

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Hickory, Catawba County, CT1483, Listed 05/08/2019

Nomination by J. Daniel Pezzoni, Landmark Preservation Associates

Photographs by J. Daniel Pezzoni, March-April 2018, August 2018



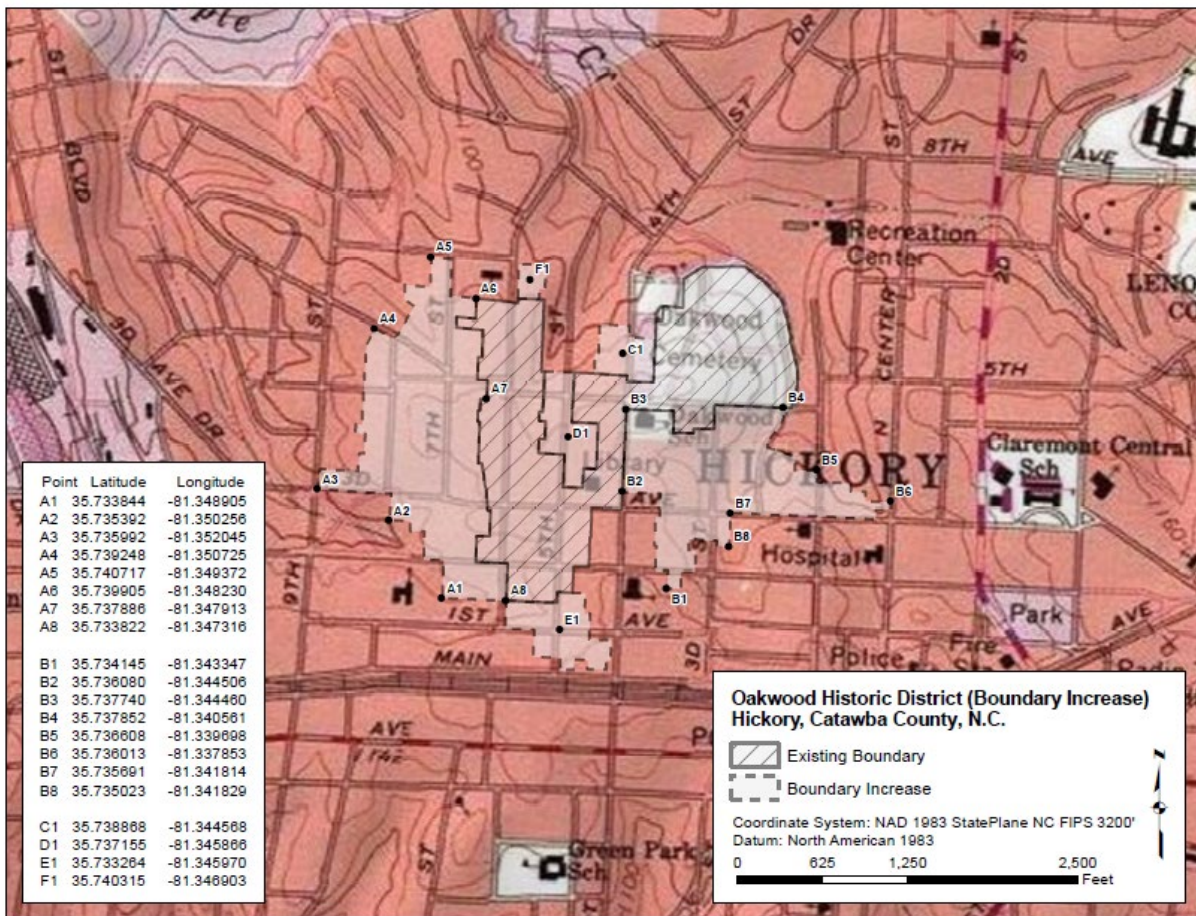
300 block of 7th Street NW, west side. View facing southwest



500 block of 6th Street NW, east side, showing connection to original district.
View facing southeast.



Houses, 300 block of 3rd Street NW, west side. View facing northwest.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Includes portions of 1st Ave. NW, 2nd Ave. NW, 2nd St. NW, 2nd St. Place NW, 3rd Ave. NW, 3rd St. NW, 4th Ave. NW, 4th Ave. Drive NW, 4th St. NW, 5th St. NW, 6th St. NW, 7th St. NW, 8th St. NW, and N. Center St., and is roughly bounded by 8th St. NW, 6th Ave. NW, N. Center St., and 1st Ave. NW.

City or town: Hickory State: North Carolina County: Catawba

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>200</u>	<u>40</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>205</u>	<u>49</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
Elliott-Carnegie Library (415 1st Avenue NW)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling _____
DOMESTIC: secondary structure _____
EDUCATION: library _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling _____
DOMESTIC: secondary structure _____
COMMERCE: business _____
COMMERCE: professional _____
HEALTH CARE: clinic _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne

Shingle Style

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Mission

Craftsman

Ranch Style

Other: Modern

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL; STUCCO; TERRA COTTA; ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase) adds 183 primary resources and approximately 80 acres to the existing Oakwood Historic District in the City of Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina. The boundary increase encompasses six expansion areas labeled A through F on the boundary map. The original district, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, encompassed 64 primary resources at the time of listing in a residential area of approximately 55 acres north of the downtown. Houses predominate in the boundary increase area and are primarily Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch in style. A few examples of Shingle, Mission, and other styles are present. The topography of the boundary increase area is rolling with a number of small intermittent watercourses, none sizable enough to appear on the USGS quadrangle map for the area. Most of the area lies at elevations of between 1,000 and 1,060 feet

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above sea level, just a few dozen feet below the elevation of the east-west trending ridge on which the original town was developed just south of the boundary increase area.

Narrative Description

The original Oakwood Historic District centers on 4th, 5th, and 6th Streets NW and includes Oakwood Cemetery (established 1889) which constitutes nearly half of the district area. Streets and blocks in the original and boundary increase areas are mostly orthogonal, an extension of the grid of the town core just to the south, and underwent initial development in the 1880s and 1890s, with the oldest identified house in the original district dating to 1882. The primary resources of the original district are principally single-family residences that display the range of styles popular during the district's period of significance from ca. 1880 to 1940. These include the Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman styles. Also present is the early 1880s J. Summie Propst House, a Second Empire style residence moved into the district area in 1972. To the south of the boundary increase area is Hickory's downtown area, which is commercial in character. To the north are Oakwood Cemetery, which is part of the existing district, and areas that are generally later in development. To the east is also Oakwood Cemetery and the existing Claremont High School Historic District and its boundary increase area. To the west is the historic Hillcrest neighborhood, considered to be a different neighborhood than Oakwood.

The original district focused on the grander and earlier houses of the larger Oakwood neighborhood, a focus that was presumably determined in part by the fifty-year National Register "cut off," which in 1986 would have been 1936 (although the original nomination classified a single post-1936 resource as contributing). The area that is the subject of the boundary increase has resources that date predominately from the 1920s to the 1950s, although earlier and later resources are also present and are reflected in the period of significance which extends from ca. 1905, a date that falls at the beginning of development (two heavily modified and/or moved houses are thought to have been built in the 1890s), until 1966, the end of a concentrated building period within the boundary increase

Most of the same styles that are present in the original area are also present in the boundary increase, though in different proportions, with later styles and smaller-scale house forms, such as Craftsman bungalows and one-story Ranch houses, more common. The boundary increase, like the original area, has a high percentage of contributing resources, that is, resources that date to the period of significance (ca. 1905-1966) and retain sufficient architectural integrity. Among the 183 primary resources (defined as the main building on the lot), the contributing ratio is 89 percent. Among all resources (255 in number), the contributing ratio is 81 percent. The district's non-contributing resources are generally buildings and outbuildings built or drastically altered after the end of the period of significance. Alterations that would render a historic property non-contributing are generally systematic loss, replacement, or covering of historic features and finishes such as siding, windows, and porch details, or prominent post-1966 additions. But as the strong ratios of contributing to non-contributing resources indicate, the boundary increase overall possesses a high degree of historical integrity.

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The boundary increase area possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the residential character that developed during the period of significance. The majority of resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance and the area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it.

The majority of historic houses in the boundary increase are frame construction. Original cladding materials for pre-World War II houses include weatherboard, wood shingle, and brick veneer. Weatherboard and brick veneer remained popular after the war, joined by aluminum and asbestos siding. The most common modern replacement cladding material is vinyl. Roofs, which are generally gabled or hipped in form, were generally sheathed with asphalt shingles historically, a roofing material that remains common. Many houses retain historic-period wood window sashes although an increasing number have had their historic windows replaced with vinyl sashes. Common features include chimneys and flues (typically brick), dormers, front porches, and rear wings and additions. Some houses are accompanied by historic-period garages and sheds.

The rolling topography of the boundary increase area sometimes permitted homebuilders to construct basements with one or more fully revealed elevations, or in less extreme cases reveals sections of foundation wall. Grade changes also inspired the construction of retaining walls which were typically built of stone but sometimes brick and concrete. Sidewalks and driveways are common streetscape features and shade trees and plantings are common in yards. The character of some of these elements, especially retaining walls, suggest they date to the to the historic period. This network of stone, brick, and concrete retaining walls is counted as one contributing structure. On-street parking is common on the area's quieter streets but is restricted on busier thoroughfares like 3rd Avenue NW.

Historically, the boundary increase was overwhelmingly residential in character, with one important exception: Oakwood Elementary School (CT1685) at 366 4th Street NW, established in 1903. The core of the current school building dates to 1967, close to the end of the period of significance, but major modern additions have rendered the building non-contributing. The proximity of the southern parts of the boundary increase to the downtown has resulted in a modicum of non-domestic office and commercial development in recent decades, and several buildings that were originally constructed for residential use are now converted to businesses. These conversions are generally accompanied by the creation of parking spaces, sometimes parking lots, but the results have not compromised the character of the resources nor have they eroded the overall character of the district. Post-1966 non-domestic buildings include 305 3rd Avenue NW. Building (CT1633) and 318 3rd Avenue NW (CT1636).

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Inventory Key

The inventory is organized numerically by avenue and street number beginning with 1st Avenue NW, 2nd Avenue NW, 2nd Street NW, 3rd Avenue NW, and so forth, proceeding through 8th Street NW and North Center Street (one property). The boundary increase lies entirely within the northwest quadrant of the city. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, and contributing status. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by the abbreviation ca. for circa (Latin for “about”). Circa dates are determined by historic maps and other historic sources and by stylistic clues. The assessment and parcel reports on the Catawba County Geographical Information System (GIS) website list construction dates and often remodeling dates for buildings. Although they are presented as exact dates, these “county dates” are sometimes approximations, especially when early dates around 1900 are given, though generally the county dates are close to dates indicated by other sources. Contributing status indicates the status of the resource as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the boundary increase and are designated “Contributing building” or “Non-contributing building,” or, less commonly, as contributing or non-contributing structures (carports are a common structure; there are no resources classified as sites or objects in the boundary increase).

Following the heading is a description of the primary resource’s height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall material, and roof form and material when these can be readily determined from the street. Other features such as windows, porches, and foundations are also generally noted, as are modern alterations. The descriptions also generally include limited historical information such as historic-period owners and/or occupants. City directories, supplemented by Leslie Keller’s *From Tavern to Town* (2017), were consulted to determine early owners/occupants. Sources of historical information such as maps and city directories are not individually noted in the inventory, although other historic sources and the names of individuals who have provided information generally are. The M. G. Crouch Lumber Company database at the Hickory Landmarks Society website records the construction date of a number of buildings in the district expansion area, as well as information on clients, architects, and the builder (the Crouch company).

Secondary resources such as garages and sheds are given a tertiary heading but their contributing status is also noted and adds to the overall count. Secondary resource description is generally brief and construction dates tend to be more approximate. Early outbuildings such as garages typically appear on Sanborn maps, aiding in their dating, but often form, material, style, and evidence of wear are the main indicators of approximate outbuilding dates.

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415 1st Avenue NW. (former) Elliott-Carnegie Library. 1922, ca. 1979, ca. 1983. CT0177. Contributing building. Individually listed in NR (1985).

One-story three-bay Colonial Revival (Georgian Revival subtype) library of stretcher bond brick construction with a metal-clad side-gable roof. The façade is distinguished by a centered classical entry surround with round Corinthian pilasters, a pediment with modillions, a fanlight with decorative radial muntins, and a wood and glass panel door. The unroofed brick entry stoop has decorative metal railings. The flanking front bays have large window openings spanned by jack arches with cast stone keystones. The original windows were replaced with glass block in the 1950s. The façade is articulated by paired pilasters between the bays and has a modillion cornice. The cornice and pilasters wrap around the corners. On the east and west gable ends are exterior chimneys with sloped cast stone shoulders, parapets, and quarter-round louvered vents. To the rear is a ca. 1979 Colonial Revival addition with brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The addition has the address 87 4th Street NW. To the rear of the first addition was added another addition (ca. 1983; with address 87A) with brick veneer, a commercial parapet roof, and a porch. Some or all of the additions are cinder block, which is exposed on the rear (west) elevation.

The library, opened in 1922, is said to be the last of over 2,500 Carnegie Foundation-funded libraries to be constructed worldwide and one of only ten such libraries in North Carolina. Property for the library was given to the city by Mrs. Worth (Lillie) Elliott in 1919. The construction superintendent was R. G. Henry. The building was sold to the Catawba Valley Broadcasting Company in 1952 and used as the WHKY radio studio. Rear additions were made ca. 1979 and ca. 1983. The library appears on Sanborn maps as the Worth Elliott Carnegie Library. Current occupant: Williams 5 LLC. (Source: Phillips, Laura A. W., "(former) Elliott-Carnegie Library;" Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 49-50.)

421 1st Avenue NW. O. G. Wolff House. Ca. 1908. CT1762. Contributing building.

Two-story three-bay Queen Anne frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The one-story porch, which is tucked into an angle of the front façade, has classical columns and shelters an entry with a transom and sidelights. Near the entry is an accent window with decorative muntins; a similar window appears on the west side elevation. Other features include one-over-one windows (either original wood sash or vinyl replacements), two interior brick chimneys, pedimented gables, and a one-story rear wing. Former address: 1517 11th Ave. The county date for the house is 1908, which is plausible. O. G. Wolff lived at the address in 1928.

a. Carport. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing structure.

Low, wide, open-sided carport with slender supports and a flat roof.

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424 1st Avenue NW. William P. Dietz House. Ca. 1937. CT1592. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A small gabled porch on square wood columns shelters a modern paneled entry door with sidelights. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a one-story hip-roofed side screen porch on the east side. A brick lattice wall bounds the lot on the east side of the driveway. Architect D. L. Sigmon designed the house in 1937, and it was built for owners Mr. and Mrs. William P. Deitz by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. Dietz appears at the address in a 1941 city directory. Former address: 1520 11th Ave.

429 1st Avenue NW. E. N. Carr House. Ca. 1905. CT1763. Contributing building.

Two-story three-bay Queen Anne frame house with novelty weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch has classical columns on wood pedestals linked by a modern wood balustrade. The pedestals may be modern, as may the columns. The porch shelters two entries, one forward and one setback, with wood panel doors. In the cornice are small brackets, a late Italianate influence. The two interior brick chimneys have elaborate corbelling and deeply recessed arches. Other features include apparent replacement windows, a one-story rear wing with a bracketed cornice, and pedimented gables with peaked louvered vents. Former address: 1523 11th Ave. The county date for the house is 1900; the actual date may be slightly later (the house next door at 421 1st Ave, NW has a county date of 1908). E. N. Carr lived at the address in 1928. Current tenant: Access1Source.

430 1st Avenue NW. Joseph Walters House. Ca. 1940. CT1593. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Three gabled dormers with simulation shingle sheathing project on the front of the roof. Across the front extends a one-story porch with classical columns, a rounded projection, and a Chinese Chippendale roof balustrade. The roof balustrade may be modern, although it appears in a 1999 survey photograph. The entry under the porch has painted simulations of a fanlight and sidelights. There is also an entry onto the porch roof deck. Other features include a brick chimney on the east gable end, replacement windows, and a one-story side porch on the east gable end with a brick wing behind. To the rear is a modern one-story frame addition on concrete piers over a basement-level carport. Joseph Walters appears at the address in a 1941 city directory (the address does not appear in a 1937 city directory, although the county date for the house is 1937). Former address: 1524 11th Ave.

436 1st Avenue NW. Walters Apartments. Ca. 1940. CT1594. Contributing building.

Two-story building of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The building is L-shaped in plan, with principal elevations on the south 1st Avenue side and the west 5th Street side. The six apartments share three two-tier porches, two on the south side and one on

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the west side. The porches have square wood supports and, on the upper tiers, modern wood balusters. Under the porches, are first-story entries flanked by windows and surmounted by segmental arches. The second-floor apartments are accessed through entries under small gabled entry porches, one each on the south and west sides. Other features include yellow brick veneer, six-over-six wood sash windows, an interior brick boiler flue, and a dentil cornice. The style shows Colonial Revival influence. The building appears by the name Walters Apartments, its current name, in a 1941 city directory. The county date for the building is 1935. Former address: 1530 11th Ave.

439 1st Avenue NW. Carolina Natural Gas Building. Ca. 1962. CT1764. Non-contributing building.

Two-story, flat-roofed Modernist building composed of vertical brick-veneered elements separated by recessed wall surfaces with windows and entries. The north front end has deeply recessed window walls with floor-to-ceiling aluminum-framed plate glass windows with doors and transoms of the same material. The window walls are on the north, east, and west elevations; the north window wall has a fabric awning and opens to a small terrace. Above the window wall recesses and above and below the first- and second-story windows in the narrow strips between the brick-veneered elements elsewhere on the elevations is later shingle sheathing (added at an unknown date) painted dark gray in contrast to the tan color of the painted brickwork. The shingle sheathing appears to be wood but may be a simulation material. At the rear south end are one-story auxiliary wings and a small entry porch, and beyond is a parking lot. The county date for the building is 1962. The address is not listed in a 1961 city directory but appears as the Carolina Natural Gas Corporation from 1965 through 1968. In 1970 the address was listed as the Piedmont Natural Gas Company. Current tenant: Cornerstone Counseling Center.

510 1st Avenue NW. Douglas and Vera Taylor House. Ca. 1937. CT1595. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry, which is flanked by sidelights with cruciform muntins, is covered by a half-round entry porch with classical columns and a decorative metal roof balustrade. Other features include an exterior brick chimney, a one-story rear screened porch, and a mix of six-over-six wood sash and replacement windows. Former address: 1608 11th Ave. Louie C. Kester appears at the address in 1941, although there is evidence that Douglas B. Taylor of the Dietz and Taylor jewelry store and his wife, Vera, lived here in the 1930s. Taylor appears at the address 1610 11th Ave. in 1937 (he lived on 14th Street in 1935). The county date for the house is 1938.

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511 1st Avenue NW. House. 1992. CT1765. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side/front-gable roof. There are three gabled dormers on the front, over a recessed entry porch. Other features include one-over-one windows (possibly vinyl sash), beaded weatherboard siding on the dormers and in the gables, and a one-and-a-half -story rear wing with a two-car garage.

513 1st Avenue NW. J. Carl Miller House. Ca. 1937. CT1766. Contributing building.

One-story five-bay Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with paired square wood posts with molded caps and neckings. On the front of the roof are three gabled dormers; their beaded siding and false-muntin windows are modern and the dormers themselves may be modern although they are in keeping with the style of the house. The porch shelters a centered entry with sidelights, an elliptical fanlight with radial muntins, and a wood panel door. Slightly projecting exterior chimneys rise on the east and west gable ends. The east chimney has sloped cast stone shoulders, one sloping sideways and the other, higher, outward. The west chimney is partly covered by a one-story wing with a separate entrance with sidelights and a wood and glass door. Though in its finish and its integration with the rest of the house the side wing appears original, it does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map and is therefore likely an early (ca. 1950) addition. The side-wing entry and most of the windows have cast stone keystones in their lintels. Other features include apparently wood sash one-over-one windows which appear to be replacements, quarter-round gable windows with radial muntins, and an added (possibly 1990s) story-and-a-half rear wing with a side porch with latticework. Former address: 1611 11th Ave. The county date for the house is 1940 with a 1992 remodeling, but the address first appears between the 1935 and 1937 city directories with J. Carl Miller living there both years. The 1948 Sanborn map shows a rear garage that appears smaller than the current garage.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing building.
One-story brick-veneered frame two-car garage.

518 1st Avenue NW. G. A. Flowers House. 1948. CT1596. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival with a brick-veneered first story and an upper story with novelty vinyl siding. The house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front-gable wing and three gabled dormers. The upper story of the front wing jetties slightly and has turned pendants at the corners. The small front porch has decorative metal supports and a concave copper-sheathed roof. Other features include interior and exterior brick chimneys on the east side and six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. The house was designed by architect D. Carroll Abee and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Flowers in 1948. The county date for the house is 1947 with remodeling in 1980. Former address: 1614 11th Ave.

