 12, 13.

¹⁴Catawba County Deeds, Book 14, p. 56.

¹⁵Catawba County Deeds, Book, p. 522.

¹⁶The use of "Mont", meaning mount or mountain, Probably refers to the knoll on which the school was built. The name of Claremont, a small town located to the east of Hickory was, according to local tradition, derived from the name of Clare Sigmon, daughter of Jonas Sigmon, an early settler. William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetter (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 107.

¹⁷"Hickory Steets Once Had Names Not Numbers, " Hickory Daily Record, 11 September 1965.

¹⁸Press and Carolinian, Week of April 17, 1890. News item reproduced in "50 Years Ago Today" column in the Hickory Daily Record, 17 April 1940.

¹⁹"Hickory Tavern: The Shuler Era, " Hickory Daily Record, 13 June 1919.

²⁰Sometime around 1923 a portion of this ornamentation was removed apparently because of the owner's feeling that it was "too much." In any case, much of it is stored in the attic. See the field notes in the Shuler-Harper House file.

²¹F. A. Grace was also responsible for painting the frescoes and ceilings in the old First National Bank building, the Elliott Opera House, and the lobby of the Hickory Inn. All three of the buildings have been demolished. J. Weston Clinard, Clinard Looks Back (Hickory, North Carolina: Clay Printing Company, 1962), 61-2, hereinafter cited as Clinard, Clinard Looks Back.

²²Western Piedmont Council of Governments, 1970 Census Data Digest for the Unifour Complex (Hickory, North Carolina: WPCOG), A-1, hereinafter cited as WPCOG, 1970, Census Data.

²³Aiken's wife Martha E. had purchased their lot from John W. Robinson in 1890. Catawba County Deeds, Book 39 p. 150.

²⁴"Girls School Noted in Day," Hickory Daily Record, 11 September 1965.

²⁵"Know Your Neighbor, " Hickory Daily Record, 17 February, 1951.

²⁶Hickory Mercury, 15 December, 1897.

²⁷Hickory Democrat, 1 April, 1909.

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²⁸Clinard, Clinard Looks Back, 234.

²⁹Original plans in the possession of Mrs. Kent Belmore are signed by Frye. See the file on the William B. Menzies House for photos of these plans.

³⁰Rev. Levi Branson, Business Directory for 1897 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, Office Publisher, 1897), 167, hereinafter cited as Branson, Business Directory for (the appropriate year).

³¹Clinard, Clinard Looks Back, 234.

³²Map of Hickory, North Carolina, 1915.

³³Catawba County Deeds, Book 80, p. 293.

³⁴"Called Father of Furniture Industry Here," Hickory Daily Record, 11 September, 1965.

³⁵Telephone interview with Mr. Bailey Patrick, attorney and son of J.H. Patrick, conducted by Kirk F. Mohney, 1984.

³⁶Catawba County Deeds, Book 116, p. 516.

³⁷Catawba County Deeds, Book 70, p. 561.

³⁸Catawba County Deeds, Book 95, p. 332.

³⁹Catawba County Deeds, Book 86, p. 128. Interview conducted in 1984 by Kirk F. Mohney with Mrs. Rusk G. Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Johnston.

⁴⁰Mrs. C.C. Bost, "Reminiscences of Hickory life in Early Days,"

⁴¹Clinard, Clinard Looks Back, 30.

⁴²"Carolina Park Tranquil, Scenic in All Seasons," Hickory Daily Record, 11 September, 1965.

⁴³Catawba County Deeds, Book 102, p. 108.

⁴⁴"Hosiery Manufacturer Began Career in Newspaper Office," Hickory Daily Record, 11 September, 1965.

⁴⁵Telephone interview conducted in 1984 by Kirk F. Mohney with Mr. Bailey Patrick, lawyer and son of J.H. Patrick.

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⁴⁶"Now is Proper Time to Start Building Campaign," Hickory Daily Record,
4 February, 1921.

⁴⁷Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State;
North Carolina (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), p. 584.

⁴⁸WPCOG, 1970 Census Data, A-1.

⁴⁹Catawba County Deeds, Book 142, p. 476.

