

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR
Hickory Multiple Resource Nomination

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR _____ THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Oakwood Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION Northwest Hickory: 300, 400 and Part of 500 Blocks of 6th St.; Part of 5th St.; Part of 300 and 400 Blocks of 4th St.; 300 and 400 Blocks of 4th Ave. 400, 500, and Part of 600 Blocks of 3rd Ave.; 500 and Part of 400 and 600 Blocks of 2nd Ave.; Oakwood Cemetery.

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN
Hickory
VICINITY OF
STATE
North Carolina
CODE
037
COUNTY
Catawba
CODE
035
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple owners (see individual property forms)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
Catawba County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Newton

STATE

North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kirk F. Mohney

ORGANIZATION

Consultant to the City of Hickory

DATE

August 15, 1984

STREET & NUMBER

76 North Center Street

TELEPHONE

(704) 322-2605

CITY OR TOWN

Hickory

STATE

North Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Oakwood District is an irregularly shaped area of approximately fifty-five acres located in northwest Hickory. Its boundaries contain the following buildings and sites: numbers 426, 436, 606, 614 and the entire 500 block of Second Avenue; number 605 and the 500 and 400 blocks of Third Avenue; the 300 and 400 blocks of Sixth Street as well as numbers 508, 515, 516, 517, 524, 529, and 540; number 217 Fifth Street; numbers 335, 345, 353, 361, 367, 375, and 407 Fourth Street; the 300 and 400 blocks of Fourth Avenue; Oakwood Cemetery; and the Shuford Memorial Gardens.

Second Avenue, Third Avenue and Sixth Street are fairly wide roads, and have a variety of plant material employed in the landscaping schemes, especially behind the homes on Second and Third Avenue, including large hardwoods and pines. The west side of Sixth Street from the mid 300 block to its northern end and a portion of Second Avenue are further characterized by their elevated lots which abruptly fall to the street level. The Abel A. Shuford, II., House (16) on Third Avenue is bounded on its west side by a low stone wall, and the two lots which contain the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library (19) and the John H. P. Cilley House (20) on Third Avenue are heavily wooded with very old and large hardwoods. Third Avenue also features the Shuford Memorial Gardens, a small city park which is extensively landscaped. Fourth Avenue and Fourth Street are narrower with a generally more uniform type and arrangement of vegetation consisting primarily of hardwoods and shrubbery, especially the (second) Charles H. Geitner (28) and Robert W. Stevenson houses (38). As on Sixth Street the lots on the south side and one on the north side of Fourth Avenue and the north end of Fourth Street are also elevated above the street level. One of these lots (38) is bordered by a stone retaining wall laid up in a mosaic pattern, and a second one features a brick wall (26). The southern boundary of Oakwood Cemetery, bordered by low shrubbery, also slopes down to the street level. Oakwood Cemetery contains numerous hardwoods as well as a variety of other plants including pine trees and holly bushes.

Situated on a plateau the greatest portion of the district varies in elevation from about 1120 feet at either end of Sixth Street to 1140 feet in the center, although the northeastern boundary containing Oakwood Cemetery has an elevation change of some sixty feet as it falls to a small creek beyond its border.

The district's boundaries reflect the change in character of later residential and institutional development which occurred around it. Modern, undistinguished homes adjoining the southwest boundary contrast with the quality of design and uniformity of setbacks which characterize Second Avenue. Large vacant spaces and parking lots with little if any border landscaping, in addition to the visually intrusive First Savings Bank on Fourth Street define the southeast boundary. On the east side of Fourth Street a modern office complex at the intersection of Third Avenue and two older, but altered, homes north of it adjoin the large open lot of the Oakwood Elementary School. The latter's unarticulated modern design is radically different from the surrounding residential area. An apartment complex and small modern homes are located behind and to the east of two pivotal houses across from Oakwood Cemetery. The boundaries of Oakwood Cemetery form the northeast corner beyond which are small modern housing units and the athletic fields of a community center. Residential construction which lies outside of the boundaries along Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street is generally of more recent construction and less distinguished, especially when contrasted with the

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spacious lots and pivotal buildings which are located to the south along Third Avenue. A similar condition applies to the boundaries along Sixth Street where bordering developments contain neither the quality of design and construction nor the general homogeneity in siting which is evident along Sixth Street. Likewise, the remainder of the 600 blocks of Third and Second Avenue, although constructed with similar setbacks but smaller lots, are visually distinctive in both their design and use of materials.

In contrast to the surrounding residential and commercial development the Oakwood District contains, in general, larger well-landscaped lots on which substantial homes were erected. Although this distinction is less appropriate to sections of Fourth Street and the west end of Fourth Avenue, these areas maintain a stronger visual and architectural continuity with the district as a whole than with those areas outside of its boundaries. Each of the lots in the district, with the exception of three or four on the aforementioned streets, contains some combination of large trees and/or shrubbery. The east end of Second, Third, and Fourth Avenues are heavily landscaped with tall hardwoods, and the Shuford Memorial Gardens on the north side of Third Avenue contains a wide variety of plantings on the spacious lot.

Uniformity of siting is most apparent on Second Avenue where deed restrictions on the type of structure which could be built as well as its location on the lot shaped the appearance. Third Avenue is generally composed of large houses on deep setbacks, such as the Walker Lyerly (12) and Abel A. Shuford, II (16) houses, a situation which can, in part, be attributed to their relatively early dates of construction. Sixth Street varies between the shallow setbacks on its south end, as in the John S. Setzer House (39), to gradually deeper ones which become uniform in the 400 and 500 blocks. The houses on Fourth Avenue and Fourth Street, many of which were built within a five year period of each other, are situated on rather shallow setbacks, but are generally similar within the grouping.

Through its extant architectural fabric the Oakwood District represents one of the two finest late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhoods in Hickory. Its collection of sixty-four buildings contains significant as well as more modest examples of late Queen Anne style construction, one of the finest extant examples of the Shingle Style in the city limits, and a number of important Colonial Revival homes built in the years immediately before and after 1910. A variety of bungalows are located in the district, as are later numerous manifestations of the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles. Similarly, the various period styles which became popular in the late 1920s can be found within the boundaries including a Spanish Mission Revival house and four Tudor Revival houses, one of which is among the finest in the city.

The physical location of these houses reveals the development of the district initially along portions of Sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, then Third Avenue, and subsequently throughout the district as larger lots or estates were subdivided, the most recent of which was on the east side, 500 block, of Sixth Street. A wide variety of materials have been employed in these buildings. The earliest were exclusively frame houses with weatherboards and/or wood shingles, followed in later periods by brick, wood frame, and stone veneered structures. Although these materials are widely intermixed the overall visual cohesiveness of the district remains intact.

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The oldest houses in the district, all constructed along Sixth Street, are rather modest frame buildings with only vague ties to current architectural fashion. One of these was built in 1882, the second in 1888, and the others in the early 1890s. The oldest house in the district is the 1882 Michael L. Cline House (44). This two story L-shaped frame structure has pedimented gables, is clad in weatherboards, and has a two story rear wing. Although the porch was replaced, surviving features include the scroll modillioned horizontal eaves and pedimented lintels. Two lots to the north is the Rev. J. C. Moser House (46). Built in 1888 the two story, three bay house features a high hip roofed main block and gabled wings at the southwest and northwest corners. Like the Cline house it has pedimented lintels, and a two story replacement porch, but the upper story has been modified by the addition of asbestos siding--perhaps replacing wood shingles. The John S. Setzer House (39) was built about 1891 at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street. It too has a central two story high hip roofed block with gabled wings at the northeast and southeast corners, as well as a full porch. Clad in weatherboards with wood shingles in the gable peaks, the three bay house has one story hip roofed and gabled wings at the rear, small pediments over the windows, and Tuscan porch columns.

Nearly across from the Cline house is the Whitener-Hammersla House (61). A small, one story frame house with a wraparound porch, it has a gabled, T-shaped plan with a large rear wing, tin shingle roof, and bay windows on the west and north elevations. Unlike the Cline house the distinctive porch with its turned posts and sawn brackets is original. Another house built prior to 1900 is located on Fourth Street. The Amzi A. Yoder House (25) constructed about 1896, has a broad wood shingled gambrel roof enframing its principal elevation, two entrances and a full porch with turned posts. Originally, the house was more overtly Queen Anne in design featuring a triple-A roof line, full wrap-around porch, and a corner bay window at the intersection of the north and east elevations.

Three examples of the Queen Anne style which survive along Fourth Avenue reveal the later evolution of the form and the increasing frequency with which Colonial Revival details were used. The two story, wood shingled and weatherboarded Robert W. Stevenson House (38), built after 1895, is the finest representative of the style in the district. Its asymmetrical massing composed of numerous gabled wings extending from the central hip roof give it a lively silhouette. Prominent features include its wraparound porch, narrow two story gabled wing at the intersection of the south and east elevations, a gable on the hip, and sunburst decorative panels in the latter two gables. The Benjamin F. Seagle House (35), located directly across from Oakwood Cemetery and built about 1907, achieves its varied silhouette by virtue of the numerous wings extending from the hip roofed central block.

Classical features which became more and more popular with the later development of the style are evident here in the pedimented wings, block modillion eaves, and full facade porch with its denticulated cornice and Tuscan columns. Adjacent to the Seagle House on the east, the weatherboarded and wood shingled David L. Russell House (36), built about 1908 and later rebuilt after a fire, has a two story hip roofed central block and pedimented wings, as well as a gabled bay at the intersection of the north and east elevations. A wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a large Palladian window over the center entrance are two of its prominent features.

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One Queen Anne house (62) was built along Sixth Street at about the time that the Seagle house was erected. Constructed for Alfred P. Whitener next to his first house, the Whitener-Hammersla House (61), this very large structure has a broad half-timbered and pebbledash front pediment, a full facade porch, and an asymmetrical principal elevation. Full two and one-half story side wings have bay windows; the porch is curved at its southern end and is supported by Tuscan columns with Scamozzi capitals, and a recessed deck over the porch on the second story is enframed by the gable end.

A house (27) built in 1900 for Charles H. Geitner shows the irregular silhouette and scale of design of the four Queen Anne houses, but is rather spare in its ornamentation. The two story building which was extensively altered in 1917 features a hip roofed central block with pent roofed wings, gabled and pent roofed dormers, and one and one-half story wings on the west and south elevations. A low, hip roofed porch is located at the southeast corner, and it abuts the southwest wing which has an enclosed porch and an outside staircase leading to the second floor.

Although the Queen Anne style was a favored choice in residential construction in the early development of the Oakwood District, a house built in the Shingle Style mode reflects the popularity of that style then prevalent in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. That very fine Shingle Style house (16) was built for Abel A. Shuford, II sometime soon after 1904. Radiating a mellower tone than the Queen Anne style houses which preceded it the Shuford house exhibits many of the characteristic features of the style. These include its completely wood shingled exterior surface, a broad and irregular cross gambrel roof, and slightly undulating wall surfaces on the second story bay windows and the rounded southwest corner. In addition, there is an extensive use of stone in the two corner porch piers, foundation, and the interior and exterior chimneys. The very large house has a two story porch wing on the east and two large gabled wings to the rear.

A number of other houses were built in the district at about the same time as the Queen Anne style houses discussed above, but they do not fit into particular stylistic categories and will be discussed later. Much of the subsequent development in the district would, however, reflect the latest architectural fashion through a group of impressive Colonial Revival houses built in a six year period between 1907 and 1913. These buildings represent the first phase of a long period of development in which numerous manifestations of the broadly defined Colonial Revival style would be built in the Oakwood District. In addition to the Colonial Revival these include the "square house" type, the generally more accurate renditions of Georgian models built in the 1930s and early 1940s, often revealing characteristics of the Federal style, and post World War II Neo-Colonial designs which tend to be more freely adopted from the antique models.

In this district, as elsewhere in Hickory, the early Colonial Revival houses tended to be quite large and imposing with symmetrical three bay facades, hip roofs, central entrances, often paired interior chimneys, and various classical or Colonial details. The first example of this style is the Jones W. Shuford House (47) on the west side of Sixth Street built in 1907. Two stories in height and brick veneered, it has a gabled central dormer with a Palladian window, a broad two story bay on the south third of the main

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elevation, a segmental arch leading to a recessed center entrance on the second story, and a wraparound porch set atop paired and tripled square posts. Erected on a large well-landscaped corner lot with a deep setback it is an important visual anchor along the west side of the street. Sometime after 1908 the weatherboarded J. Guy Cline House (45) was built about 200 feet south of Shuford's house. Somewhat more formal in design it has a high hip roof, paired interior chimneys, a center gabled dormer with a Palladian window, a flat roofed entrance porch, and balanced one story low hip roofed wings on both the north and south elevations. In addition, two story pedimented wings extend from both the southeast and northeast corners.

Three more Colonial Revival houses were built in the district along Third Avenue between 1912 and 1913. The Cline-Wilfong House (14) has a high hip roof and a balustrade, paired interior chimneys, a hip roofed center dormer, and a wraparound porch supported by paired and single Tuscan columns. Other features of this weatherboarded house include the projecting center bay with corner pilasters capped by a small balustrade below the dormer, a one story hip roofed room attached to the east elevation, and two story pedimented wings on the west and east elevations. To the east and on the same side of the street, Walker Lyerly had his large two story, brick veneered Colonial Revival house (12) built in 1913. Commanding its corner lot the three bay house has a high hip roof, center dormer, three interior -- but no paired -- chimneys, and a wraparound porch and porte-cochere supported by square posts with Scamozzi capitals. Other features include a two story bay window and wing on the east elevation, block modillion eaves, limestone keystones and skewbacks, and Queen Anne transoms above the windows flanking the center entrance. The third house of this type built along Third Avenue is somewhat more subdued and, although somewhat larger than common examples, reveals characteristics of the "square house" type. Constructed in 1912 by J. Summie Propst, the two story, brick veneered, three bay John H. P. Cilley House (20) is located at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fourth Street. In plan it resembles the Lyerly house with its two story bay abutting a narrow wing. Likewise, it has a high hip roof, three interior chimneys -- neither of them paired -- a wraparound porch set atop Tuscan columns, and a projecting gabled entrance bay.

The "square house" type, of which the Cilley house reveals a few of its characteristics, can be generally described as having a nearly square shape, a hip roof often with a center hip roofed dormer, and oftentimes a full width front porch. Various classical details were often employed in its composition including Tuscan porch columns, sidelights, and perhaps modillioned eaves. This house form was the basis of four homes built along Sixth Street. The two story brick veneered William N. Cox House (42) is a "square house" constructed between 1921 and 1925. Its three bay principal elevation, center hip roofed dormer, high hip roof and full porch supported by paired and tripled square posts are visible characteristics of the house type. A second "square house" was built about 1935. This brick veneered duplex (40) is two stories in height, three bays in width, and has a high hip roof, center dormer, nearly full facade porch, end chimneys, and two rear porches. The Nillah M. Edmisten House (52), built about 1924, has Colonial Revival details in its elliptical fanlight and center door with sidelights, as well as the gabled entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Its square form has a symmetrical three bay principal elevation, paired double hung sash, a center hip roofed dormer, and a low hip roof. Not entirely dissimilar to the Edmisten house the Carl

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V. Cline House. (43), built about 1929, has a similarly detailed entrance, a round portico and balustrade, side porch with a balustrade, and broad eaves with scroll modillion blocks. Its square form, high hip roof, and center hip roofed dormer reveal its relationship to the others of its type, but the overall composition shows how both the Colonial Revival style and the "square house" type were easily blended.

Colonial Revival houses which were modeled on a combination of both the Georgian and Federal styles were built in the Oakwood District as early as 1922 and as late as the mid 1940s. The Robert E. Simpson House (8), Stonehaven, is at once one of the finest representatives as well as the earliest in the district. Two stories in height and three bays in width it has a Mt. Airy granite veneer laid up in a random coursed rubble ashlar pattern, interior end chimneys, side gables, a center entrance with sidelights and a fanlight, and a gabled entrance porch. Other details of this pivotal building include its modillioned horizontal and raking eaves, side porch capped with a balustrade, quarter round windows in the gable ends, and a Palladian window in the center of the rear elevation.

Three other houses on Second Avenue were built in this Colonial Revival mode in the 1930s. The brick veneered Edgar L. Fox House (2) located on the south side of the avenue was constructed in 1937, and has a symmetrical five bay principal elevation, side gables, a one story side wing with a dormer, end chimneys, a small gabled entrance porch, and an engaged porch on the wing with segmental arches between the narrow posts. The John F. Miller House (5) is also five bays in width, two stories in height and is brick veneered, but it has a center entrance bordered by sidelights and a fanlight, a side porch, modillioned cornice and a large hip roofed rear wing. Adjacent to the Miller house, the Dr. Henry H. Menzies House (4) is another fine example of the style which reveals the well-balanced manner in which the Georgian and Federal styles were often synthesized in this period. Its two story, five bay, principal elevation is articulated with three round arched dormers, an entrance portico supported by composite columns, a narrow, block modillion cornice, corbeled quoins, and round arches with limestone panels above the first story windows. Other details include its single shoulder stepped end chimneys, a screened porch on the east elevation set atop composite columns, and the compound arch enframing the entrance.

A house (24) on Fourth Street was built about 1935 as the parsonage of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. It has the characteristic end gables, five bay main elevations, end chimneys and Neo-Colonial entrance details, in this case a pediment supported by pilasters. The house also features a side porch and a two story gabled rear wing.

A number of Colonial Revival houses were built on the northern end of Sixth Street. In 1934 Dr. George Bisanar had a two story, five bay, brick veneered house (48) built. Its prominent features include the recessed center entrances, end chimneys, a flat roofed entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns, a narrow pedimented projection enframing the second story door, and a porte-cochere. Limestone keystones above the windows, a green tile roof, and a rear hip roofed wing are other features. Two lots to the north, Connolly C. Gamble moved into a two story, three bay, frame house (50) which has an attached porch on the north wall, a gabled entrance porch supported by square posts with Scamozzi capitals, and leaded glass sidelights flanking the center entrance. Gabled wings extend

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to the rear, the rafter ends are exposed, and it has a shed roofed bay on the south elevation. Although less formal than some of the others, and revealing some characteristics of the bungalow house type, it nevertheless represents one interpretation of the general stylistic group.

On the east side of Sixth Street four more two story, brick veneered Colonial Revival houses were constructed. The Otho E. Sigmon House (53), built around 1945, has a five bay main elevation and a one bay wing to the north, a single end chimney, three gabled dormers, and a round portico behind which is a paneled round arch above the entrance. Directly to the south the Ervin C. Yount House (54), constructed about 1944, has five bays, a center entrance with sidelights and a transom, side porch and a round portico with a balustrade supported by Tuscan columns. The Eugene C. Ivey House (56), built in 1940, has a three bay principal elevation, one end chimney, a pedimented entrance bordered by sidelights and a transom, and a full two story portico modeled, no doubt, on the portico at Mount Vernon. Finally, the 1938 George Fuller House (59) has a five bay main elevation, one story flat roofed wing to the south, fanlights and sidelights enframing the center entrance, and functional shutters.

Although the Colonial Revival style as it appeared in the Oakwood District followed, primarily, one of the three general types discussed above, four other houses reveal different Colonial Revival forms. One of these houses is based on Dutch Colonial models, and a second has roots in the Spanish Colonial tradition. The two story, three bay E. Harold Shuford House (49) on Sixth Street was built between 1921 and 1927. Its features include a gambrel roof, a large three bay, shed roofed dormer on both the front and rear elevations, a screened porch capped by a balustrade on the south elevation, gabled entrance porch, and stuccoed walls with weatherboards in the peaks of the gambrel ends. A lunette is located in the north endwall and two quarter-round lights flank the stuccoed end chimney on the south elevation. The Spanish Mission Revival Albert C. Lutz House (31) was built about 1928 at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street. One story in height and three bays in width with a flat roof it has stuccoed walls, low parapet walls at the corners of the roof, and a segmentally arched entrance porch with buttress-like piers.

One interesting variation on the Colonial Revival form is the two story, brick veneered George F. Ivey House (13), built between 1921 and 1925. It has a symmetrical, three bay, principal elevation, end chimneys, as well as a transom and sidelights around the center entrance. The flat roofed entrance porch is supported by Roman Ionic columns, and a one story wing with an attached porch extends from the east elevation. The Colonial Revival characteristics are set against the half-timbered and stuccoed gable ends revealing a synthesis of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Another variation on the theme is the brick veneered Ralph W. Maynard House (10) built about 1940. In this composition there is a vague relation to the Tudor Revival house form in the steeply pitched side gables and entrance foyer, as well as in the shed roofed dormer. One and one-half stories in height and three bays in width its Colonial Revival details

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include a swan's neck pediment on the entrance which is set atop Corinthian pilasters, and an engaged porch supported by Corinthian columns.