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528 1st Avenue NW. DeWitt W. Poe House. Ca. 1935. CT1597. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The dominant feature of the façade is a slightly projecting front-gabled center bay with brick quoins at the corners. A one-story gabled entry porch with classical columns extends from the projection and a one-story porch with square columns and lower and upper (roof) balustrades projects from the left gable end. The front and side porch elements appear to be modern replacements. The first-story windows have splayed jack arches with stone (possibly quarry-faced granite) keystones and a similar keystone appears in the round arch over the second-story center window. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the east and west sides, replacement windows, and one- and two-story rear wings with a basement-level garage wing. Former address: 1628 11th Ave. DeWitt W. Poe lived here in 1941 and he may also have lived here in 1937, although his address for that year is given as 1630 11th. He may have lived at the location as early as 1935. The county parcel report states that the house was built in 1936 and remodeled in 1984.

312 2nd Avenue NW. Duplex. Ca. 1937. CT1598. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival duplex of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house is simple in form and character, its stylistic elements concentrated on the one-story front porch which has classical columns and a metal roof balustrade. Centered entries open under the porch and onto a metal-railed porch roof deck. Other features include interior brick chimneys, a two-story rear wing, soldier-course window lintels and a soldier-course water table, and mostly replacement windows. A stone wall extends along the east property line. Former address: 1410 12th Ave. The duplex stands on the site of an earlier story-and-a-half house, shown on the 1931 Sanborn map, that was the residence of Dr. Paul W. Troutman in 1925 and 1928. Although it is possible the current building incorporates the earlier one, the form is different and suggests new construction after 1931. The county date for the building is 1937.

318 2nd Avenue NW. Paul W. Troutman House. Ca. 1930. CT1599. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry porch, also with a clipped gable, stands on replacement cylindrical columns that in turn stand on low brick pedestals or wall segments. There are two low eyebrow ventilation dormers on the roof. The brickwork is mostly red with a few random tan and purple bricks and there is a soldier course water table. Other features include replacement windows, vinyl in the gables, a wood and glass panel front door with sidelights, a flue, and a brick chimney on the east side. Former address: 1414 12th Ave. A one-story house stood on the site in 1925 but it had different side elevations and front porch configuration. Miss F. P. White lived at the address in 1925 and Glenn Barger lived there in 1928. By 1931 the

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current house was in existence. It was built for Dr. Paul Wade Troutman who formerly lived next door. The county date for the house is 1927. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 245-246.)

326 2nd Avenue NW. Ballew-Huggins House. 1913. CT1600. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story hip-roofed full-width front porch has square columns and balusters and a small gable at the center. Other features include a hipped dormer, front entry sidelights, interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, a one-story rear wing, and replacement windows. Former address: 1420 12th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, the lot on which this house was built was purchased by Martha J. Ballew in 1908. Martha's husband, John W. Ballew, had the house built in 1913 with construction possibly extending into 1914. J. W. Ballew was an engineer and public official with contracting experience, so he may have served as his own builder in the construction of the house. The Huggins family owned the house from 1975 to 2003. The county date for the house is 1912. Current tenant: Solutions of Hickory, PA. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 246.)

327 2nd Avenue NW. Winkler-Cline House. Ca. 1899, 1909. CT1601. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof. The one-story wraparound porch has classical columns and square balusters. An exterior brick chimney on the left side has been removed above the eaves. Other features include a modillion-like cornice, a brick porch foundation, a transom over the front entry, and one-over-one wood sash windows. Former address: 1419 12th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, Jefferson Davis Winkler bought the lot here in January 1899 and built a one-story dwelling which he enlarged to two stories in 1909. Winkler and his wife, Hattie Winkler, had a daughter, Corrilla Winkler Cline, who was married to contractor Henry Clayton Cline. The Clines were later owners of the house. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 246.)

336 2nd Avenue NW. Harbin Apartments. 1911, ca. 1937. CT1602. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival building of boxy form and weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. There is a one-story wraparound hip-roofed porch on three sides with round columns, square balusters, and a gable in line with the main front entry. The main front entry has sidelights and a transom and is flanked by secondary entries to the two first-floor front apartments. Other features include a hipped dormer with reticulated muntins, replacement windows, and one-story bay windows on the sides. A ca. 1960s-70s carport on slender steel pole supports stands next to the rear elevation and appears to abut it. A stone wall runs along the east property line. Former address: 1428 12th Ave. Alice Boyd Harbin had the house built in 1911. After her death in 1937 the house was acquired by contractor Henry Clayton Cline and his wife, Corrilla Winkler Cline. The Clines remodeled the house as apartments. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 246.)

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605 2nd Avenue NW. James D. Whaley House. Ca. 1938. CT1603. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A notable feature is the engaged second-story front northwest corner porch with decorative metal supports and railing. A change in brickwork suggests the porch originally had a lower tier which was subsequently made into an entry with sidelights and a room with a bow window. The change appears to date to the 1940s or 1950s. The house has a white-painted corbeled brick cornice, exterior brick chimneys with paved shoulders on the east and west sides, and quarter-round louvered vents in the gables. Other features include replacement windows, side and rear porches with decorative metalwork, and a one-story with basement rear wing that may be a ca. 1955 or later addition, perhaps made at the same time as the front alteration. A brick lattice wall extends along the 6th Street NW side of the lot and a formal garden extends to the rear. Former address: 1703 12th Ave. The M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. built a house for Dr. James D. Whaley at the address. Whaley lived at the address in 1941 and 1947, although William M. Archer lived there in 1943. The county date for the house is 1938 with a 1955 remodeling. (Note: this house is incorrectly pictured in place of 605 3rd Avenue NW, a house in the original Oakwood Historic District, in *From Tavern to Town: An Architectural History of Hickory, North Carolina: 50th Anniversary Edition*, page 171.)

613 2nd Avenue NW. Joseph L. Murphy House. Ca. 1940. CT1604. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Many of the six-over-six wood sash windows have concrete jack arches with keystone motifs. The front entry has a pedimented surround with fluted pilasters. The wood-paneled entry door is inset and has a leaded glass transom above. Other features include two brick end chimneys (exterior on the east side, interior on the west side), a modillion cornice, quarter-round louvered vents in the gables, and a one-story left side porch with Ionic columns and a possibly replaced roof balustrade with turned balusters and paneled end elements. To the rear is a one-story wing, probably an addition (possibly made in 1996), with a three-bay basement garage. Former address: 1709 12th Ave. Joseph L. Murphy lived here in 1941, 1943 and 1947. The county date for the house is 1935 with a remodeling in 1996.

624 2nd Avenue NW. Elwood W. Walton House. Ca. 1940. CT1605. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The pedimented front entry has dentils, elliptical paterae at the tops of the fluted pilasters, and a paneled embrasure. The wood-paneled entry door has a leaded glass fanlight above. The eight-over-eight wood sash windows have gauged jack arches. The one-story right side porch has latticed wood supports and a chinoiserie railing. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the east and west sides, quarter-round louvered gable vents, brick quoining, and a dentil cornice. The house was designed by architect R. L. Clemmer and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for Elwood W. Walton in 1940. Former address: 1716 12th Ave. (1714 in

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1943). Neither 1714 or 1716 is listed in the 1941 city directory, suggesting the house may not have been completed and occupied by 1941.

a. Garage. Ca. 1945. Contributing building.

One-story brick-veneered frame garage with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A garage is shown at the location on the 1948 Sanborn map, although the garage may not have been built at the same time as the house.

629 2nd Avenue NW. T. M. Whitener House. Ca. 1938. CT1606. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The pedimented front entry porch has fluted Ionic columns and pilasters and raking and horizontal dentil cornices. The wood-paneled entry has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Many of the eight-over-eight wood sash windows have soldier lintels. Exterior brick chimneys with paved shoulders rise on both gable ends. Other features include quarter-round louvered gable vents and an apparently modern one-story brick-veneered attached garage addition that may date to 1992. Former address: 1719 12th Ave. T. Manley (or Manly) Whitener lived here in 1941, 1943 and 1947. The county date for the house is 1938 with a 1992 remodeling.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Small one-story garden shed of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a shed roof. The shed does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map, which could be an omission. It appears to date to the 1940s or 1950s.

b. Gazebo. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.

Octagonal gazebo with square wood posts, arched spans, and a wood shingle roof.

634 2nd Avenue NW. Ed L. Hilts House. 1955. CT1607. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house with Colonial Revival elements. The house has brick-veneered frame construction and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch, which is contained between two wings, has decorative metal supports that appear to be original. There are two vinyl-sided gabled dormers on the front and an interior brick chimney. Other features include replacement windows, a possibly wood-panel entry door, and triangular louvered vents at the apexes of the gables. The house was designed by architect Q. E. Herman and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for Mr. and Mrs. Ed L. Hilts in 1955. (Note: the 654 2nd Ave NW address in the Crouch Lumber Co. database is incorrect. Also, Q. E. Herman died in 1950, so the house was most likely designed by his wife and architectural partner Fannie Belle Winkler Herman.) The house has changed little since original construction.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1955. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with a gable-fronted roof, wood (possibly T1-11-type) siding, and two vehicle bays. The triangular louvered vent at the apex of the gable suggests the garage may date to the same period as the house.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building, possibly a studio, with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

635 2nd Avenue NW. James W. Keever House. 1938. CT1608. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a two-story single-tier front porch with square wood columns and segmental-arched spans. On the right side extends a story-and-a-half wing with stone facing, gabled dormers, and an angled bay window with paneled aprons. Other features include exterior brick chimneys (that on the left with a single paved shoulder), pedimented gables with novelty weatherboard siding, a wood-panel entry door, and six-over-six wood sash windows. Architect Q. E. Herman designed the house and the Crouch lumber company built it for Dr. James W. Keever in 1938. Former address: 1725 12th Ave.

650 2nd Avenue NW. Arthur J. Preslar House. Ca. 1963. CT1609. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the front are two aluminum-framed picture windows, a slightly projecting front-gabled wing, and a recessed entry porch framed by decorative metal supports. The basement level is exposed at the west end of the house due to a change in grade. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east side, one-over-one wood sash windows, and an attached rear carport. Arthur J. Preslar lived at this address in 1965. The county date for the house is 1963 with a remodeling in 1985.

706 2nd Avenue NW. David L. Allen House. 1955. CT1610. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry porch is formed by the continuation of the front roof plane of a side-gabled one-story side wing to the west. It is supported by a single wood post and shelters a recessed door with a simple classical surround and sidelights. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east side, eight-over-eight wood sash windows, an octagonal window in the second story, and a two-story rear addition with a one-story attached garage. To the rear is a brick-walled patio with a stone fireplace. The house was designed by the architectural firm of Q. E. Herman and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for Mr. and Mrs. David L. Allen in 1955. The house was originally painted gray with white trim. The paint was stripped at some point and the house now has exposed brickwork.

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323 2nd Street NW. Henry C. Menzies Jr. House. Ca. 1925. CT1611. Contributing building.

Two-story Shingle Style house of wood-shingled frame construction with a front-gambrel roof. A flared pent roof wraps around the front, left side, and rear with a small gable over the front entry. The front entry has a wood panel door, sidelights, classical trim, and an arched blind transom. A large shed dormer on the left side is balanced by a shed wing with a small second-story corner porch on the right side. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows and an arched vent on the front near the roofline. A stone wall extends along the front and north sides of the property. Former address: 1315 13th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, Henry Charles Menzies Jr. and his wife, Mary Taylor Menzies, had this house built in 1927, however the 1925 and 1931 Sanborn maps show the same house at the location, albeit with a side porch that no longer exists. Either the house is earlier than 1927 (the county date is 1922), or the Sanborn maps are in error. Current tenant: The Sally Company. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 253.)

324 2nd Street NW. Clinard House. Ca. 1920. CT1612. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with multiple front gable projections. The various gables have heavy bracing and several have stuccoed false half-timbered treatments. The front corner porch has heavy square columns and balusters. The two front entries have wood panel doors with large glass panes. A wide front gable dormer has four small multi-pane windows. There are one-story shed-roofed projecting bays on the south and north side elevations. The basement level is exposed by the sloping site. Other features include decorative ten-over-one wood sash windows with small upper panes, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and triangular gable brackets. Former address: 1316 13th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, contractor Henry Clayton Cline purchased the lot on which this house stands in August 1920. He presumably served as the contractor for the construction of the house soon after. H. G. Deal lived at 1316 13th Street in 1925. Longtime later tenants were members of the Clinard family. The county date for the house is 1918. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 253.)

333 2nd Street NW. A. S. Menzies House. Ca. 1927. CT1614. Contributing building.

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof. On the front of the roof are three pedimented dormers. A gambrel-roofed one-and-a-half-story wing projects on the left side and a two-story wing projects to the rear. Other features include an exterior brick flue, a brick foundation, a front entry with sidelights and a basket-handle-arched fanlight, and replacement windows. Former address: 1319 13th St. A. S. Menzies lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1927.

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324 2nd Street Place NW. Gibbs House. 1937. CT1615. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction, a sided second story, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has a kick on the front where it engages a porch with tall square columns. One-story side wings with roof balustrades flank the center block. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the north side, two gabled dormers, a simple classical surround around the centered front entry, and six-over-six wood sash windows. A brick wall borders the driveway next to the south elevation of the house. Former address: 1320 13th Shuford Place. According to research by Leslie Keller, in 1937 the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company built the house for John Blackwelder "Jack" Gibbs Jr. and his wife, Annie M. Gibbs. In 1971 the house was acquired by the Ferrell family, the current owner. Leslie Keller refers to the house as the Gibbs-Keller House in *From Tavern to Town*. The house is nearly identical in form and style to 346 2nd Street Place NW. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 253-254.)

a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, and an early or original side shed vehicle bay.

325 2nd Street Place NW. Robert J. Turnbull House. Ca. 1960. CT1616. Contributing building.

Two-story frame house of colonial-influenced contemporary design with brick veneer on the first story and weatherboard siding on the second story. Other features include an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, an exterior brick chimney on the north side, eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and a section of wood-shingle sheathing in the second story. There are several variations or combinations of windows, including single and paired and a triple window with a fixed multi-pane center sash flanked by six-over-six sashes. The centered entry has a replacement door that opens onto a brick and concrete block stoop with a decorative metal balustrade. There is a rear shed-roofed addition. Robert J. Turnbull lived at this address in 1961 and 1965. The county date for the house is 1956.

333 2nd Street Place NW. Leon S. Ivey House. Ca. 1936. CT1617. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has two front-gabled projections: a smaller one, with a brick lozenge accent in the gable, containing an entry porch, and a larger one with a round-arched window in the gable. The front entry is contained in a round-arched opening and has a batten door with a rounded top. The exterior brick chimney on the south side has terra-cotta chimney pots. Other features include grouped wood-framed casement windows, arched porch openings, and a large rear deck. A fence with brick piers and decorative metalwork extends along the front of the lot. Former address: 1321 Shuford Place. The county date for the house is 1936. Leon S. Ivey lived at the address in 1939. James E. Pugh lived there in 1951.

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334 2nd Street Place NW. Stephen C. Nowell House. Ca. 1951. CT1618. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The two-story single-tier porch has monumental Doric columns and shelters an entry bay with sidelights and a wide pedimented surround with a fanfold elliptical transom panel. A one-story side wing has a front porch with square wood columns and arched spans that projects from the rear of the south side elevation. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the south side, quarter-round louvered vents in the gables, and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A stone wall flanks the driveway. The county date for the house is 1951. Dr. Stephen C. Nowell lived at the address in 1951.

a. Garage. Ca. 1951. Contributing building.

One-story garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a front-gable roof with a cupola.

346 2nd Street Place NW. Ellis Millis House. Ca. 1936. CT1619. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with square wood columns. Two gabled dormers are set into the roof. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the south and north sides, two one-story side wings with decorative metal roof railings that flank the center block, and six-over-six wood sash windows. Former address: 1340 Shuford Place. The county date for the house is 1936 with a remodeling in 1997. Ellis Millis lived at the address in 1939. The house is similar in form and style to 324 2nd Street Place NW.

359 2nd Street Place NW. Ivey-Allran House. Ca. 1950. CT1620. Contributing building.

Large two-story Colonial Revival house with a first story of brick-veneered frame construction and a sided second story. The asphalt-shingled side-gable roof has three gabled wall dormers across the front. The front entry porch has classical columns and dentils. The second story jetties slightly. The one-story wing on the left side, which is probably contemporaneous with the rest of the house, has a porch with decorative metal supports, a dovecote-like cupola, a basement garage, and a two-story section with an octagonal window. To the rear at the north corner is a two-tier engaged porch with a screened upper tier and lattice supports in the lower tier. Other features include what appear to be original multi-paned wood-framed windows, a scrolled pediment over the front entry, a large bay window to the left of the front door, and exterior brick chimneys on the side elevations, each with a single paved shoulder. Former address: 1349 Shuford Place. According to research by Leslie Keller, Leon S. Ivey, the original owner, may have contracted with the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company to build this house, which at the time of its construction in the early 1950s was one of the largest residences in Hickory. Leon S. Ivey lived at the address in 1951 according to the 1951-52 city directory. He formerly lived at 333 2nd

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Street Place NW. Albert and Mary Allran purchased the house in 1964. The county date for the house is 1950. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 253-254.)

14 3rd Avenue NW. S. F. Menzies House. Ca. 1925. CT1621. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Arts and Crafts house of stuccoed masonry or frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front gable. The front wing engages a porch with squashed basket-handle-arched openings. The grouped front windows have wooden casement sashes and the one on the left has a dentil-molded eyebrow over it. The basement level is exposed on the east and north (rear) sides owing to the sloping site. Other features include an exterior chimney on the west side with blocky flat double shoulders, an angled bay window on the left side, and early metal awnings over some windows on the west side. The driveway leads to a raised parking area next to the house which may be an early feature. The parking area is partially enclosed by a stuccoed wall. Former address: 1210 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1925. The house appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. S. F. Menzies lived at the address in 1930.

22 3rd Avenue NW. Smith-Clark House. 1919. CT1622. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The projecting front portion of the roof has a hipped dormer and engages a porch with stone pillars with heavy brackets. Similar pillars and brackets appear on a sunroom at the right end which may be an enclosed porch. A former front terrace with low stone piers has been made into a shed-roofed porch with small wooden supports on the stone piers. The basement level is exposed to the rear owing to the slope of the site. Other features include replacement windows and original wood casement windows, a single-shouldered stone chimney, and what may be a rear addition with wood shingle siding to harmonize with the original house. Former address: 1216 13th Ave. Lumberman H. Simeon Smith and his wife, Mattie E. Smith, purchased the site and built this house in 1919. Maude Sigmon Clark purchased the house in 1922. Maude Wyatt (possibly the same person as Maude Clark) lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1925. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 247.)

104 3rd Avenue NW. Hickory Memorial Hospital Nurses Home. Ca. 1957. CT1623. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front-gabled wing. Other features include a rockfaced concrete block foundation, replacement windows (single or paired), a modern metal panel door, and several recent decks on the east and north sides accessed by replacement double doors. Former address: 1224 13th Ave. A house stood at this location before 1925 but the current house appears to be a replacement. The county date for the house is 1955 but the address does not appear in the 1957 city directory. The address appears in the 1961 city directory as the Hickory Memorial Hospital

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Nurses Home. The house has more of a 1950s appearance than a ca. 1961 appearance. The rockfaced concrete block foundation suggests the possibility the building incorporates part of the earlier dwelling, as does an angled bay window on the left side.

110 3rd Avenue NW. W. D. Bryan House. Ca. 1914. CT1624. Contributing building.

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with symmetrical front gables. The wraparound porch has tapered square wood columns and a replacement balustrade. Both the porch and the house have stone foundations, the house foundation exposed by the sloping site. Other features include interior brick chimneys, replacement windows, and what appears to be a historic-period wood panel door. Former address: 1228 13th Ave. W. D. Bryan lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1914, and architecturally the house appears to date to before the late 1910s.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage or weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof.

118 3rd Avenue NW. Q. E. and Fannie Herman House. Ca. 1924. CT1625. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction on the first story and false half-timbered construction above. The asphalt-shingled side-gable roof has a large front-gabled projection which engages the right end of the front porch. The full-width porch, which has brick pillars and a brick railing, has been enclosed on the left side (the enclosure appears to be modern). The front entry has a glass-panel door and sidelights that appear to be original. A small projecting entry vestibule on the west side has a gable roof and an outer aluminum-framed commercial-type glass door that may date to the 1950s or 1960s. A one-story rear wing has an exposed basement level owing to the slope of the site. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an exterior brick chimney with a single shoulder on the west side, a gabled front dormer, and replacement windows. The front yard has been paved for business parking. Former address: 1234 3rd Ave. Quince Edward Herman (1879-1950), who lived at this address in 1925, was Hickory's only resident architect during the first third of the twentieth century. His wife, Fannie Belle Winkler Herman (1889-1962), began designing houses with her husband in the 1930s and eventually carried on the practice. Q. E. Herman presumably designed the house.

212 3rd Avenue NW. First Security Building. 1966. CT1626. Contributing building.

Large (for the district) two-story Modernist commercial building with a flat roof and buff brick exterior. Windows are treated as vertical bands that extend from grade to the roof line with tinted glass panes framed by opaque panels of similar dark color. A blocky stair tower projects on the front. The entrance to the right of it has double glass and aluminum doors. To the rear is a single entrance. In the lawn area in front of the building is a modern stone sign with the name of the

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company and a digital temperature readout. A brick wall is located at the rear part of the east elevation. Former address: 1306 13th Ave. Dr. H. C. Menzies lived at the address in 1925 in a pre-existing dwelling. The current building was built for the First Security Company, an insurance firm, and is pictured in the 1966 city directory.