⁵⁰Sanborn Map Company, "Hickory, including West Hickory, Granite Falls, Brookford,
Highland, and Longview," 1925 series (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1925).

⁵¹This fact was verified by Mrs. William Barkley, Carver's daughter, who lives
in the house her father built around 1924.

⁵²"Brief History of Schools of Hickory Charter System," Hickory Daily Record,
United Daughters of the Confederacy Edition, February, 1938.

⁵³Construction Plans for Claremont Central High School, from the files of the
Community Development Department, City of Hickory, North Carolina.

⁵⁴"Brief History of Schools of Hickory Charter System," Hickory Daily Record.
United Daughters of the Confederacy Edition, February, 1938.

⁵⁵"Carolina Park Tranquil, Scenic in All Seasons" Hickory Daily Record,
11 September, 1965.

⁵⁶ibid.

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Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of 3rd Street, N.E. and 1st Avenue, N. E.; then north along the center line of 3rd Street, N.E. to the south property line of #230 3rd Street, N.E.; then east to the rear of said property where the boundary turns south along the rear property line of #404 3rd Avenue, N.E. to its south boundary. There it turns in a northeasterly direction along said boundary to the center line of 3rd Avenue, N.E. where it proceeds to the northwest and then northeast along the south property line of #401 3rd Avenue, N.E. The boundary then proceeds along the rear property line of #'s 317 and 311 3rd Avenue, N.E., #'s 352, 404, 418 and 434 3rd Street, N.E. to the center line of 5th Avenue, N.E. There it proceeds west to the center line of 3rd Street, N.E. turns north along said street and then west along the rear property line of #265 5th Avenue, N.E.; then north along the rear property line of #525 3rd Street, N.E. to the intersection of the rear property line of a vacant lot between #'s 245 and 265 5th Avenue, N.E. The boundary proceeds to the west to include the vacant lot and the property of #245 5th Avenue, N.E.; then north and west to include the eastern boundary of 5th Avenue Court, N.E. where it turns north along the rear property line of #542 2nd Street, N.E. and then west along the northern boundary of said property to the center line of 2nd Street, N.E. (North Carolina Rt.127). Following the center line of 2nd Street, N.E. the boundary turns south and then west at the rear property line of #121 5th Avenue, N.E.; then due west to include the property of #'s 111, 105, 25, 15 and 7 5th Avenue, N.E. and extending to the center line of North Center Street where it turns south to intersect the center line of 5th Avenue, N.E. The boundary proceeds east along this center line to intersect the center line of 1st Street N.E.; then turns south along this line to intersect the line of 4th Avenue, N.E. The boundary proceeds west along said line to intersect the center line of 2nd Street, N.E. where it turns north and then east along the center line of 5th Avenue, N.E. Following this line it turns south at the west property boundary or #266 5th Avenue, N.E.; continues south at the rear property boundary of #421 3rd Street, N.E. to the center line of 4th Avenue, N.E. Thereafter it proceeds due west to a point opposite the adjoining Central Elementary School grounds such that the boundary proceeds due south in a manner which separates the Claremont High School building from the Central Elementary School buildings. Said line will intersect the center line of 3rd Avenue, N.E., proceed due west to intersect the center line of 2nd Street, N.E., and north along that line to the north property boundary of #317 2nd Street, N.E. There it proceeds due west and then south and west again to follow the property boundaries of #317 and #307 2nd Street, N.E., and then to the center line of 1st Street, N.E. Along said center line, the boundary proceeds due north to the north property boundary of #336 North Center Street where it turns west to follow said boundary to the center line of North Center Street. There it turns south and extends to the south property line of #220 North Center Street; proceeds along that line as well as the rear property line, and follows the rear property line of #'s 26, and #102 3rd Avenue, N.E. and then south along the