Post W. W. II Colonial Revival houses include the brick veneered, two story Dr. Ralph C. Flowers House (7), built in 1947, and the First Baptist Church parsonage (6) completed in 1950. The Flowers house has a symmetrical five bay principle elevation, exposed face chimneys flanked by quarter-round attic vents and a one story, cross gable east wing. The parsonage is a three bay brick veneered house with end chimneys, corbeled quoins up to the second floor level, and rear and side wings.

Concurrent with the construction of the Colonial Revival houses bungalows began to appear in the Oakwood District. Between 1911 and 1930 twelve of these buildings were constructed in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Some, such as the Taylor-McMillen House (32), are very loosely associated with the style while others, like the Thomas A. Mott House (1), are fine examples which embody many of the ideals in design which the house type was associated with.

One of the most unusual bungalows was built on Sixth Street sometime around 1913 for Espey D. Sherrill (41). According to local tradition, it was built from a Sears and Roebuck kit and is one story in height, has a low hip roof and an attached hip roofed porch with very broad eaves. This narrow but deep weatherboarded house is detailed with a bay window on the south elevation, tripled square porch posts and exposed rafter ends. At the southeast corner of Sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, and adjacent to the Whitener-Hammersla House (61), a one and one-half story, three bay bungalow (60) was built for W. Newman Sherrill between 1913 and 1915. Featuring an engaged wraparound porch supported by square posts and a large shed roofed dormer whose windows penetrate the roof surface, the weatherboarded house has side bay windows with exposed rafter ends, and a number of rear wings. Two lots north of the Sherrill house, a fairly large bungalow (58) was built for Edwin Umstead around 1915. Its unusual three bay principal elevation has an engaged porch at the north corner framed by a segmental arch, and a large center triangular dormer. Unlike the other bungalows in the district, the house has a brick veneer. Other details include its exposed purlins and gabled side porch.

Certainly the finest bungalow on Sixth Street is the Livius L. Hatfield House (55) constructed after 1921. Clad entirely in wood shingles, the one and one-half story gable roof house has a broad gabled porch which dominates the principal elevation and is supported by five large granite piers. Other features include the exposed purlins, gabled dormer on the main roof plane, shed roofed bay windows on both the north and south elevations, a granite chimney, and granite foundation. The Henderson-Blackwelder House (15) which was constructed between 1912 and 1915 is a large weatherboarded bungalow erected at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street. The asymmetrical composition of its principal elevation has been achieved by the attached wraparound porch with its broad entrance gable, two gabled dormers centered on the main roof and an off-axis entrance and gabled wings on both the east and west elevations, the former with an attached hip roofed bay window.

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The finest bungalow in the district and a pivotal building, the Thomas A. Mott House (1) was erected at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street. One and one-half stories in height and three bays in width, the double pile house has a pair of gabled dormers between which is a shed roofed dormer, and an engaged porch with square posts. The balustrade extends beyond the west end of the porch where it enframes a patio and intersects a two story wing. This wing is composed of a shed roofed sleeping porch above an enclosed porch supported by tripled posts. Other features include purlin brackets, weatherboards on the first story and wood shingles in the side gable peaks, exposed rafter ends, and a center entrance framed by a battered surround. The remainder of the bungalows were erected along Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. Around 1916 the large one and one-half story, three bay Lula G. Wannemacher House (26) was built at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. Symmetrically composed around its center entrance, the house has an engaged porch with square posts, a large shed roofed center dormer, purlin brackets, and a weatherboarded surface. The three bungalows built on Fourth Avenue between 1923 and 1929 reveal the wide diversity of designs in which the house type might be built. Of these the Taylor-McMillen House (32) is the most unusual. Its four bay principal elevation has a narrow, flat roofed entrance porch, a triangular dormer above it, and clipped gables capping its one story, weatherboarded frame. Directly to the east the William B. Southerland House (33) has a more common form with its three bays, engaged porch, side gables, center dormer, bay window, and purlin brackets. Although covered in aluminum siding its basic characteristics are still evident. Adjacent to it the Harold G. Deal House (34) has two gabled wings at the corner of its principal elevation, four bays, and a segmentally arched center dormer. Characteristic details of the style are evident in the broad side gables, one and one-half story height, vertical light upper sash, and exposed purlins.

Another small bungalow was built on Fourth Street sometime between 1921 and 1925. The Edgar D. Yoder House (23) is a one story, triple pile, weatherboarded and wood shingled house. It features a large T-shaped, clipped gable main block with a clipped gable entrance porch on the three bay main elevation, gabled bays on both the north and south elevations, and exposed rafter ends and purlins.

In Hickory, and in other parts of the state in the late 1920s, the Tudor Revival style house became a popular alternative to the Colonial Revival house. Vastly different in form and tone than the Colonial Revival it nevertheless drew on historic models for precedent, albeit much older ones. Four Tudor Revival houses were built in the Oakwood District in the short period between 1927 and 1930. Each one contains characteristic features of the style which freely borrowed design elements of late English medieval architecture. Assembled into forms which have steeply pitched gable roofs often with half-timbered and stuccoed gable ends, the well-designed Tudor Revival style houses in the district lend themselves to the distinctive sense of quality in design which the area as a whole possesses. The one and one-half story Cecil T. Bost House (3), was erected at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixth Street in 1927. Prominent features on the principal elevation include a stone veneer on the eastern half of the facade, a gabled wing projecting from the northwest corner and abutting a shed roofed dormer to the east, an attached side gabled and dormered porch on the east elevation,

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and a large stone front chimney. The stone veneer is carried around the east facade to the south elevation, and the remaining wall surfaces are stuccoed. At the rear, a flat roofed wing over an attached porch is half-timbered and stuccoed and resembles a tower.

Two Tudor Revival houses built on Fourth Avenue include the (second) Charles H. Geitner House (28) and the Geitner-George House (30). The former is a large one and one-half story, brick veneered house built on an L-shaped plan. Gabled and triangular dormers located on the west and south elevations respectively are half-timbered and stuccoed, and the house has flared eaves, a large exterior chimney on the east elevation, and a shed and gable roofed porch. Two lots to the west, the one story, brick veneered Geitner-George House has half-timbered and stuccoed gables at the southeast corner and above the projecting round arched entrance porch, as well as on the main side and rear gables. The principal elevation has French doors leading to an open patio, and a large exposed chimney which abuts the entrance and contains three upper stacks set at forty-five degree angles to the main stack.

The pivotal Robert T. Hambrick House (51) on Sixth Street, built in 1928, is one of the finest houses in the city of Hickory. Prominent characteristics include its steeply pitched wood shingle roof with an intersecting broad front gable, brown stucco walls, fieldstone window and round arched entrance surrounds, and a gabled side porch supported by finely crafted oak boxed posts and heavy brackets. Extant outbuildings include its stone two car garage, and a summer house containing the same type of posts as used on the north porch.

A number of houses built in the district throughout its various periods of development do not fall into any specific stylistic category. The one story Greene-Lutz House (17) on Third Avenue probably built about 1905, has a broad, hip roofed center block and gabled wings on the west and east walls. Clad in weatherboards, the main elevation has fanlights and sidelights flanking the center entrance and round portico. The Yoder-Dell House (21), also built about 1905, has the characteristic one story high hip roofed center block, but the variation contains gabled wings on each elevation and two wings to the rear. Later 1930s alterations include the addition of a round arched entrance porch and a brick veneer. A third building, the Espey-Nowell House (63), built after 1911, is not entirely different from the previous two in its basic massing, but a unique feature is the pair of gabled wings on the south elevation which have flared inner eaves over the entrance located between them. The house also has an engaged, gabled porch at its west-southwest corner in addition to a segmentally arched hood over the center entrance. The Cashwell-Stirewalt House (9), built between 1905 and 1907, is a large two story, three bay, german sided dwelling. Prominent features include the high hip roof with a gabled wing at the southwest corner, and a full facade porch with a pent roofed entrance bay, paired battered posts, and a porte-cochere at the west end.

Adjacent to the aforementioned Yoder-Dell House (21), the two-story Dr. T. C. Blackburn House (22), constructed soon after 1912, exhibits an unusual roof configuration composed of gables on gambrels, and intersecting gables. Its main elevation contains a front gable on gambrel wing intersecting a similar composition, although only one side of the gambrel was built. A full facade porch, two gabled rear wings, prominent belt courses

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at the first and second floor ceiling levels, and bay windows on the south and north elevations are other features. The Elwood W. Walton House (29) on Fourth Avenue, built between 1923 and 1925, has a large one story clipped gable main block, clipped gable wings at the west-southwest and east-southeast corners, as well as the clipped gable entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns.

Another unusual structure is the pivotal Paul A. Setzer House (18) constructed in 1927. Its two story, T-shaped plan features a double pile main block with a clipped gable roof. A single pile wing forming the leg of the T is capped by a modified gable roof that has a broad hip roofed east end which extends beyond the eaves. This house also features a granite veneer laid up in a random range rubble ashlar pattern, as well as a shed roofed entrance porch with an eyelid, supported by stone walls and two Tuscan columns. The last building in this group is a duplex (57) built on Sixth Street. Two stories in height and four bays in width the brick veneered building, constructed about 1940, has a symmetrical principal elevation featuring gabled wings at both ends, recessed entrances, and a flat roofed porch supported by square posts.

Since 1951 three buildings have been added to the district's boundaries. One of these replaced an older home on Third Avenue, a second was built on a subdivided lot which was once part of an extensively landscaped property, and the third was moved into the Shuford Memorial Gardens. The Elbert Ivey Memorial Library (19) was completed in 1952, and the large one story flat roofed, seven bay brick building occupied the large well-landscaped lot of a late nineteenth century dwelling. Sometime in the 1970s an intrusive, one story ranch-type house (11) was built on Fifth Street behind the Robert E. Simpson House (8). Its broad front gable and long rectangular shape is completely out of character with its neighbors. Finally, in 1972 the J. Summie Propst House (64) was moved into the Shuford Memorial Gardens from its endangered location near the railroad tracks. Built between 1881-83 it is the only extant Second Empire style house in Hickory, and represents an earlier period and direction of development in Hickory's growth. Completely rehabilitated by the Hickory Landmarks Society it features a wood shingled, bellcast mansard roof with gabled dormers, a central two and one-half story tower, bay windows, and a porch across two-thirds of its principal elevation. Details include the thin chamfered porch posts and scroll sawn balustrade, bracketed eaves, sawn ornament in the gable peaks of the dormers, and fan-shaped ornamentation below the tower roof.

In the development of the Shuford Memorial Gardens, which borders two pivotal structures, a wide brick walk was constructed between the Propst house (64) and a terraced brick patio. Behind it, a trellis stretches between two gazebos which have bellcast hip roofs and round arch lattice screens. The whole composition is supported by Tuscan columns. Unfortunately, a portion of the gardens has been enclosed by a high brick wall which interrupts the visual continuity of both the north side of Third Avenue, as well as the surrounding features of the landscape.

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The single largest piece of property in the district is the twenty acre Oakwood Cemetery (37). Originally half its present size, the cemetery slopes gently from a plateau at its southwest corner to the lower borders which surround it. Planned and laid out in 1889 it features a picturesque street configuration which has two elliptical "islands," cement posts at two of its gates, and a great variety of plant material including various species of evergreen and deciduous trees. Two simple brick mausoleums are the exception to the general rule of large family tombstones with smaller individual stones. There are a number of obelisks, and a few stones which imitate naturalistic objects such as logs. Many of the older lots are bordered by low granite walls and in one location a cobblestone wall was constructed.

The structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the 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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Key to letter abbreviations in the inventory list:

- P - Pivotal. Those buildings which have special significance stemming from the level of their architectural development and/or their historical associations.
- C - Contributing. Buildings which are relatively intact, representative examples of their stylistic group, and lend themselves to forming the character of the district.
- F - Fill. More recent vernacular buildings which do not violate the character of the district.
- I - Intrusion. Modern buildings which are incompatible with their surroundings.

1. Thomas A. Mott House
507 Second Avenue, N.W.
1910-11
P

The Thomas A. Mott house, built about 1910 or 1911 is the finest bungalow in the Oakwood District, and one of the most intact and exquisitely rendered examples in Hickory. One and one-half stories in height and three bays wide, the weatherboarded and wood shingled house has paired hip roofed dormers on its principal, north elevation linked by a small recessed shed dormer. Supported by two wall brackets and paired and tripled square posts which rest on brick plinths, the engaged porch has a slatted balustrade which extends beyond the west end and along the west elevation where it frames a patio. Behind the porch the six light paneled center entrance has battered surrounds, and is flanked by six-over-one double hung sash. A two story wing on the west elevation contains an enclosed porch on the first story with paired double hung sash between tripled square posts on brick plinths, and a door which opens onto the patio. Above it the smaller shed roofed sleeping porch rests on the hip roof on the porch below. Another hip roofed wing is attached to the east elevation, and a large hip roofed wing stretches across the rear elevation. In addition, there is a large shed roofed dormer on the south roof plane. Details include the exposed rafter ends, purlin brackets on the main roof, and a horizontal molding at the second floor level which demarcates the change in sheathing material from the weatherboarded first story and wood shingled upper story. Three interior chimneys with corbeled caps are original. Rendering of the exterior is overshadowed by the richly ornamented and remarkably intact interior finished

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in oak. The large and finely crafted main entrance leads into the principal living room with three different types of doors leading into the dining room to the west, the transverse stairhall in the center of the house, and a smaller living room behind the main room. Sliding wall doors typical of Craftsman type construction lead to the dining room which has sheathed wainscot below a bracketed plate shelf, and narrow French doors leading to the heated (original) enclosed porch flanked by large built-in china cabinets. A large glazed door and multi-light window leads to the paneled stairhall. The open string, open newel staircase is detailed with a tapered newel post ornamented by recessed geometric designs, and an intricately fashioned geometric balustrade. Both the spandrel framing and the ceiling of the upper run are paneled. Off of the stairhall the smaller living room also has sheathed paneling and a large brick fireplace with a mantel shelf formed with Craftsman details. A pair of folding doors leads from this room into the main space. The original hot water heaters are intact as is one of the radiators which had a dual function as a plate/food warmer.

Thomas A. Mott (1879-1969) was a retired Marine Corps officer who served in both the Spanish American War and World War I. An active participant in city government, Mott was appointed to the planning commission in 1947 and he became chairman in 1950. A former alderman (1931-32), Mott was also owner of Hickory Real Estate and Securities Corporation. His wife was the former Mildred Ellis (1878-1970), a daughter of W. H. Ellis an early merchant in Hickory and owner of a large parcel of land in this neighborhood. The Motts purchased this lot from her father in 1911, but the house was apparently built in 1910, and prior to the time when Second Avenue was extended into the Ellis estate. In 1922 Mildred's sister, Annie and her husband Robert E. Simpson had a house (8) built directly across from the Motts. Thomas Mott, Jr., their only son, inherited both this house and the Simpson estate. He sold the Mott house to Steve Rhoney in 1974. One extant outbuilding which survives was a gate house. Originally a granite marker similar to that on the Simpson property marked the entrance to "Ellis Place."

2. Edgar L. Fox House
525 Second Avenue, N.W.
1937
F

The Edgar L. Fox house, built in 1937, is a two story, five bay, double pile, brick veneered Colonial Revival building. A one story gabled wing attached to the east elevation has a small gabled dormer with a round arched window and an attached porch containing elliptical arches between its porch posts. The narrow gabled entrance porch has an elliptical arch cut into its tympanum and is supported by thin Tuscan columns. Two brick chimneys are located on either end, and the one on the west end is stepped with a single shoulder. Six-over-six double hung sash are used throughout, and a small shed roofed wing extends from the rear.

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Edgar L. Fox (1896-1965) began his business career as office assistant with the Carr Lumber Company in Pisgah Falls after completing his schooling at Lenoir-Rhyne College and the Asheville Business College. Later he worked in that same capacity for the Hickory city manager. Mr. Fox then obtained a position with the First Savings and Loan Association and in 1951 became executive vice president and secretary. He was also associated with numerous other financial institutions and local civic groups. In 1929 he married Euphemia Lipford of Chester, South Carolina. Mrs. Fox still owns and occupies the house, which was designed by Hickory architect Robert Clemmer, and erected by Herman-Sipe Construction Company.

3. Cecil T. Bost House
535 Second Avenue, N. W.
1927
C

The one and one-half story, Cecil T. Bost house, built in 1927, is a fine example of the Tudor Revival houses built in Hickory during the late 1920s. Its principal asymmetrical, north elevation is composed of a half timbered and stuccoed gable which intersects a large cross gable, and enframes the projecting gabled bay at the northwest corner whose surface is stuccoed. A large shed roofed dormer abuts the main gable to the east and the large exposed stone chimney to the west, the latter merging with the stone veneer of the east half of the first story. The recessed gabled wing on the east elevation employs stone veneer on the first floor and stucco in the shed roofed dormer. Fenestration on this elevation consists of the center door, two small casement sash flanking the chimney, and casement sash windows in the northwest gable as well as in the dormers. A low stone wall enframes the front patio. The basement level garage at the west-southwest corner is located below a small shed roofed wing, and at the rear two dormers are located on the broad roof plane. Abutting the gable at the southwest corner is a two story, flat roofed wing containing a screened porch on the first story and a half-timbered and stuccoed second story designed to create the image of a tower.

Cecil T. Bost (1897-1965) was involved in the furniture business in Hickory, and served on the boards of numerous local corporations. His parents, C. C. Bost and Miss Emma Ingold, were the children of early settlers in Hickory, and his grandfather was Dr. Jeremiah Ingold who had helped to establish the Corinth Reformed Church in 1869. Mr. Bost married Alice Lyerly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker Lyerly (12), both prominent members of the community. Rev. Harry W. Althouse, minister of the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Lutheran Church, occupied the house for a number of years after the church purchased the house from the Bosts in 1947. In 1975 the Corinth Church sold the property to W. Thomas Portwood, Jr.

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4. Dr. Henry H. Menzies House
614 Second Avenue, N.W.
c. 1932
C

This impressive two story, double pile Colonial Revival house, built in the early 1930s for Dr. Henry H. Menzies has a five bay principal, south elevation, and is clad in a Flemish bond brick veneer. Its features include corbeled brick quoins, three round arched, symmetrically placed dormers, and chimneys, a narrow cornice with modillion blocks and dentils, and a side porch. A round one story entrance portico with a denticulated entablature is supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters. The center entrance is flanked by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, both of which have leaded glass, and the entire composition is enframed by a compound elliptical arch. The first story six-over-six double hung sash are capped with round arches with limestone impostes, and infilled with limestone panels. On the second floor the six windows have limestone keystones. The side screened porch with its denticulated cornice is supported by tripled Corinthian columns. Two story gable and flat roofed wings to the rear are original, but a large, intrusive one story L-shaped wing and detached two story garage are recent additions.

Dr. Henry Hardinge Menzies (1896-1964) was a son of William B. Menzies, a prominent Hickory businessman and early settler. Henry attended Davidson College, the University of North Carolina, Medical College of Virginia (where he received his M. D. degree), and did post doctoral work at the Columbia University Medical Center. He was past president of the Catawba County Medical Association, and an active member of the First Presbyterian Church in Winston-Salem after he moved to that city in 1942.

5. John F. Miller House
606 Second Avenue, N.W.
c. 1934
C

Built sometime in the mid 1930s, the two story, brick veneered John F. Miller house is a five bay, Colonial Revival building. Prominent features include its center entrance with fanlights and sidelights, narrow block modillioned cornice, a low hip roofed porch attached to the east elevation which is supported by Tuscan columns, and a double shoulder, stepped end chimney on the west elevation. Six-over-six double hung sash are used throughout the composition which includes a large two story hip roofed wing that extends from the north elevation. The block modillioned cornice stretches around the house, and small round arched windows are located in the gable ends.

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John Frank Miller (1872-1947) began his business career with the A. Y. Sigmon Lumber and Flour Mills, and later became a traveling salesman for the company. At the age of twenty-one Miller was operating a general store in Hildebran, and was a depot agent. While there he married Cordelia Clay (1876-1942). At one time associated with the Hickory Press, and one-time publisher of the Times-Mercury, Miller was also a United States Commissioner. In 1915 he purchased the Hub Theatre and for the next thirty years he operated several movie houses in town including the Carolina and Rivoli Theatres. Miller was a charter member of the First Methodist Church of Hickory, and a former official in the Moving Picture Operators Association of the Carolinas. In 1934 he purchased this lot from the executors of the W. H. Ellis estate. After his death Miller's daughter, Mrs. Pearl Tomlinson, occupied the house at least until 1950. Daniel T. Miller, the present owner, is not directly related to John F. Miller.