224 3rd Avenue NW. B. B. Blackwelder House. 1914. CT0447. Contributing building.

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction on the first story with wood shingle sheathing on second-story wall areas. The asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof has a long shed dormer across the front. The gabled front entry porch has fluted square wood columns. Fluted pilasters articulate the large sunroom on the right end, above which is a sleeping porch. The unusual original windows have decorative “pavement-pattern” upper sashes. Other features include kicked eaves, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, and a French door front entry. Former address: 1310 13th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, the house was built in 1914 for Barrie Bascom Blackwelder, who served as a state senator and was Hickory’s mayor in 1931, and his wife, Esther Shuford Blackwelder. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 247.)

234 3rd Avenue NW. Hugh S. D’Anna House. 1914. CT0448. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The main roof and a hipped dormer have modillion cornices. The front entry porch has heavy quoined brick pillars with classical columns in antis and a roof balustrade. Brick terraces extend to each side of the porch. The one-story screened porch on the right side has similar pillars and a wood-shingled sleeping porch above. To the left of the front porch are windows with decorative sashes; similar windows continue around the side and give this part of the house a sunroom character. The windows overlooking the front porch have decorative diamond-pattern sashes. Other features include six-over-one and eight-over-one windows and segmental-arched basement windows. Former address: 1314 13th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, Hugh S. D’Anna and his wife, Rose Shuford D’Anna, had this house built in 1914. The county date for the house is 1915. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 247.)

a. Garage. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half frame garage with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with a shed dormer.

252 3rd Avenue NW. First United Methodist Church Parsonage (former). 1926. CT1629. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch has been enclosed in recent decades and has a gabled entrance bay with recessed double glass and aluminum entry doors. The original brick porch supports remain. On the east side is a single-bay two-story wing and there is a two-story

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rear wing. Other features include paired twelve-over-one wood sash windows with soldier-course lintels, an interior brick chimney, and a modern awning-like cover on turned posts over the front entry. The front and rear yards have been converted to paved parking. Former address: 1340 13th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, First United Methodist used the house as its parsonage from 1926 to 1959. It afterward served a number of community and commercial functions. The county date for the house is 1940. Rev. William A. Rollins appears at the address in 1939. Current tenant: Le Grande Salon & Day Spa. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 247.)

256 3rd Avenue NW. Briens Clinic. Ca. 1951. CT1630. Contributing building.

One-story building of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. A front projection has a glass and aluminum entry door flanked by presumably original glass block. Other features include an interior brick chimney and paired replacement windows. A modern brick, metal, and plastic sign stands in the front parking lot. The four-bay building stands on a basement level which is exposed by the slope of the lot. The building appears as "Brien's Clinic" in a 1951 address guide. The county date for the house is 1951. In the 1953 city directory it is referred to as the Briens Clinic Building and housed the office of chiropractor W. O. Briens as well as insurance, accounting, and financial offices. Residential apartments were also indicated in 1953. Current tenant: Hickory Chiropractic Clinic.

270 3rd Avenue NW. James L. Price Jr. Dentist Office. Ca. 1965. CT1631. Contributing building.

One-story building, possibly prefabricated, of frame construction with panel walls (possibly metal), a flat roof, and a brick foundation. A cantilevered flat awning covers the centered front entry which has a replacement door. A row of eight plate glass windows runs along the left side elevation. The east side entrance has a replacement door and is accessed by concrete steps. There are two plate glass windows at the east end of the rear (north) elevation. In the side yard along 3rd Street NW is a brick lattice wall. James L. Price Jr., a dentist, was listed at this address in 1965. The county date for the building is 1958 but the address does not appear to be indicated before 1965.

271 3rd Avenue NW. Albert E. Abernethy House. 1915. CT0449. Contributing building.

Two-story Craftsman-influenced house of wood-shingled frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A modern one-story wraparound addition has plate glass windows. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, nine-over-one and other original windows, replacement windows, and a one-story rear wing of modern appearance. Former address: 1351 13th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, the house was built in 1915 for businessman Albert E. Abernethy. The county date for the house is 1916. Current tenant: Vintage House Restaurant. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 247-248.)

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305 3rd Avenue NW. Building. 1977. CT1633. Non-contributing building.

One-story Modernist building of brick-veneered construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A group of four fixed vertical windows to the east of the front entry have solid apron panels. The east elevation has a single metal door. Other features include a glass and aluminum entry door, cream-colored brick, and a paneled gable treatment. The parking area on the west side of the building is bounded by a stone wall and a low stone retaining wall, probably left over from an earlier house on the lot, extends along the sidewalk on the east side. The county date for the building is 1977. Current tenant: Oakwood Vision Services.

308 3rd Avenue NW. Thomas S. Golden House. 1936. CT1634. Contributing building.

Two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the roof are three gabled dormers with round-arched multi-pane wood sash windows. The centered front entry, which is contained within an unusual stepped recess, has a transom and sidelights and is sheltered by a curved porch with fluted Doric columns and pilasters. To the rear is a two-story addition. Other features include balanced one-story side porches with fluted Doric columns, exterior brick chimneys on the sides, and eight-over-twelve and nine-over-nine wood sash windows. Stone walls extend along 3rd Avenue NW and 3rd Street NW. Former address: 1406 13th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, Thomas S. Golden obtained a building permit to build this house in March 1936. The county date for the house is 1936. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 255.)

- a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal.

315 3rd Avenue NW. T. R. Williams House. Ca. 1925. CT1635. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has gabled ventilation dormers and a center gable that engages a front entry porch on square wood columns. Other features include a screened side porch on the east side, an exterior brick chimney extending into the screened porch, and single and paired eight-over-one wood sash windows. Former address: 1411 13th Ave. T. R. Williams lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1907 which is too early.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.
One-story garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a front-gable roof and two vehicle bays with wood and glass panel doors that may be original.

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318 3rd Avenue NW. Building. 1973. CT1636. Non-contributing building.

One-story Ranch-form commercial building of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are two front recesses. One has a glass and metal door with a single sidelight in a wood paneled surround. The other recess has plate glass windows and a built-in flower bed. The majority of the lot is paved parking area. The county date for the building is 1973. Current tenant: Thomas M. Peterson, general dentistry.

321 3rd Avenue NW. C. C. Truesdale House. Ca. 1925. CT1637. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A front gable engages a porch with square columns. Other features include ca. 1950s two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a single-bay shed-roofed wing on the east side, and an interior brick chimney at the juncture of the front part of the house and a rear wing. Former address: 1417 13th Ave. The address was listed as vacant in 1925. The county date for the house is 1929. C. C. Truesdale lived at the address in 1930.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of brick-veneered frame construction and a front-gable roof. The vehicle bay has been infilled with siding and French doors and the building converted to storage or other use.

327 3rd Avenue NW. W. O. Goode House. Ca. 1925. CT1638. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a large gabled dormer and extends in the front to engage a former porch which has been enclosed. The modern porch enclosure has an entry with sidelights and shed-roofed bump-outs with T1-11 type siding, the front ones with skylights. The gables and dormer have wood-shingle cladding, triangular brackets and exposed rafters. A one-story wing projects at the rear southeast corner. Other features include decorative one-over-one Craftsman window sashes with small upper panes, a stone foundation, an exterior brick chimney on the west side, and ornamental bracing in the apexes of the gables. Former address: 1423 13th Ave. Rev. W. O. Goode lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1900 which is too early. The house is similar in form to the house next door at 333 3rd Avenue NW. Current tenant: Matthew S. Poteet law offices.

328 3rd Avenue NW. Vacant lot.

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333 3rd Avenue NW. J. A. Courtney House. Ca. 1925. CT1639. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a large gabled dormer and extends to engage a porch with slightly tapered wood posts on stone pedestals. The windows have decorative Craftsman ten-over-one wood sash windows. Both the house and dormer gables have triangular brackets and exposed rafters. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the west side, a stone foundation, and wood-shingle sheathing in the gables and on the sides of the dormer. Former address: 1427 13th Ave. J. A. Courtney lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1927 but the house appears to be shown on the 1925 Sanborn map and it was occupied in 1925. The house is similar in form to the house next door at 327 3rd Avenue NW.

336 3rd Avenue NW. Duplex. Ca. 1940. CT1640. Contributing building.

Two-story duplex of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The building is Colonial Revival in overall character but the Tudor-arched transoms over the dual front entries are a Tudor Revival influence. The front doors are wood panel with window panes at the top. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the side elevations, a shed-roofed entry vestibule, and single and paired replacement windows. A low stone wall extends across the front of the lot. Former address: 1428 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1900 but the house was built between the 1931 and 1948 Sanborn maps.

339 3rd Avenue NW. Shuford-Morris House. 1912. CT1641. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Foursquare house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The hip-roofed one-story full-width front porch is a reworking of the original porch with a center gable and Craftsman-inspired supports with square posts on brick pedestals. At the west end of the front elevation is a doorway that appears to be an addition to serve a second-story apartment. Other features include hipped dormers with three vents each, angled bay windows on the sides, an interior brick chimney, a pair of decorative wood sash windows at the center of the second story, and replacement windows. Former address: 1429 13th Ave. According to research by Leslie Keller, Edward Lindsey Shuford and his wife, Magnolia McKay Shuford, built the house in 1912. R. A. Barnhardt lived at the address in 1925. The Morris family acquired the house in 1945. The county date for the house is 1900. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 248.)

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Low, open-fronted garage with a side-gable roof and slatted vertical-board siding. The building has a farm appearance.

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616-618 3rd Avenue NW. Duplex. Ca. 1955. CT1642. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a low-pitched and deeply overhanging asphalt-shingled hip roof. Two cutaway corners create small entry porches with decorative metal supports, one on the front (south) elevation and the other on the east side elevation. The front door has a plain hollow-core appearance. Other features include an interior brick flue and metal-framed casement windows. John S. Tolbert (616) and James D. Barnes (618) were listed as residents in 1957. The county date for the house is 1955.

617 3rd Avenue NW. Elvin R. Barnette House. Ca. 1955. CT1643. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and Colonial Revival affinities. The roof has large dentils in the eaves and novelty weatherboard siding in the gables. The left side porch has a dentil cornice and decorative metal supports. There is a recessed two-bay brick wing on the right (west) elevation. Other features include an exterior brick chimney within the left side porch footprint, an interior brick flue, a soldier course water table at floor level, a front picture window, and replacement windows. Elvin R. Barnette lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1955.

623 3rd Avenue NW. House. Ca. 1931. CT1644. Contributing building.

One-story Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled projection at the right side of the façade contains a porch with brick pillars and segmental-arched openings. There is a brick patio at the left side of the façade. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the west side, a sailor course at floor level, and replacement windows. The county date for the house is 1931 with remodeling in 1993. The 1931 Sanborn map labels the house “from plans.” The address on the house is 625 although the correct address is 623.

a. Garage. Ca. 1935. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a wide vehicle bay and front-gable roof.

624 3rd Avenue NW. Nail House. Ca. 1935. CT1645. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The pedimented front entry porch has classical columns and a pebbledash stucco tympanum. The front entry has sidelights, a transom, and a wood panel door. The main roof gables are pedimented and there is evidence in the brickwork of a two-story addition on the west end of the rear elevation. A single-bay one-story wing projects on the east end. Other features include interior brick chimneys, a basket-weave water table, and replacement windows. Former address: 1716 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1900 but the house is later unless it was

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thoroughly reworked. The address does not appear in the 1930 city directory. In 1939 Abe M. Nail and Miss Ivie Nail, a nurse, lived at the address.

629 3rd Avenue NW. Oscar W. Lawing Jr. House. Ca. 1954. CT1646. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The centered front entry has a plain wood door and a brick stoop with a metal balustrade. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the west side, a rear wing, and replacement windows singly and in pairs. Oscar W. Lawing Jr. lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1954.

636-638 3rd Avenue NW. Duplex. 1976. CT1647. Non-contributing building.

One-story duplex, Contemporary Ranch in style, of board-and-batten frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The east unit of the duplex is higher than the west unit. Other features include carports and porches with wood posts, a brick foundation, and replacement windows. The east unit has a conjoined carport and porch in the east end; the west unit has an engaged porch on the west end and a carport on the north side. The county date for the duplex is 1976.

637 3rd Avenue NW. House. Ca. 1919. CT1648. Contributing building.

Large two-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story wraparound porch has replacement turned posts and balusters and a foundation of brick piers with brick infill. The entry on the north elevation has a louvered storm door. The entry on the east elevation has multiple panes. There is a screen porch near the rear of the west elevation. Other features include small gables on the front and left side of the roof, interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows. Former address: 1725 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1919.

a. Garage/apartment. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

Two-story garage/apartment of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof.

705 3rd Avenue NW. Lee Wilhelm House. Ca. 1915. CT1649. Non-contributing building.

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of frame construction with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The front porch has replacement posts and balusters. The centered entry door is a modern replacement. Other features include a faux stone foundation cladding, parged interior flues, a modern one-story side wing on the east elevation near the rear,

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and replacement windows. Former address: 1731 13th Ave. Lee Wilhelm lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1929 but the house was already extant and its form suggests construction in the 1910s.

- a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal.

711 3rd Avenue NW. G. F. Coffey House. Ca. 1915. CT1650. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Queen Anne-influenced house of brick-veneered frame construction with a metal-sheathed pyramidal roof. The gabled front entry porch, which has decorative metal supports, probably dates to the 1950s or 1960s, perhaps when the brick veneer was added. The exterior brick chimney on the left side has shoulders that abut the roof eaves. There is a side entrance on the east side. Other features include secondary gables on the north, east, and west sides, an entry with (possibly modern) sidelights, and single and paired replacement windows. Former address: 1737 13th Ave. G. F. Coffey lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1900, which is plausible, but a 1910s date is more likely.

717 3rd Avenue NW. G. W. Seagle House. Ca. 1910. CT1651. Contributing building.

Two-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house has a two-room-deep symmetrical three-bay form. The wooden entry door has a single glass pane. A shed-roofed one-story wing extends to the rear. The one-story wraparound porch has replacement wood posts and balusters. Other features include a centered hipped dormer with three small four-pane wood sash windows, a rough-cast parged foundation, and replacement windows. Former address: 1741 13th Ave. G. W. Seagle lived at the house in 1925. The county date for the house is 1910, which is plausible, although a date later in the 1910s is also possible.

718 3rd Avenue NW. R. K. Rowe House. Ca. 1923. CT1652. Non-contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a gabled dormer, now sided over so as to cover original window openings, and engages a front porch with decorative metal replacement supports on what are likely the original tall brick pedestals. The porch also has a decorative metal railing. The brick veneer appears to date to the 1970s and features variegated brick ranging in hue from white to purplish red. Other features include a single-shouldered exterior brick chimney on the west side and replacement windows. A modern concrete wall runs along the front of the property. Former address: 1812 13th Ave. R. K. Rowe lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1923.

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a. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Flat-roofed metal carport with v-form supports.

724 3rd Avenue NW. I. J. Londer House. Ca. 1919. CT1653. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A slightly lower front-gabled projection with vinyl siding and a vinyl replacement rectangular window engages a front porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a brick railing. Other features include triangular brackets, exposed rafters, ten-over-one wood sash windows with short upper panes, a single-shouldered exterior brick chimney on the west side, and a modern back porch projecting from the west elevation. Former address: 1816 13th Ave. I. J. Londer lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1919.

727 3rd Avenue NW. William W. Mitchell House. Ca. 1951. CT1767. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A pylon-like exterior chimney rises next to the recessed front entry and a slightly projecting gable wing, a composition that suggests lingering Period Cottage influence. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement front panel door, soldier course lintels over windows, and a rear wing partly finished with Masonite siding. The county date for the house is 1953, although William W. Mitchell already lived at the address in 1951.

730 3rd Avenue NW. W. B. Miller House. Ca. 1923. CT1654. Non-contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. An off-center front gable, which has evidence of a covered rectangular window opening, engages a porch with decorative metal replacement supports. Other features include encased triangular brackets, an exterior brick chimney on the west side, and replacement windows. A brick wall extends along the front of the lot and the west edge of the driveway. Former address: 1820 13th Ave. W. B. Miller lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1923.

a. Carport. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

Frame carport with a low-pitched shed roof and possibly novelty weatherboard siding.

735 3rd Avenue NW. Mary W. Cox House. Ca. 1955. CT1768. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent gabled front wing has a large picture window and a cutaway corner entry porch with a decorative metal support. The porch walls are sheathed with vertical boards. Other features include an interior chimney, novelty weatherboard sheathing in the front gable, an

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enclosed back porch, and a mix of windows including wood sash one-over-one windows. The county date for the house is 1955. Mary W. Cox lived at the address in 1957.

736 3rd Avenue NW. F. L. Knisley House. Ca. 1920. CT1655. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has a combined hipped and front-gabled roof, clustered square posts on brick pedestals, and replacement balusters. There are clipped-gabled projections on the side elevations. The centered entry has a multi-pane wood door. Other features include triangular brackets, replacement windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the west side. Former address: 1824 13th Ave. F. L. Knisley lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1920.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a side shed.

804 3rd Avenue NW. House. Ca. 1943. CT1656. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional frame house with wavy asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front gable. The front entry located on the front-facing gable has a wood panel door and a pedimented surround with flanking pilasters and an aluminum awning. Other features include interior brick flues, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and an enclosed corner porch at the rear of the east side elevation. A single-bay lower wing, possibly a later addition, projects from the west elevation. Former address: 1900 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1942. The address was listed as vacant in a 1943 city directory, suggesting the house was more or less completed but not yet occupied.

a. Garage. Ca. 1945. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, and a shed-roofed side carport addition.

810 3rd Avenue NW. Robert M. Setzer House. Ca. 1942. CT1657. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of frame construction with asbestos siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a small gabled vestibule with an aluminum awning and a stoop with a metal balustrade. A slightly lower wing on the west side is flush with the front elevation. A recessed single-bay wing projects from the east elevation. Other features include an interior brick flue, an exterior brick flue, triangular louvered vents at the tops of the gables, and replacement windows. Former address: 1902 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1942. Robert M. Setzer lived at the address in 1943.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1945. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding and a front-gable roof.

818 3rd Avenue NW. Albert H. Field House. Ca. 1942. CT1658. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional frame house with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front gable. The front entry is contained in a smaller brick-veneered front-gabled projection and is accessible by a brick stoop with a metal balustrade. Other features include interior brick flues, an enclosed end porch, and six-over-six wood sash and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A concrete wall borders the driveway on the east side. Former address: 1904 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1942. Albert H. Field lived at the address in 1943.

824 3rd Avenue NW. Alfred B. Schriver House. Ca. 1942. CT1659. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The right end, which has a recessed entry porch, has two single-bay telescoping gabled units. There is an entry on the east elevation of the three-bay wide main block. Other features include an interior brick flue, replacement windows, and a rear wing. Former address: 1912 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1942. Dr. Alfred B. Schriver lived at the address in 1943.

834 3rd Avenue NW. James E. Tate House. Ca. 1955. CT1660. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a five-bay façade and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The middle and right portions of the front elevation recess to create a deep overhang that shelters the entry and windows including a picture window. The entry is accessed by a brick patio with a metal railing. Other features include interior brick flues and replacement windows (both one-over-one and sliding). James E. Tate lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1955.

844 3rd Avenue NW. Marvin P. Cole House. Ca. 1942. CT1661. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival (Cape Cod) house of frame construction with novelty vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The small front entry porch has a decorative metal support. Other features include two gabled dormers, an exterior brick chimney on the west side, a few replacement windows, rear wings, and six-over-six wood sash and twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows. Former address: 1932 13th Ave. The county date for the house is 1940. Marvin P. Cole lived at the address in 1943. The address was not listed in a 1941 city directory.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage, possibly with Masonite siding, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

229 3rd Street NW. Eugene W. Lentz House. Ca. 1915. CT1662. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival frame house of boxy two-room-deep form with wood siding (possibly recent) and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The hip-roofed front porch has classical columns, turned balusters, and a small gable in line with the centered entry. The front entry has a single-pane transom. A small hipped dormer has windows with lozenge-pattern muntins. Other features include an angled bay window on the right side and nine-over-one wood sash windows. Former address: 1223 14th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, the house was built between 1913 and 1919, possibly by John Albert Lentz who died in 1925. Eugene Wiley "Pistol" Lentz was the subsequent owner. Eugene's wife was Blossom Bayless Lentz. T. T. Hamilton lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1905. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 255.)

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame garage with vinyl siding and a front-gable roof.

318 3rd Street NW. David W. Bissette House. Ca. 1955. CT1663. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-like Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a simple classical surround with fluted pilasters and a small gable on the roof above reminiscent of a pediment. The basement level is exposed by the sloping grade. Other features include an interior brick flue, aluminum-sided (possibly) gables, and replacement windows. David W. Bissette lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1951.

North side of 318 3rd Street NW. Vacant lot.