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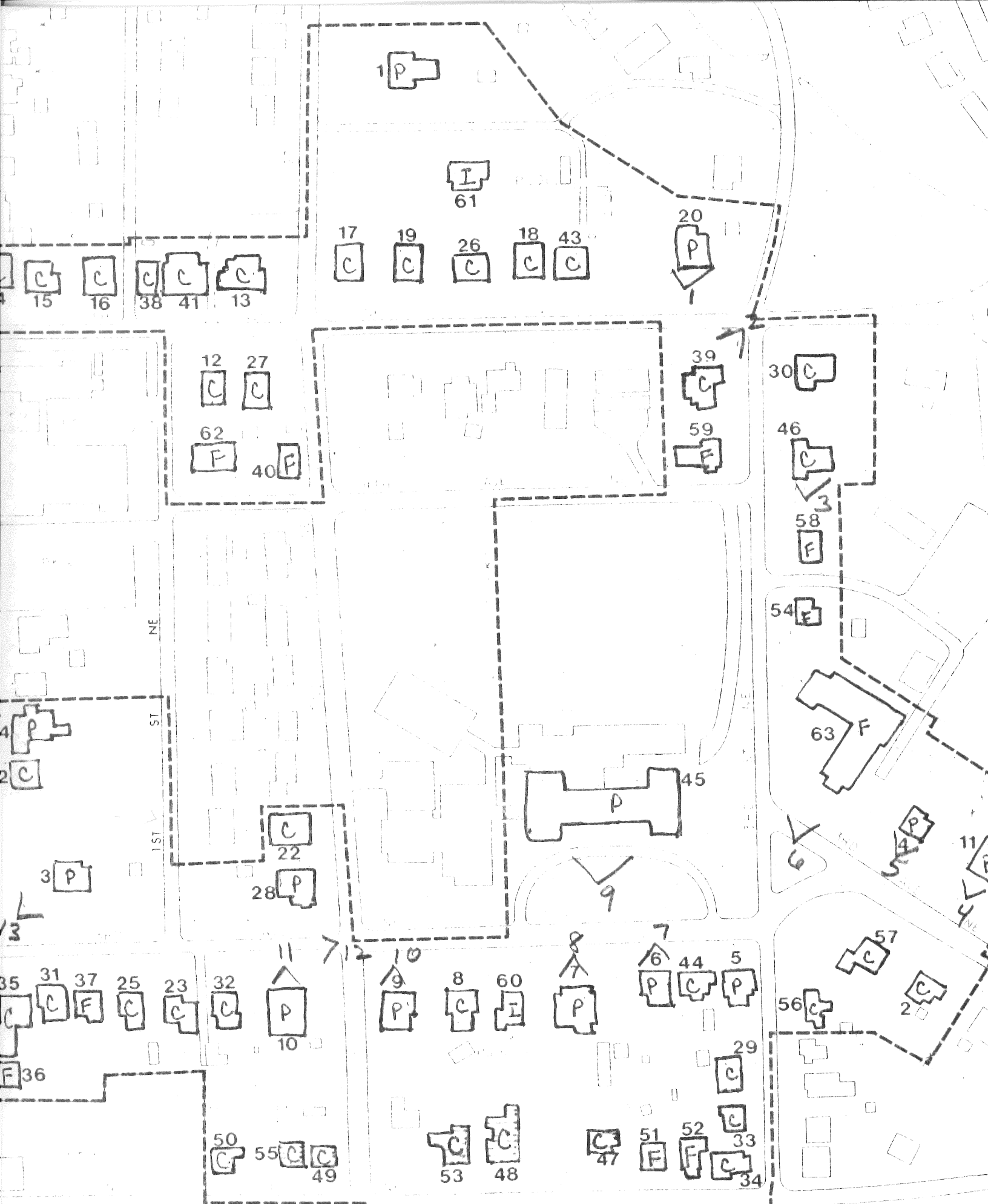
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west property boundary of #111 2nd Avenue, N.E. to the center line of Second Avenue, N.E. Thereafter, the boundary proceeds due east along the center line of 2nd Avenue, N.E. to intersect the center line of Second Street, N.E., and in a southeasterly direction to the center line of 1st Avenue, N.E. and then due east to the point of beginning.



- LEGEND**
- P** PIVOTAL BUILDING/SITE
 - C** CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
 - F** FILL BUILDING
 - I** INTRUSIVE BUILDING
 - 1** BUILDING INVENTORY NUMBER