6. First Baptist Church Parsonage
534 Second Avenue, N.W.
1950
F

Built in 1950 the First Baptist Church parsonage is a two story, three bay, double pile, brick veneered house with Colonial Revival characteristics. The symmetrical principal, south elevation has a center entrance with sidelights, corbeled brick quoins up to the second floor level, a shed roofed wing to the east, and single shoulder, stepped end chimneys. A small bellcast, standing seam metal roof entrance porch is supported by wrought iron posts. At the rear there are two shed roofed wings, one with a wall dormer, and a screened porch above the basement level garage.

7. Dr. Ralph C. Flowers House
522 Second Avenue, N.W.
1948
F

Completed in 1948 the Dr. Ralph C. Flowers house is a two story, five bay, double pile, Colonial Revival house with brick veneer walls and a one story cross gable wing attached to the east elevation. Prominent features include the standing seam, bellcast roof entrance porch supported by an ornate wrought iron lattice, the exposed face end chimneys with flanking quarter round attic vents, narrow cornice, and the six-over-one double hung sash. On the rear, north elevation a two car garage below a hip roofed wing extends from the northwest corner, and two porches with wrought iron lattices are located at the northeast and west-northwest corners. One bay window projects from the west elevation.

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The lot on which this house was built for the present owner was part of the extensive grounds of the R. E. Simpson house (8). Landscaping on the original lot included the construction of a low granite wall and a fish pond which still remains. The present landscaping was created by Tashiro, partner in the architectural firm of Abee and Tashiro who designed the house. Dr. and Mrs. Flowers still own and occupy the house. Mrs. Flowers is the daughter of George F. Ivey prominent Hickory furniture manufacturer and civic leader who had a home (13) built on Third Avenue.

8. Robert E. Simpson House
506 Second Avenue, N.W.
1922
P

Built in 1922 the Robert E. Simpson house - also known as "Stonehaven" is a finely scaled and detailed Colonial Revival house which has a Mount Airy granite veneer. Two stories in height and three bays in width the principal, south elevation features a gabled entrance porch with a segmentally arched tympanum and Tuscan columns, two exposed face stone end chimneys, and a balustraded porch attached to the west elevation. The side porch is supported by paired and tripled Tuscan columns. The center entrance is bordered by a leaded glass fanlight and narrow sidelights, all of which are enframed by fluted pilasters. Flanking it are tripartite windows composed of a large center six-over-six double hung sash and narrow two-over-two sash. On the second story single six-over-six double hung sash are located on either side of a pair of leaded glass casement sash. Other features include the modillioned eaves, prominent stone voussoirs, a stone in the wall giving the date of construction and name of the house and the random range ashlar stonework. The raking cornices on the east and west elevations are detailed with modillions, and two quarter round lights flank the chimneys. On the rear elevation a large Palladian window in the center of the facade lights the stairhall, and a small flat roofed ell is located at the northeast corner. The interior features an open newel, open string staircase composed of a large two-part turned newel post, paired sets of turned balusters, one interstory landing, and a curved upper landing. In the parlor a mantel with an oval mirrored overmantel contains turned ornamentation above a mantel shelf supported by an unadorned entablature and pilasters. The Palladian window is framed by paneled moldings.

Robert Edward Simpson (1869-1938), at his retirement in 1937, was assistant to the vice president of the Southern Railway organization. His career with the company began when he worked on a section crew, eventually working his way up to the position of general manager of Lines East for the railway. In 1927 Simpson was appointed general superintendent of Lines West, and thereafter was transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio where he was in charge of operations over a large territory. A nine panel wall mural depicting his career was painted by an unknown artist, and still survives in the basement of the house. Simpson was a member of the

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Episcopal Church, and was also active in a number of fraternal organizations. He married Annie Ellis (1881-1970) not long before the house was built. Annie was the daughter of W. H. Ellis, an early Hickory merchant, and she was living here at the time of her death. Her sister Mildred Mott and her husband lived in a house across the street, the Thomas A. Mott house (1). The property on which this house was built was once part of the estate of W. H. Ellis who owned a large tract of land in this part of Hickory. At one time there were extensive landscaping features on the Simpson property including a topiary which contained the facsimile of a piano and bench. Granite walls and stepping stones are still visible as are the stone posts with open, lighted caps featuring the inscription "Ellis Place." A submerged goldfish pond was once part of the gardens but was on the property sold to Dr. Ralph C. Flowers (7) in 1947.

- 9. Cashwell-Stirewalt House
436 Second Avenue, N. W.
c. 1906
C

The Cashwell-Stirewalt house is a large two story, triple pile, german sided house, now containing apartments, built between 1905 and 1907. The three bay principal, south elevation is composed of a gabled wing projecting from the high hip roofed main block at the southwest corner. Extending across the entire facade the hip roofed porch is supported by paired and tripled battered posts set on a brick wall. It also has a pent roofed entrance bay, and terminates in a porte-cochere at the west end. A symmetrical fenestration pattern consists of one-over-one double hung sash arranged around the center entrance. Other features include the four gabled dormers and two story screen porch on the rear wing, and the one interior and three interior chimneys.

In 1905 C. S. Cashwell and his wife Martha E. purchased the lot from W. H. Ellis for \$475. C. S. Cashwell had started a Baptist Mission in West Hickory, and between the years 1893-98 had served as minister of the First Baptist Church in Hickory. The building had been constructed on the site by the publication of the 1907 Sanborn Map of Hickory. Further comparison to Sanborn Maps shows that in 1931 the dwelling still had its one story rear wing, and therefore it is likely that Stirewalt remodeled the rear wing to its present form. Stirewalt could not be reached to confirm this. The Cashwells sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Alexander and Mrs. Nola A. Hanna in 1913, who in turn sold it to Ellie A. Springs in 1920. Arthur C. Stirewalt, its present owner, purchased the property in 1937 at a Commissioner's sale.

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10. Ralph W. Maynard House
426 Second Avenue, N.W.
c. 1940
C

The Ralph W. Maynard house is a one and one-half story double pile, brick veneered structure built about 1940. Its principal, south elevation has steep side gables, a projecting gabled entrance with a swan's neck pediment on Corinthian pilasters over the door, two shed roofed dormers, and an engaged porch at the southeast corner. The porch is supported by Doric columns, there is a round arched window above the door, and six-over-one double hung sash are employed in the bay to the west of the door and the dormers. An end chimney is attached to the east elevation as is a standing seam copper roofed bay window. On the rear elevation a large shed roofed dormer extends across the entire facade, and a narrow wing is located below.

Ralph W. Maynard, who was associated with the Hickory Cotton Company had the house designed by Q. E. Herman, the architect of a number of houses in the district. Mr. Maynard still owns and occupies the house.

11. Ranch-Type House
217 Fifth Street, N.W.
c. 1970
I

This one story, three bay, double pile ranch-type house has broad, weatherboarded front and rear gables and a brick veneer wall surface. Its recessed center entrance is flanked by narrow sidelights and a paneled foyer. The two casement windows on either side of the entrance are located above paneled wall surfaces.

12. Walker Lyerly House
509 Third Avenue, N.W.
1913
P

The two story, three bay, triple pile Walker Lyerly house is an imposing brick veneered Colonial Revival building constructed in 1913. Prominent features include its wraparound porch and porte-cochere set on square posts with Scamozzi capitals, a block modillion cornice, corbeled quoins, and limestone skewbacks and keystones above each opening. Hip roofed one and two story bays project from the center bay of the west elevation, and a more prominent hip roofed wing on the east elevation includes a two story bay window. Single, paired, and tripled porch posts on brick plinths support a simple entablature and hip roof. Between the posts is a low brick wall with a limestone cap. The porch extends across one third of the west elevation, has a slightly projecting entrance bay, and terminates in a porte-cochere on the east elevation. Behind the porch the door is bordered by

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sidelights with panels at the base and a tripartite transom. To either side large windows have leaded glass transoms. On the second story what was probably a center door with sidelights opening onto a flat roof has been replaced by a small window and a pair of non-functional blinds. Flanking it are single one-over-one double hung sash, a sash arrangement used throughout. A hip roofed dormer with two nine light, hinged sash is located over the center bay. The block modillioned cornice stretches around the entire building, one dormer is located on both the south and east elevations, and a two tiered porch abuts a narrow two story wing on the rear elevation. Two interior chimneys and one exterior chimney are original. A small contemporary garage features exposed rafter ends, corbeled quoins, and a segmental arch over the door. The intact interior includes six mantels with mantelshelves supported by columns or posts, coal grates, and various surrounds including terra cotta and marbelized tiles, large wooden cornices, paneled wainscoting in the dining room, paneled doors, boxed beams in the parlor and transoms over the doors leading to the hall. The open newel, closed string staircase has a paneled outer string, turned balusters, a paneled newel post, and a curved upper landing.

Walker Lyerly (1879-1947), a native of Hickory, was a prominent industrialist and a former mayor. At one time he was president of Hy-Lan Furniture, Elliott knitting Mills, and Hickory Manufacturing Company. During his eight years as mayor (1939-1947) Lyerly directed the establishment of a park commission, the drafting of a zoning ordinance, and the extension of public utilities. He was mayor at the time that the infantile paralysis epidemic struck North Carolina in 1944, and was a driving force behind the actions taken in Hickory to combat it. Lyerly was involved in numerous other organizations including the North Carolina League of Municipalities. He was also an elder in the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church. In 1900 he married Jettie Abernethy (1879-1954), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Abernethy, and an active member of the Corinth Reformed Church as well as the Traveler's and Cosmos Book clubs. The house which they moved into was situated on land which Lyerly bought from William and Mildred Ellis in 1908. It was designed by the firm of Wheeler and Stearn and built, apparently not exactly to plan, by J. Summie Propst builder of the J. Summie Propst house (64), and the John H. P. Cilley house (20). In 1956 the house was sold to William C. Abernethy; in 1965 to John W. Davis; and to the present owners in 1983.-

- 13. George F. Ivey House
521 Third Avenue, N.W.
1921-1925
C

The George F. Ivey House, built between 1921 and 1925, is a two story, three bay, brick veneered building with half-timbered and stuccoed side gables. Prominent features include the flat roofed entrance porch which is supported by two Roman Ionic columns and two Doric pilasters, a one story gabled wing on the east elevation

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with an attached porch composed of segmental arches between square posts, and the leaded glass transom and sidelights bordering the center entrance. The recessed entrance is framed by a paneled surround; windows are six-over-six double hung sash; and the two end chimneys are original. A narrow, two story gabled wing at the west-southwest corner contains a side entrance. The rear, south elevation has a shed roofed center dormer, a one story low hip roofed wing across the entire elevation, and an enclosed porch above an open garage at the southeast corner. Interior features include heavy cornices and overmantels with Colonial Revival details, and an open newel, closed string staircase.

After he and his wife moved here in 1903, George Franks Ivey (1870-1952) was an important figure in the industrial and civic growth of Hickory. Mr. Ivey attended Trinity College (now Duke University). In 1903 he founded the Ivey Mill, and organized the company which in 1911 was re-organized as Southern Desk Company, serving as president until his death. His wife was the former Blanche Sherrill (1874-1952) whom he married in 1899. Mrs. Ivey was a descendent of Adam Sherrill, said to have been the first white man to cross the Catawba River. She attended Davenport College in Lenoir and was a charter member of the Waverly Book Club of Hickory. In 1942 the Iveys offered to donate \$30,000 as a memorial to their son Elbert, toward the construction of a new public library, later to be known as the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library (19). George Ivey was also responsible for developing the outdoor arboretum in Carolina Park, the city's first large public park, which at one time contained some 250 species of plants (see the Claremont High School Historic District)

- 14. Cline-Wilfong House
533 Third Avenue, N.W.
1912
P

The Cline-Wilfong house, built in 1912, is a large weatherboarded, three bay, double pile Colonial Revival dwelling with a symmetrically arranged north, front elevation. Significant features include the projecting center bay with pilasters on the second story, hip roofed center dormer, a balustrade on the crown of the roof, a wraparound porch, and pedimented two story wings at the east-southeast and west-southwest corners, as well as a one story hip roofed wing at the east-northeast corner. Extending across one third of the west elevation and the principal elevation the hip roofed porch has a simple entablature set on Tuscan columns carrying a turned balustrade. The entrance bay has a broad projecting gable with half timbering in its tympanum and is supported by paired console brackets. The front door and its sidelights is flanked by paired one-over-one double hung sash. Pilasters on the second story frame the edge of the projecting center bay and its tripartite windows composed of a large double hung sash window flanked by narrower units. Large double hung sash form the outer bays and have functional blinds. Above the center bay and in front of the center dormer is a short balustrade, and a similar one crowns the roof. There are two interior

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chimneys in the main block, and a third interior chimney survives on the rear elevation where there are gabled and flat roofed wings. Other features of the house include the use of one-over-one double hung sash throughout except for the two-over-two sash on the two story rear wing, and a stone foundation. The impressive exterior is matched by rich oak interior finishes in the window and door surrounds, paneled doors, boxed beams in the parlor, and the beveled wainscoting in the hall and dining room. Mantels and overmantels are framed in the same material around marbelized and terra cotta surrounds, and the mantel shelves are supported by brackets or columns. The closed string staircase has a paneled outer string, turned balusters, a paneled newel post, and wainscoting above the wall string.

Edward Bost Cline (1866-1940) was a prominent attorney in Hickory, having started his practice here in the city about 1888. He was educated at Catawba College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Cline studied law under Col. George N. Folk in Happy Valley, N.C. In 1910 he was elected to the North Carolina Superior Court bench and served until his voluntary retirement in 1918, whereafter he returned to his private practice. He married Frances Ferguson (1893-1941) of Greenville, South Carolina in 1893. Cline was the son of Michael L. Cline who owned a considerable amount of land in this section of the city, and had been one of the first people to have a home built along sixth Street (44). Edward's brother J. Guy Cline also had a house (45) built in the neighborhood. Cline was chairman of the building committee for the First Presbyterian Church, included in this Multiple Resource Nomination. In 1941 the house was sold to H. Bryan and Laura Wilfong. Wilfong (1897-1983) was a mail carrier for the post office for forty-two years and bookkeeper for his wife's floral business. She also organized Hickory Wholesale Florists, Inc. in 1948. Laura Lee Baker Wilfong (1905-1980) was the proprietor of Wilfong's Florist from 1935 until her retirement in 1968. Active on State and National Florists organizations she served as director of the North Carolina Florists Association. Since Mr. Wilfong's recent death the property was sold to Charles and Anne Beach.

- 15. Henderson-Blackwelder House
 605 Sixth Street, N. W.
 1913-1915 ² THIRD NE.
 C

The Henderson-Blackwelder house is a somewhat unusual one and one-half story, double pile, weatherboarded and wood shingled bungalow built a year or two prior to 1915. Its asymmetrical principal, north elevation includes shed roofed and gabled dormers centered on the roof plane, an attached wraparound porch supported by paired and tripled Tuscan columns with a half-timbered pediment over the entrance bay, and two story gabled wings attached to both the east and west elevations. The single window gabled dormers have purlin brackets and are linked by a small shed roof dormer. Below them the porch has a low hip roof, a

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balustrade with turned balusters and brick plinths, and extends around the east elevation where it abuts the wing and has a second set of entrance steps. The off-axis door has sidelights and is flanked by six-over-six double hung sash. On the east elevation the gabled wing has an attached bay window and a wood shingled second story and gable peak. The main gable peaks are also wood shingled as is the upper story of the west wing. Hip and shed roofed wings extend to the rear of the house where there is also a large shed roofed dormer. The building also has three original interior chimneys.

Frank Henderson was one of the two founders of the Hickory Overall Company, manufacturer of "Old Hickory Overalls." Together with J. W. Hartsfield, Henderson established the business in 1913 in a building on Main Avenue Northwest. Later, 1933-1980, it occupied the old armory building (see the Second Street Place Southwest District). In 1926 George S. Blackwelder (1890-1963) purchased the house and occupied it at least until 1950. Blackwelder was a graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College and the University of North Carolina, and was one of the organizers of the Blackwelder Oil Company formed in 1925. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Hickory Rotary Club, and a city councilman in the years 1940-44.

16. Abel A. Shuford, II House
534 Third Avenue, N.W.
c. 1905
P

Built sometime between 1904 and 1910 the Abel A. Shuford, II house is a large and well-articulated shingle style composition which represents the finest extant example of the style in the city of Hickory. Hallmarks of the style are evident in the irregular massing of the gambrel roofed main block and fully wood shingled exterior surface, the prevalent use of stone in the foundation, porch, and end chimney as well as the early Colonial Revival elements in the Tuscan porch columns and pseudo Palladian window. Two stories in height the principal, south elevation is dominated by the large gambrel and gable roofed dormer located above the engaged porch and rising from the flared roof of the cross gambrel. The dormer's irregular roof configuration is achieved through the use of a flared gambrel on the east side and a gable on the west side with an end return extending across two-thirds of the width. Above it in the half story is a tripartite window composition which, except for the missing arch, is Palladian. Below are two groups of twelve-over-one double hung sash three of which are set in a shallow round bay. To the west of the dormer the cross gambrel terminates at the edge of the porch and the projecting, exposed wall behind is curved below the upper plane of the roof. The engaged porch is supported at the corners by two large squared stone piers with a rock face, and two Tuscan columns between. A low stone wall enframes the porch. Behind it, the center entrance is bordered by Roman sidelights, and flanked by a

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curved bay window to the west containing three twelve-over-one sash and two single sash to the east. A two story wing which projects to the east is composed of a small gabled sleeping porch above the larger parlor and the enclosed porch is skirted by a low hip roof which extends along the east elevation. A pair of large, two and one-half story gabled wings extend to the north, and the wide valley between them is flat roofed. Other features on this elevation include a one story brick veneer (also on a portion of the east wall) on the kitchen, from which extends an exposed face brick chimney, and a belt course at the second floor level, a feature carried around the entire building. The west elevation contains a broad, flared gambrel roof with end returns enframing multiple paired and tripled double hung sash. Attached to this wall is a large double shoulder, stepped stone chimney. A small, hip roofed addition at the east-northeast corner represents the only major exterior modification. The interior is finished in simple oak door and window surrounds with boxed beams in the hall. The closed string, open newel staircase has paneled spandrel framing, a paneled outer string and newel post, and turned balusters. Four first floor mantels frame marble surrounds, and two have dog eared moldings below the narrow mantel shelves while the others have pilasters, one of which has a center medallion and urns.

Abel Alexander Shuford, II (1879-1932) was the son of Abel A. and Alda Campbell Shuford. His father was one of the most significant figures in Hickory's early history having been involved in numerous industrial, commercial, and financial enterprises. The younger Shuford attended North Carolina State University in 1896 and 1897, but returned to Hickory in 1898 to work in the family hardware business. He married Maude Ferguson (1883-1962), a native of Waynesville, North Carolina, and the daughter of William Burder Ferguson and Laura Reeves Ferguson. After his father's death in 1912, Shuford assumed management of Shuford Mills, and under his leadership vastly expanded the company. A deacon and elder in the Corinth Reformed Church, he was also a trustee of the State Hospital at Morganton, the School for the Deaf, and North Carolina State University. Shuford acquired this lot from his father in 1904, and probably built the house soon after. The property stayed in the family until partial interest was acquired in 1965 and 1966 by Hickory Senior Citizens, Incorporated and the City of Hickory until completely acquired by the city in 1971. It is used as a senior citizens center and meeting space for various organizations. The property is bordered by the Shuford Memorial Gardens, a public park dedicated to the family. This park also contains the J. Summie Propst house (64), moved to the site from its location near the railroad tracks.

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17. Greene-Lutz House
506 Third Avenue, N.W.
c. 1905
C

Built sometime after 1901 the Greene-Lutz house is a one story, three bay, triple pile, weatherboarded building with a somewhat irregular roof configuration. This is formed by the large hip roofed central block and gabled bay windows at the east-southeast and west-southwest corners, and the gabled bay attached to the middle of the west elevation, as well as the broad gable over the center entrance. A round portico with a denticulated bed molding and Tuscan columns frames the entrance and its fanlight and sidelights with their leaded glass windows. Single eight-over-one double hung sash flank the entrance, and a small dentil string runs below the cornice. Two low, hip roofed wings extend to the rear and a small, narrow wing abuts the bay window on the west elevation. A single mantel with fluted pilasters enframing a marbelized surround is the only extant noteworthy interior feature. Information on the original owner of the house has been difficult to find. Thomas J. Greene and his wife Rosa originally lived on the north side of the railroad tracks not far from the Hickory Manufacturing Company. They bought the lot in 1901, and after his death Mrs. Greene lived here until 1921 when her guardian sold the house to Horace C. Lutz. Lutz (1888-1969) was born in Granite Falls, and moved to Hickory in 1904. At first Lutz worked at the Carroll M. Shuford Drug Store, but then enrolled at the University of North Carolina where he obtained his degree in Pharmacy. In 1909 he returned to Hickory and with Claude Moser opened the Moser and Lutz Drug Store. In 1914 Lutz bought out Moser's interest and operated the firm - Lutz Drug Store- until his death. At the time of his death, Lutz was the second oldest and still active merchant in Hickory. Active in numerous civic and fraternal organizations Lutz was a long-time appointee to the North Carolina Board of Health, and was a member of the First United Methodist Church. His wife was the former Ella Jackson Sellers (1892-1977), and his brother Albert C. Lutz lived in a house (31) which was one block away.