319 3rd Street NW. Jacob A. Bowles House. 1892, ca. 1935. CT1664. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival duplex of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The 1892 house was moved to its current location in the mid-1930s and remodeled as duplex apartments. The one-story full-width front porch has fluted square wood columns, turned balusters, and a roof deck with a metal railing. Dual front entries with wood and glass doors reflect the duplex plan. The house has a stone foundation and a pair of massive front stone steps serving the dual entries. Other features include mostly replacement windows (but original twelve-pane windows in the front gable), an exterior brick chimney, entry surrounds with fluted pilasters, and an enclosed two-story rear porch with a possible upper-level

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sleeping porch on the north side. A stone wall runs along the front yard. According to research by Leslie Keller, the house was built by Jacob A. Bowles at 308 3rd Avenue NW (the adjoining lot to the south) in 1892. Lawrence S. Frye lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1916. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 255.)

323 3rd Street NW. Roland P. Wagner House. 1914. CT1665. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled multiple-gable roof. The wraparound one-story porch has square wood columns and balusters. A small balcony-like recessed porch sits above the front entry, which has sidelights and a transom. Other features include a two-story angled bay window on the right side, interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows. Former address: 1317 14th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, contractor Henry Clayton Cline built this house for Roland P. Wagner in 1914. The Brittains were later owners. The county date for the house is 1915. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 255.)

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and two bays filled with old (probably original) wood and glass doors.

330 3rd Street NW. Apartments. 1960. CT1666. Contributing building.

Two-story Modernist four-unit apartment building with a flat roof. The basic structure is probably frame, with inset north and south walls clad with vinyl siding and end walls of greenish brick. Other features include an exterior steel stair supported by a pillar of greenish brick, upper and lower balconies with metal railings, and replacement windows and doors. There may also be a basement-level apartment. The county date for the apartments is 1960.

331 3rd Street NW. James M. Candler House. 1925. CT1667. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent front gable with a row of three windows engages a porch with heavy two-part brick pillars and a brick railing. The porch and main roof gables are sheathed with wood shingles and have triangular brackets and exposed rafters. The windows and front entry sidelights have decorative gridded wood sash Craftsman sashes. Other features include an interior brick chimney and a shed-roofed bay on the right side. A stone wall runs along the front of the property and the north side of the driveway next door at 339 3rd Street NW. The house was designed by architect Q. E. Herman and built in 1925 for owner James Madison Candler by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. Candler's wife was Mamie Hudson Candler. A photograph at the Hickory Landmarks Society indicates that the house exterior is virtually unchanged from the 1920s. Former address: 1323 14th St. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 256.)

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339 3rd Street NW. H. A. Latta House. Ca. 1925. CT1668. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Large gabled dormers project on the sides of the roof. The wraparound porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a metal railing. The front gable end has a pair of metal casement windows. Other features include an interior brick flue, triangular brackets, and replacement windows. Former address: 1327 14th St. Dr. H. L. Abernethy lived at the address in 1925, indicating the house may have existed that year. H. A. Latta of the H. A. Latta Radio Company lived at the address in 1931. The house occupies the same parcel as 336 4th Street NW.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Small frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding and a shed roof.

344 3rd Street NW. Duplex. Ca. 1960. CT1669. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-style duplex of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with front-gabled projections at the north and south ends of the front elevation. The duplex is mirror symmetrical, forming a U-shaped footprint, with engaged front entry porches with square wood corner posts (the porches face into the U), sided gables (probably cementitious siding), an interior brick flue, and two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. The county date for the duplex is 1956. Albert D. Smith lived at this address in 1961.

345-351 3rd Street NW. Apartments. Ca. 1964. CT1670. Contributing building.

Two-story Modernist apartment building of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The building has a four-unit townhouse appearance, with the façade of each unit recessed. The second-story facades and the gables have vinyl siding. There are picture windows on the first and second story of each unit. Replacement entry doors are situated at projecting brick walls that divide the northernmost and southernmost units. The north and south end walls are devoid of openings. The windows appear to be replacements but are probably in keeping with the originals. This building is located on the same parcel as 353 3rd Street NW (CT1671). The county date for the property is 1964.

353 3rd Street NW. Apartments. Ca. 1964. CT1671. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist apartment building of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The building's three units are entered by back entries or at the middle of the south side which has a recessed porch with a metal railing. The gables have vinyl siding. The windows appear to be replacements but are probably in keeping with the originals. The

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building sits on a rise overlooking a large parklike lawn that it shares with the adjacent building at 345-351 3rd Street NW. This building is located on the same parcel as 345-351 3rd Street NW (CT1670). The county date for the property is 1964.

358 3rd Street NW. Mason Yeager House. Ca. 1936. CT1672. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival (Cape Cod) house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the front plane of the roof are three gabled dormers. A gabled porch on the right end has square wood columns and balusters. Other features include an exterior brick chimney which rises through the side porch, a recessed wood panel front door, eight-over-eight and twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows, and a recessed front entry. Former address: 1344 14th St. The county date for the house is 1936. Mason Yeager lived at the address in 1939.

366-368 3rd Street NW. Duplex. Ca. 1952. CT1673. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-style duplex of brick-veneered frame construction and symmetrical design with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. Each unit is entered through an engaged corner porch with fluted square wood posts. Replacement entry doors face north and south. There is a pair of picture windows on the front elevation. Other features include an interior brick chimney shared by the units, interior brick flues, and replacement windows. A brick wall extends along the south side of the south driveway. The county date for the duplex is 1952.

372 3rd Street NW. Yelton Clinic. Ca. 1949. CT1674. Contributing building.

One-story clinic of Ranch-influenced Minimal Traditional character. The building is of brick-veneered frame construction and has an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a front gabled projection and gabled ventilation dormer on the right side. The engaged corner entry porch at the south end of the front elevation has decorative metal supports. The front entry surround is reeded and frames a wood and glass door. Other features include vinyl-sided gables, an interior brick flue, and replacement windows. The Dr. W. D. Yelton Clinic was located at the address in 1951. The county date for the building is 1949.

420 4th Avenue NW (rear). Outbuilding. Ca. 1929. CT0102. Contributing building.

One-and-a-half-story frame outbuilding with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a long, low shed dormer. The building stands on the rear part of the property currently associated with 420 4th Avenue NW (the second Charles H. Geitner House, CT0102). The 1931 and 1948 Sanborn maps show a garage (labeled as two stories) at this approximate location and suggest it was associated at the time with the ca. 1929 house as 509 4th Street NW (CT1690), located in the

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boundary increase area and discussed below in the inventory). Although the building is only partially visible, it appears to date to the period of significance.

621 4th Avenue NW. John R. Flowers House. Ca. 1957. CT1675. Contributing building.

One-story L-shaped Ranch of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent gable-fronted projection. There is a three-paneled wood front door in the L next to the projecting front gable to the left. On the right end is an attached garage which is a recently-enclosed (ca. 2015) carport with simulation shingle siding. Other features include triangular louvered vents in the gables, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows. John R. Flowers lived at this address in 1961. The county date for the house is 1957.

630 4th Avenue NW. Joe W. Shuford House. 1953. CT1676. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent two-bay gable-fronted projection at the west end of the front elevation and a smaller single-bay gable-fronted projection at the east end. The recessed front entry has sidelights and a wood panel door with a row of window panes at the top. An unusual feature is the quarter-round cantilevered awning over the back entrance. Other features include aluminum-sided gables, an interior brick chimney, a flat-roofed rear wing, and replacement windows. This house was designed by architect Q. E. Herman and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for Joe W. Shuford in 1953. The house was most likely designed by Q. E. Herman's widow, Fannie Herman, since Q. E. died in 1950 and Fannie continued the architectural practice.

717 4th Avenue NW. Fred W. Crews House. Ca. 1940. CT1677. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The shed-roofed front porch, which may have been added to the house in the 1950s (it does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map), has replacement posts and balusters but an original brick foundation and steps and a presumably original roof form. The porch shelters the eastern two-thirds of the front elevation including a round-arched entry with a batten door. The front chimney has concave shoulders and a decorative strip of header bricks on its stack. Next to the chimney is a steep gable with a rectangular louvered vent and on the roof nearby is an eyebrow projection (almost a dormer) faced with battens. Other features include a soldier course band at floor level, replacement windows, and an added side screened porch with a solid railing at the rear of the side elevation. Former address: 1811 14th Ave. The county date for the house is 1940. Fred W. Crews lived at the address in 1943.

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718 4th Avenue NW. House. Ca. 1921. CT1678. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with wood shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A front gable engages a porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a metal railing. The porch and house gables have triangular brackets and bracing and exposed rafters. The front entry has a wood panel door with two window panes at the top. Other features include an interior brick chimney, eight-over-one wood sash windows, shed-roofed bays on both sides, and two brick pedestals to the right of the front porch. Former address: 1812 14th Ave. E. P. Tuttle lived at 1810 14th Ave. in 1925, which may have been the address for 1812 14th Ave. The county date for the house is 1921.

- a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.
One-story frame garage with vinyl siding and a front-gable roof.

723 4th Avenue NW. C. A. Hagaman House. Ca. 1924. CT1679. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A clipped gable-fronted projection engages a porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and heavy square wood balusters. Under the porch is a wood multi-pane door with sidelights and a French double-leaf door to the right. The gables are sheathed with wood shingles and have outriggers and eight vertical-pane wood sash windows. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east side, interior brick flues, replacement windows, and modern rear additions. Former address: 1815 14th Ave. C. A. Hagaman lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1924.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.
One-story garage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof.

726 4th Avenue NW. Nick F. Jones House. Ca. 1925. CT1680. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent front gable is juxtaposed with a slightly projecting stone-faced gabled entry bay with a round-arched batten entry, and a brick chimney with round-arched recesses in its lower and upper stacks. The lower recess is filled with stack-bond header bricks and stack-bond headers also occur as a rectangular panel above. Changes in the brickwork suggest the chimney has been partially rebuilt. Flanking the chimney are wood-framed casement windows with paneled false shutters with lozenge cutouts. The roof engages a corner porch at the east end of the façade with brick pillars. Other features include a gabled dormer, six-over-six wood sash windows, and stuccoed gables. Former address: 1820 14th Ave. The address was listed as vacant in 1931. The county date for the house is 1923 but the house does not appear on Sanborn maps until 1931. Nick F. Jones lived at the address in 1939 and Edmond H. Smith Jr. lived there in 1943.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with wood shingle siding, a gable-fronted roof, and an off-center garage bay with a modern door.

729 4th Avenue NW. J. E. Reinhardt House. Ca. 1925. CT1681. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The large gable-fronted front porch is screened. The exterior brick chimney on the left gable end has stepped shoulders with projecting header bricks. Other features include triangular brackets, exposed rafters, one-over-one wood sash windows, and an interior brick flue. Former address: 1821 14th Ave. J. E. Reinhardt lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1925.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a hipped or pyramidal roof. The wooden garage door hangs on a track and is painted with the inscription "Camp Pickle Tres."

734 4th Avenue NW. L. H. Warlick House. Ca. 1923. CT1682. Contributing building.

Two-story Craftsman house of boxy two-room-deep form and brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The one-story full-width front porch has square wood columns and balusters. Other features include interior brick chimneys, exposed rafters, paired replacement windows, and a back porch with wood posts and balusters. Former address: 1826 14th Ave. L. H. Warlick lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1923.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of cinder block construction with novelty weatherboard siding in the front-gable roof. The beaded tongue-and-groove garage door has an inset pedestrian door as well as a row of windows across the top.

735 4th Avenue NW. House. Ca. 1925. CT1683. Non-contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with what appears to be modern cementitious weatherboard siding. The asphalt-shingled front-gable roof has a gabled front projection that engages a porch with paneled square wood posts on brick pedestals. The gables are sheathed with simulation shingles. The front entry has a wood door with decorative Craftsman glazing. Other features include an exterior brick chimney stump on the west side, an interior brick flue, four-over-one and five-over-one Craftsman wood sash windows, and a two-story modern rear addition. Former address: 1827 14th Ave. The house is shown on the 1925 Sanborn map but does not appear by its former address in the 1925-26 directory, suggesting it may have been built in 1925. The county date for the house is 1930.

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- a. Garage. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.
One-story two-bay garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

722 4th Avenue Drive NW. House. Ca. 1950. CT1628. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of Colonial Revival detail and brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The Colonial Revival front entry surround has fluted pilasters and a keyblock. The roof projects on the right side elevation to form a gabled entry porch with square wood posts. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the northwest side elevation, an interior brick flue, a front picture window, a dentil cornice, and replacement windows. Former address: 1818 15th Ave. The county date for the house is 1947 but 1947 appears too early for such a well-realized Ranch house, unless the house was designed by an architect.

730 4th Avenue Drive NW. House. 1995. CT1632. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half French Colonial Revival house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports three gabled dormers and engages a front porch with square wood posts and balusters. Other features include vinyl windows with a simulated divided light six-over-six pattern and an attached gable-fronted one-and-a-half-story two-vehicle garage. The county date for the house is 1995.

740 4th Avenue Drive NW. House. Ca. 1920. CT1707. Contributing building.

Two-story Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with weatherboard siding (possibly Masonite) and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a large gabled dormer and engages a front porch with square wood posts on cobblestone pedestals. The two main gables have decorative bracing and exposed rafters. There are one-story flanking wings. Other features include one-over-one windows (possibly replacements) and four-over-one and six-over-one wood sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the northwest side, an interior brick flue, and a large back deck. A fence with stone piers extends across the front of the lot. Former address: 1832 15th Ave. The county date for the house is 1900 but unless the house was remodeled in the Craftsman style around 1920, 1900 is too early.

316 4th Street NW. Royster-Hutton House. 1905. CT0455. Contributing building.

Two-story house of boxy two-room-deep form and of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The full-width one-story front porch has clustered classical columns on brick pedestals and shelters a front entry with sidelights. Stone and/or cast stone is used for

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the lintel over the front entry and for lintels and sills over and under the one-over-one windows. Two interior brick chimneys have elaborate corbeling and projecting vertical strips of brickwork. Other features include a hipped dormer, bay windows on the sides, a one-story rear wing, and apparently replacement windows. A brick wall borders the driveway and a brick and metal fence runs along the south side of the lot. Former address: 1314 15th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, the contracting firm of Abee & Edwards built the house for Mrs. O. M. Royster in 1905. A period newspaper account claimed it would be “the finest residence in the city by thousands of dollars” when completed. Royster sold the house to Albert Brereton and Edith Wilmot Hutton in 1911. The county date for the house is 1900. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 256.)

a. Garage. ca. 1920. Contributing building.

One-story garage of brick or brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof.

Behind (east of) 316 4th Street NW. Vacant lot.

366 4th Street NW. Oakwood Elementary School. 1967, 1993-95. CT1685. Non-contributing building.

Large, interconnected complex of one-, two-, and three-story Modernist buildings. The construction is brick veneer, presumably mostly on cinder block, and roofs are either flat or metal-sheathed hipped. A covered walkway on brick pillars extends northward to 4th Avenue NW. The main entry, which faces 4th Street NW, incorporates yellow brick in a gabled Post-Modern composition. At the southeast corner is a three-story wing with two window-wall sections above a brick-pillared colonnade. A parking lot, the location of two houses shown on the 1948 Sanborn map, extends southward from the complex, and a playground defined by a brick and steel fence occupies the northwest corner of the lot.

Oakwood Elementary was established as Hickory Graded School in 1903. The name was changed to North School and then, in 1933, to Oakwood. The physical plant grew over the years, from eight classrooms in 1918 to seventeen classrooms by 1950. The 1948 Sanborn labeled the building that stood on the site of the present school “built 1903-1936” (none of that building apparently survives, other than the bell that rests on a pedestal near the current main entrance). The oldest part of the current school apparently dates to a 1967 rebuilding. A major expansion was made to a design by CBSA Architects of Hickory in 1993-95. The addition was built by the Elmore Construction Company. (Sources: “Oakwood Elementary School Dedication and Open House;” Oakwood Elementary School website.)

a. Modular classroom building. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

One-story pre-fab frame building with novelty vinyl siding and a low-pitched side-gable roof.

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b. Modular classroom building. Ca. 2010. Non-contributing building.

One-story pre-fab frame building with a low-pitched side-gable roof and possibly T1-11-type wooden siding.

406 4th Street NW. House. Ca. 1940. CT1686. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival-influenced Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A steep gabled projection on the front elevation sweeps to the ground and contains a round-arched entry with a batten door under an aluminum awning. Above the projection rises a brick chimney with a singled paved shoulder and at the back of the house is an interior brick flue. Other features include replacement windows. Concrete block walls extend along the front and south sides. Former address: 1412 15th St. The county date for the house is 1940.

416 4th Street NW. House. 1948. CT1687. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A shed extension of the roof engages a front porch with square posts and replacement balustrades. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south side, a gabled front wing, and replacement windows. Former address: 1414 15th St. The county date for the house is 1948. The house is portrayed on the 1948 Sanborn map without a front porch, which may not have been completed at the time.

422 4th Street NW. House. Ca. 1935. CT1688. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of stone-faced frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has square wood posts on stone pedestals and a stone railing. Small, chunky triangular brackets appear in the front gable. Other features include six-over-one wood sash windows, a centered entry with a replacement door, exposed rafters, an interior brick flue, and a back porch with jalousie windows. A stone wall extends across the front of the lot. Former address: 1424 15th St. The county date for the house is 1935.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story cinder block garage with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

426 4th Street NW. M. L. Sherrill House. Ca. 1925. CT1689. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The gable-fronted front porch has square wood posts on brick pedestals and a brick railing. The house and porch gables are clad with wood shingles and have outriggers. The stump of an exterior brick chimney rises on the right side. Other features include

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three-over-one wood sash windows, a wood panel entry door, and a basket-weave water table. There is a pair of three-over-one wood sash windows in the front gable. A brick wall extends across the front of the lot. Former address: 1428 15th St. M. L. Sherrill lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1925.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story outbuilding (a shed or a garage) of frame construction with wood siding and a front-gable roof.

North side of 426 4th Street NW. Vacant lot.

504 4th Street NW. William E. Melton House. Ca. 1947. CT1769. Contributing building.

One-story Period Cottage with Tudor Revival influences, brick-veneered frame construction, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted wing has simplified false half-timbering and a half-round former window. Next to the wing is a round-arched front entry with an irregular stone border and a batten door with a small window, and next to the entry is an exterior chimney with a single asymmetrical shoulder with a peaked weathering. Other features include an interior flue, replacement windows, a large deck and wheelchair ramp on the front, and an added (ca. 1950s) garage wing to the rear. Former address: 1436 15th St. The county date for the house is 1947. The house is not listed in the 1947 city directory but it may have been started or completed that year. William E. Melton lived at the address in 1949. The building currently serves as the Oakwood Cemetery office. The Sanborn atlas at the public library, which is "revised to 1961," shows the garage wing sketched in.

509 4th Street NW. House. Ca. 1929. CT1690. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of textured brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent front gable is juxtaposed with a battered (tapered) brick chimney. There is a small gabled entry porch (possibly modern) and to its right an engaged corner screened porch with basket-handle-arched openings. To the left of the chimney is a double window with replacement sashes with a diamond muntin pattern that may evoke the original pattern. The front gable is brick but the various side gables have false half-timbering. Other features include dark, a large gabled rear wing, and replacement windows. Former address: 1427 15th St. The county date for the house is 1929.

517 4th Street NW. House. Ca. 1935. CT1691. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A two-story addition projects from the left gable end with a brick first story and a second story with novelty vinyl siding. The small gabled entry porch has replacement

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aluminum columns. Other features include replacement windows and an interior brick chimney. Former address: 1433 15th St. The county date for the house is 1935.

523 4th Street NW. House. Ca. 1936. CT1692. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival-influenced Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent front gable with a flared left-hand profile engages an entry and sitting porch with basket-handle-arched openings. Juxtaposed with the front porch is a battered (tapered) chimney with a decorative “crossed-I” panel of darker bricks. Soldier courses form lintels over windows and bands at the floor and ceiling levels. The front entry has a wood panel door with an unusual arched window panel at the top. Other features include six-over-one wood sash windows and a round-arched window in the front gable. Former address: 1437 15th St. The county date for the house is 1936. The house may have been configured as a duplex in 1948.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame outbuilding with a gable roof. The two gable ends of the building are open, like a carport, and the sides are latticed.

122 5th Street NW. Joe L. Abernethy House. 1954. CT1693. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A slightly projecting gable-fronted center portion has stone or simulation stone veneer and a classical front entry surround with a broken pediment with center urn, fluted pilasters, and a paneled embrasure. At the right end is a slightly lower gabled carport with brick lattice walls along the front (west) elevation. Other features include replacement windows and an interior brick flue. The house was designed by architect Q. E. Herman (or Herman’s wife and architectural partner, Fannie Herman, considering the date of construction after Herman’s death) and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for owners Dr. Joe L. and Mrs. Abernethy in 1954.

326 5th Street NW. J. A. Finegan Jr. House. 1970. CT1694. Non-contributing building.

Two-story French Eclectic or Provincial house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled mansard roof. Dormers and recessed windows provide lighting for the upstairs rooms. The front entry is contained in a segmental-arched recess and has a wood door. Other features include a string course at the second-floor floor level, replacement windows, an exterior brick chimney on the south end, and a one-story gabled side wing on the north end of the main block that connects to a mansarded carport with brick lattice side walls. J. A. Finegan Jr. lived at this address in 1970. The county date for the house is 1970.