18. Paul A. Setzer House
436 Third Avenue, N. W.
1927
P

Built in 1927, the Paul A. Setzer house is an unusual two story, three bay granite veneered building with a conical-like shed roofed center entrance supported by two Tuscan columns. An irregular roof line is composed of a clipped front gable which intersects a wing whose east end hip/shed roof extends to enframe the engaged one story east porch. Other features of the silhouette include slightly flared eaves on the green tile roof and a wall dormer above the entrance porch. In plan, the building forms a T containing the double pile

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west end and single pile east wing, although there is a small, two story, hip roofed wing at the intersection of the two on the north elevation. The center entrance is enframed by projecting stone walls which support the steeply pitched roof above. Flanking it are paired and tripled six-over-one double hung sash and a porch door framed by casement windows and a segmental arch at the southeast corner. This door provides access to an open patio which stretches from the entrance to the southeast corner, and is enframed by a low stone wall. On the second story a triple set of six-over-one sash are located to the southwest, three six light casements in the wall dormer, and two sets of paired sash along the southeastern half of the elevation. A small gothic arched attic vent is located above the triple set of windows on the southwest side. The granite rubble ashlar veneer is laid in a broken range pattern with dark brown convex mortar joints. As on the main, south elevation a segmentally arched opening leads from the porch to a patio at the northeast corner of the rear elevation. On this same elevation two doors lead into the west wing, one of which has a small shed roof supported by brackets. Other features include a round arched window on the north wall, a segmentally arched window at the west-northwest corner, and two stone interior chimneys. A garage built at the same time as the house is identical in its use of materials and roof design. Interior features include classically inspired mantels with either Doric columns or pilasters and denticulated cornices, a large granite mantel and mantel shelf in the living room, and an open newel, open string staircase with two inter-story landings, turned balusters, and a paneled newel post.

Paul Setzer (1877-1971), son of James S. Setzer (39), came to Hickory with his family in 1891. He worked for a number of firms, later becoming a partner with the Shuford, Setzer and Company General Store. In 1910 he formed a horse collar company with Charles H. Geitner (27), later purchasing Geitner's interest and finally selling it in 1925. After that he founded the Setz-Right Hosiery Mill. P. A. Setzer's first wife was Ettie Cooper (1881-1927), and after her death he married Helen Biggerstaff (1909-1969). After Mr. Setzer died his heirs sold the property in 1971 to Thomas and Sandra Kay Case; they sold it to Donald and Norma Stewart in 1973; the Stewarts sold it to Harold and Carlene Buchanan in 1974; and the present owner purchased it in 1979. The house itself was built on property which Setzer acquired in 1911 from the estate of Amos Sigmon, long-time owner of that property. It is not clear whether Sigmon had a residence there, but Setzer paid \$1,800 for the lot, and a house was on the lot by 1915. Since the present house was built in 1927 there must have been an earlier building there which was demolished for this house, or moved elsewhere.

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19. Elbert Ivey Memorial Library
420 Third Avenue, N. W.
1952
F

Opened to the public on March 29, 1952 the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library is a one story, seven bay, brick building with a flat roof and large center entrance. Paired casement sash windows are set on limestone panels above a limestone water table. The entrance, also framed in limestone, is composed of numerous square and rectangular windows bordering the double glass doors. A common bond has been employed in the load bearing masonry walls. Other features include the basement windows on the west elevation, an entrance to the basement level children's library on the east elevation, and a large wing to the rear of the structure.

Completion of the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library represented an important step in the city's efforts to provide adequate facilities for a public library. This new facility had been built to replace the old, and long outgrown, Elliott-Carnegie Library (see the individual nomination for this building). An important factor which made its construction possible was the effort and contribution of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Ivey (13). In 1942 the Ivey's pledged \$30,000 to a library fund as a memorial to their son, Elbert who had passed away a few months before. When the building was completed in 1952 it was named after the Ivey's son. Built at a cost of \$130,000 the library was designed by the architectural firm of Clemmer and Horton and erected by the Elliott Building Company.

20. John H. P. Cilley House
406 Third Avenue, N.W.
1912
P

Two stories in height and clad in a brick veneer, the John H. P. Cilley House, built in 1912, has a slightly asymmetrical three bay south, front elevation, a wraparound porch set atop Tuscan columns with a pedimented projecting entrance bay, and a low hip roof. Other features include its off-center entrance, narrow cornice, center hip roofed dormer, and a fairly intact interior which makes a varied use of oak in the moldings, mantels, and staircase. The basically "square house" type is modified by the east wing, composed of a bay window and narrow projecting wall, where its hip and dormered roof intersects the main roof. Brick plinths with limestone caps support the single and paired porch columns which in turn support a simple entablature and a low hip roof. This porch extends across the south elevation and along one-half of both the east and west elevations. The pedimented center bay has sawn ornament showing a vine motif attached to its tympanum. Behind the porch the entrance has a tripartite transom and sidelights

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with panels in their lower end. Large windows with fixed upper sash flank the entrance. On the second story one-over-one double hung sash are located on either side of a double hung center sash flanked by narrow sidelights. Two hinged single light windows occupy the dormer. Other features include the use of one-over-one double hung sash on the remainder of the elevations, and three interior chimneys. On the interior, Tuscan columns and pilasters on paneled plinths support a broad lintel the whole of which separates the combined foyer and east room from the stairhall. The latter is an open neweled closed string composition with paneled newels and outer string, turned balusters, and a curved upper landing. Significant details include the boxed beams in the east front room, molded door surrounds with wide cornices; transoms in the doors off of the hallway, and two mantels, one composed of heavy pilasters and a mantel shelf, and the other of corbeled brickwork with a stepped overmantel.

John H. P. Cilley (1897-1947) was a businessman and prominent city official. Cilley founded the Cilley Foundry and Machinery Company shortly after he moved to Hickory in 1890. In 1893 he married Anna Abernethy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Abernethy. Mr. Cilley was elected mayor in 1907, and was a city alderman in 1910, 1927-28, and 1928-29. His home on Third Avenue was built by J. Summie Propst, builder and owner of the J. Summie Propst house (64). The property remained in the possession of Mr. Cilley's heirs until the city of Hickory purchased it in 1969, and later converted it into the Catawba Science Museum operated by the Hickory Service League.

21. Yoder-Dell House
335 Fourth Street, N.W.
c. 1905
F

Constructed sometime after 1905 this one story, three bay brick veneered house has a hip roofed central block and gabled wings on each elevation. The principal, east elevation is composed of a gabled wing at the east-northeast corner, an adjoining gabled and round arched entrance porch and an enclosed low hip roofed porch attached to the south elevation. Paired one-over-one double hung sash are employed in the two bays flanking the center entrance. A large attic vent is located above the windows on the wing. Two long gabled wings extend to the rear, another projects from the southwest corner of the main hip roof, and a gabled bay window is located on the north elevation. Two interior chimneys appear to be original, but an exterior chimney on the north elevation may date from the time the house was remodeled. At that time, probably during the 1930s, the brick veneer was added.

Edgar D. Yoder (1874-1952) was the son of Amzi A. Yoder (25), an early settler in Hickory and owner of most of the land in this block. Edgar was employed by a number of local concerns and was a former salesman and manager of Home Stores. His wife was the former Bettie Brook Holden (1884-1945). In 1905 Edgar purchased

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this lot from his father for \$400, and lived here until he had a second house built in the early 1920s two lots to the north. The house was subsequently owned by T. J. and Beatrice Phillips (1923); John H. P. Cilley (1924); Jay J. and Lea W. Dell (1943); Pauline D. Walker (1962); and Dr. Auburn L. Poovey (1964).

22. Dr. T. C. Blackburn House
343 Fourth Street, N. W.
c. 1912
C

The Dr. T. C. Blackburn house, built about 1912, is a two story, double pile L-shaped structure with a gable on a gambrel roof, replacement asbestos siding, and a porch supported by Tuscan columns which stretches across all but a small portion of the principal, east elevation. A slatted balustrade stretches between the columns; the entrance bay has a shallow gable supported by two brackets. On the first story the door and flanking one-over-one double hung sash to the north are located on the projecting wall plane of the main front wing. A second recessed door is located to the south of the main door, and on the second story a tripartite window is vaguely Palladian in composition as a result of the placement of a half-round attic vent above the center window. The south and north elevations have vertical rear elevations, bay windows, and diamond pane upper sash in the second story. A pair of pedimented, two story wings extend to the rear to which is attached a narrow hip roofed porch. Belt courses are located at the ceiling levels of both the second and first stories, and extend around the entire composition.

Dr. T. C. Blackburn (1869-1937) and his wife moved from Asheville to Hickory about 1906 and established a medical practice which he maintained until his death. Blackburn married the former Gertrude Farrar (1883-1966) a native of Missouri, who had apparently moved to Asheville with her father. She lived in the house until 1956 when it was sold to Ervin C. Yount who converted it into a two unit apartment. The present owner acquired the property in 1963. Built on a lot which Blackburn acquired from Amzi A. Yoder in 1911, the house originally had a pebbledash wall finish.

23. Edgar D. Yoder House
353 Fourth Street, N.W.
1921-1925
C

Edgar D. Yoder's second house was built sometime between 1921 and 1925. One story in height and three bays in width this weatherboarded and wood shingled bungalow was built on a T-shaped plan which features a broad clipped gable roof. An attached clipped gable porch is supported by triple square posts, and has exposed purlins and rafter ends as well as a lunette in its wood shingled gable

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end. The posts rest on a low brick wall which stretches across the facade. The center door with sidelights is flanked by paired double hung sash with small square and rectangular lights bordering a larger center light. Similar sash are used throughout the composition. Broad gabled wings are attached to the north and south elevations. Wood shingles and exposed purlins are employed in each of the gable peaks. A single shoulder, stepped chimney is located on the north elevation and an interior chimney is also original.

Edgar D. Yoder purchased this lot from his father Amzi A. Yoder's (25) estate, and had this house built just to the north of his first house (21). He and his wife lived here until their deaths after which George and Myrtle McKee purchased (1953) the house. Mrs. McKee still owns and occupies it.

24. (former) Holy Trinity Lutheran Church Parsonage
361 Fourth Street, N.W.
c. 1935
F

The former Holy Trinity Lutheran Church parsonage, built about 1935, is a two story, five bay, Colonial Revival house with a brick veneer. Other features include the end chimneys, a screened porch supported by Tuscan columns attached to the south elevation, limestone keystones on the first story windows of the east, front elevation, and a pedimented entrance. Keystones are also employed on both the first and second story windows of the north and south elevations, as well as on the lower story of the two story gabled rear wing. The upper story of this wing is sheathed in weatherboards, quarter round attic vents flank the end chimneys, a one story hip roofed rear wing abuts the gabled wing, and a third exterior chimney is located on the rear elevation.

At the time that this parsonage was built the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church was located at the southwest corner of present day Third Avenue Northwest and Fourth Street Northwest; less than one city block away. The land on which it was built was part of the parcel of land which Amzi A. Yoder (25) bought in 1881. The Yoders were charter members of the church. Sometime after the church relocated to a new edifice on Sixth Street in 1957 the parsonage was sold.

25. Amzi A. Yoder House
367 Fourth Street, N.W.
c. 1896
C

Constructed about 1896, the two story, double pile, frame, Amzi A. Yoder house has broad front and rear gambrels crossed by two story gabled wings. The gambrel on the main, east elevation frames a full hip roofed porch, and a set of four one-over-one double hung sash on the second story. Turned posts with sawn brackets

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support the porch, and a balustrade with turned balusters stretches between them. Behind the porch two center doors are flanked by paired one-over-one double hung sash. German siding is used throughout except for the wood shingled gambrel peak on the main elevation. An exterior chimney on the south elevation is a later addition, but one interior chimney appears to be original. A shed roofed sleeping porch is located above another wing, and the two abut a gabled ell on the rear elevation.

Amzi A. Yoder (1844-1924) attended Catawba College one year after his service as a Confederate soldier, and thereafter moved to Hickory. He was a former depot agent for the Southern Railway and later an agent for the Southern Express Company. Yoder and his wife Adeline Miller Yoder (1844-1932), a daughter of Daniel Miller, who he married in 1869, were charter members of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. The Yoders purchased a number of lots in Hickory including a sizable parcel on which their house was built. Although the lot was purchased in 1881 the house was apparently not built until 1896. The type of door and window moldings employed would seem to support the later date rather than one in the 1880s, since vaguely similar details were used on other later 1890s houses in Hickory. An old photo dated 1898 reveals that significant changes were made to the house. Originally built with a triple-A roof line it also featured a shed roofed dormer between the wood shingled front gables and a corner bay at the intersection of the east and north elevations. In addition, there was a single recessed, center door, a bay window flanking it to the south, and a full wraparound porch with a gabled center bay, the tympanum of which contained a sunburst ornament. A portion of the porch was retained after the remodeling. When first built the house was located farther back from the street, but was moved sometime after 1925. Eventually, building lots were sold from the house site to various people including two to their son, Edgar D. Yoder (21) (23) and one to a daughter (26). One other lot was sold to the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church on which a parsonage (24) was built.

26. Lula G. Wannemacher House
375 Fourth Street, N.W.
c. 1916
C

Built about 1916 the Lula G. Wannemacher house is a large one and one-half story, double pile, weatherboarded bungalow with side gables. Its three bay principal, east elevation has a large shed roofed center dormer containing paired one-over-one double hung sash, and an engaged porch supported by square posts set atop a low weatherboarded wall. Behind the porch a sidelighted center entrance is flanked by a large one-over-one double hung sash. Other features include purlin brackets, shed roofed bay windows on both the north and south walls, a large rear, shed roofed dormer, and gabled and shed roofed wings at the rear. Three interior chimneys are original.

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Lula Yoder Wannemacher (1870-1948) was a daughter of Amzi A. Yoder (25) on whose land this house was built. She was married in 1894 to Rev. J. H. Wannemacher (1866-1915), pastor of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church between 1912 and his death in 1915. Mrs. Wannemacher occupied this house until the late 1940s after which her daughter Catherine (1900-1981) lived in it for a number of years. The present owner, Myron Deal, is the son of Harold and Margaret Wannemacher Deal (34), Mrs. Wannemacher's grandson.

27. (first) Charles H. Geitner House
407 Fourth Street, N.W.
1900
P

The first Charles H. Geitner house is a large, asymmetrically composed, two story brick and frame structure built in 1900 and completely remodeled in 1917. It has an unusual silhouette formed by numerous gable, hip, and pent roofed wings, dormers, and additions. The east, front elevation has a large pent roofed gable which intersects a pent roofed wing extending to the north and a porch which abuts it on the south. Set atop brick posts the porch stretches across two-thirds of the south elevation above which is a large gabled dormer projecting from the central high hip roof. The side entrance, which is bordered by a three part transom and sidelights, is located behind the porch on the east elevation. A set of four double hung sash on the first story of the center bay are placed below a pair of windows on the second story and gable peak. The north hip roofed bay has a single window on the upper story and a pair on the lower story. A gabled wing which abuts the porch at the southwest corner has an open balustraded balcony on the half story, and an enclosed porch below. It also contains a partially enclosed closed string staircase leading to the second floor which has a paneled newel post and turned balusters. Additional wings include the two story gable roof wing which extends to the north to which is attached a two story flat roofed addition, and a large one story, low hip roofed enclosed porch at the northwest corner. Significant interior features include paneled wainscoting and boxed beams in the parlor, paneled and glazed double doors, plain oak window and door surrounds, a built-in china cabinet, and paneled wainscoting in the dining room. Three substantial brick mantels are still in place, one of which has a round arch and classical moldings.

Charles Henry Geitner (1866-1941) was born in Lititz, Pennsylvania and moved to Hickory with his family in 1882. He was the son of Clement Geitner, an important figure in the development of the First National Bank of Hickory, the First National Bank of Morganton, and founder of the Hickory Tannery in 1882 (see the individual nomination on the Clement Geitner House). Charles's business career was equally impressive. In 1900 he purchased the tannery from his father and operated it until 1914. Other business associations included his partnership

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with Paul A. Setzer (18) in a firm which made horse collars, in addition to his position as the first president of the Highland Cordage Company. Geitner was also a member of the boards of directors of the First National Bank and the First Building and Loan Association, and was vice president of the First Security Trust Company. A former mayor (1913-14), he was a long-time member of the school board, and an officer in the Corinth Reformed Church. In 1900 Mr. Geitner married Suehonor Shuford (1877-1947), daughter of John M. Shuford and a niece of Abel A. Shuford. The Geitner's lived in this house until 1929 when a new Tudor Revival residence (28) was built for them on an adjoining lot. Subsequent owners include David Walker (1929-1944); Mary and Carl Cline (1944-1951); Mrs. Robert Cilley (1951-1962); Emmett C. Willis heirs (1962-1973); and Robert Moser (1973-). The property is currently for sale. When first built the house was one and one-half stories in height with wood shingles in the tympanums of its pent roofed wings, one of which had a Palladian window. The original porch had brick posts atop stone plinths; it curved around the house's southeast corner. The 1917 alterations included the addition of a second story; extension of the wings; addition of windows and the open balcony on the southwest wing; change in the configuration of the porch; and the replacement of numerous windows.

- 28. (second) Charles H. Geitner House
420 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
1929
C

The second Charles H. Geitner house is a large one and one-half story brick veneered Tudor Revival, L-shaped structure built about 1929. The varied silhouette of its principal, south elevation is composed of a steeply pitched gabled wing with flared eaves intersecting the leg of the L, triangular, shed roofed and gabled dormers, and a gabled and shed roofed porch projecting to the west. Located on the broad south roof plane the large triangular dormer is half-timbered and stuccoed and abuts the smaller shed roofed dormer. The dormer has been placed on center with a triple set of six-over-one double hung sash on the first story, and the latter is located over a diamond pane casement window. Attached to the west side of the wing, the small gabled dormer and gabled section of the porch are also half-timbered and stuccoed. This gable is supported by brick posts and enframes two thirds of the porch. Behind the porch French doors open into the parlor, and a second door leads to a sitting room. On the wing a single six-over-one double hung sash is located above and on axis with a triple set of similar, but larger double hung sash on the first story. A large exterior chimney on the east elevation has an irregular shape with paved and convex shoulders, a smaller upper stack, and two round chimney pots. Other features include a half-timbered and stuccoed rear wing, rear bay window and shed roofed porch, in addition to the open patio below which is a two car garage.

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In 1929 Charles H. Geitner and his wife Suehonor sold their older house (27) and moved into this new dwelling designed by John Wootten and built in the latest architectural fashion adjacent to their first house. Their son R. Walker Geitner (1909-) acquired the house after his mother's death in 1947, and still lives here. R. Walker Geitner is a retired banker, manufacturer, and lawyer. Following his graduation from Claremont High School in 1926, Mr. Geitner attended Mercersburg Academy, PA and the University of North Carolina where he received his law degree in 1935. Former clerk of court and municipal judge he also had a private law practice. Geitner became the fifth president of the First National Bank in 1958 serving in that capacity until 1976 when he became chairman of the board. Past president and director of the Ivey Weavers Inc. and Superior Cable Corp., he was also a director of Catawba Valley Technical College, and of the Foundation of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte Inc., amongst numerous other associations. Mr. Geitner is a member and past deacon of the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church. His wife, whom he married in 1939, is the former Miss Bess Grissette of Valdese.

29. Elwood W. Walton House
428 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
1923-1925
C

The irregular silhouette of this one-story, three bay frame house, built between 1923 and 1925, is derived from a design which used a T-shaped principal, south elevation and porch with clipped gables intersecting a broad, clipped main gable roof. It is one-half story higher and caps the main block of the building. Supported by two Tuscan columns, the large entrance porch is flanked by tripartite groups of one-over-one double hung sash separated by the unarticulated door. An exposed, single shoulder stepped chimney is located on the east elevation as is a bay window, and a clipped gable bay projects from the west elevation. Wide aluminum siding in two colors has replaced the original siding.

Elwood W. Walton was the secretary and manager of the Hickory Hosiery Mills for some twelve years beginning in 1907. In 1934 he founded the Walton Knitting Mills, a manufacturer of men's hosiery. His son, E. W. Walton, Jr. joined the firm in 1945. The senior Walton had this home built on land purchased from Charles H. Geitner (27), and lived here until the mid 1940s when Eldon D. Lawson, Manager of the Boyd Lee Hosiery Mills purchased the house.

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30. Geitner-George House
436 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
c. 1930
C

Constructed about 1930, the Geitner-George house is a one story, triple pile stucco on frame Tudor Revival house, with half-timbered and stuccoed gables. The asymmetrical south, front elevation is composed of a large gable at the south-east corner which intersects the roof plane of the side gables. Abutting it to the west is a gabled, round arched brick entrance foyer and a double shoulder, stepped chimney with corbeled details and three stacks set at a forty-five degree angle to the base of the chimney. French doors with sidelights on the southeast elevation lead onto an open patio, and a pair of casement windows are located at the southwest corner. Two large gabled wings extend to the rear, one of which intersects a shed roofed porch above the basement level garage.

Clement B. Geitner (1900-1944) eldest child of Charles and Suehonor Geitner (27) had this house built on a lot acquired from his father. Clement was educated at Mercersburg Academy, Pennsylvania and Georgia Tech.

In 1926 he married Elizabeth Barkley, daughter of William Barkley of Morganton. G. Lee George was the next long-term occupant of the house. George was associated with the Merchants Produce and Grocery Company and was also the president of the Boyd-Lee Hosiery Mills.

31. Albert S. Lutz House
437 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
1928
C

Built in 1928 for Albert S. Lutz, this one story, three bay, double pile house is the only Spanish Mission Revival building in the district, and one of a small number in Hickory. Prominent features of this stuccoed frame house include its flat roof with low parapet walls at the corners, and triple casement windows flanking the center entrance. The attached porch has an elliptical arch below a wide wall capped with corner parapet walls and supported by two wide, flared piers. An exposed, stuccoed chimney on the west elevation abuts a narrow bay, and the attached garage, built concurrently, is located below the main block facing Fifth Street.

Albert Sherrill Lutz (1898-1973) was a former owner and manager of Service Dry Cleaners which he established in 1925. He was involved in numerous civic organizations including the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, Hickory Merchants Association, and the Hickory Rebels baseball team. Lutz was also on the Hickory Board of Education for a number of years. He married Helen Watson who preceded him in death in 1957. Mr. Lutz was the son of Ambrose N. Lutz, and was born on a farm at the edge of Granite Falls.

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32. Taylor-McMillen House
431 Fourth Avenue, N. W.
1923
C

This small, one story, four bay, weatherboarded and wood shingled house was built in 1923. It has a side clipped gable roof, a narrow flat roofed entrance porch below a small clipped gable, and tripartite window compositions flanking the center entrance and its sidelights. The porch is supported by two Tuscan columns, and above it are two small four light windows in the shingled clipped gable which projects from the main roof. Narrow four-over-four double hung sash flank a larger six-over-six in the three windows on the main, north elevation. A clipped gable enframes a side entrance on the east elevation which has a porch similar to that on the main north elevation, and small clipped gable wings with gable end returns are located at the east-southeast corner and on the south elevation.

Douglas B. Taylor, partner in the jewelery firm of Dietz and Taylor, purchased this house in 1924 from J. A. Moretz for \$6,000. Moretz had acquired the property in 1922 from Amzi A. Yoder, and had this house and the adjacent William B. Southerland house (33) built on the two lots. Sometime in the late 1930s Taylor sold the house to Van Buren McMillen, an accountant, and he resided there at least until 1950.

33. William B. Southerland House
423 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
1923
C

This large one and one-half story, three bay, double pile, bungalow, built in 1923, has lost part of its integrity through the addition of aluminum siding even though many of the details have survived. The principal, north elevation has a large gabled center dormer with purlin brackets, an engaged porch, and flared eaves. Supported by squat brick piers at the corners and two square posts in the middle, the porch has an elliptical arch spanning the facade, round arches on both ends, and a low brick wall along its edge. The entrance door is flanked by tripartite windows composed of a large center double hung sash and two narrower sash. The center window has seven vertical lights in the upper sash and the flanking windows have three vertical lights. A gabled bay is located at the west-southwest corner; a large gabled wing extends from the southwest corner; and a single shoulder, stepped end chimney is attached to the east elevation. There is one interior chimney.

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William B. Southerland, an employee of the Southern Railroad, purchased this lot and house from J. A. Moretz in 1924. Moretz purchased a number of adjoining lots on Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street from the A. A. Yoder (25) estate in 1922 for \$4,750. Southerland paid \$6,500 for this lot in January of 1924 suggesting that improvements had been made on it. He appears to have occupied the house until the mid 1940s.

34. Harold G. Deal House
415/417 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
c. 1928
C

The Harold G. Deal house is a one and one-half story, double pile, brick veneered bungalow with stuccoed end gables. Built about 1928, its north, front four bay elevation has gabled wings at both the northeast and northwest corners, a four window segmentally arched center dormer, and a low brick wall enframing the open patio. The fenestration pattern consists of triple sets of six-over-six double hung sash on the wings and an off-center door flanked to the east by a pair of double hung sash. Other features include exposed purlins in the gable peaks, exposed rafter ends, two interior chimneys, and a rear shed roofed porch.

Harold G. Deal (____ - 1970) was born in Hickory to Noah G. and Alda Whitener Deal. A graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College he later attended Kings Business College. In 1921 Deal married the former Margaret Wannemacher, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Wannemacher and Lula Yoder Wannemacher (26) and granddaughter of Amzi A. Yoder (25). At the time of his retirement in 1959 Deal was affiliated with the Ingold Company, Inc., and had been manager of the Piggly-Wiggly Company before that. This house was built directly behind Mrs. Deal's mother's house on a portion of her property which she had purchased from Amzi A. Yoder. At some point the house was converted into a duplex.

35. Benjamin F. Seagle House
321 Fourth Avenue, N. W.
c. 1907
P

The Benjamin F. Seagle house is a large two story, double pile, beaded weather-board structure built about 1907. Its asymmetrical massing and roof silhouette are composed of a hip roofed central block with pedimented wings at its northwest, east-northeast, and west-southwest corners. On the main, north elevation a full porch has a pedimented center bay, Tuscan columns, and a denticulated cornice. The broad eaves of the roof and raking cornices are detailed with block modillions.

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Behind the porch the center entrance is bordered by a tripartite transom and sidelights with panels at their base, and it is flanked by one-over-one double hung sash with functional blinds. Similar sash are used on the three bays of the second story and throughout the composition except for the casement windows in the enclosed sleeping porch at the southeast corner. A two story, hip roofed wing extends to the southwest, and a one story room, originally a porch, abuts it to the east. Sometime around 1916 the second story sleeping porch was enclosed, and in 1940 the rear porch was extended and enclosed. Extant interior features include sheathed wainscoting in the entrance hall and dining room, two classically inspired mantels with Tuscan columns and garlands enframing marbelized surrounds, and a closed string, open newel staircase with a paneled newel post, turned balusters, and two inter-story landings. Heart pine floors are used throughout.

Benjamin Franklin Seagle (1847-1938), a realtor, moved to this new house from an earlier house near the railroad tracks. Seagle bought the lot on which this house was built in 1906 from W. P. Cline. He paid \$450.00 for it. He married Florence Agnes Johnson, (1867-1936) his second wife in 1907. They had a son Benjamin F. Seagle, Jr., (1909-1975) also a realtor, who inherited the house and whose widow Cam still lives there. The elder Seagle came to Hickory from the family home in the Daniels Community, Lincoln County. His father was Daniel Seagle (1796-1885). At the time of his death Benjamin Seagle, Sr. was the last Confederate veteran in Hickory

36. David L. Russell House
311 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
c. 1908; Rebuilt 1914
P

The David L. Russell house was built about 1908 and then rebuilt to its approximate original shape after a fire in 1914. Two stories in height the german sided and wood shingled, asymmetrically massed house has pedimented wings projecting from each corner of the hip roofed central block, and a wraparound porch. One of these wings projects at a 135 degree angle from the adjoining north and east elevations. The low, hip roofed porch extends from the wing at the northwest corner, across the principal, north elevation and along a portion of the east elevation. Supported by Tuscan columns the porch has a slatted balustrade in addition to a second set of steps at its east terminus. A central entrance is bordered by a tripartite transom and wide sidelights and flanked by one-over-one double hung sash. Above it, a Palladian window has diamond paned upper sash. One-over-one double hung sash are used throughout the composition, and sawtooth wood shingles have been employed in the tympanums. A one story pedimented wing as well as a hip roofed room with an attached porch extends to the rear of the structure. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps are original. On the interior an open string, open newel staircase contains paired turned balusters, a paneled newel post with a round cap, one inter-story landing, a curved upper landing, and sawn wave ornamen-

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tation along the outer string. Sheathed wainscot has been used in the stairhall, foyer, and dining room the latter of which has a simple mantel with a mirrored overmantel and shelf supported by two Tuscan columns. Paneled double doors lead from the foyer into the parlor and living room, the former of which has a mantel with overmantel.

David Lester Russell (1877-1947) was an attorney and former municipal judge. The son of Dallas H. Russell, an early merchant in Hickory, he was a graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College and received his bachelor of law degree from the University of North Carolina in 1900. Russell married Essie J. Glenn (1881-1943) of Gastonia in 1901. After Mr. Russell left Hickory in 1936 his son David Locke Russell (1907-1966) occupied the house. Like his father he too was an attorney, attended Lenoir-Rhyne College, and was an alumnus of the University of North Carolina Law School at Chapel Hill. Active in numerous civic organizations Russell was also a past president of the Hickory Bar Association. His widow Jo Grace Russell and a son-in-law still own and occupy the house which was originally purchased by the elder Russell at an auction sale in 1909. The original owner of the house may have been one W. P. Cline who owned the lot in 1906 when he took a \$1,000 bond with the First Building and Loan Association. In 1908 Cline sold the property to Thomas Huffman, but no mention was made of a house. Huffman assumed payment of the first loan and took out another \$1,000 bond in that same year. By the time that Russell purchased the property a house had been completed, or at least partially completed.

37. Oakwood Cemetery
Fourth Avenue, N. W.
1889; later expansions
P

Oakwood Cemetery is a well-landscaped site containing some twenty acres of gently rolling terrain located at the northeast corner of the Oakwood District. Developed in 1889 the picturesque system of narrow avenues is typical of late nineteenth century designs. Focal points of the plan include a large irregular oval and an adjacent but smaller "island". Many of the other streets have been laid out in a somewhat irregular grid pattern. Street names include Oakwood Avenue, Chestnut Grove Avenue, Pine Grove Avenue, Catawba Avenue, and Fair View Avenue. Three principal entrances are located along Fourth Avenue, two of which are marked by cement posts. Large hardwoods and shrubbery dominate the landscape, but a number of evergreens and holly bushes have also been employed. Many of the family lots contain various types of ground cover, and a few have larger bushes or trees. The south and most of the west edges of the cemetery are framed by a hedge, and the remaining borders are defined by the edge of Second Street Place. Large family lots can be found throughout, but are concentrated in the oldest portion of the cemetery near the southwest corner and in the center. A majority of them are bordered by low walls of granite, although one employs small river stones with piers at the corners and entrance. Large family markers of granite surrounded by smaller individual stones are common in the older sections. In

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these same areas there are a number of obelisks, some fashioned from Carrara marble and other from granite. Naturalistic stones which imitate logs are few in number and there are only two unembellished brick mausoleums. Two small, ornate, nineteenth century cast iron grave ornaments have survived next to each other, and there is only one figural gravestone. One of the older sections of the cemetery appears to have been reserved for infants, and a number of the small, scattered stones have inscriptions on them.

Acquired in 1889 from John W. Robinson, the initial nine acre cemetery was subsequently enlarged through numerous land acquisitions. Development of the new cemetery was probably forced upon the city as the "Old Robinson Cemetery" in the southwestern part of the city reached its capacity. Some of the graves in this older site were transferred to the Oakwood Cemetery after it was completed. F. A. Grace, an artist who had moved to Hickory from Detroit, Michigan designed the cemetery. Grace was responsible for the decorative touches in a number of buildings in Hickory, all but one of which has been demolished. An 1889 issue of the Press and Carolinian mentioned that "work is progressing rapidly upon the new cemetery grounds. Walks, drives, mounds, and lots are being laid out in the most artistic manner." In 1950 there were 2,236 people buried in Oakwood Cemetery of which 78 were Confederate veterans, 1 was a soldier in the Union Army, and 8 had served in the Spanish-American War. Oakwood Cemetery became the principal cemetery in Hickory, and as such the vast majority of the city's earliest leaders and historically prominent citizens are buried there. From the early settlers and industrialists such as the Bonniwells', Cline's, McComb's, Shuford's Bost's, Menzies' and numerous others, to their children and grandchildren, and subsequent generations of businessmen, the cemetery represents one large marker of Hickory's history.

38. Robert W. Stevenson House
356 Fourth Avenue, N.W.
c. 1896
P

The Robert W. Stevenson house is an asymmetrically massed, two story, frame Queen Anne dwelling with a wraparound porch and was built after 1895. Its irregular silhouette is formed from what is basically a hip roofed central block with projecting gabled wings at each corner - including one at the southeast corner which extends from the house at a 135 degree angle - and one gable on the hip. Beaded weatherboards on the majority of the exterior surfaces are contrasted with decorative sunburst designs in the gable on the hip and southeast corner bay, as well as Washington cut wood shingles on all but two rear gable peaks. The porch extends along the entire south, front elevation and approximately one-third of the west elevation. Supported by square posts set atop stone plinths the porch has a low hip roof and slatted balustrade. Two entrances on the principal elevation are located in the recessed west and center bays the latter of which is flanked by a one-over-one double hung sash to the

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east and a double hung sash to the west which has a colored glass border around a large center light. Two similar windows are located on the adjacent perpendicular wall, and all of them illuminate the stairhall. On the second story one-over-one double hung sash are arranged directly over the two doors and east window. Paired one-over-one double hung sash are employed on both stories of the gabled wings, and single double hung sash elsewhere. A single gabled wing and numerous shed roofed wings extend to the rear of the house, and the three interior chimneys are original. The fairly intact interior contains molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks, paneled doors with some original hardware, sheathed wainscot in the dining room and parlor, and three mantels. Of the latter, two have classical details including Tuscan columns and fluted pilasters, and the third has a frieze which imitates the wainscot and a bracketed mantel shelf. The open newel closed string staircase has one inter-story landing, sheathed wainscot above the inner string, turned balusters, a paneled outer string, and a molded and chamfered newel post.

Very little information about Mr. Stevenson and his wife Julia has been uncovered, although according to the Hickory city directories he was associated with a dry goods store which sold shoes and other items at least until 1931. The property was apparently inherited or purchased by E. M. Stevenson in the 1930s, but he defaulted on a deed of trust in 1936. Sold in 1940 to A. S. Lutz it was in turn deeded to M. S. and Dorothy Millikin in 1948 and to Robert G. Walker in 1951. Mr. Walker's wife Blanche still owns and occupies the house.

39. John S. Setzer House
305 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1891
C

Two stories in height and three bays wide the weatherboarded and wood shingled John S. Setzer house, built about 1891, has an irregular roof configuration created by the high hip roof of the main block and the intersecting gabled wings at the northeast and southeast corners. This silhouette is modified further by the pent gable roof dormer over the center bay. An attached porch stretching across three quarters of the main, east elevation is supported by Tuscan columns and has a pedimented entrance bay and slatted balustrade. The two entrances are located beside single one-over-one double hung sash, and on the second story the double hung sash have pedimented lintels. This detail is employed on all of the second story windows as well as on the first story windows on the north wall. Wood shingles in the gable ends and tympanums have a Washington cut design. A one story hip roofed wing stretches along the south and west elevations where it intersects a gabled wing. Three interior and one exterior chimneys survive.

John S. Setzer (1841-1916), a grandson of John Setzer an early pioneer in Catawba County, was raised near Newton and came to Hickory in 1892. He established a mercantile company with Jones W. Shuford (47) and J. D. Elliott called, Shuford,

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Setzer & Company. Later, Setzer's younger brother P. C. bought out Shuford's interest and it became known as Setzer Brothers. Before he came to Hickory Setzer bought stock in the Granite Falls Cotton Mill and operated a store there. Setzer married Catherine Cloninger (1844-1921) of Newton, and two of their children had houses built in the neighborhood: The Paul A. Setzer house (18), and the Espey D. Sherrill house (41). Soon after he arrived in Hickory Setzer bought the tract on which this house stands. One source states that there was a house on the lot when he bought it. If this is true, however, it would have been built no earlier than 1891 when G. W. Sherrill bought the lot from the owners of most of the property in this area. At present it is a duplex, and apparently has been for some time.

40. Duplex
317 Sixth Street, N. W.
c. 1932
C

This two story double pile, brick veneered duplex, built after 1931, has a high hip roof, hip roofed center dormer, a symmetrical six bay principal, east elevation, and an attached porch across three-quarters of the facade. The hip roofed porch is supported by four square posts which rest on a low brick wall with a limestone cap. Both doors are flanked by six-over-one double hung sash, and on the second story paired sash flank two smaller windows in the center bay. Other features include exposed rafter ends, four exterior chimneys, an asbestos shingle roof, and two attached, screened porches at the rear, one of which has an enclosed sleeping porch above it.

In 1915 David D. (1882-1941) and Bessie C. Rowe (1885-1973) purchased this lot from John S. Setzer (39) for \$1,000. Bessie was one of the Setzer's two daughters, and this lot adjoined the south boundary of her sister Bertha's lot (41). Although the Rowes owned this lot in 1915 the duplex was not built on it until about 1935. The 1941 city directory lists other occupants and the Rowe's living in another part of the city, suggesting that they had had the duplex built for rental income. Bessie was living there, however, in 1949 after her husband had died.

41. Espey D. Sherrill House
327 Sixth Street, N.W.
1913-1915
C

The Espey D. Sherrill house is an unusual one story, triple pile, weatherboarded bungalow built between 1913 and 1915. Prominent features include its low hip roof with broad eaves, hip roofed porch supported by tripled square posts, exposed rafter ends, bay windows on the south and east elevations, and double hung sash with four vertical lights in the upper sash. A low coursed rubble stone wall

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capped with limestone frames the porch. Two exterior chimneys survive, one of which has a wide shoulder. The rear porch was enclosed and the carport added in 1973. Plans for this house were obtained, according to tradition, from Sears, Roebuck and Company.

The lot was sold to Sherrill, a machinist, and his wife Bertha by her father John S. Setzer. It was part of a larger tract of land which John S. Setzer (39) and his wife bought in 1892. The Sherrill's paid \$1,400 for the lot in 1913. They apparently rented the house for a number of years between the late 1920s and late 1930s when they lived in Bertha's parent's home. Later, they returned to their house and lived in it at least until 1950.

42. William N. Cox House
335 Sixth Street, N.W.
1921-1925
C

This large two story three bay, double pile brick veneered "square house" has a low hip roof, center hip roofed dormer, and an attached porch which extends across the entire main, east elevation. A coursed rock face stone wall capped with limestone enframes the porch which is supported by paired and tripled square posts. Behind it the center entrance is bordered by sidelights and flanked by large tripartite windows with one-over-one double hung sash. Similar windows are employed on the two bay second story. Two exterior brick chimneys and one interior chimney have survived. The foundation material is similar to that used on the porch, and a two story, enclosed porch is located at the west-southwest corner. A small, hip roofed garage appears to have been built at the same time as the house.

William Cox came to Hickory in 1918 from Martinsville, Virginia although he was born and raised in Randolph County. He was hired as general manager of the Martin Furniture Company, and stayed with the company until 1931, thereafter opening his own furniture plant, the Cox Manufacturing Company. His wife was the former Florence Eshelman of High Point. Cox purchased this lot in 1921 from the C. H. Cline estate (44) for \$3,000. Although the price of the lot appears to have been quite high -- even for this part of the city -- it does not seem likely that the house had already been built when Cox acquired the property. A house was on the lot, however, in 1925.