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332 5th Street NW. L. K. Ratchford House. Ca. 1919. CT1695. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The partial-width front porch has decorative metal supports and a metal railing. In the front gable are triangular brackets, exposed rafter ends, and modern wood shakes (the same appears in a side gable). Other features include decorative wood sash gridded Craftsman windows and a back porch on the south side. Former address: 1318 16th St. L. K. Ratchford lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1919.

338 5th Street NW. J. L. Murphy House. Ca. 1924. CT1696. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The full-width front porch has paired square wood posts on brick pedestals, heavy square wood balusters, and an off-center gable. The house and porch gables have outriggers and wood shingle cladding. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a single-shouldered exterior brick chimney on the north side, side clipped gable projections, exposed rafter ends, four-over-one windows, and decorative wood sash gridded Craftsman windows. Former address: 1322 16th St. J. L. Murphy lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1924.

343 5th Street NW. House. Ca. 1938. CT1697. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of frame construction with modern cementitious weatherboard or vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The one-story, single-bay, gable-fronted entry porch has square wood columns. The porch appears to be reworked (for example, the columns may be modern), but it appears in 1999 survey photos and a porch of similar size appears on the 1948 Sanborn map (that map also indicates a basement garage). The front entry has a modern Colonial Revival surround and a wood door. Other features include interior brick flues and replacement windows. A stone wall extends along the south side of the driveway. Former address: 1323 16th St. The county date for the house is 1938.

a. Outbuilding. Possibly late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half building of brick-veneered frame construction with a side-gable roof with gabled dormers and an interior brick flue. The building does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map.

344 5th Street NW. House. Ca. 1929. CT1698. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The centered, single-bay, shed-roofed front entry porch has square wood columns and shelters a paneled wood entry door with sidelights. Front and side gabled dormers have novelty vinyl siding. Other features include decorative gridded wood sash

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Craftsman windows and interior brick chimneys. Former address: 1324 16th St. The county date for the house is 1929.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof and possibly novelty vinyl siding.

349 5th Street NW. Vernon W. Brewer House. Ca. 1953. CT1699. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front entry porch is recessed and has decorative metal supports. Under the porch is a large multi-pane picture window. Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows, a wood panel front entry door, an exterior brick chimney on the north side, and a two-story rear section with a brick-veneered lower story. Vernon W. Brewer lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1953.

354 5th Street NW. W. B. Walker House. Ca. 1920. CT1700. Contributing building.

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house of frame construction with novelty siding (synthetic, possibly aluminum) and an asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof. The large front shed dormer and the ends of the gambrel have synthetic shingle cladding. The small segmental-roofed front entry porch has classical columns. A one-story wing extends from the rear of the north side. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the north and south sides, six-over-one wood sash windows, and a one-story south side wing with a modern bay window. A stepped brick wall extends along the south side of the driveway. Former address: 1328 16th St. The county date for the house is 1920. W. B. Walker lived at the address in 1930.

a. Garage. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Two-story frame garage with a front-gambrel roof that harmonizes with the form of the house. A garage appears on the 1925 Sanborn map, and this may be that building, although it may appear at a different (though close by) location, in which case it was moved to its current location. It has wood shingle sheathing (possibly modern) in the gambrel end and synthetic siding.

357 5th Street NW. House. Ca. 1935. CT1701. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The nearly full width front porch has square wood columns and a roof deck with a decorative metal railing. The roof deck is accessed by a winding metal stair. The porch columns have decorative blocks in their caps, a detail often seen in porch columns from the first half of the twentieth century. A round-hooded roof on stepped brackets shelters a side entry. Two gabled dormers have French doors for access to the porch roof deck. Other features

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include six-over-one wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story rear wing. Former address: 1327 16th St. The county date for the house is 1935. The changes to the house appear to date to the 1940s or 1950s.

361 5th Street NW. Apartments. Ca. 1937. CT1702. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival apartment house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. A gablet on triangular brackets shelters the front entry, which has sidelights, a wood panel door, and an elliptical fanlight panel that is reflected in the vaulted underside of the gablet. The exterior brick chimney on the right side elevation has outward-facing sloping concrete shoulders. Other features include six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows and a vinyl-sided two-story frame extension on the left end. Former address: 1329 16th St. The county date for the house is 1937. The building is labeled apartments on the 1948 Sanborn map.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

Long one-story frame garage with three vehicle bay openings with segmental-arched window designs, an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, and a slightly higher gabled left end.

367 5th Street NW. John M. Cox House. 1925. CT1703. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a large gabled dormer and extends to engage a front porch with two-part brick pillars. The dormer and main roof gables have vinyl siding and encased triangular brackets. Other features include three-over-one wood sash windows, an interior brick flue, an exterior brick chimney on the south side, and sidelights around the front entry. Former address: 1353 16th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, John Millard and Claudia Holsclaw Cox had this house built in 1925. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 256.)

375 5th Street NW. John L. Coogler House. Ca. 1955. CT1704. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are three gabled dormers. The basement level is exposed on the west side due to the sloping site. Other features include a recessed front entry with sidelights, an interior brick chimney, a sided left-hand frame extension (a recently enclosed screened porch), and replacement windows. John L. Coogler lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1955.

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409 5th Street NW. J. D. Ramsaur House. 1929. CT1705. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent gable-fronted wing features a grotto-like stone entry surround with a round-arched recess. Abutting the entryway is a pylon-like brick chimney with irregular stone accents at its corner and at its top. Similar stone accents appear at the corners of the wing. To the right, fronted by an awning-like porch with a decorative metal railing, is a side-gabled wing with two modern gabled dormers. Under the north side wing is a basement-level garage. Other features include three-over-one wood sash windows, a basket-weave water table, and a rear wing with a large gabled side dormer. Crouch lumber built the house for J. Mid Ramsaur (or Ramsour or Ramseur) in 1929. Former address: 1407 16th St. Ramsaur lived at the address in 1930.

120 6th Street NW. House. 1986. CT1706. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Neo-Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are two prominent gable-fronted sections, one with brick veneer that contains a two-bay garage, the other, higher, with weatherboard siding that appears to be of cementitious material. Other features include wood and/or vinyl one-over-one windows, a recessed entry with a wood or metal panel door, and a gable dormer. The county date for the house is 1986.

431 6th Street NW (rear). Outbuilding. Ca. 2000. CT0083. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame garden shed with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and weatherboard or vinyl siding. The building stands on the rear part of the property associated with 431 6th Street NW (Dr. George E. Bisanar House, CT0083) and is most visible from 7th Street NW. A brick wall with a metal gate extends along 7th Street NW.

546 6th Street NW. Bernice C. Edmisten House. Ca. 1948. CT1757. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Two gabled dormers are set into wells on the front plane of the roof. The centered front entry and a left side entry near the front corner have surrounds with dentils and fluted pilasters. A dentil cornice also crosses the front of the house. Other features include a gabled and screened south side porch, an exterior brick chimney on the north side, and an exterior brick flue, aluminum siding in the gables and on the dormers, and six-over-six wood sash windows. Bernice C. Edmisten lived at this address in 1951. The county date for the house is 1948.

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552 6th Street NW. Joe A. Petree House. Ca. 1925. CT1758. Contributing building.

Two-story three-bay Colonial Revival frame house with replacement weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The centered front entry has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with leaded glass and a wood panel door. The entry is sheltered by a one-bay porch with fluted classical columns and pilasters, a dentil cornice, and a vaulted ceiling. Other features include paired twelve-over-one and twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows, in interior flue, and exterior brick chimney on the north side, and a one-story wing on the south side. Former address: 1504 17th St. The county date for the house is 1923 with a remodeling in 1985. Joe A. Petree lived at the address in 1937 and 1939.

560 6th Street NW. E. Alan Bisanar House. Ca. 1958. CT1759. Contributing building.

Two-story three-bay Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The full-width one-story front porch has square wood columns and a gable centered on the front entry. The centered front entry has sidelights and a wood panel door. On the north end rises an exterior brick chimney with a sloped concrete weathering and slightly lighter bricks that form a checkered border at the corners and soldier course panels at the top. Other features include replacement windows, picture windows under the porch, and a one-story rear wing (probably modern) with a screened porch and a full basement level with a carport. The county date for the house is 1958. Dr. E. Alan Bisanar lived at the address in 1961.

305 7th Street NW. T. J. Phillips House. Ca. 1925. CT1708. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with novelty vinyl siding and a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The gable-fronted partial-width porch has square posts on brick pedestals (the posts are a recent addition/replacement). The pedestal effect continues as a cheek wall and pier beside the steps that lead down from the left end of the porch and then as two isolated piers beyond. Other features include outriggers in the gables, exposed rafter ends, an exterior brick chimney on the south side, and replacement windows. Former address: 1303 18th St. T. J. Phillips lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1930.

311 7th Street NW. R. R. Houck House. Ca. 1925. CT1709. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a shed dormer and the dormer and main roof gables have encased triangular brackets. The engaged front porch has square wood posts on brick pedestals and heavy square balusters. The single-shouldered exterior brick chimney on the south side stops at the roofline. Other features include gabled projections on the north and south sides, one with a modern bay window, and replacement windows. Former address: 1307 18th St. R. R. Houck lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1930.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with novelty vinyl siding and a front-gable roof.

b. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Metal carport with v-form supports. The carport stands in front of the garage.

314 7th Street NW. Fannie M. Larson House. Ca. 1951. CT1710. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The recessed front corner entry porch at the south end of the façade has a square wood column, a metal railing, and a south-facing door. Other features include a side carport, a front picture window within a slightly projecting bay,, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. Fannie M. Larson lived at this address in 1953. The county date for the house is 1951.

315 7th Street NW. H. H. Sigmon House. Ca. 1925. CT1711. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The gabled partial-width front porch has decorative metal supports. Gabled wings project on the south and north sides. Other features include decorative gridded wood sash Craftsman windows, an interior brick flue, and a ca. 1950s front door with diagonal window strips. Former address: 1311 18th St. H. H. Sigmon lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1925.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage with a flat roof and novelty weatherboard siding.

323 7th Street NW. House. Ca. 1951. CT1712. Non-contributing building.

Small one-story Minimal Traditional house with synthetic siding (possibly cementitious modern weatherboards) and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The simply detailed house, sits far back on its lot. Other features include replacement windows, a centered entry with a replacement door and a small shed-roofed overhang, and a recent front deck. Former address: 1319 18th St. The county date for the house is 1951.

324 7th Street NW. W. B. Knight House. Ca. 1949. CT1713. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof, which has a flared profile on the front, engages a front porch with square wood columns. Other features include an exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder on the south side, a gable-fronted wing at the north end of the front elevation, and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A concrete curb separates the property from

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the lot on the north side. The house was built in 1949 for Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Knight by the Crouch lumber company using a plan known as "The Greenwood" distributed by the Standard Homes Company, a plan service founded in 1917. Former address: 1318 18th St. The county date for the house is 1951.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame outbuilding with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, mostly hidden by a fence.

North side of 324 7th Street NW. Vacant lot.

327 7th Street NW. S. W. Lawrence House. Ca. 1923. CT1714. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The full-width gable-fronted front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a brick railing. There are flanking gable projections on the side elevations. Other features include triangular brackets, exposed rafter ends, an exterior brick chimney on the south side that stops at the roofline, an interior brick flue, and replacement windows. Former address: 1321 18th St. S. W. Lawrence lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1923.

333 7th Street NW. O. L. Lackey House. Ca. 1928. CT1715. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house's unusual Craftsman appearance may reflect Colonial Revival influence. A gabled front projection contains an entry porch with round-arched openings. On the left side of the porch is a terrace; on the right side is a screened porch with a brick corner pillar and a brick railing. The entry and screened porch pillars have decorative vertical strips of soldier brick. Soldier course bands run at floor and ceiling level. Other features include wooden front French doors, a classical front entry surround with a broken pediment and center urn, dentil-like detail on window cornices, an exterior brick chimney on the north side, and replacement windows. Former address: 1323 18th St. The county date for the house is 1928. O. L. Lackey lived at the address in 1930.

343 7th Street NW. Warlick House. Ca. 1950. CT1716. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-inspired house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a prominent gable-fronted wing with a large, projecting, multi-pane, wood sash window under a concave metal-sheathed roof. Dentil cornices ornament the projecting window and an entry porch set back on the right side. The porch has a decorative metal corner support. On the left side, toward the rear, is a carport with a dentil cornice and segmental-arched spans supported by steel poles. Other features include vinyl siding in the

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gables, a chimney on the south side, and six-over-six wood sash windows. Former address: 1327 18th St. The county date for the house is 1950. The house was built to a design by Fort Worth, Texas, architect Charles O. Chromaster that was published in the February 1950 issue of the Dallas-based *Holland's: The Magazine of the South*. The Warlicks were former owners. (Source: Dottie Illig.)

349 7th Street NW. House. Ca. 1940. CT1717. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman/Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The Tudor Revival influence is seen mainly in the half-timbered treatment of a front dormer-like gable and the gable over a one-story sunroom projecting from the right side. The textured stucco of these treatments and in the gable of the front entry porch is currently painted olive green. At the left front corner of the house is an engaged porch with segmental-arched openings. The six-over-one wood sash windows have batten false shutters on the front windows. There is a single-shoulder interior brick chimney with a forward-facing peaked weathering on the shoulder. Other features include stepped outriggers in gables, novelty weatherboard siding on the sunroom, exposed rafter ends, paneled square posts in the entry porch, and a soldier-course brickwork as a water table and as lintels over windows. Former address: 1331 18th St. The county date for the house is 1940, although stylistically it has more of a 1920s appearance.

a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

One-story gable-fronted brick garage with a single vehicle bay.

352 7th Street NW. Herbert G. Miller House. 1952. CT1718. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival-influenced Ranch of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry, which has sidelights and a wood door, is contained in a paneled embrasure with an outer surround featuring fluted pilasters. Other features include an interior brick chimney, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a bay window with a concave roof on the right gable end. Clemmer & Horton architects designed this house, which was built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Co. for Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Miller in 1952. The county date for the house is 1956.

357 7th Street NW. Pleasant E. Monroe House. Ca. 1933. CT1719. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A large front gable and two gables at the left end have half-timbering with roughly troweled stucco painted yellow. The front entry is sheltered by a gable-fronted brick porch with round-arched openings. The front door, which is likely original, is constructed of wood battens. The left half of the façade is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with replacement posts and balusters. The front windows have wood-framed casement sashes and transoms. There are also wood-framed front French doors with sidelights and a transom. Other features include

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timber window lintels, an interior brick chimney with terra-cotta chimney pots, a gabled entry porch on the right side, and a shed roof over a right side basement entry. Former address: 1353 18th St. The county date for the house is 1933. Dr. Pleasant E. Monroe lived at the address in 1935.

a. Garage. Ca. 1933. Contributing building.

One-story garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a front-gable roof with false half-timbering in the gable. The garage appears on the 1948 Sanborn map and given its architectural harmonization with the house is presumably contemporaneous.

360 7th Street NW. Lura R. Cline House. Ca. 1951. CT1720. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry is sheltered by a small porch with a flared shed profile and decorative metal supports. A one-story screened porch at the right end, projecting from the south side, partially covers an exterior brick chimney. A gable-fronted wing projects at the north end of the façade. To the rear is an attached garage with aluminum siding. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, a gabled dormer, a soldier course water table, and a front picture window. Lura R. Cline lived at this address in 1953. The county date for the house is 1951.

367 7th Street NW. A. M. Nail House. Ca. 1923. CT1721. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The wraparound porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals, a masonry railing, and is partly screened. Inside the porch is a front entry with a wood and glass door. There are triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends in the front gable and the gables on each side elevation. On the sides are small gabled projections. Other features include four-over-one, six-over-one, and eight-over-one wood sash windows and an interior brick flue. Former address: 1355 18th St. A. M. Nail lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1923.

370 7th Street NW. Grace T. Morrison House. Ca. 1952. CT1722. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-like Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front corner entry porch at the south end of the facade and an adjacent carport have brick pillars. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and vinyl siding in the gable of a gable-fronted projection with a picture window. Grace T. Morrison lived at this address in 1953. The county date for the house is 1952.

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373 7th Street NW. H. G. Stephens House. Ca. 1920. CT1723. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent front gable engages a partial-width porch with pillars and railing of brick. Over the porch is a dentil-like cornice. The porch gable, the main house gables, and a gabled dormer have triangular brackets. On the left side is a recessed porch with a low wall and piers reminiscent of the front porch treatment. An exterior brick chimney on the south side has stepped shoulders outlined by projecting header bricks. Some windows appear to have the original one-over-one wood sashes; others are replacements. The chimney stops at the roofline. Other features include transoms over the replacement front windows, wood shingle sheathing on the dormer, and an interior brick chimney. Former address: 1361 18th St. H. G. Stephens lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1920.

376 7th Street NW. D. T. Applegate House. Ca. 1920. CT1724. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The partial-width gable-fronted front porch has a wood-shingled railing and supports with massive battered (tapered) pedestals on which stand short square posts. The exterior brick chimney on the left projecting gable end appears to have concave shoulders (ivy obscures) and corbeling and decorative brickwork at the top. On the south side near the back is a prominent gabled projection. Other features include six-over-one and twelve-over-one wood sash windows, an interior brick flue, and an enclosed back porch. Former address: 1366 18th St. D. T. Applegate lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1920.

379 7th Street NW. L. F. Miller House. Ca. 1925. CT1725. Contributing building.

Two-and-a-half-story Craftsman house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The full-width one-story shed-roofed front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and heavy square balusters. The roof gables and a gabled dormer on the right-hand roof plane have encased triangular brackets. There is a shed-roofed entry porch on the north side. An exterior brick chimney on the south side stops at the roofline. Other features include replacement windows, and a stone (possibly granite) foundation. Former address: 1367 18th St. L. F. Miller lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1940.

405 7th Street NW. T. E. Bowman House. Ca. 1920. CT1726. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The nearly full-width gable-fronted front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and square balusters. The porch is accessed from its south end. The porch and main roof gables have outriggers, and an exterior brick chimney on the left side had its top blown off above the roof line in Hurricane Hugo in 1989 (according to the current owner). Other features include a bay window on the left side and replacement windows. Former address: 1403 18th St.

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T. E. Bowman lived at 1401 18th St. in 1925, which may have been the address for this house at the time. The county date for the house is 1910 but as a Craftsman bungalow the house is probably no earlier than 1915 and more likely dates to around 1920.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof.

423 7th Street NW. John Lancaster House. Ca. 1934. CT1727. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow with a stuccoed exterior and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The entry porch projects from the front of the south side elevation and has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. The entry is set into a recess on the south wall of the house under the porch. A slight projection on the front is gable-fronted and its gable and the porch and main roof gables have outriggers. To the rear is an added shed-roofed porch. Other features include wood-framed casement windows and six-over-one and nine-over-one wood sash windows, and a stuccoed interior chimney. Former address: 1505 18th St. John Lancaster lived at the address in 1935 (the directory entry spells the first name "Kohn" which is presumably a typo for John). George B. Goode lived here in 1939. The county date for the house is 1934.

505 7th Street NW. Paul Fulenweider House. Ca. 1930. CT1728. Contributing building.

One-story Mission-style house of stuccoed brick tile construction with what is presumably a low-pitched shed roof behind a decorative parapet. A gabled roof with Spanish tiles projects over the front entry, supported by stepped brackets to which a post has been added for extra support. An exterior brick chimney rises at the center of the front elevation and there is an interior brick flue to the rear. Other features include small shed-roofed bump-outs on the side elevations, four-over-one wood sash windows (with sidelights on the front elevation), some replacement windows, a wood panel entry door, and a rear shed wing of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction. Former address: 1529 18th St. Paul Fulenweider lived at the address in 1935. The county date for the house is 1930.

509 7th Street NW. A. H. Wolf House. Ca. 1930. CT1729. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, situated at the south end of the façade, stands on square wood columns and is adjoined by a small gable-fronted wing at the north end of the facade. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south side, an interior brick flue, a wood panel front door, six-over-one wood sash windows, and some replacement windows. A basement garage opens on the north side. Former address: 1531 18th St. A. H. Wolf lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1935.

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516 7th Street NW. I. D. Edwards House. Ca. 1930. CT1730. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The centered front entry, which has a scrolled pedimented surround, is sheltered by a porch with paneled square columns and a gabled roof with a vaulted underside and a round vent with keyblocks. There is a south side porch with the same paneled supports and a roof balustrade. Other features include interior brick flues, replacement windows, and a back screened porch. Former address: 1536 18th St. I. D. Edwards lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1900. The house does not appear to show on the 1931 Sanborn map but the presence of Edwards at the address in 1930 suggests it was extant.

521 7th Street NW. R. C. Bishop House. Ca. 1920. CT1731. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with replacement square columns. The porch depth has been reduced by enlargement of the living space into it, with a recessed entry between the two extensions. Other features include an exterior brick flue on the north side and replacement windows. Former address: 1539 18th St. R. C. Bishop lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1916, which is possible but early.

a. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Metal carport with a shed roof and v-form supports.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame outbuilding with wood siding and a side-gable roof.