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- 43. Rector-Cline House
343 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1929
C

The Rector-Cline house is a two story, three bay, double pile, yellow brick veneered Colonial Revival building, built about 1929. Its prominent features include a center hip roofed dormer, low hip roof, triple sets of double hung sash on both stories, scroll modillioned eaves, a round entrance portico and a side porch -- both of which have classical details. The portico and side porch are supported by Doric columns and are capped by slatted balustrades. Behind the entrance porch the door is flanked by a segmentally arched fanlight and sidelight with panels at their base. Six-over-one double hung sash are employed on the east, front elevation and one-over-one sash elsewhere. A full width porch is attached to the rear elevation, and a small weatherboarded bay projects from the south elevation. One large interior chimney survives as does a dormer on the rear elevation.

Lawrence O. Rector purchased this building lot from the C. H. Cline estate in 1928, and apparently had the house built on it soon after since he was listed as living at this address in the 1928-29 city directory. In 1931 he sold the property with "improvements" for \$10.00 and assumption of the mortgage to Carl V. Cline. Cline (___-1963) was an important businessman and civic leader. His father, J. A. Cline established the first hosiery mill in Hickory in 1906, and Carl became involved in its management after attending Lenoir-Rhyne College, a medical college in Charlotte, and the University of North Carolina. A Catawba County Commissioner, he was appointed to two Governor's Boards, and was active in establishing the Small Business Administration. His grandson and namesake currently owns and lives in the house. There appears to be no immediate relationship between this Cline family and the other Cline family (44) who lived along this street.

- 44. Michael L. Cline House
355 Sixth Street, N. W.
1882 -
C

The Michael L. Cline house, built in 1882, is a two story, asymmetrically massed, three bay, double pile, weatherboarded house with pedimented front and side gables. Constructed on an L-shaped plan with a rear wing, features include the flush broad oak siding behind the porch, a scroll modillion cornice, pedimented window lintels, and one-over-one double hung sash. The porch is a 1960 replacement which has a bracketed cornice and ornate wrought iron posts and brackets. Extant interior features include solid walnut double doors at the entrance to and at the end of the stairhall, of which the latter has four round arched windows, and the former

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square upper lights and round arched lower lights. In both cases the lower lights are replacements but the upper have a geometric diamond stencil pattern. An impressive open newel, closed string walnut staircase with a massive fluted and chamfered newel post and a scroll sawn balustrade is intact. A number of the other doors which open off of the stairhall are also solid walnut. The present owner reported that heavy timbers measuring 14" x 14" have been employed in the foundation frame.

Michael L. Cline (1826-1910) was one of the early settlers in Hickory arriving here soon after the Civil War. At that time he established a general mercantile store on Main Street. In 1873 Cline had a house built on the south side of the railroad tracks and moved his family from Newton. Having acquired a large tract of land in the northwestern part of Hickory he had this house built in 1882. In 1885 he retired and rented his store to Link, McCombs and Company. Branson's Directory published in 1884 listed him as a farmer. Cline married Laura N. Bost (1837-1899), and two of their children had homes (14) (45) built nearby. After Mr. Cline's death in 1910 the house was occupied by three of his children: Charles and George Cline and Mrs. Mary C. Davis. Between the late 1930s and 1959 Mrs. Davis's daughter Mary Davis lived there. She sold the house to the present owner. Initially its new owners were going to demolish the house, but decided to remodel it. In a state of disrepair at the time, the Smyre's removed the eight fireplaces, removed some interior walls, replaced the plaster walls - except in the stairhall - and refinished some of the woodwork. The carport was added, the deteriorated porch was replaced, and the chimneys were removed at the time of remodeling in 1960.

45. J. Guy Cline House
367 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1908
C

Built sometime after 1908 the J. Guy Cline house is a well-articulated two story, weatherboarded Colonial Revival dwelling which occupies a large elevated lot. Its symmetrical three bay principal, east elevation has a high hip roof, two interior chimneys, a center gabled dormer, entrance porch, and one story wings at both the northeast and southeast corners. Two story pedimented wings extend from both the north and south elevations, of which the latter is a bay window. The entrance porch with its denticulated cornice is supported by triple fluted square posts and two fluted pilasters. It carries a balustrade with tripled square corner posts and turned balusters on the flat roof. Leaded glass transom and sidelights bordering the center entrance are flanked by one-over-one double hung sash. Both the screened porch at the southeast corner and the enclosed room at the northeast corner are capped by balustrades similar to that on the entrance porch. Eight-over-one double hung sash flank a small six-over-one, and the center dormer has gable end returns and a Palladian window. A two story gabled wing projects from the northwest corner, and two, one story gabled wings extend to the rear. These wings have chimneys with corbeled caps attached to their endwalls. A hip roofed

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screened porch and carport are later additions. At the rear property line a small outbuilding appears to be original. The interior has been extensively remodeled.

J. Guy Cline (1877-1942) was one of seven children born to Michael L. and Naomi Bost Cline (44). A graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College he was an assistant engineer on the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad until he became a mail carrier in 1908. In 1912 Cline became a clerk at the post office, and at the time of his retirement in 1941 he was the secretary of the local Civil Service Board. Cline bought this lot adjoining his father's house in 1908, and it is assumed that the house was built sometime later. His wife was the former Lura Robinson (1882-1975). E. B. Cline, one of J. Guy Cline's brothers, and a prominent attorney, also had a large house (14) built in the neighborhood in 1912, and it is similar in design to this one.

46. Rev. J. C. Moser House
383 Sixth Street, N.W.
1888
C

A large two story, double pile, three bay, frame building, the Rev. J. C. Moser house, built in 1888, has a high hip roofed central block with intersecting pedimented wings at the rear southwest and northwest corners. The main, east elevation has a two tiered center porch capped by a pediment with a lunette in its tympanum. The lower half of this composition has a low hip roof, denticulated cornice and square posts. Other details include the two side entrance porches, one-over-one double hung sash, pedimented window lintels on the first story windows, pointed arched attic vents in the wings, and a single interior chimney. Asbestos shingles have replaced the original material (perhaps wood shingles) on the second story, but the weatherboards have survived on the first story. A one story hip roofed wing extends across all but a small part of the rear elevation.

Rev. J. C. Moser (1849-1911) had been the supply minister of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church between 1884 and 1886. In 1888 he became the congregation's full-time pastor, and served in that capacity until his death in 1911. Rev. Moser was also one of the four founders of Lenoir-Rhyne College (1891) having provided collateral used to secure the initial \$10,000 for buildings and equipment. He married Elizabeth Colslough Lee (1852-1951) who was descended from the family of President James K. Polk on her maternal side and related to Robert E. Lee on her paternal side. She was actively involved in the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, and was a founder of its first Women's Missionary Society. Rev. Moser had been buying land in this part of Hickory in the late 1880s, and he bought this lot in 1888 from Michael L. Cline (44) for \$1.00. A reference to the completion of the house in 1888 was made in the Press and Carolinian, a local newspaper. Mrs. Moser lived here until her death in 1951.

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47. Jones W. Shuford House
417 Sixth Street, N.W.
1907
P

A large and impressive two story, three bay, double pile brick veneered, Colonial Revival building, the Jones W. Shuford house, built in 1907, has a high hip roof, gabled center dormer with a Palladian window, a wide two story bay on the east-northeast corner, and a wraparound porch. The unaltered exterior is complemented by the intact interior finish which includes extensive oak trim. The low hip roofed porch is supported by paired and tripled square posts and extends across the entire principal, east elevation and along one-third of the north and south elevations. A slatted balustrade stretches between the brick plinths, and the projecting entrance bay is capped by a low balustraded deck. Double doors in the center entrance are bounded by a three part transom and sidelights with a paneled base flanked by bay windows containing one-over-one double hung sash, and in the south bay a Queen Anne window. On the second story a single double hung sash occupies the east-northeast bay, a recessed door is located in the center bay behind an elliptical arch, and the bay window to the south also has a Queen Anne window. The center dormer has broad eaves, gable end returns, and a stucco finish above the Palladian window which has a prominent keystone and Queen Anne upper sash. Two story bay windows on the south and north elevations, a screened rear porch, small rear dormer, and four interior chimneys with corbeled caps are other exterior features. The interior features oak paneled double doors, beveled wainscoting in the stairhall, parlor, and inner stair string, window and door surrounds, and a lintel supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters which separates the foyer from the stairhall. The open newel, open string, primary staircase has a paneled newel containing an egg and dart bed molding, turned balusters, and a curved upper landing. A second staircase also has wainscoting above the inner string, turned balusters, but it has a closed string. The numerous extant mantels are rather simplified compositions with either columns or brackets supporting the mantel shelves. Two single doors in the stairhall have transoms, and two old ceiling lights have survived on the second floor.

Jones Withers Shuford (1861-1949) was a prominent businessman, banker, city and county official, church trustee and member of numerous fraternal organizations. Shuford was the son of Robert M. Shuford and was born in Shelby County, Alabama. His family removed to farms in Lincoln County and later settled in Catawba County -- adjoining the farm of Dr. Frederick Foard -- after a brief residence in Carrollton, Georgia. There is no readily apparent relationship between this family and the Abel A. Shuford, II (16) family. Shuford attended a school in Hickory taught by Rev. Jeremiah Ingold and Professor George W. Hahn. At first he taught school and sometime thereafter worked in the Field Brothers store, but eventually established a general merchandise store with J. S. Setzer (39). In 1903 Shuford bought a furniture and undertaking business from J. E. Haithcock, which he operated until his death. The businesses survived him. A former mayor (1915), Shuford was also a city alderman, county coroner, and member of the County Board of

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Commissioners. Past president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association, Shuford was a member of the Methodist Church and was an officer in three Masonic organizations in Hickory. Shuford purchased the property on which the house was built from W. S. Stroup in 1898 and 1900. It was sold at public auction in 1950 in the settlement of Shuford's estate to Mr. and Mrs. Claude S. Abernathy. In 1900 Shuford married Henrietta Suttlemyre (_____-1941), daughter of a prominent local family.

- 48. Dr. George E. Bisanar House
431 Sixth Street, N.W.
1934
C

Built in 1934, the two story, brick veneered Dr. George E. Bisanar house has a five bay east, front, elevation with a recessed entrance bay. This central bay has an attached flat roofed porch on the first story which is supported by paired Tuscan columns. A slightly projecting pedimented cap which extends from the cornice is located above the upper bay, and is set atop two slender Tuscan columns. Within these center bays the entrance is bordered by a transom and sidelights, and the upper door is bordered by sidelights only. Other features include the limestone keystones used throughout, six-over-six double hung sash, single shoulder, stepped end chimneys and a porte-cochere attached to the south elevation. Narrow double hung sash with quarter round upper sash flank the chimneys, the roof is clad in green tiles, and a dormered hip roofed wing extends to the rear.

Dr. George E. Bisanar (1876-1975) was born in the Grace Chapel section of Caldwell County and came to Hickory with his family in 1882. In 1896 Bisanar opened a jewelry store which at the time of his death in 1975, was the oldest retail establishment in Hickory and was still located in the original building on Union Square. A former city alderman (1907) Bisanar was elected mayor in 1909. Past chairman of the Catawba County Board of Election he was also a former director of the First National Bank of Catawba County and a long standing member of the First United Methodist Church, among numerous other associations. His first wife was the former Katharine Link (_____-1972), and after her death he married Mayme Maxey in 1923. She died in 1970. She was a native of Knox County, Tennessee, a member of various patriotic organizations, and taught at Hickory High School (Claremont High School) for one year prior to her marriage. The house was built on land which Bisanar purchased from Jones W. Shuford (47). It was designed by D. Carroll Abee, and built by the Crouch Lumber and Building Company.

- 49. E. Harold Shuford House
515 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1921-1927
C

This one and one-half story, three bay, stuccoed and weatherboarded Dutch Colonial Revival house was built between 1921 and 1927 for E. Harold Shuford. It has a side

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gambrel roof, a weatherboarded shed roofed dormer, a gabled entrance porch with a round arched tympanum, and a side porch on the south elevation. Behind the entrance porch, which is supported by two Tuscan columns, the center entrance has a fanlight and sidelights with panels in their lower half. Triple sets of twelve-over-one double hung sash flank the door, and paired nine-over-one sash are located in the dormer. The screened side porch is supported by Tuscan columns; its flat roof supports a slatted balustrade. On the north elevation the wood shingled gambrel peak has a lunette, and on the south elevation a single shoulder, stepped end chimney is stuccoed and flanked by quarter round fanlights. A dormer similar to the principal east dormer is located on the rear roof plane, and a small flat roofed wing is located at the west-northwest corner. A single interior chimney is original.

Edwin Harold Shuford (1892-1956) was the son of Jones W. Shuford a prominent local figure (47). He attended Lenoir-Rhyne College and the University of North Carolina. Shuford had been manager of the Morganton Hardware Company's plumbing and heating department for twenty years. He was a member of the Corinth Reformed Church, and married the former Elizabeth Holbrook. This house was built on a lot which was part of his father's large landholdings along the west side of Sixth Street.

50. Connolly C. Gamble House
517 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1913-1915; moved to site in 1935
C

Originally built between 1913 and 1915 and moved to this site in 1935, the Connolly C. Gamble house is a two story, three bay, gable roofed structure with replacement aluminum siding. The principal, east elevation is composed of a gabled center entrance porch featuring square posts with Scamozzi capitals and a segmentally arched tympanum, behind which is a door flanked by leaded glass sidelights. A pair of one-over-one double hung sash are located above the entrance, and single double hung sash occupy the remaining bays. Shed roofed and hip roofed bay windows are attached to the south elevation, a hip roofed porch supported by square posts with Scamozzi capitals is attached to the north elevation, and one and two story gabled wings extend to the rear. A stained glass window is located in the hip roofed bay window, and the rafter ends are exposed. The house has two interior chimneys.

Connolly Currie Gamble (1891-1982) was born in Watkins Glen, New York and came to Hickory where he operated Gamble's Grocery for sixteen years. He married Rachel Steed Pugh, a native of Randolph County, in 1920. Mrs. Gamble and Sarah Deal opened Sarah's Flower Shop in 1946, and she worked there until her retirement in 1971. She had attended Claremont High School and Salisbury Business College.

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The couple met in 1914 in this house when it was located on the site of the present office of the Hickory Daily Record. At the time it was owned by Connolly's mother Carrie Gamble, and the house was taken apart piece by piece and rebuilt on the Sixth Street site. The Sanborn map of 1925 suggests that it was a one and one-half story house before it was moved. Mrs. Gamble still resides here.

- 51. Dr. Robert T. Hambrick House
529 Sixth Street, N.W.
1928
P

Constructed in 1928 the Dr. Robert T. Hambrick house is one of the finest period houses in Hickory. From its steeply pitched wood shingled roof, asymmetrical principal elevation with gabled wings, and finely crafted oak exterior details, to the brown stucco walls detailed with fieldstone window and entrance surrounds on the first story, the design embodies many of the significant features of the style. The one and one-half story east, front elevation is composed of the main side gable roof with a gabled wing at the east-northeast corner enframing the projecting round arched entrance porch. A shed roofed dormer containing four casement windows is located to the north of the wing, and a gabled porch is attached to the north wall and is pierced by the stone exterior end chimney. The center entrance is flanked by a triple set of casement windows on the wing and a set of six to the north, each set of which is enframed by fieldstones, as is the arch of the foyer. A pair of casement windows are also located in the half story of the wing. Square, darkly stained boxed posts with heavy brackets support the gabled side porch and its bracketed cornice. An equally well-crafted wood detail is the multi-piece wall bracket which is located on the entrance foyer. A gabled bay projects from the south wall, and one and two story shed and hip roofed wings extend to the rear, the latter of which contains a hip roofed dormer. Interior features include large boxed beams fashioned out of chestnut in the parlor and smaller ones in the dining room, a paneled mantel in the parlor, and Tudor arches leading to the principal rooms which are finished in a rough textured stucco. The open string staircase has two inter-story landings, turned balusters, paneled spandrel framing, and paneled wainscot above the wall string. A Colonial Revival mantel was placed in the 1950s addition at the rear of the house. Other features of the property include the fieldstone two car garage behind the house, a curved stuccoed wall enframing a rear patio and part of the driveway, and an open hip roofed summer house supported by posts similar to those used on the north porch.

Dr. Robert T. Hambrick (1897-1979) was a noted physician and founder and past medical director of the Hickory Memorial Hospital. Dr. Hambrick, the son of William Riley Hambrick, came to Hickory in 1924 from Roxboro after attending Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Tulane Medical School, and

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interning in Birmingham, Alabama and Vicksburg, Mississippi. He married Josephine Lyerly, daughter of Eubert and Josephine Bonniwell Lyerly, prominent local business, art, and civic leaders. Mrs. Hambrick still owns and occupies this house which was designed for them by a (now) unknown Florida architect.

52. Nillah M. Edmisten House
540 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1924-1927
C

Built between 1924 and 1927 this two story, three bay, double pile square house has a low hip roof, center dormer, gabled entrance porch, and an enclosed side porch. Clad entirely in wood shingles its prominent features include the entrance porch supported by two Tuscan columns and which contains an elliptical arch in its tympanum, a center entrance with fanlights and sidelights, and paired twelve-over-one double hung sash on both stories of the principal, west elevation. The low hip roofed porch attached to the south elevation is supported by Tuscan columns, but has recently been enclosed.

Nillah M. Edmisten (_____ - 1982) was born in Watauga county to William and Vienna Sherrill Edmisten (1860-1943). She was a graduate of Chatham Episcopal Institute in Chatham, Virginia, and Lenoir-Rhyne College. In 1967 she retired from her bookkeeper's position with the Elliott Hosiery Mill. Her mother Vienna lived here until her death. Mrs. Edmisten, a native of the Little River section of Caldwell county, was the daughter of William Sherrill and Mary Hatley Sherrill. She married W. A. Edmisten in 1888, and they moved to Hickory in 1912. Nillah bought this lot from Charles and Suehonor Geitner (27) in 1924, and owned the property until 1951. Subsequent owners include A. L. and C. B. Rhoney (1951); Kenneth Millholland (1960); and F. Sherrill, Jr., and Lyma G. Young (1984)

53. Otho E. Sigmon House
524 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1944
F

The Otho E. Sigmon house, built after 1944, is a six bay, two story, brick veneered Colonial Revival house with a slightly recessed north wing, three gabled dormers, and a round entrance portico. Round arched windows and pilasters detail the dormers; four Tuscan columns support the porch; six-over-six double hung sash are used throughout with the exception of the upper center bay where a pair of narrow doors have been employed; a narrow cornice stretches around the house. A porch at the east-northeast corner abuts the narrow rear wing. Two chimneys are original: one interior chimney is located on the rear elevation, and a single shoulder, stepped chimney is attached to the south elevation.

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Otho E. Sigmon owned and operated the "Men's Shop", and in 1944 purchased the land on which this house was built from the Charles H. Geitner estate. He and his wife Georgia lived here until 1952 when they sold the property to J. Dent Summers and June R. Summers. After Mr. Summers died Mrs. Summers remarried, and she still lives here.

54. Ervin C. Yount House
516 Sixth Street, N.W.
1944

F

This Colonial Revival house was built in 1944 for Ervin C. Yount. The symmetrical five bay principal, west elevation of this brick veneered house has a center entrance, behind a round entrance porch. Prominent features include the Doric columns and balustrades with turned balusters on both front and side porches, leaded glass transom and sidelights bordering the entrance, and six-over-six double hung sash windows. A small bay window is attached to the north elevation, and a one story, hip roofed wing containing a small enclosed porch is located at the east-northeast corner. One interior chimney is original as is a tall exterior chimney on the rear elevation.

Ervin Caldwell Yount (1903-1975), a native of Catawba County, was the son of Jones A. Yount and Lena Yount. He attended Lenoir-Rhyne College. In 1919 Yount became associated with Fulmer Furniture, and in 1927 he took a position as manager, secretary, and treasurer of the Better Homes Furnishing Company. He founded Yount Furniture Company in 1932 and operated it until he sold the business to Sterchi's at his retirement in 1955. His wife was the former Mary Caldwell Walter (____ - 1972).

55. Livius L. Hatfield House
508 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1922

C

Built sometime after 1921 this large, well-executed beautifully maintained bungalow is one and one-half stories in height, is sheathed entirely in wood shingles, and has an attached porch framed by a broad gable which intersects the main gable roof. This porch is supported by five massive rock face granite piers with brown convex mortar joints, and a low stone wall of similar construction stretches between them. The gable contains a tripartite double hung sash window with upper sash which have large center panes bordered by smaller square and rectangular panes. This sash arrangement is used in numerous locations including the gabled dormer on the west, front roof plane, and on both sides of the entrance. Other features include purlin brackets in each gable end, exposed rafter ends, two stone interior chimneys, and shed roofed bays on both the north and south elevations. A large gabled dormer is located on the rear elevation, a hip roofed

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screened porch extends from the east-northeast corner, and a gabled wing at the east-southeast corner rises above a basement garage.

Livius L. Hatfield (1876-1955), a sales representative for Lily Mills at Shelby, and his wife the former Lydia Parrish (1874-1966) bought the land on which this house was built between 1919 and 1920 from Charles Geitner (27). They appear to have occupied the house until the late 1930s. One of their three sons, Lansing Hatfield, was a singing star with the Metropolitan Opera as well as with other opera groups throughout the country. Lansing lived in Asheville for a number of years and died there at the age of forty-four years. Vacant for awhile in the early 1940s, the house was later occupied by Nicholas F. Jones, an agent with the Colonial Insurance Company. The present owner purchased the house in 1958.

56. Eugene C. Ivey House
428 Sixth Street, N.W.
1940
F

A large awkward Colonial Revival building, the Eugene C. Ivey house, built in 1940, is two stories in height, three bays in width and has side gables. Prominent features on the main, west elevation include the two story portico supported by square posts which extends across the entire facade, the pedimented center entrance bordered by a transom and sidelights, and the symmetrically arranged eight-over-eight double hung sash. An exterior chimney is attached to the south elevation, and a recent gabled addition extends to the rear.

Eugene Claywell Ivey (1874-1956) was born in Lenoir to the Rev. George Washington Ivey and Salina Neal Ivey. A graduate of Trinity College Ivey worked for a number of companies within and outside of North Carolina before moving to Hickory in 1921. He became superintendent of the Southern Toy Company and later founded the Community Oil Company. Long active in the First Methodist Church, Ivey was also a former alderman. He married Miss Annie Vasseur of Charlottesville, Virginia. The house was designed by Hickory architect Q. E. Herman, and built by the Crouch Lumber Company. The Ivey's had been living in Kenworth until they built this house.

57. Duplex
418/420 Sixth Street, N.W.
1938-1941
F

This two story, four bay, brick veneered duplex, built sometime between 1938 and 1941, has two two story wings at the west-southwest and west-northwest

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corners which intersect what is basically a large, gabled, T-shaped main block. A flat roofed entrance porch supported by four square posts stretches across the two recessed entrances, each of which is flanked by narrow hall windows. Eight-over-eight double hung sash occupy the first and second story bays on the wings, and two six-over-six double hung sash are located above the doors. Two large double shoulder, stepped chimneys are located on both the north and south elevations. A large two bay two story wing extends to the rear and is flanked by one story shed roofed screened porches.

- 58. Edwin H. Umstead House
412 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1915
C

The Edwin H. Umstead house is a one and one-half story, three bay, double pile, brick veneered bungalow built about 1915. Its prominent features include a segmentally arched engaged porch at the west-northwest corner, a triangular center dormer with purlin brackets, and a gable roof side porch. The center entrance with its shallow pent overhang is flanked by a large segmentally arched casement window, and behind the engaged porch a second door is flanked by six-over-one double hung sash. A large exterior chimney with a corbeled cap rises through the porch attached to the south elevation, itself supported by square posts. Purlin brackets are attached to all of the eaves, a bay window projects from the south elevation, and a large shed roofed dormer is located on the rear elevation.

Edwin H. Umstead (1863-1942) bought this piece of property in 1916 from Mrs. B. F. Whiteside for \$1,000, although a 1915 map of Hickory suggests that he owned a house on the lot at the earlier date. Umstead operated the Umstead Grocery Company, and his daughter still owns and occupies the house. In the late 1930s or early 1940s the bungalow was converted into a duplex.

- 59. George Fuller House
406 Sixth Street, N.W.
1938
F

Built in 1938, the George Fuller house is a five bay, two story, double pile Colonial Revival house with a brick veneer, and a flat roofed enclosed porch on the south elevation. The gabled entrance porch with a segmental arch is supported by Tuscan columns, behind which is the center entrance with sidelights and a fanlight. Six-over-six double hung sash flank the entrance, and similar sash are used in the four second story bays, as well as in the remaining windows. The south porch has a triple set of double hung

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sash. A one story, hip roofed wing is attached to the rear, east elevation, and one interior and one exterior chimney are original.

George Fuller (1893-1970) was a native of Randolph County, and came to Hickory in 1938. He operated a retail furniture store until 1950 when he retired and moved to Florida. Fuller married Emma Bonner of Hickory. The house was deigned by Hickory architect Robert L. Clemmer, and built by the Crouch Lumber Company.

60. W. Newman Sherrill House
374 Sixth Street, N.W.
1913-1915
C

The W. Newman Sherrill house, built between 1913 and 1915, is a one and one-half story, three bay, double pile bungalow clad in weatherboards. It has an engaged wraparound porch supported by square posts with a slatted balustrade, a large shed roofed center dormer whose windows are recessed into the roof, and bay windows with exposed rafter ends on both the north and south elevations. The center, west entrance is bordered by sidelights and flanked by one-over-one double hung sash. A second door is located on the recessed west-northwest wall, and paired double hung sash occupy the dormer. Queen Anne windows are employed in the two bay windows. A one story hip roofed wing across the rear, east elevation is original as is the center dormer on this elevation, but the large garage wing was added by the Johnsons in 1982.

Wesley Newman Sherrill (1879-1937) was engaged in a number of businesses in numerous locations throughout his lifetime. Having moved to Hickory from Caldwell County with his family in 1910 he worked in the real estate and insurance business. In 1925 he purchased a movie theatre in Lenoir and stayed there for three years before moving to Lincolnton where he operated another theatre. Sherrill returned to Hickory in 1930, but left again in 1931 after purchasing an ice and fuel plant in Elkin. In 1933 he returned to Hickory and bought the Brittain Ice and Fuel Company, renamed it the Sherrill Ice and Fuel Co., and operated it until his death. Sherrill married the former Della Huffman (1892-1935), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Huffman, and the previous owner of the lot. His second wife was Miss Ethel Cox of Blount's Creek. The Sherrills may very well have moved back into this house when they returned to Hickory in 1933 since their son W. Harold Sherrill and his wife Flora were its occupants at least from 1941 to 1948. There does not appear to be any direct relationship between W. N. Sherrill and Espey D. Sherrill (41).

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61. Whitener-Hammersla House
364 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1890; moved from adjacent lot c. 1906
C

The Whitener-Hammersla house, built about 1890, is an asymmetrically arranged one story, gabled, german sided building built on a T-shaped plan. It has a gabled rear wing, and a wraparound porch which extends along the entire south and west, front elevations. This porch is supported by turned posts and sawn brackets, has a gabled pent roof above the steps which contains a sunburst design in its tympanum, and a turned balustrade. A bay window below the front gable at the west-southwest corner contains three one-over-one double hung sash, and the entrance abuts it on the recessed wall plane to the north. Another triple set of sash flank the door, and a second door is located next to a window at the west-northwest corner. A gabled bay window is situated on the northwest corner to the east of which is a gabled wing. All of the windows, except those behind the porch, have pedimented lintels. The tin shingle roof remains as do two interior chimneys. Interior features include molded door and window surrounds (most of which have corner blocks), wainscot in the parlor, and two mantels, one with turned posts and a sawn border on the overmantel, and the second with classical details including metopes and triglyphs on the frieze around a marbelized surround.

In 1890 Ella A. and Alfred P. Whitener (62) purchased two adjoining lots from L. H. Huggins and Margaret Peterson. On one of these they had their house built. In 1907 they sold the adjoining (north) lot to their son Loyd A. Whitener, Jr. for \$1,000, and since this house is known to have been moved it may have been done at this time. Loyd sold the lot back to his parents in 1908, but purchased one-half of the lot in 1915. He apparently lived there until 1934 when he defaulted on a deed of trust. In 1939 the house was sold to George Donald Hammersla and his wife Frances. Hammersla, at his retirement in 1967, was vice president of the Newton Manufacturing Company. His wife still owns and occupies the house.

62. Alfred P. Whitener House
354 Sixth Street, N.W.
c. 1906
P

Built about 1906, the Alfred P. Whitener house is a large two and one-half story asymmetrically massed, double pile, weatherboarded structure. Its half-timbered and pebbledash west, front gable enframes a second story balustraded deck and projecting center bay. A full facade porch stretches across the principal, west elevation. Supported on Tuscan columns with Scamozzi capitals the porch has a full entablature, projecting pent roofed

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entrance gable, a balustrade with turned balusters, and a curved entablature on the south half. Behind the porch the wall is composed of projecting and recessed bays. The center entrance with transom is flanked by projecting bays to the north and south, the latter turned forty-five degrees and both containing Queen Anne transoms. A second door at the west-southwest corner is on a deeply recessed wall plane. On the second story the arrangement has been slightly reversed with the projecting center bay and recessed bays flanking it, one of which is behind the balustraded deck at the west-southwest corner. A round window with tracery in the gable peak is partially enframed by multi-light rectangular windows. Two story bay windows on the north and south elevations have pent roofs which are half-timbered with pebbledash and contain round windows with square lights, and pendants all suspended from the eaves. The rear elevation contains numerous gable, shed, and hip roofed wings including the main two story wing with its exposed end chimney. Two interior chimneys have also survived. A relatively intact interior contains eight mantels (seven of which have overmantels) enframing marbelized and enameled tile as well as terra cotta surrounds, molded window and door surrounds, wainscoting in the stairhall, dining room, and pantry, and a closed string, open newel staircase with a paneled newel post and turned balusters.

Very little information has been uncovered about this branch of the Whitener family, however the 1900 census lists Alfred P. Whitener as a bar keeper and his wife Ella as a milliner. According to local tradition Whitener used a cave-like feature in his basement for brewing and storing alcohol for use in his tavern, but this is undocumented although the cave remains. A note concerning Mrs. Whitener which documents her occupation appeared in the March 19, 1902 issue of the Times Mercury. This article mentioned that she had returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia with her spring stock of millinery.

In 1890 the Whitener's purchased two adjoining lots from L. H. Huggins and Margaret Peterson. Their first house was a small Queen Anne house (61) which was moved to the adjoining lot probably around 1906. Thereafter, this larger, more fashionable home was erected on the site. Their son Loyd A. Whitener bought the house sometime in the late 1940s. It was thereafter owned by his son Loyd A. Whitener, Jr. who subsequently sold it to the present owner in 1969.

63. Espey-Nowell House
342 Sixth Street, N.W.
1911-1915
C

The Espey-Nowell house is an unusual one story, double pile, weatherboarded house built sometime between 1911 and 1915. Its irregular configuration is formed from the high hip roofed center block and the numerous gabled wings with paired nine-over-one double hung sash at the west-northwest corner and

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a gabled, engaged porch at the west-southwest corner. Between them the entrance has a small bracketed hood, and a pair of nine-over-one double hung sash flank it to the south. A gabled ell with an end chimney projects to the north and a shed roofed wing is attached to its east side. The south elevation contains a pair of gabled wings separated by a recessed entrance, and their inner roof planes are gently curved toward each other. Alterations appear to include replacement sash, placement of a lunette in the main gable peak, a new door and fanlight, and the entrance hood.

James W. Espey purchased this lot from Luther Mosteller in 1911 and probably had this house built sometime soon after. Espey was a native of Cookston County, Tyrone, Ireland, and had served in the Boer war in South Africa. He arrived in New York in 1901 where he became an accountant in a firm which acquired Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company. Transferred to Rhodhiss he moved to Hickory five years later where he was employed in the Hickory Tannery and Elliott Knitting Mills. Later he was the city clerk. Espey married Edna Anna Simpson of Buffalo, New York. The second long-time resident of the house was Dr. Stephen C. Nowell who owned it between the late 1920s and at least until 1950.

- 64. J. Summie Propst House
 332 Sixth Street, N.W.
 1881-1883; moved to site in 1972
 P

The J. Summie Propst House, built between 1881-83, is the only extant example of the Second Empire style of architecture in Hickory. One and one-half stories in height the asymmetrical principal, south elevation of this weatherboarded and wood shingled house includes a center tower, a bay window, bracketed eaves, and an attached porch across two-thirds of the facade. The mansard roofed tower contains small, segmentally arched dormers on each side, sawn fan ornamentation below the cornice, and round arched double hung sash on the second story with pointed caps. Segmentally arched, four-over-four double hung sash with gabled caps flank the tower on the half story and have sawn ornament in the gable peaks in addition to sawn window frames. The porch is supported by chamfered posts between which is a scroll sawn balustrade. A bay window is attached to the southeast wall plane, east of the porch. The bellcast mansard roof is clad in alternating double rows of diamond cut and square end wood shingles. Other exterior features include the use of four-over-four double hung sash throughout, bay windows on the west and east elevations, dormers on each elevation, and a rear shed roofed wing adjacent to a rear entrance and stairs. The remarkably intact interior of the Propst house is adorned in a variety of turned and carved ornamentation, as well as simple mantels and door and window surrounds on the second floor. In the main stairhall a round arch which springs from

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fluted pilasters and features turned members in the spandrels, defines the foyer. The main segmentally arched door has two round arched windows and is framed in a molded surround with corner blocks. A secondary entrance, and the doors which open off of the hall have similar surrounds as well as transoms. Paneled wainscot is employed along each stairhall wall but not on the spandrel framing. The open string staircase itself has a very low balustrade, turned balusters, and sawn wave ornamentation on the outer string. Two large and very ornate mantels are located in the front rooms. What was probably the parlor mantel has paired turned and fluted columns below a bracketed mantel shelf. Below the shelf the wide frieze has a center fluted panel which is flanked by a carved vine motif. The mirrored overmantel is framed by three small shelves supported and bordered by turned spindles. The second mantel has a paneled frieze, paired brackets supporting the mantle shelf and an overmantel similar to the one described above with the addition of a small portiere above the mirror. In this same room sheathed wainscot has been employed, and portieres denote the entrance to the bay window and dining room. Similar portieres have been used in the parlor and dining room. Other features include paneled doors, and a dining room which contains a built-in china cabinet, boxed beam ceiling, and mantel with an overmantel. On the second floor the balustrade extends around the stair opening, the unadorned mantels have chamfered pilasters, and the tower stairs are similar in design to the principal stairs.

J. Summie Propst (1853-1940), was the son of Absalom Propst, and was born in the Propst Crossroads section of Catawba County. A carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade he built this house soon after his marriage to Nancy Jane Abernethy. Propst was known to have been the builder of the John H. P. Cilley house (20), as well as the Walker Lyerly house (12). This house remained in the family until vacated a number of years prior to its acquisition by the Hickory Landmarks Society in 1972. The Society moved the house to the present site in the Shuford Memorial Gardens from its original location on Tenth Avenue (now Main Avenue, S.W.). An early twentieth century kitchen wing was not moved to the new site. Since its relocation the house has been rehabilitated and is used as a museum. The Propst House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

3 SIGNIFICANCE

_____ NATIONAL _____ STATE X LOCAL

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

SPECIFIC DATES N/A BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Oakwood District is one of the two finest and most intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhoods in the city of Hickory. Its earliest residents were primarily merchants in the small but growing community. They were followed by some of Hickory's most prominent businessmen, industrialists, bankers, and professionals; a trend which has continued beyond the point when all of the building lots were occupied. Within the district's borders a diverse building stock reflects the city's growth and development. The oldest homes were built in what was, in the 1880s and 1890s, the very fringes of the young city. Expansion of the manufacturing base and growth of the population at the turn of the century, coupled with the popular trend of moving away from older residential areas brought a second wave of residents who often erected substantial homes on relatively large lots. Finally, the subdivision of large estates and sale of lots through the mid 1940s reflected the continued attractiveness of the neighborhood even as other residential areas were developed beyond the district's boundaries.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. In the Oakwood District's architectural fabric Hickory's development can be clearly followed from the time when large vacant tracts of land surrounded the tightly condensed business and residential areas to the city's growth as a diversified manufacturing center where well-to-do businessmen and industrialists invested in substantial residence away from the business district. The adaptive re-use of two of these homes as a science museum and senior citizens center, coupled with the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library reveal the community's continued commitment to its cultural and educational needs.
- B. The Oakwood District was the home of prominent bankers, industrialists, businessmen, and professionals; it remains to this day a neighborhood in which a large proportion of the residents are engaged in these diverse fields of endeavor.
- C. As one of the most intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhoods in the city of Hickory, the Oakwood District contains a varied collection of frame and brick residences ranging from modest examples of popular styles to a sizable group of architecturally significant houses representing the many house forms fashionable between the 1880s and 1940.

The Oakwood District is one of the two finest, intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods in Hickory. Its growth and development began in the 1880s and 1890s when a handful of relatively early settlers in Hickory bought sizable parcels of land in what was at that time the very fringe of the city limits. These early residents were followed by a group of prominent businessmen and professionals who sought new homes built in the latest architectural fashions in areas which were removed from the noise associated with the railroad and the activity of the business district. This second period of growth lasted until about 1916 when building activity ceased for five years. After 1921, a twenty year period of development took place in the district. During this time period Hickory's population and expanding industrial base created an urgent need for new home sites. That the Oakwood District maintained its position as one of the finest residential neighborhoods in the city is evident in the many large and well-designed houses which were built for the new tide of businessmen, professionals, and industrialists. Just after the end of World War II the remaining building lots were improved, and once again the district's new residents were primarily businessmen and professionals. The area has remained relatively stable since that time.

When William McMullin received a 640 acre land grant on October 28, 1782, it included what is now downtown Hickory and the adjacent residential neighborhoods, one of which is the Oakwood District. Subdivided and resold, that portion of the original McMullin tract which comprises the district came into the possession of Abraham Peterson and Jesse Robinson. In 1859 Peterson sold his 162 acre tract located on "the waters of Horseford Creek" to Margaret and Priscilla Peterson and their two heirs Catharine and Laura Huggins. The subdivision of this parcel of land comprising the western half of the district commenced with this generation of owners. Jesse Robinson acquired his 320 acre tract of land, which was the eastern half of the McMullin tract, in 1798 at a public auction in Lincolnton. In 1810 Robinson deeded this land to his son Henry W. Robinson, who in the years 1865 to 1870 had most of it surveyed into building lots and a grid pattern of streets. Robinson's parcel of land included portions of the eastern half of the district, principally Oakwood Cemetery.

Hickory in the late 1860s and 1870s was a growing, but still small trading center located astride the tracks of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Commercial and residential development, clustered around and on both sides of the tracks, had not yet expanded into the surrounding countryside. Whether this "countryside" in the northwestern portion of the city which includes the Oakwood District was being farmed at this time is unclear. In any

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 55 acres

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet

A	_____	_____	_____
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
C	_____	_____	_____

B	_____	_____	_____
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	
D	_____	_____	_____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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case, the land was available for resale as early as 1865 to 1870 in Robinson's parcel and at least by 1877 in the Peterson tract.⁷

When the sale of land commenced in the Oakwood District lot boundaries were partially defined by existing roads. These early rights of way included Robinson's street plan extended, where necessary, into the adjoining Peterson tract, and the older and economically strategic road (variously known as Bridge Street or Horseford Bridge Road) leading to the Horseford toll bridge on the Catawba River. This route was one of the principal arteries by which farmers from outlying areas to the north shuttled their products to Hickory, and it passed through the western portion of the district on what is now Sixth Street, N.W. Peterson's land transactions referred to this road as well as three others: Ivy Street, Rowe and Fry Mill Road, and Peterson Street. Peterson Street was an early name for what would eventually become Third Avenue. The Rowe and Fry Mill Road is noted in an 1881 deed to Michael L. Cline.⁸ It apparently led to a saw, flour, and corn mill located on Horseford Creek,⁹ and the road is at present a portion of Fourth Avenue, N.W. Ivy Street is the present Fifth Street, N.W. The precise point in time when it was constructed has not been determined, but reference was made to it in deeds as early as 1889.¹⁰ At that time it appears to have extended from the railroad tracks north to the Clement Geitner property--an area lying to the north of present day Fourth Avenue (which was not there). Present Fourth Street, N.W. was laid out in Robinson's plat and had been extended into the Peterson lands at least by 1884.¹¹ Its extent is not clear, but an 1886 map suggests, by its exclusion, that it was not an important road beyond the city limits.¹² Fourth Avenue, known as Cemetery Street, was not clearly defined in Robinson's plat, but by 1889 it had been built. The extension of Second Avenue and Sixth Street south of Third Avenue would not take place until the 1920s.