527-529 7th Street NW. Duplex. Ca. 1948. CT1732. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional duplex of frame construction with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front elevation is symmetrical, with a center gable-fronted projection with an exterior brick chimney flanked at the ends by engaged entry porches supported at their outer corners by paired square posts. The chimney is also flanked by paired replacement windows. The porches shelter dual entries with wood panel doors with small window panes at the top. Other features include a flared profile of the roof over the porches, an interior brick flue, and replacement windows. Former address: 1541-1543 18th St. The county date for the house is 1948.

530 7th Street NW. Helen G. Abernethy House. Ca. 1940. CT1733. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the roof are two gabled wall dormers. The front entry porch has fluted square columns and pilasters and a gable-fronted roof with an arched span. Next to the entry is a bay

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window on decorative wood brackets. Other features include four-over-four, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a vinyl-sided gable-fronted garage attached to the house by a screened porch hyphen. Former address: 1540 18th St. Helen G. Abernethy lived at the address in 1943. The county date for the house is 1930.

- a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal carport.

535 7th Street NW. Clara C. Thompson House. Ca. 1950. CT1734. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The textured, variegated brickwork combines brick of red, olive, and purple hues, colors that are more common in 1920s-30s brickwork. The front porch has fluted (almost reeded) square columns. Other features include an interior brick chimney, two gabled dormers with vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Former address: 1545 18th St. The county date for the house is 1950. Clara C. Thompson lived at the address in 1951.

- a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.
One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

543 7th Street NW. Clarence E. Yount House. Ca. 1940. CT1735. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent gable-fronted wing divides an entry porch on the right from a screened porch on the left. Both porches have square wood columns and roof balustrades. Other features include interior brick flues, eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and some replacement windows. Former address: 1551 18th St. The county date for the house is 1939 but the address does not appear in the 1939 city directory. Clarence E. Yount lived at the address in 1951.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.
One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof.

551 7th Street NW. Preston Belvin III House. Ca. 1950. CT1736. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of Colonial Revival character apparently resulting from a 2011 remodeling. The house has brick-veneered frame construction and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a large gabled dormer. The dormer and the main roof gables are sheathed with simulation shingles. Other features include vinyl six-over-six wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, a front entry with a transom and sidelights, and an entry porch with a square

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corner column. Former address: 1557 18th St. The county date for the house is 1950 with remodeling in 2011. Preston Belvin III lived at the address in 1951.

559 7th Street NW. Harold L. Isenhour House. Ca. 1951. CT1737. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has simple Colonial Revival details such as a dentil cornice and a front entry recess framed by fluted pilasters. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, a gable-fronted projection with a circular window in the gable, and an interior brick flue. Former address: 1563 18th St. The county date for the house is 1951. Harold L. Isenhour lived at the address in 1951.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1951. Contributing building.

Small outbuilding of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with a cupola.

565 7th Street NW. John W. Crone House. Ca. 1950. CT1738. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has Colonial Revival details such as a dentil cornice, a front entry recess framed by fluted pilasters, and a front entry with pilaster surround. The rear elevation, which rises a full two stories owing to a basement level, has an attached shed-roofed carport. Other features include one-over-one and two-over-two stack-pane windows, a gable-fronted projection with a circular window in the gable, and an interior brick flue. Former address: 1569 18th St. The county date for the house is 1950. John W. Crone lived at the address in 1951. Charles M. Chumley Jr. lived at the address in 1953.

317 8th Street NW. John W. McKee House. Ca. 1941. CT1739. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, which appears to have been redone in the late twentieth century, has square wood posts and a metal roof balustrade. It connects to a carport of probably similar date supported by brick pillars. Windows are varied: large, multi-pane, wood sash, picture windows and four-over-four and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south side with a rebuilt stack and two gabled dormers, one or both of which appear modern. Former address: 1315 19th St. Dr. John W. McKee lived at the address in 1947. The county date for the house is 1941.

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320 8th Street NW. House. Ca. 1930. CT1740. Contributing building.

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof. On the front of the roof is a large shed dormer. The gable-fronted front entry porch has beaded tongue-and-groove in the gable and square wood columns below. The front entry has sidelights and what appears to be a wood panel door. Other features include kicked eaves, an enclosed one-story porch on the right side with multiple fixed windows and a second-story enclosure, and six-over-one wood sash windows, mostly paired and many with canvas awnings. Former address: 1316 19th St. A. E. Rockett and Joe Sills lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1915 but the house does not appear on the 1925 Sanborn map.

a. Carport. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing structure.

Gable-fronted carport with slender steel pole supports.

326 8th Street NW. F. E. Petway House. Ca. 1925. CT1613. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The weatherboard siding is on the first story; in the gables and on a large gabled front dormer is wood shingle sheathing. The engaged front porch has heavy, short square wood pillars on brick pedestals at the corners with more slender supports on similar pedestals at the middle of a continuous arch that spans from corner to corner. The porch has round-arched openings at the ends and brick railings. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south side, triangular brackets, and three-over-one and four-over-one wood sash windows. Brick walls border the driveway. Former address: 1320 19th St. F. E. Petway lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1930.

a. Garage/apartment. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Two-story building with a stucco exterior (probably over cinder block) and a parapet or flat roof. One and possibly two garage bays have been filled in and there are replacement windows. The building does not appear on either the 1931 or 1948 Sanborn map, although it was probably built soon after the latter.

327 8th Street NW. House. 1948. CT1741. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house with Ranch affinities, novelty vinyl-sided frame construction, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front porch has turned replacement posts. A slightly setback single-bay wing extends from the north end. Other features include a multi-pane wood door, picture windows, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. Written into the concrete at the foot of the front walk is the date Oct. 26, 1948. Former address: 1319 19th St.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1948. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a gable-fronted roof and replacement garage doors.

333 8th Street NW. James F. Campbell House. Ca. 1929. CT1742. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A side-gable roof covers a wraparound porch with replacement cylindrical columns on the original brick pedestals. The replacement windows mimic Craftsman sashes (the six-pane window in the front gable is original). Other features include an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, and a front entry with a transom and an apparently wood panel door. Former address: 1327 19th St. Dr. James F. Campbell lived at the address in 1937. The county date for the house is 1929.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a gable-front roof.

336 8th Street NW. C. Mark Knipp House. Ca. 1940. CT1743. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted wing has simulation shingles in the gable. The single-bay front entry porch has a decorative metal support and railing and shelters an entry with a multi-pane wood door and a surround with fluted pilasters and triglyph-like blocks in the lintel. Other features include an early or original south side carport on decorative metal supports, an exterior brick chimney with a single sloped shoulder on the south side, and six-over-six wood sash windows. Former address: 1330 19th St. C. Mark Knipp lived at the address in 1941. The county date for the house is 1940.

341 8th Street NW. Andrew Alexander House. Ca. 1925. CT1744. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has an eyebrow-like feature on its front and it engages a front porch with classical columns and turned balusters (the balusters are modern replacements and the columns may be as well). The exterior brick chimney, situated on the south side, has stepped shoulders with projecting headers that outline the steps. Other features include simulated shingles in the gables, a shallow arch in the porch frieze that aligns with the eyebrow-like feature, a front entry with sidelights and a wood and glass door, and what appear to be original one-over-one wood sash windows. Former address: 1331 19th St. Andrew Alexander lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1924.

a. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

Shed-roofed carport on wood posts.

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North side of 341 8th Street NW. Vacant lot.

342 8th Street NW. Ella D. Cline House. Ca. 1940. CT1745. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with asbestos shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The partial width gable-fronted front porch has slightly tapered square wood columns and what may be a historic-period balustrade with square balusters. Other features include a south side exterior brick chimney, a wood panel front door, six-over-six wood sash windows, and replacement windows. Former address: 1332 19th St. Ella D. Cline lived at the address in 1947. The county date for the house is 1920.

- a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal carport.

350 8th Street NW. Duplex. 1982. CT1746. Non-contributing building.

Two-story duplex of brick-veneered frame construction on the first story with vinyl siding on the second story and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A one-story shed projection extends across the front with dual recessed entry porches. The windows are one-over-one sash and are possibly vinyl. The county date for the house is 1982.

353 8th Street NW. House. Ca. 1930. CT1747. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The side gables, three gables of different sizes on the front, and a second-story wall surface to the rear (possibly non-historic) have false half-timbering. Of the three front gables the largest has wood strips that form a pattern of squares and triangles. The gable engages an enclosed porch with Tudor-arched openings and cast or real stone keystones. The date of the porch enclosure is uncertain: what appears to be tongue-and-groove wall material suggests possibly during the historic period. The second largest front gable has false half-timbering with a braced pattern and is positioned over three nine-over-one wood sash windows. The smallest front gable is over an entry porch with a Tudor-arched opening. The entry itself has a wood panel door with what may be a small stained glass window. To the right of the entry porch is an exterior brick chimney with double paved shoulders on its left side, creating a buttress appearance. The bricks that pave the chimney shoulder are slightly convex. The windows are typically nine-over-one wood sash. Former address: 1341 19th St. According to research by Leslie Keller, the house has an uncertain early history. It may have been built for M. E. and Talula Thornburg who purchased the building site in 1928. It was owned or occupied by a number of families until 1972 when it was acquired by its current owners, Jim and Mary Ann Gregory. The county date for the house is 1930. (Source: Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 258.)

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358 8th Street NW. Eddy S. Merritt House. Ca. 1932. CT1748. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of brick-veneered frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house is positioned sideways on its lot so that the main entry is on the south-facing side elevation and the gable end faces the street. The house combines several stylistic influences, namely Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and French Eclectic. The latter is represented by the short, conical-roofed, tower-like entry feature that is tucked into the angle of the front and rear side wings. The end of the house facing the street is dominated by an attached two-car garage of low proportions with original beaded tongue-and-groove and glass doors and a roof deck with a modern balustrade. Other features include a modern shed dormer on the left side, an exterior brick chimney on a south gable end, an interior brick flue, and four-over-one and six-over-one wood sash windows. A brick wall borders the driveway. Former address: 1344 19th St. Eddy S. Merritt lived at the address in 1935. The county date for the house is 1932.

361 8th Street NW. D. B. Rollins House. Ca. 1930. CT1749. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. A gabled ventilation dormer on the front of the roof has false half-timbering, a Tudor Revival influence. A similar treatment appears in the gable of the south-elevation porte cochere, which is supported by square brick pillars. Other features include a soldier course water table, outriggers in gables, an interior brick flue, nine-over-one wood sash windows, and two brick piers that flank the front entry, which has a wood and glass door. Former address: 1349 19th St. D. B. Rollins lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1930.

362 8th Street NW. John A. Inman House. Ca. 1930. CT1750. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the house are two gable-fronted projections, the larger over a trio of windows, the smaller over a front entry porch with round-arched openings. The brickwork has variegated red, olive, and purple-toned brick and a soldier course band at floor level. There is false half-timbering with textured stucco in the main and porch gables. Other features include a battered (tapered) front exterior brick chimney, a rear chimney, and wood sash six-over-one and casement windows. Former address: 1354 19th St. John A. Inman lived at the address in 1935. The county date for the house is 1930.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof and two vehicle bays.

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367 8th Street NW. Claude and Vera Hewitt House. Ca. 1932. CT1751. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep side-gable roof. The roof is sheathed with diamond-pattern composition shingles. The brickwork is studded with irregular stone accents. There is a prominent front gable and a smaller asymmetrical gable containing the front entry. Over the entry is a round relieving arch with a keystone. The entry itself has a batten door with three glass panes. At the right end of the house is a porch with segmental-arched openings with keystones and springer stones. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the north side, a soldier-course water table, a back screened porch with a tongue-and-groove railing, and six-over-one wood sash windows. The house was built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company for Claude and Vera Hewitt. Vera was M. G. Crouch's daughter. The house is almost unchanged from its original appearance; even the front door is apparently original. Former address: 1355 19th St. The county date for the house is 1932.

a. Garage. Ca. 1932. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with two narrow vehicle bays and a front-gable roof sheathed with diamond-pattern composition shingles.

405 8th Street NW. H. L. Flowers House. Ca. 1925. CT1752. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The right end of the house rises a full two stories and has a shed roof. Over the front entry is a barrel-vaulted hood supported by encased triangular brackets. The entry has a wood panel door. The single-shouldered exterior brick chimney on the south side has textured brick. Other features include encased triangular brackets in the gables, an enclosed front corner porch with brick pillars on the north end of the facade and six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A stone wall runs along the south property line. Former address: 1401 19th St. (in 1951 the house was addressed 405 and 405-B 8th St. NW.) H. L. Flowers lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1925.

a. Garage/apartment. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

Two-story garage/apartment of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, six-over-six wood sash windows, and two vehicle bays.

411 8th Street NW. J. A. Jenkins House. Ca. 1920. CT1753. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The hip-roofed front porch has tapered wood posts on parged masonry pedestals with a parged masonry railing. There are slightly projecting gabled bump-outs on the north and south sides. The front entry has a wood and glass door. Other features include encased triangular brackets, decorative gridded wood sash Craftsman windows, and interior brick flues. Former

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address: 1407 19th St. J. A. Jenkins lived at the address in 1925. This may have been the first house to be built on 8th Street NW. The county date for the house is 1910 which is too early.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story garage of wood-sided frame construction with a gable-front roof.

419 8th Street NW. Clarence L. Whisnant House. Ca. 1935. CT1754. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front chimney has a battered (tapered) top half and decorative recessed panels on its face. Next to it on the left side is an asymmetrical front gable with a flared left eave and next to it on the right side is a gabled front entry with a round-arched fanlight in a round-arched embrasure containing a wood panel door. At the left front corner is an engaged porch with arched openings and screening and a slightly recessed lozenge-shaped brick accent in its gable. The sloping site reveals the basement level to the rear. Other features include a front terrace with a metal railing, brickwork in red, olive, and purple tones, and six-over-one wood sash and wood-framed casement windows. A brick wall borders the driveway on its north side. Former address: 1413 19th St. Clarence L. Whisnant lived at the address in 1935. The county date for the house is 1939.

a. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

Carport of frame construction with gable-front roof, mostly obscured.

423 8th Street NW. T. E. Bowman House. Ca. 1925. CT1755. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A partial width gable-fronted projection engages a screened front porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. On the north and south sides are gabled projections. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south side, an interior brick flue, outriggers in gables, exposed rafter ends, and three-over-one wood sash windows. Former address: 1415 19th St. T. E. Bowman lived at the address in 1930. The county date for the house is 1920.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

One-story frame garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

431 8th Street NW. E. Lynn Hall House. 1935. CT1756. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front screened porch has replacement square wood columns. The porch may be relatively recent, although the low brick cheeks that flank the front steps look old. The

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brickwork has red, olive, and lilac tones. The prominent steep-pitched front gable has a fixed or casement window. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south side, and six-over-one wood sash windows. Former address: 1417 19th St. E. Lynn Hall lived at the address in 1937. According to current owner Bobby Barger, Mr. Hall had the house built in 1935.

a. Garage. Ca. 1935. Contributing building.

One-story garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

439 8th Street NW. J. C. Williams House. Ca. 1930. CT1627. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Two small gables, perhaps modern ventilation dormers, project on the front of the roof. The front porch has a gable-fronted roof and clustered square wood posts on brick pedestals linked by metal balustrades. Inside the porch is an entry with possibly modern sidelights. One of the two exterior brick chimneys stops at the roofline on the south side. Other features include decorative gridded wood sash Craftsman windows, a gabled rear dormer, and a modern shed-roofed side/rear addition with wood or simulation shingle siding. Former address: 1421 19th St. J. C. Williams lived at the address in 1931. The county date for the house is 1945.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half garage of brick construction with a front-gable roof, upper apartment or loft, and modern reworking.

b. Apartment. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame apartment with wide weatherboard siding (possibly Masonite) and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

313 North Center Street. Oscar Simmons House. Ca. 1920. CT1314. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of frame construction with composition shingle siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The roof engages a front porch with classical columns between square brick pillars. The several gabled dormers have triangular brackets. Other features include decorative gridded Craftsman windows, three-over-one and four-over-one windows, and a stone foundation. Former address: 1309 12th St. Oscar Simmons lived at the address in 1925. The county date for the house is 1920.

Network of retaining walls (throughout boundary increase). Contributing structure.

Grade changes inspired the construction of retaining walls which were typically built of stone but sometimes brick and concrete. This network of stone, brick, and concrete retaining walls is counted as one contributing structure.

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Archaeological Statement

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 structure. 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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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

Ca. 1905-1966

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Abee, Dallas Carroll, Sr. (architect)

Abee & Edwards (builder)

Chromaster, Charles O. (architect)

Clemmer, R. L. (architect)

Clemmer & Horton (architects)

Cline, Henry Clayton (builder)

Henry, R. G. (construction superintendent)

Herman, Fannie Belle Winkler (architect)

Herman, Quince Edward (architect)

M. G. Crouch Lumber Company (builder)

Sides, James A. (builder)

Sigmon, D. L. (architect)

Standard Homes Company (plan service)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase) expands the Oakwood Historic District (NRHP 1986) in the City of Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina. The boundary increase is the result of a 2015 expanded survey area that demonstrated these areas of shared significance as a logical extension of the original Oakwood Historic District (NRHP 1986) whose period of significance appears to end about 1936. The 80-acre boundary increase area, which consists of six separate sub-areas labeled A to F on the map, developed beginning in the early twentieth century as part of Hickory's northward residential expansion, a result of textile-fueled industrial growth in the city. The boundary increase area's earliest houses are Queen Anne in inspiration, with complex rooflines. Craftsman bungalows and eventually houses in the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and other eclectic styles followed in the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s. Home construction continued during the Second World War and after, dominated by Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional houses, and Ranch houses. The boundary increase therefore more accurately reflects the full scope of twentieth-century building trends, including more modestly scaled and detailed early to mid-twentieth century houses. In addition to houses, a number of apartment buildings were constructed in the boundary increase area, and professional offices appeared along 3rd Avenue NW as that thoroughfare began to take on a more non-residential character in the 1960s. The area includes many houses designed by the Hickory husband-wife architectural firm of Q. E. and Fannie Herman, as well as works by other architects and plan sources. The Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase) is eligible under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance at the local level for the diversity and quality of its domestic architecture representing a range of types, periods, and methods of construction reflecting the city's growth and development. The boundary increase is also eligible under Criterion A in the Social History area of significance at the local level for the inclusion of the (former) Elliott-Carnegie Library (NRHP 1983), which was listed in the register for its "Social/Humanitarian" significance. The period of significance extends from ca. 1905, a date that falls at the beginning of development (two heavily modified and/or moved houses are thought to have been built in the 1890s), until 1966, the end of a concentrated building period within the boundary increase. The boundary increase is a natural extension of architectural trends represented in the existing district. As noted in the 2015 report which proposed the boundary increase: "While the [existing] district boundaries were drawn to include the greatest concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century resources, the boundaries could be increased to add additional contiguous resources from this period in addition to early- to mid-twentieth century resources that reflect the changing pattern of residential development. The houses in the Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase (CT1465) areas to the east, south, and west represent a continuity and evolution of development with small dwellings on smaller lots while maintaining a relative consistency in their setbacks from the street."¹ To the south of the boundary increase area is Hickory's downtown area, which is commercial in character. To the north are Oakwood

¹ Acme Preservation Services, "Historic Survey Update Summary Report" (2015), 43-44.

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Cemetery, which is part of the existing district, and areas that are generally later in development. To the east is also Oakwood Cemetery and the existing Claremont High School Historic District and its boundary increase area. To the west is the historic Hillcrest neighborhood, considered to be a different neighborhood than Oakwood.

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

Historic Context

Hickory, North Carolina, was originally known as Hickory Tavern, taking its name from the tavern of John Bradburn near which the community coalesced in the late antebellum period. Growth in the nascent community was spurred by the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad through the vicinity in 1860, and the village of Hickory Tavern first sought incorporation in 1863. Two other attempts followed, in 1869 and 1873, the latter resulting in the incorporation of the Town of Hickory. Business directories from the late 1860s and 1870s indicate rapid growth in the community during the period. The number of merchants and tradesmen, for example, grew from three in 1867 to twenty-three in 1872 and forty-three in 1877. Hotels and manufacturing plants also located in the young town. By 1885 the population had grown to an estimated 2,000 persons. In 1889 Hickory was incorporated as a city.²

The town, as platted by 1870, covered the eastern portion of the boundary increase area with the diagonal line between inside and outside of the platted area falling near current 4th and 5th streets NW. The ca. 1870 plat established the principal east-west thoroughfares of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd avenues NW through the boundary increase area.³ The area to the west of the plat, which would develop into the core area of the original Oakwood Historic District and the western portion of the boundary increase area (Area A), was mostly located in what was known as the Peterson tract and was surveyed into lots and streets by 1877.⁴ There may have been farm-related development in the original and boundary increase areas prior to 1870, but the earliest town-related development conceivably dates to the 1870s. The earliest known surviving resource in the original district is the 1882 Michael L. Cline House at 355 6th Street NW, a two-story Italianate frame house.⁵ The earliest known extant resource in the boundary increase area is the Jacob A. Bowles House at 319 3rd Street NW (CT1664), which originally stood on the adjoining lot at 308 3rd Avenue NW and is believed to have been built in 1892. The house was moved to its current lot and remodeled in the mid-1930s. The second oldest known resource in the boundary increase area is the Winkler-Cline House at 327 2nd Avenue NW (CT1601), which incorporates as its first

² Leslie Keller, *From Tavern to Town: An Architectural History of Hickory, North Carolina: 50th Anniversary Edition* (Hickory, N.C.: Hickory Landmarks Society, 2017), 2-3. Although the growth in the number of merchants and tradesmen between 1867 and 1877 likely reflects true business and population growth in the town, it should be noted that some individuals who gave their addresses as Hickory may have been located outside the community.

³ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴ Kirk F. Mohny, "Oakwood Historic District" (Individual Property Form for Hickory Multiple Resource Nomination [National Register report], 1984), 8.1.

⁵ *Ibid.*; Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 153, 174.

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story a house built for Jefferson Davis Winkler and his wife, Hattie Winkler, probably in 1899. As noted above, the Bowles and Winkler-Cline houses were each extensively modified in the early twentieth century, but because the alterations date to the historic period and resulted in houses that are in character with other historic houses in the boundary increase, they are classified as contributing.⁶

By the end of the nineteenth century Hickory had grown into a prosperous and diversified community with a range of residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings. The original and boundary increase areas were predominately and possibly even exclusively residential. It was not until 1903 that the Hickory Graded School, the forerunner of the modern Oakwood Elementary School (CT1685), was built at 366 4th Street NW in the boundary increase area.⁷ Elsewhere in Hickory, the dawn of the new century saw the establishment of the community's first large industrial plant, the Hickory Furniture Company, built in 1901 along the rail line just east of the city limits. The Martin Furniture Company followed in 1902, the Southern Desk Company in 1911, and the Hickory Chair Company in 1912. The city's textile industry had its beginnings during the same period. The Hickory Hosiery Mill was established in 1906, the A. A. Shuford Mill in 1909, and the Elliott Knitting Mill in 1910.⁸

The initial two decades of the twentieth century witnessed the first appreciable development in the boundary increase area, at least as indicated by known or conjectural dates of construction. Businessmen, mechanics, and professional men with offices in the nearby downtown commercial district numbered among the area's early homeowners. These included such individuals as John W. Ballew, an engineer, contractor, business owner, and public official who with his wife, Martha J. Ballew, built the Ballew-Huggins House (CT1600) at 326 2nd Avenue NW in 1913; lumberman H. Simeon Smith who built the Smith-Clark House (CT1622) at 22 3rd Avenue NW in 1919; and Roland P. Wagner, a salesman and later funeral home executive who built the Roland P. Wagner House (CT1665) at 323 3rd Street NW in 1914.⁹

The growth of local industries during the first half of the twentieth century spurred population growth, from 2,535 inhabitants in 1900 to 3,716 in 1910, 5,076 in 1920, and 13,487 in 1940.¹⁰ Population increase translated into home construction, which local banks helped finance and the local newspaper helped promote. The *Hickory Daily Record*, for example, devoted part of its February 4, 1921, issue to home construction, with a headline proclaiming, "Now Is Proper Time To Start Building Campaign."¹¹ Prior to the 1920s, development in the boundary increase area concentrated in the eastern part of the area, but beginning in the 1920s more development occurred in the western part, principally along 7th and 8th streets NW which began to fill with

⁶ Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 246, 255.

⁷ "Oakwood Elementary School Dedication and Open House" (Dedication pamphlet, 1995).

⁸ Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 11, 254. The Southern Desk Company has a connection to the boundary increase area. Leon S. Ivey, the second head of the company, built the Ivey-Allran House (CT1620) at 359 2nd Street Place NW.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 246, 247, 255.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 11, 14. Part of the increase between 1920 and 1940 resulted from an annexation in 1931.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 14-15.

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Craftsman bungalows and Tudor Revival houses of generally more modest scale than the houses built in the eastern part of the area and in the original district area.

An original (ca. 1870) parcel of approximately nine acres, located between 3rd Avenue and Oakwood Cemetery, which had gone undeveloped during the first half-century of Hickory's development, is shown bisected by a projected street on the 1919 Sanborn map, indicating an interest in the parcel's development. On the 1925 Sanborn map the projected bisecting street had received a curve, a departure from the gridiron that characterized the rest of the boundary increase area and a nod to fashionable community planning practice of the era which favored curvaceous streets. The street, today's 2nd Street Place NW, had received a name as well: Alameda, a Spanish name suggestive of the exoticism of the era. Yet it was not until the second half of the 1930s that the first houses were built along the street, which had the new name Shuford Place, reflecting the creation of the street and lots out of the estate of A. A. Shuford.¹²

The boundary increase area has a number of houses designed by Hickory's first resident architect, Q. E. (Quince Edward) Herman (1879-1950). Herman opened an office in Hickory in 1907 and at the time of his death in 1950 was described as "the dean of Hickory architects." His wife, Fannie Belle Winkler Herman (1889-1962), began designing houses with her husband in the 1930s and eventually carried on the practice after her husband's death. There is some suggestion she collaborated with her husband before 1930. The Hermans lived in the boundary increase area in the ca. 1924 Tudor Revival house at 118 3rd Avenue NW (CT1625), which they presumably designed.¹³ The 1928 city directory listed Q. E. Herman as Hickory's sole architect.¹⁴ Other houses designed by the firm include 634 2nd Avenue NW (1955; CT1607), 635 2nd Avenue NW (1938; CT1608), 706 2nd Avenue NW (1955; CT1610), 331 3rd Street NW (1925; CT1667), 630 4th Avenue NW (1953; CT1676), and 122 5th Street NW (1954; CT1693). Those houses built after 1950 would have been designs of Fannie Belle's.¹⁵

Architecture Context

Residential development in the boundary increase area commenced during the first two decades of the twentieth century, overlapping with the final years of the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style—characterized by complex forms and rooflines, features such as towers and wraparound porches, and details and finishes such as turned posts, sawn ornament, and wood-shingle sheathing—dominated domestic architecture in North Carolina at the end of the nineteenth century, especially elite small town and urban domestic architecture. The style was popular in the Oakwood Historic District with such notable examples as the 1890 Whitener-Hammersla House at 364 6th Street NW, the 1895-96 Robert W. Stevenson House (or Stevenson-Walker House) at 356 4th Avenue NW, and the 1906 Benjamin F. Seagle House at 321 4th

¹² Sanborn maps; "A. A. Shuford Estate, Hickory, N.C." (Plat, 1918). 2nd Street Place NW is the boundary increase area's only curving street but it is not the only non-orthogonal street. 3rd Avenue NW has a slight jog near its intersection with 7th Street NW and 4th Avenue Drive NW is laid out at an angle that may have been dictated by a pre-existing road course or property line.

¹³ Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 57.

¹⁴ *Miller's Hickory, N.C. Directory, 1928-1929*, 235.

¹⁵ M. G. Crouch Lumber Company database, Hickory Landmarks Society website.

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Avenue NW.¹⁶ In the boundary increase area the Queen Anne style is most evident in the complex gable and hip-and-gable rooflines of houses that have lost other original features through alteration. Examples include 110 3rd Avenue NW (CT1624), a one-story “Queen Anne cottage” with symmetrical double gables on the front of its hip roof and a wraparound porch; 429 1st Avenue NW (CT1763), which has cornice brackets, elaborately corbelled and arched brick chimneys, and novelty weatherboard siding; and 711 3rd Avenue NW (CT1650), which has a brick veneer and entry porch from the mid-twentieth century but retains a high-pitched pyramidal roof with center and offset side gables. Some Queen Anne-influenced houses in the boundary increase have secondary classical characteristics such as classically-inspired porch columns, evidence of the influence of the Classical Revival style which was popular in North Carolina in the early twentieth century but which is not represented in its fully-realized form in the boundary increase area. Examples of classically influenced Queen Anne houses in the boundary increase area include the aforementioned house at 429 1st Avenue NW (CT1763), with its classical porch columns, and 637 3rd Avenue NW (CT1648), with its essentially symmetrical massing.

Queen Anne-influenced houses are relatively rare in the boundary increase area compared to other historic districts in Hickory, owing to the relatively late initial development of the area when the Queen Anne style was fading in popularity. Much more common are representatives of the Craftsman style, typified by the bungalow house form. This form—characterized by a compact size (one-story or story-and-a-half in height) and common features such as front-gable or spreading side gable roofs, large front dormers, and porches with two-part supports usually consisting of frame posts on masonry pedestals—developed in California in the first decade of the twentieth century and spread nationwide during the 1910s, disseminated by print media such as magazines and mail order catalogs. Craftsman bungalows are also found in the original Oakwood Historic District, but they are not as common there as in the boundary increase area. These distributions are principally due to the boundary selection for the original district, which focused on the larger, non-bungalow houses of the Oakwood neighborhood. The boundary increase therefore more accurately reflects the full scope of twentieth-century building trends, including more modestly scaled and detailed early to mid-twentieth century houses.¹⁷

A boundary increase area Craftsman bungalow that is instructive is the house at 326 8th Street NW (CT1613). The house has many of the features common to the style and form, such as its story-and-a-half height, engaged front porch (that is, the porch is under the main house roof rather than a separate roof), a large gable-fronted dormer, triangular brackets in the gables of the main and dormer roofs, and windows with multiple vertical panes in the upper sashes and single panes in the lower sashes. The porch supports are also Craftsman, with the ones at the outer corner of two-part form with a brick pedestal and a slightly narrower upper portion. In other particulars the porch is unusual: the upper parts of the supports are brick instead of wood and similar in treatment to the pedestals below, and they support the ends of a single arched span that

¹⁶ Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 154-155, 181, 187, 189.

¹⁷ Closely related to the Craftsman style, and an inspiration for it, was the rarer Arts and Crafts style, which originated in the British Isles. The house at 14 3rd Avenue NW (CT1621) may be classified as Arts and Crafts. The stuccoed house has a picturesque cottage-like appearance with shallow basket-handle arch and eyebrow details, banks of casement windows, and a pylon-like chimney with boldly stepped shoulders.

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bridges from corner to corner with supplemental support in the form of a pair of more conventional square wood posts on brick pedestals. A similar treatment appears on the porch of the 1923 Willard B. Southerland House at 423 4th Avenue NW in the original district, as do other aspects of the house design such as large gabled dormers (with four windows in both houses) and three-part windows to either side of the center entry inside the porch with Craftsman vertical panes in the upper sashes.¹⁸ The close similarity between the two houses suggest they were built to the same plan, perhaps one provided by the contractor. The signature feature—the sweeping full-façade arch—is seen in nationally disseminated bungalow designs of the period such as “The Hollywood” mail-order kit-house design sold by Sears Roebuck. Aladdin Homes, Gordon Van Tine, and Montgomery Ward were other kit-house suppliers of the era which may well have shipped houses to Hickory homebuilders, although examples of their houses have not yet been identified in the boundary increase area.¹⁹

The Craftsman bungalows of the boundary increase possess many interesting and notable features. A number have clipped or jerkinhead gables, where the gable point has been replaced by a small hipped surface, and some have wood shingle siding rather than the more customary plain or novelty weatherboard siding. Some bungalows have brick veneer and one, the modest gable-fronted bungalow at 422 4th Street NW (CT1688) has stone veneer. Several bungalows have pronounced bracing in their gables; examples include 324 2nd Street NW (CT1612), 718 4th Avenue NW (CT1678), and 740 4th Avenue Drive NW (CT1707), which all feature added stickwork in their gables. The bungalows at 729 4th Avenue NW (CT1681), 373 7th Street NW (CT1723), and 341 8th Street NW (CT1744) have an interesting treatment of the bricks of the stepped chimney shoulders: the bricks that form the steps, rather than being laid flush with the surface of the chimney stack as is usually the case, project slightly to create a zigzag shadow line that emphasizes the steps.

The bungalows at 718 4th Avenue NW (CT1678) and 305 7th Street NW (CT1708) have brick piers beyond the ends of their porches with no evidence that the porch ever extended that far. The placement of the pedestals is reminiscent of the supports for a porte cochere, an early version of a carport, which was a common adjunct of 1910s-1920s bungalow porches (an example appears on the Craftsman style house at 361 8th Street NW, CT1749). However, the piers are set too close to the porches or houses, too close to drive even a small 1920s-era automobile through, and so they appear to be decorative elements instead, perhaps for the display of flower vases or planters as shown in house design catalogs of the era, or simply to define and set apart the entrance walk. Something similar appears with the bungalow at 373 7th Street NW (CT1723), where a recessed side porch has a terrace-like extension with piers and brick knee walls that the current owner uses as supports for flower planters. In addition to “pure” Craftsman bungalows are a few houses that fuse the form with other period styles. A good example is the house at 349 7th Street NW (CT1717), which in its overall form and character is Craftsman but which has false half-timbering in gables that reference the Tudor Revival style discussed below.

¹⁸ Keller, *From Tavern to Town*, 190.

¹⁹ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Trust, 1986), 124.

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Craftsman details also appear on two-story non-bungalow house forms of the era. The two-story gable-fronted house at 379 7th Street NW (CT1725) is an example: its porch supports with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and its triangular gable brackets (now encased in vinyl) are common Craftsman details. The Foursquare house type (as its name implies) typically features four principal rooms in a foursquare arrangement, with a hipped roof suited to its boxy form. Examples include the houses at 326 2nd Avenue NW (CT1600) and 339 3rd Avenue NW (CT1641). Not all Foursquare-form houses have Foursquare plans—some have symmetrical facades that suggest a center-passage plan within—but they all share the boxy form popular in the 1910s and 1920s. Among the area’s more substantial examples of the form is the brick house at 316 4th Street NW (CT1684), which features chimneys with elaborate corbeling and vertically projecting brickwork—embellishments more commonly encountered in Queen Anne houses of the late nineteenth century.

The Craftsman style can be considered proto-modern for its general eschewal of historical details, and in this regard it was separate from a number of styles popular in American neighborhoods during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. Collectively and informally referred to as “eclectic” styles, the styles evoked specific regional or historical architectural traditions. The chief eclectic styles in the boundary increase area—and indeed, elsewhere in Hickory and North Carolina—were those that relied on period or historical references, the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles.

The Colonial Revival style evoked the classically-inspired architecture of the colonial and early national periods in America. Simple, side-gable house forms, brick veneer, gable dormers, and classical columns and pilasters on porches and in entry surrounds are common features of the style. The Colonial Revival style was used for modest one- and story-and-a-half houses and also for grander two-story residences. A notable concentration of the latter occurs on the 600 block of 2nd Avenue NW. The five brick-veneered houses, which appear to date to about 1938-1940, illustrate various approaches to the style. The two houses at 613 and 624 (CT1604 and CT1605) are perhaps most representative of the style as it was expressed for two-story houses. The houses have symmetrical three-bay facades with center entries elaborated by pedimented surrounds with fluted pilasters, dentil moldings, paneled embrasures, and transoms or fanlights (a rectangular transom over the entry to 613 and a round-arched fanlight over the entry to 624). Each house also has a one-story sitting porch that projects from a gable end—the one for 613 with fluted Ionic columns and the one for 624 with slender posts joined into unified supports by wood lattice—and chimneys at each gable end that punctuate the design and reinforce the symmetry.

The house at 629 2nd Avenue NW (CT1606) shares with these houses a symmetrical three-bay form, but its entryway, which has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, is sheltered by a small entry portico with fluted Doric columns and pilasters, a pediment, and raking and horizontal dentil moldings. The houses at 605 and 635 (CT1603 and CT1608) are distinguished by large front porches, each of which happen to be engaged under the side-gable house roof. The porch of 605 has decorative cast iron supports and railings in its upper tier which evoke the gracious architecture of Southern cities like Savannah and New Orleans. The lower tier has been enclosed and incorporated into the interior living space of the house. The porch of 635 has monumental two-story square columns with arched spans above. The houses at 605 and 635 2nd Avenue NW

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were built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company of Hickory and 635 was designed by Hickory architect Q. E. Herman.

The cluster of Colonial Revival houses on the 600 block of 2nd Avenue NW is a seamless continuation of a group of similar houses in the original Oakwood Historic District that include three houses on the 500 block of 2nd Avenue NW as well as the ca. 1934 John F. Miller House at 606 2nd Avenue NW and the 1931 Henry H. Menzies House at 612 2nd Avenue NW.²⁰ Other notable concentrations of Colonial Revival houses in the boundary increase area include the houses at 424, 430, 510, 518, and 528 1st Avenue NW, which are interrupted only by the apartment building at 436; and houses at 324, 334, 346, and 359 2nd Street Place NW. Of this latter group, 359 2nd Street Place NW (CT1620) ranks among the largest houses in the district. The sprawling brick-veneered and sided two-story frame house, built about 1950 and occupied by Leon S. Ivey in 1951, features a slightly jettied (overhanging) second story, second-story wall dormer windows, and porches with a variety of supports (classical column, latticed wood, and decorative metal).

At the smaller end of the spectrum are various compact one-story and story-and-a-half houses. Those with simple side-gabled forms and two or more gabled dormers are a variety known as Cape Cod Cottages or Cape Cods for short. Examples include 844 3rd Avenue NW (CT1661) and 358 3rd Street NW (CT1672). Another subtype of Colonial Revival houses have gambrel roofs and are often referred to as Dutch Colonial Revival or Dutch Colonial for short. Examples include 333 2nd Street NW (CT1614), 354 5th Street NW (CT1700), and 320 8th Street NW (CT1740). These houses can be considered two stories in height—with the addition of a continuous shed dormer the gambrel roof provides a full second story of well-lit living space—and their gambrel roofs are oriented with the ends on the sides (“side-gambrel”). The area also includes a “front-gambrel” house with the end of the gambrel facing the street. This house, at 323 2nd Street NW (CT1611), is entirely sheathed in wood shingles, and although it may have been built about 1922 at a time when the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles were in their ascendancy, its lack of details from those styles and the character imparted by the wood shingles identify it as a late example of the Shingle Style. (The original Oakwood Historic District possesses Hickory’s premier example of the Shingle Style, the 1904 Abel A. Shuford House at 534 3rd Avenue NW.)

The other leading revival style of the era, the Tudor Revival style, evoked a different architectural tradition: the late medieval architecture of Great Britain that prevailed during the reigns of the Tudor monarchs. In actuality the style was less specific than its name implies, since it drew upon other veins of traditional British and European architecture, including the tradition of half-timbered houses. False half-timbering, the application of non-structural wood strips to plaster wall finishes to create the appearance of true (structural) half-timbering, is one of the hallmarks of the style and is seen at 118 3rd Avenue NW (CT1625) and 353 8th Street NW (CT1747). The house at 118 3rd Avenue NW, built about 1924, was the home of Q. E. and Fannie Herman, and was probably designed by Q. E., who was an architect (Fannie later joined her husband in the profession and may have had a hand in the design of the house). In the

²⁰ Keller, *From Town to Tavern*, 165-167. The continuity provides additional justification for the boundary increase.

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Herman House the false half-timbering appears in the gables of the side/front-gable house and in the gable of a front dormer, and it forms a rectangular paneled pattern with angled bracing at the top of the gables. The false half-timbering of 353 8th Street NW has the same patterns. Tudor Revival houses typically have steep-pitched roofs, an echo of the thatched roofs of many prototypes which were steeply pitched to facilitate runoff. An occasional feature of the boundary increase area's Tudor Revival houses is the Tudor arch, a shallow form of the Gothic lancet arch, and arched front doors constructed of vertical boards or battens.

The house at 353 8th Street NW has other characteristics of the style, among them the eponymous Tudor arch which appears over the opening of the small front entry porch and of an enclosed sitting porch next to the entry. The entry and sitting porch are indicated by gables and a third gable crowns a trio of windows at the right-hand end of the façade; multiple juxtaposed front gables in a range of sizes and treatments are common in the style. Chimneys are often juxtaposed with other elements on the fronts of Tudor Revival houses, and such is the case here where a chimney abuts the right-hand gable. Tudor Revival chimneys are often complex in form and detail; in this house the chimney has two paved shoulders on its left side which mimics the form of a medieval buttress. Also, the shoulder paving is slightly convex instead of perfectly flat.

Imaginative chimneys appear on the front facades of other Tudor Revival houses in the boundary increase area, and also on the fronts of an associated house form, the Period Cottage, which often blended Tudor Revival influences—such as front chimneys, arches, and asymmetrical massing—with influences from the Colonial Revival style and other period styles. The Period Cottage at 419 8th Street NW (CT1754) has a front chimney with a battered (tapered) top half and decorative arched and corbeled brick panels on its face. The Period Cottage at 726 4th Avenue NW (CT1680) has similar decorative brick panels, although it has more conventional stepped shoulders instead of battering. The Period Cottage at 409 5th Street NW (CT1705) has a front chimney of simple, shoulder-less pylon form, the same width from bottom to top, although it has an unusual treatment with irregular stones set into a bottom edge and an irregular coping of stones at its top. Another unusual feature of this house is its front entry surround, which has a similarly irregular grotto-like rocky surround. More typical of the Tudor Revival is the entryway treatment at 726 4th Avenue NW (CT1680), which has stone facing that covers the surface of the gabled projection in which the round-arched entry is set. A house somewhat akin to the Tudor Revival and Tudor-influenced Period Cottages is 358 8th Street NW (CT1748), which features a short, conical-roofed, tower-like entry, a petite version of the tower of a French chateau. The tower entry relates to the French Eclectic domestic architecture which was popular nationwide from the 1910s to the 1940s.

A house that derives from a sunnier architectural tradition is the Mission or Spanish Mission Revival house at 505 7th Street NW (CT1728). The stuccoed one-story house with its decorative parapet distantly recalls the Mission architecture of colonial California. The effect is heightened by the use of Spanish tiles on the bracketed gable roof over the front entry and on the shed roofs of two side-elevation bump-outs. The house, one of the few in the area to be built out of brick (terra-cotta) tile, has a companion in the original Oakwood Historic District: the 1927 Mission-style Albert S. Lutz House at 437 4th Avenue NW.

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The Period Cottage offered a simplified version of the Tudor Revival style and was most popular in the 1930s, a period of economic uncertainty followed by the Second World War. Beginning during the war, and following it in the late 1940s and early 1950s, a house form and style known as Minimal Traditional was popular among North Carolina homebuilders. The 800 block of 3rd Avenue NW has a concentration of these houses which, based on city directory evidence and other sources, appear to have been built during 1942 and 1943. Two of the houses, 804 3rd Avenue NW (CT1656) and 818 3rd Avenue NW (CT1658), are a story-and-a-half high with prominent front gables and mostly featureless sided surfaces (818 has a gable-fronted and brick-veneered front entry projection reminiscent of Tudor Revival and Period Cottage treatments). The other two, 810 3rd Avenue NW (CT1657) and 824 3rd Avenue NW (CT1659), are one-story high with more linear forms that anticipate (and may have been influenced by early designs for) the Ranch houses that dominated domestic construction in the 1950s. Houses that are even more Ranch-like in character are 318 3rd Street NW (CT1663) and 370 7th Street NW (CT1722), which have brick-veneered exteriors. Both of these houses date to the 1950s.

As noted, the Ranch house form came to dominate post-war domestic construction in the boundary increase area, as it did elsewhere in Hickory and the state. The Ranch type with its ground-hugging linear profile, usually side-gabled but sometimes hipped, was visually distinctive enough that the form can also be considered a style, although it was often expressed in other styles, commonly (in Hickory and elsewhere in the state) the Colonial Revival style and modernism. Examples of Colonial Revival-influenced Ranch houses in the boundary increase area, all of them brick-veneered, include 352 7th Street NW (CT1718), which features an recessed entry with a paneled embrasure and fluted surround; 722 4th Avenue Drive NW (CT1759), with a dentil-like cornice across the front and a fluted entry surround with a keyblock; and the Kenneth C. Warlick House at 343 7th Street NW (CT1716). The Warlick House was built to a design by Fort Worth, Texas, architect Charles O. Chromaster that was published in the February 1950 issue of the Dallas-based *Holland's: The Magazine of the South*. The Warlick House is an unusual example of the Ranch form in that it features a prominent gabled-fronted front wing, and on the front gable is a projecting multi-pane picture window with a concave or "canopy" roof.²¹ Ranch houses in a more Modernist vein include the duplex at 616-618 3rd Avenue NW (CT1642), which has a deeply overhanging hip roof and metal-framed casement windows, and the house at 834 3rd Avenue NW (CT1660), also with an overhanging hip roof.

The great majority of residences in the boundary increase area are single-family dwellings, but a number of duplexes and apartment buildings were also built. Among the apartment buildings, one of the earliest is the Harbin Apartments at 336 2nd Avenue NW (CT1602), built about 1925. The two-story weatherboard-sided building, superficially similar to the Foursquare houses of the era, has three entries on the front elevation, a large center entry with a transom and sidelights that provided access to upstairs apartments and flanking single entries for the downstairs apartments. Entryway differentiation also appears in the ca. 1940 Walters Apartments at 436 1st Avenue NW (CT1594), a two-story L-shaped building with yellow brick veneer and three double-tier porches. An apartment building of stripped-down Modernist design was built at 330 3rd Street NW

²¹ Dottie Illig personal communication with the author, May 2018; Karen Collins, "Holland's Magazine," article for the Handbook of Texas Online website.

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(CT1666) in 1960. The design features unrelieved two-story walls of greenish brick which, like bookends, contain the apartments between them, the whole capped by a flat roof. A smaller wall-like pylon of greenish brick supports the exterior steel stairs to the second-story apartments.

Architectural Modernism, which went beyond the Craftsman style in its eschewal of historical details, dates largely to the post-war period in Hickory with the construction of such buildings as the 1951 Lee and Helen George House at 16 9th Avenue NE, designed by architect Aiji Tashiro, and the 1952 Elbert Ivey Memorial Library at 420 3rd Avenue in the original Oakwood Historic District.²² Its appearance in the boundary increase area is associated first with Ranch houses like the ones discussed above, and then in the 1960s by the apartments at 330 3rd Street NW (CT1666) and, prominently, by the 1966 First Security Building at 212 3rd Avenue NW (CT1626), which features two-story planes of brown brick that alternate with vertical ribbons of tinted glass.

Residential development subsided in the boundary increase area in the 1960s as available lots filled and homebuilding shifted to newer areas of the city. The three southernmost east-west thoroughfares in or adjoining the boundary increase area—1st, 2nd, and 3rd avenues—witnessed an attrition of their domestic building stock during the second half of the twentieth century. The avenues developed into through-streets serving and bypassing the downtown area, a function they may always have had owing to their proximity to the downtown but magnified by the increasing pressures of twentieth-century automobile and truck traffic. The traffic attracted commercial and professional uses which in turn generated more traffic. The First Security Building is one manifestation of this transition, as are later buildings—and their parking lots—which lie just beyond the boundary increase area. The conversion of houses to commercial uses was another manifestation of this trend. Those houses on these avenues which are included in the boundary increase area, in combination with contiguous areas in the original district, represent the best-preserved pockets of remaining historic development. The areas from 3rd Avenue NW northward were less affected by traffic pressures. The principal development change in these areas was the gradual enlargement of the campus of Oakwood Elementary School. The school, though it retains some fabric from the historic period, is classified as non-contributing owing to extensive non-historic additions, but its presence and its associated parking lot are mitigated by plantings and fencing, and the school adds a vitality that has been an important aspect of the Oakwood neighborhood for over a century.

²² Keller, *From Town to Tavern*, 61, 164.

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Catawba County, NC
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“A. A. Shuford Estate, Hickory, N.C.” Plat, 1918.

Acme Preservation Services. “Historic Survey Update Summary Report.” 2015.

Bishir, Catherine W., and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

“City Directory of Streets and Numbers.” Report (June 1, 1951), Engineering Department, City of Hickory.

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Keller, Leslie. *From Tavern to Town: An Architectural History of Hickory, North Carolina: 50th Anniversary Edition*. Hickory, N.C.: Hickory Landmarks Society, 2017.

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“Map of Hickory, North Carolina.” January 1, 1927.

Miller’s Hickory, N.C. [or North Carolina] Directory. Asheville, N.C.: Southern Directory Company. Multiple years: 1925-26, 1928-29, 1930-31, 1935, 1937-38, 1939-40, 1941-42, 1943-44, 1947-48, 1949-50, 1951-52, 1953-54, 1957-58, 1961-62, 1965-66. Copies available at the Patrick Beaver Memorial Library, Hickory, and online at the DigitalNC website (<http://www.digitalnc.org/collections/city-directories/>).

Mohney, Kirk F. “Oakwood Historic District.” Individual Property Form for Hickory Multiple Resource Nomination (National Register report), 1984.

“Oakwood Elementary School Dedication and Open House.” Dedication pamphlet, 1995.

Phillips, Laura A. W. “(former) Elliott-Carnegie Library.” Individual Property Form for Catawba County Multiple Resource Nomination, 1983.

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

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Stevenson, Katherine Cole, and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Trust, 1986.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N.C.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CT1483

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 80 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Area A

A1. Latitude: 35.733844 Longitude: -81.348905

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Catawba County, NC
County and State

A2. Latitude: 35.735392 Longitude: -81.350256

A3. Latitude: 35.735992 Longitude: -81.352045

A4. Latitude: 35.739248 Longitude: -81.350725

A5. Latitude: 35.740717 Longitude: -81.349372

A6. Latitude: 35.739905 Longitude: -81.348230

A7. Latitude: 35.737886 Longitude: -81.347913

A8. Latitude: 35.733822 Longitude: -81.347316

Area B

B1. Latitude: 35.734145 Longitude: -81.343347

B2. Latitude: 35.736080 Longitude: -81.344506

B3. Latitude: 35.737740 Longitude: -81.344460

B4. Latitude: 35.737852 Longitude: -81.340561

B5. Latitude: 35.736608 Longitude: -81.339698

B6. Latitude: 35.736013 Longitude: -81.337853

B7. Latitude: 35.735691 Longitude: -81.341814

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Catawba County, NC
County and State

B8. Latitude: 35.735023 Longitude: -81.341829

Area C

C1. Latitude: 35.738868 Longitude: -81.344568

Area D

D1. Latitude: 35.737155 Longitude: -81.345866

Area E

E1. Latitude: 35.733264 Longitude: -81.345970

Area F

F1. Latitude: 35.740315 Longitude: -81.346903

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

The boundaries are indicated on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination. The boundary generally follows parcel lines as shown on the map with the following exceptions: portions of the lots at 415 1st Avenue NW and 327 2nd Avenue NW taken up primarily by parking area were removed. The lines at these locations were drawn to hug the buildings fairly closely. In a few cases the boundary increase includes portions of lots of which part was included in the original district but the remainder left out. This occurred at 420 4th Avenue NW and 431 6th Street NW.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
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The boundaries encompass groups of historic resources that adjoin the existing Oakwood Historic District, that are historically associated with the same development patterns, and that as a whole have the requisite architectural significance, integrity, and age for listing. To the south of the boundary increase area is Hickory's downtown area, which is commercial in character. To the north are Oakwood Cemetery, which is part of the existing district, and areas that are generally later in development. To the east is also Oakwood Cemetery and the existing Claremont High School Historic District and its boundary increase area. To the west is the historic Hillcrest neighborhood, considered to be a different neighborhood than Oakwood.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: December 9, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer,

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Catawba County, NC
County and State

photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Hickory

County: Catawba State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni

Date Photographed: March-April 2018 unless otherwise noted.

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

Houses, 600 block of 2nd Avenue NW, south side. View facing southeast. Photo 1 of 24.

Houses, 300 block of 7th Street NW, west side. View facing southwest. Photo 2 of 24.

Houses, 300 block of 2nd Street Place NW, east side. View facing northeast. Photo 3 of 24.

Houses, 300 block of 8th Street NW, east side. View facing northwest. Photo 4 of 24.

Houses, 800 block of 3rd Avenue NW, north side. View facing northeast. Photo 5 of 24.

Houses, 300 block of 3rd Street NW, east side. View facing northeast. Photo 6 of 24.

Houses, 400 block of 4th Street NW, east side. View facing southeast. Photo 7 of 24.

Houses, 300 block of 8th Street NW, east side. View facing northeast. Photo 8 of 24.

Date Photographed: August 2018.

Houses, 500 block of 6th Street NW, east side, showing connection to original district. View facing southeast. Photo 9 of 24.

Houses, 600 block of 2nd Avenue NW, north side, showing connection to original district. View facing northeast. Photo 10 of 24.

Houses, 300 block of 3rd Street NW, west side. View facing northwest. Photo 11 of 24.

600 and 700 blocks of 3rd Avenue NW. View facing west. Photo 12 of 24.

323 2nd Street NW. View facing west. Photo 13 of 24.

359 2nd Street Place NW, View facing northwest. Photo 14 of 24.

353 8th Street NW. View facing west. Photo 15 of 24.

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505 7th Street NW. View facing southwest. Photo 16 of 24.

818 3rd Avenue NW. View facing north. Photo 17 of 24.

650 2nd Avenue NW. View facing northeast. Photo 18 of 24.

367 8th Street NW garage. View facing southwest. Photo 19 of 24.

Date Photographed: August 2018.

415 1st Avenue NW, (former) Elliott-Carnegie Library. View facing southeast. Photo 20 of 24.

330 3rd Street NW. View facing southeast. Photo 21 of 24.

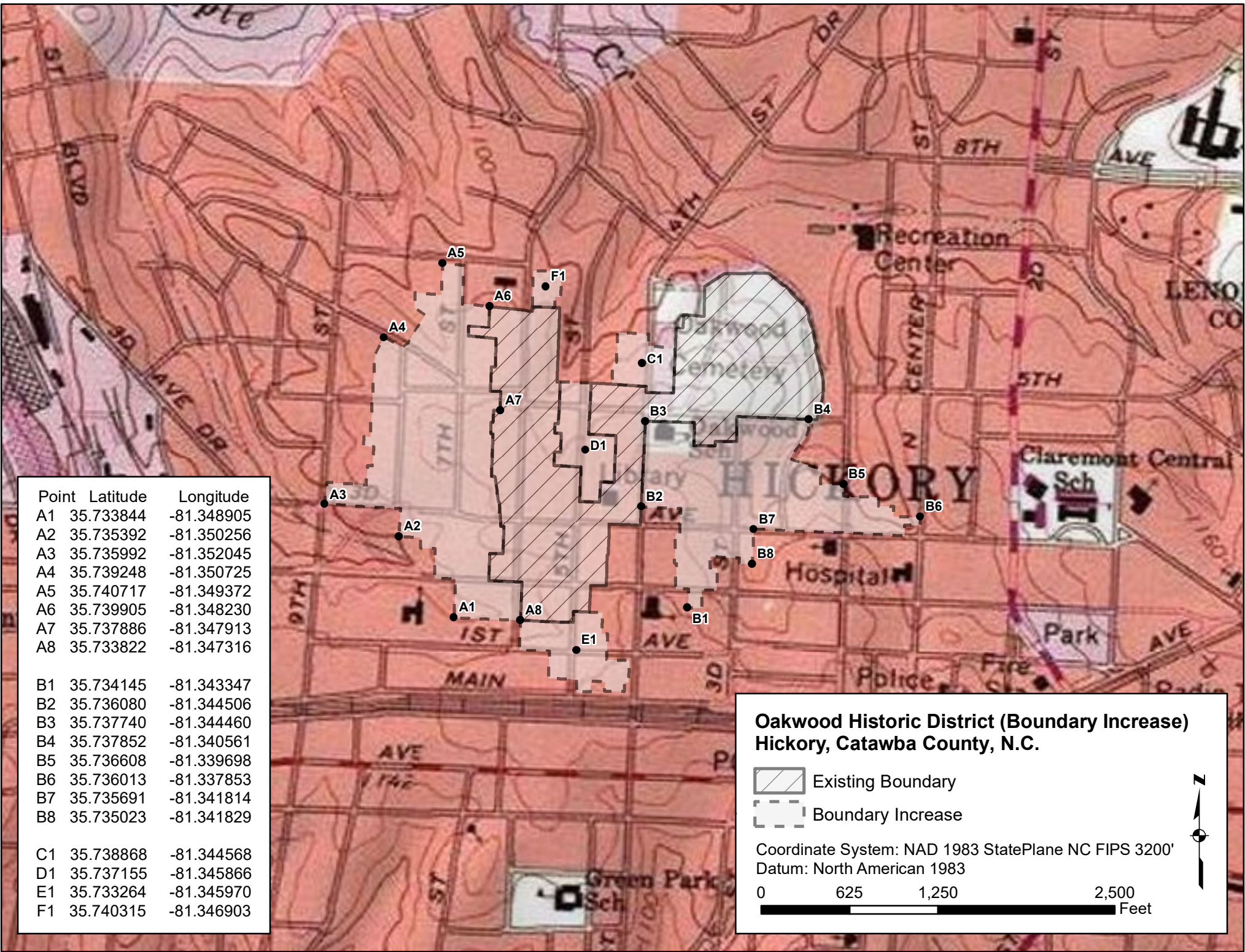
212 3rd Avenue NW, west side elevation. View facing northeast. Photo 22 of 24.

366 4th Street NW, Oakwood Elementary School. View facing north. Photo 23 of 24.

344 5th Street NW. View facing east. Photo 24 of 24.



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.




Point	Latitude	Longitude
A1	35.733844	-81.348905
A2	35.735392	-81.350256
A3	35.735992	-81.352045
A4	35.739248	-81.350725
A5	35.740717	-81.349372
A6	35.739905	-81.348230
A7	35.737886	-81.347913
A8	35.733822	-81.347316
B1	35.734145	-81.343347
B2	35.736080	-81.344506
B3	35.737740	-81.344460
B4	35.737852	-81.340561
B5	35.736608	-81.339698
B6	35.736013	-81.337853
B7	35.735691	-81.341814
B8	35.735023	-81.341829
C1	35.738868	-81.344568
D1	35.737155	-81.345866
E1	35.733264	-81.345970
F1	35.740315	-81.346903

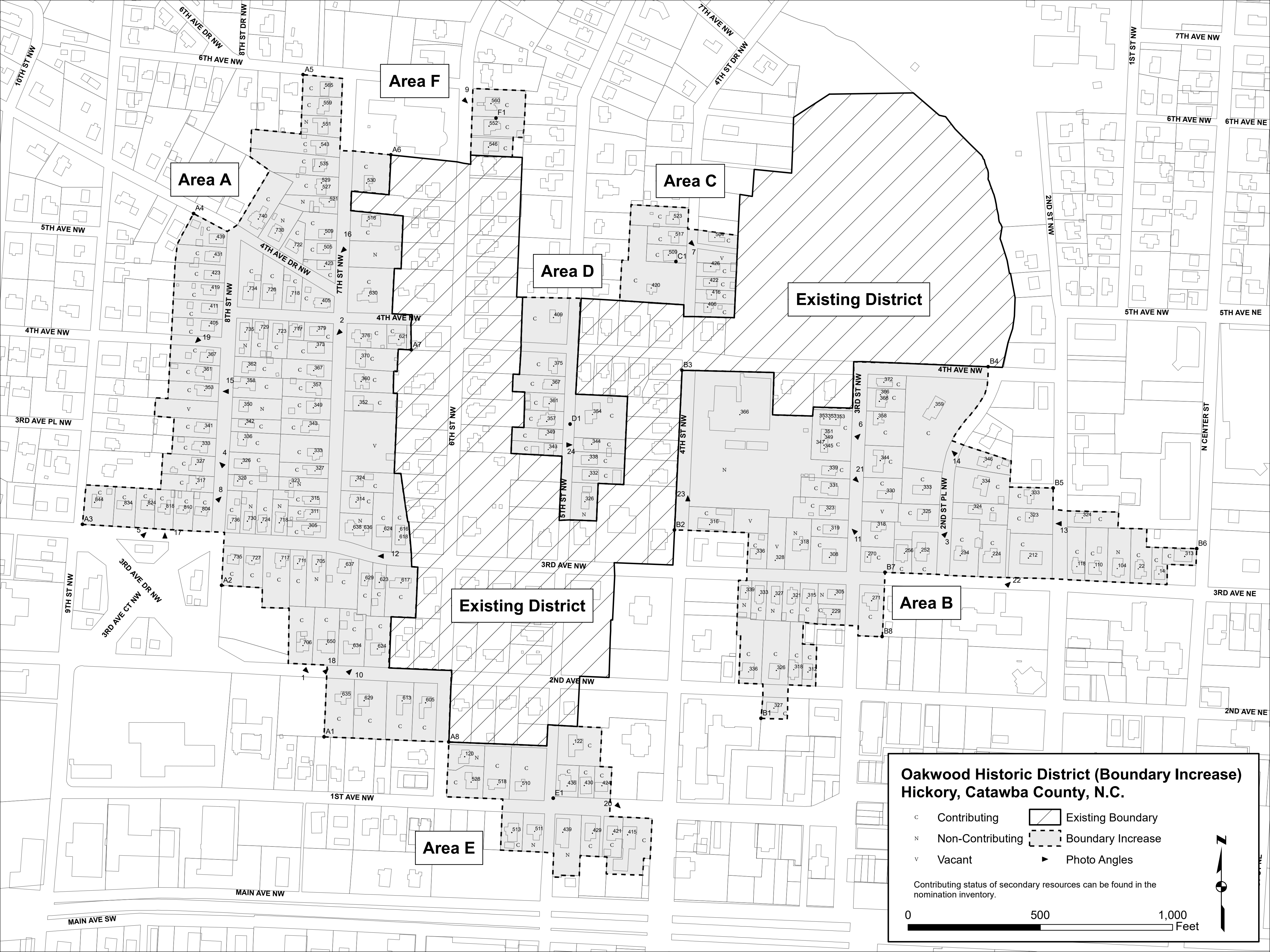
**Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Hickory, Catawba County, N.C.**

 Existing Boundary
 Boundary Increase

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane NC FIPS 3200'
 Datum: North American 1983

0 625 1,250 2,500
 Feet





Area A

Area F

Area C

Area D

Existing District

Existing District

Area B

Area E

Oakwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Hickory, Catawba County, N.C.

c	Contributing		Existing Boundary
N	Non-Contributing		Boundary Increase
v	Vacant		Photo Angles

Contributing status of secondary resources can be found in the nomination inventory.

0 500 1,000
 Feet