One can only speculate as to whether any portion of the Peterson and Huggins tract had been surveyed and platted in a manner similar to Robinson's. The earliest land sales seem to have been surveyed according to the size of any particular parcel which one might wish to purchase.¹³ Land sales dating from the 1870s and early 1880s clearly indicate this, but also reveal that the large parcels were purchased along the edges of the present district. Whether the block bordered by Third Avenue, Fifth Street, and Sixth Street had been platted is also unknown, although by 1890 standard size, albeit very large, lots were being sold.¹⁴

1882-1901

The initial period of development in the Oakwood District lasted from 1882 to 1901. In this period a number of people purchased relatively large lots on which both modest frame, and large brick and frame, houses were built. Initial ownership of large lots would also shape, in some respects, the direction of development in the district. A majority of these early residents were merchants and businessmen in the small town of Hickory. They also represented the first wave of residents who sought home sites in outlying areas after Hickory became a city, a trend which would gain momentum after 1900.

The oldest extant structure erected in the Oakwood District was built on the west side of Sixth Street in 1882 for Michael L. Cline. Cline had come to Hickory from Newton some time after the Civil War but prior to 1873. In Hickory he established a mercantile store on Main Street, and in 1877 and 1880 was elected mayor. Cline initially located on the

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south side of the railroad tracks, but he moved to Sixth Street in 1882 where he had purchased a large tract of land.¹⁵ Branson's Directory for 1884 lists M. L. Cline as a farmer.¹⁶ Whether his new house (44) was, in fact, the seat of a farm is unclear and relatively unimportant. Double occupations were common at the time among wealthier citizens living in or near emerging cities.

The Reverend J. C. Moser House (46) was clearly a city residence. In 1887 Rev. Moser came to Hickory to serve the congregation of the Holy Trinity Evangelical and Lutheran Church. Although they offered a parsonage to him he apparently decided to have his own home built.¹⁷ In 1888 he purchased a lot from Michael Cline, just north of Cline's house.¹⁸ The one-dollar sale price was probably related to the fact that Cline was an elder in the church. That the house was built soon after is documented by a reference (1888) in the Press and Carolinian noting that it was nearly completed.¹⁹

Two other houses were built along Sixth Street sometime after 1890. Ella and Alfred P. Whitener purchased two lots on the east side of Sixth Street from Peterson and Huggins in 1890, and probably had their small, one story house constructed soon after. According to the 1900 census Alfred was a saloon keeper and his wife Ella was a milliner, but little else is known about them.²⁰ John S. Setzer also moved to Sixth Street in 1892 after he had purchased a piece of property at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street. In a newspaper article Paul A. Setzer, one of John's sons, stated that the house (39) was already on the site when Setzer purchased it.²¹ If it was there at that time it was probably built in 1891 after G. W. Sherrill bought the lot from Peterson and Huggins.²² Setzer had come to Hickory in 1892 from the southern part of Catawba County near Newton, and was engaged in the mercantile business with Jones W. Shuford (47) and J. D. Elliott in the firm of Shuford, Setzer and Company (later known as Setzer Brothers).

There is no way to document the particular reasons why these people decided to build along Sixth Street at this time. The trend to move away from the earlier areas of settlement along the railroad tracks may have begun by the 1880s but it was not well-established until the late 1890s, yet it may account in part for the development here. It would also seem significant that both Setzer and Moser, and perhaps Whitener, were newcomers to Hickory. In their desire to have homes built they turned to this part of the city where land was available at what may have been a reasonable price. Even Cline's move was probably motivated, to some extent, by his desire and ability to assemble a large tract of land within some proximity to the downtown area. In any case, the building activity along Sixth Street reflected the growth of the city as well as the development of residential areas away from the increasing railroad noise and wagon traffic of the commercial, and small manufacturing district.

Residential construction in the Oakwood District prior to 1901 was not confined to Sixth Street even though it was concentrated there. At least two other homes and perhaps a total of four were built elsewhere in the district in this general period. Amzi A. Yoder, a railroad agent and charter member of the Holy Trinity Evangelical and Lutheran Church had been purchasing parcels of land throughout the city in the late 1800s. One

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of these was a four and one-half acre tract along Fourth Street which he bought in 1881.²³ No documentary evidence has been found to suggest when his house (25) was built, although according to a granddaughter it was 1896.²⁴ Originally built farther back from the street, the frame house was moved to its present site after 1925. Sometime after 1895 Robert W. Stevenson, a drygoods merchant, had a large Queen Anne style residence (38) constructed at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. The finest example of the style in the district, the Stevenson house represents a scale and quality of design which characterized much of the residential construction in this and other areas of north Hickory at this time. Much subsequent construction in the Oakwood District would follow this early example.

In 1900 Charles H. Geitner had a two story brick and frame house (27) built on Fourth Street directly to the west of Robert W. Stevenson's house. His motivation to relocate was in part, no doubt, a desire to join the migration away from downtown. In addition it must have also been his wish to be closer to the Hickory Tannery, located to the northwest of his new home, which he bought from his father in 1900. The Geitner family had moved to Hickory in 1882 from Lititz, Pennsylvania, and initially settled along the railroad tracks. Geitner was mayor of Hickory in 1913, and 1914, a school board member, a banker, and businessman. He operated the tannery, established in 1882, until 1914.

One house, and perhaps a second, had been built during this period along Third Avenue, but they have been demolished. One of them was razed for the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library (19), and the fact that it was a nineteenth century dwelling is documented by a reference to its completion in an 1889 issue of the Press and Carolinian.²⁵ It is not clear whether an adjacent house was built prior to 1900, but the property had been purchased by Amon Sigmon in 1881.²⁶ A building was on the site in 1911 when Paul A. Setzer bought it, but he had a new house erected there in 1927.

As both the extant buildings and those which have been demolished suggest, Hickory's residential areas began to expand outward at the close of the nineteenth century. The trend is evident in a comparison of Sanborn maps, and has been documented in the other surviving fashionable late nineteenth century neighborhood in Hickory (see the Claremont High School Historic District). As suggested above the outlying areas around Hickory provided a change from the congestion of the growing business district and noise of the railroad. These areas were also a source of undeveloped land which could be acquired in small or large parcels and subsequently improved with modest houses or larger more stylish structures. That the young city was growing rapidly is further reflected in the development of Oakwood Cemetery (37). The Old Robinson Cemetery, located in the southwestern part of Hickory, had reached its capacity when, in 1899, the City purchased a nine acre tract of land on the northern fringes of the corporate limits from John W. Robinson.²⁷ Located on rolling terrain its picturesque design of "walks, drives, mounds, and lots (were) ... laid out in the most artistic manner."²⁸ F. A. Grace, an artist who had moved to Hickory from Detroit, Michigan, was responsible for the design. He also painted the frescoes which adorned the Bank of Hickory, Elliott Opera House, Hickory Inn, and the 1887 Queen Anne home of David W. Shuler.²⁹

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1905-1916

The second sustained period of development in the Oakwood District took place from about 1905 to 1916. Within that span of eleven years no less than twenty houses were constructed in the district. This building activity can, in part, be attributed to Hickory's continued growth as a diversified manufacturing center as seen in the expansion of existing industries and the establishment of new ones. With the growth of basic industries there was an attendant need for support and consumer services rendered by city government, retail merchants, and by various professionals. Many members of the growing middle and upper middle class who provided such services (attorneys, doctors, coal and ice dealers, furniture dealers, and elected officials) chose the Oakwood District for what was often a substantial investment in large and impressive homes. The majority of these new houses, especially in the latter half of the period, also reflect new fashions in architectural taste. Impressive early Colonial Revival houses and a varied collection of bungalows are interesting foils to the older vernacular and eclectic Queen Anne houses. Construction of these houses was concentrated along Sixth Street and Third Avenue but two houses were also erected on Fourth Avenue, and two on Second Avenue.

While the fact that land was available in this area of the city certainly contributed to its rate of growth, it was not the only reason for it. An examination of Sanborn maps from this general period indicate that there were also numerous vacant lots situated in close proximity to the business district. That such lots were available, and remained undeveloped, underscores the ongoing trend (which had begun in the late 1890s) to locate to new outlying residential areas. In fact, a number of houses constructed within the district in the years between 1905-16 were built for long-time residents of the city who had lived in the previously fashionable areas close to the railroad. Another interesting feature of this period is the frequency in which children of earlier residents settled near their parents, if not on family owned property. Seven houses or more than one-third of the total number were constructed for these children.³⁰

One of the most impressive houses (16) in the city was built on Third Avenue about 1905. Abel A. Shuford, II, the son of one of Hickory's leading citizens, bought the lot from his father in September 1904.³¹ Active in a number of the family businesses since 1898 he later took charge of Shuford Mills after its founder, Abel A. Shuford, I, died in 1912. In 1905 Edgar D. Yoder, one-time manager of Home Stores, bought a building lot at the southeast corner of his father Amzi's tract.³² Sometime thereafter, and by 1915, he had built a house (21) there. The second house (62) which Alfred and Ella Whitener built for themselves about 1906 was a much larger and more elaborate Queen Anne style design than their first house. Their son Loyd purchased the lot adjoining them to the north in 1907 where the older house had apparently been relocated. Almost directly across from the Whitener's, and bordering the Moser's house to the north, J. Guy Cline purchased a lot from his father, Michael L. Cline in 1908.³³ On it he built an imposing Colonial Revival house (45), one of the first of its type in the district.

In the two years between 1906 and 1908 three large residential structures were built in the district for families who removed here from older, well-established residential areas. Benjamin F. Seagle purchased a lot on Cemetery Street (now Fourth Avenue) from

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W. P. Cline, and thereafter had his large Queen Anne style house (35) built. Seagle was involved in the real estate business in Hickory, and at his death in 1935 was the last Confederate veteran in Hickory. Before moving to his new home Seagle lived in a house³⁴ located on the north side of the railroad tracks and adjacent to the old Episcopal Church. In 1908 Thomas A. Huffman acquired the lot adjacent to Seagle's on the east and apparently began building a house there. When he defaulted on his mortgage in 1909 the property was sold at public auction to Mrs. E. J. Russell, the wife of prominent attorney and municipal judge, David Lester Russell.³⁵ The large Queen Anne style house (36) was partially destroyed by fire in 1914 but, according to local tradition, was rebuilt to its original form. Russell was a son of Dallas H. Russell, an early Hickory resident whose house was near the campus of Lenoir-Rhyne College.

Another prominent Hickory resident relocated to the district in 1907 when a large Colonial Revival house (47) was completed on Sixth Street. Jones W. Shuford had moved to Hickory in the 1880s after a short teaching career in Catawba and Lincoln counties. At one time a partner with John S. Setzer (39) in the mercantile company of Shuford, Setzer and Company, Shuford was also a banker and retail furniture dealer. He also operated a funeral home and was a former mayor. He had purchased a large piece of property on the west side of Sixth Street³⁶ including most of the present 400 and 500 blocks, from W. S. Stroup in 1898 and 1900.

One other family probably moved into the district in this period (1906-1908) from their earlier location along the railroad tracks. According to one source the Tom Greens occupied a house located on the north side of the railroad not far from the Hickory Manufacturing Company.³⁷ In 1901 Thomas J. Greene bought a lot at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Third Avenue, and although a date of construction for the present frame dwelling has not been documented, Mrs. Greene was occupying a house on the lot by 1915.

At least one other house and perhaps a second was built at this time. C. S. Cashwell had a large house (9) constructed sometime between 1905 and 1907 at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street. The second house was located on the site of the Shuford Memorial Gardens. The house, standing on the site by 1915,³⁸ was demolished in the late 1960s or early 1970s to make space for this small park.

Development in the district continued along Sixth Street after James W. Espey (63) purchased a lot in 1911 located south of and adjacent to the Alfred P. Whitener House (62). Espey was a bookkeeper for the city of Hickory, and the subsequent long-term owner of the house, Stephen C. Nowell, was a physician. The vacant lot adjoining the Whitener-Hammersla House (61) was purchased by Della F. Sherrill in 1913,³⁹ and her bungalow (60) was built sometime thereafter. Della's husband W. Newman Sherrill was engaged in the real estate and insurance business and later the Sherrill Ice and Fuel Company. The deed describing the Sherrill⁴⁰ lot made reference to a "new road" located on the northern edge of the property. This reference suggests that Fourth Avenue had been extended by this time at least from Sixth Street to Fifth Street and probably to Fourth Street. This note is substantiated by a 1915 map of the city which shows such a street in broken lines. Two lots north of this "new street" Edwin H. Umstead occupied a bungalow (58) built about 1915.

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Umstead was the secretary and treasurer of the Umstead Grocery Company. On the west side of Sixth Street and at the north edge of John S. Setzer's lot (39) Espey D. Sherrill and his wife Bertha Setzer purchased a lot from her father in 1913.⁴¹ Their house (41) was erected on it by 1915.

In 1912 J. Summie Propst, a local carpenter and the original owner and builder of the J. Summie Propst House (64), completed the John H. P. Cilley House (20) at the north-west corner of Third Avenue and Fourth Street. Cilley moved to Hickory in 1900 and established the Cilley Foundry and Machine Company. He was long active in city government having served as mayor in 1907 and alderman in 1910 and again in 1927-1929. At the same time that Cilley's house was being built Edward B. Cline was having his large Colonial Revival dwelling (14) built at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street directly across from the Abel A. Shuford, II House (16). Edward, son of Michael L. Cline (44), was a prominent lawyer and district Superior Court judge between 1910 and 1918. Cline was also mayor of Hickory in 1894 and 1896, served as a municipal judge in 1893, and was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Two lots to the east of Cline's house is the imposing Colonial Revival residence (12) that was built for Walker Lyerly in 1913. Lyerly was born in Hickory and established himself as one of the city's leading businessmen and as an elected official. President of the Hy-Lan Furniture Company, the Elliott-Knitting Mills, and the Hickory Manufacturing Company, he was mayor for eight consecutive terms between 1939 and 1946. Adjacent to Cline's residence, and at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Sixth Street is a bungalow (15) Frank A. Henderson built on a lot he purchased in 1912.⁴² Henderson and J. W. Hartsfield organized a stock company in 1913 which led to the establishment of the Hickory Overall Company, manufacturer of "Old Hickory Overalls" (see the Second Street Place Southwest Historic District).

The three houses built on the south side of Third Avenue occupied lots which were purchased from the estate of W. H. Ellis. Ellis had assembled a large parcel of land in the late 1800s located in the area north of the railroad tracks and now bisected by Second Avenue, and from Fifth Street westward. It is not clear what Ellis had planned to do with this property, but after his death the heirs of his estate began to sell off lots, initially along Third Avenue. One exception, however, was the lot which Thomas A. Mott and his wife Mildred bought from the estate in 1911.⁴³ Mildred was one of Ellis's daughters and she and her husband had a fine bungalow (1) erected at what is now the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street. In 1911 Second Avenue extended to, but not beyond, the Ellis estate which bordered Fifth Street. By 1915, however, both the extension of Sixth Street to First Avenue and Second Avenue to Sixth Street had apparently been surveyed, since they are indicated on a 1915 map with broken lines. A deed,⁴⁴ recorded in 1926, however, still refers to the extension of Sixth Street as a proposal only. In any case, further development in this area did not take place until 1922.

The remaining two houses built in this period are located on Fourth Street. In 1912 Dr. T. C. Blackburn purchased a lot from Amzi A. Yoder which adjoined the north boundary of Edgar D. Yoder's lot, and sometime thereafter he built his frame house (22). At the southwest corner of Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue Lula G. Wannemacher, a daughter of Amzi A. Yoder, moved into a large bungalow (26) built about 1916.

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A period of at least five years elapsed between the time Lula Wannemacher's bungalow was built and the point when construction began once again in the Oakwood District as it did generally in Hickory. This hiatus in building activity was a direct result of the United States' increasing involvement and later its entrance into World War I. As industry retooled for wartime production, building materials, like many other items, were channeled into the war effort. This situation did not ease until 1921 when the economy had revived from the postwar recession.

1921-1941

When building activity commenced once again, it ushered in a long period of development in the Oakwood District which did not falter until World War II. During this twenty year period, Hickory experienced a tremendous rate of growth in its manufacturing base, especially evident in the number of new textile and furniture plants that were established. The population in this same period had grown by 265 percent from 5,076 persons in 1920 to 13,487 persons in 1940.⁴⁵ Although this figure reflects the 1931 incorporation of West Hickory and Highland, there was clearly a steady growth in the city's population. The general post-war non-farm economic boom in North Carolina contributed to, and is reflected in, these figures, as is the rise in the number of urban immigrants resulting from the collapse in farm prices.⁴⁶

It is quite clear that the Oakwood District continued to be a fashionable neighborhood, especially for members of the middle and upper class. Many professionals, businessmen, and industrialists located to this area throughout the period. Twenty-nine houses were added to the district's boundaries between 1921 and 1940, a 111 percent increase in the building stock. While some of these houses were built on lots between older homes, others were constructed in areas which had only recently been opened up for development. Building activity in the 400 block of Fourth Avenue following the subdivision of the Charles H. Geitner and Amzi A. Yoder properties underscores this second point. In the first case Geitner had had at least a portion of his property around the old Hickory Tannery surveyed and platted in 1916 after operations there had ceased.⁴⁷ A large section of Yoder's parcel was subdivided in 1923 after J. A. Moretz purchased the property bordering Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue.⁴⁸

The first house built in this period was probably the 1922 Robert E. Simpson House (8) located directly across from the Thomas A. Mott House (1). Simpson had married Annie Ellis, daughter of W. H. Ellis from whose estate they purchased this building lot. At the time the house was built and named Stonehaven, no doubt because of its granite veneer, Simpson was general manager of Lines East of the Southern Railway system. George F. Ivey, superintendent of the Southern Desk Company, Methodist lay leader, and civic minded citizen, had a dwelling (13) built after 1921 on the vacant lot between Edward B. Cline's house (14) and Walker Lyerly's house (12). The Iveys had moved to Hickory in 1903, and their legacy to Hickory included a substantial donation made in 1942 toward the construction of a new library (later to be called the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library (19) in memory of their son), and the outdoor arboretum in Carolina Park (see Claremont High School District). Another furniture manufacturer, William N. Cox, had a house (42) built after 1921 on the west side of Sixth Street and adjacent to the Espey D. Sherrill House (41). Cox moved to Hickory

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in 1918 from Martinsville, Virginia to become general manager of the Martin Furniture Company; in 1932 he founded the Cox Manufacturing Company. In 1928 Lawrence O. Rector bought two parcels of land from the Charles H. Cline estate.⁴⁹ Cline was one of Michael L. Cline's sons, and the parcel of land which Rector bought shared William N. Cox's north property line. Rector had a house (43) built there, but in 1931 he sold it to Carl V. Cline. Carl V. Cline was the son of J. A. Cline, founder, in 1906, of the first hosiery mill in Hickory, the management of which the younger Cline eventually assumed.

Four other houses built at this time along Sixth Street were all constructed north of Fourth Avenue on land which had been subdivided from the large tracts which Jones W. Shuford and Charles H. Geitner owned. In 1919 and 1920 Livius L. Hatfield, a sales representative for Lily Mills at Shelby and an active member of the First Baptist Church, bought a number of small parcels of land along the east side of Sixth Street.⁵⁰ Sometime after 1921 he had a large bungalow (55) constructed on one of the lots. A few hundred feet to the north, Nillah M. Edmisten had a house (52) built soon after she bought a lot from Charles H. Geitner in 1924.⁵¹ The only Dutch Colonial Revival house in the district was built about 1927 for E. Harold Shuford. The son of Jones W. Shuford, E. Harold had his house (49) built on a portion of his father's property located on the west side of Sixth Street. Dr. Robert T. Hambrick and his wife Josephine moved into an exquisitely rendered Tudor Revival house (51), two lots to the north of Shuford's residence, which had been completed in 1928. Hambrick was one of the founders and former medical director of the Hickory Memorial Hospital, one of the city's two large hospitals. His wife is the daughter of Eubert and Josephine Lyerly, both prominent figures in Hickory's development.

In 1927 the third house was erected in the development along Second Avenue, known at that time and at least until the 1940s as "Ellis Place." The area derived its name from W. H. Ellis, a prosperous Hickory merchant. Ellis owned a large tract of land in this part of the city, and his two daughters, Mildred Mott and Annie Simpson, and their husbands had built houses (1) (8) at the eastern end of the property. Surveyed into building lots complete with deed restrictions this subdivision represented the first documented attempt in the district to impose a comprehensive plan on the development of a particular area. The Tudor Revival Cecil T. Bost House (3) was the first building constructed under the plan, and a portion of the deed is recorded below:

It is understood and agreed that this conveyance is made with the understanding, and on the condition that the property be used for residential purposes only; that no building other than a residence and the necessary private garage and servants quarters shall be placed on said lot; that no apartment house or duplex be placed on said lot; that no more than one residence be placed on said lot; that no residence shall be placed on said lot the completed cost of which shall be less than \$10,000.00; that the one residence shall be placed approximately mid-way between said property lines and no nearer than 12 1/2 feet of side property lines; (this includes porch) that residence proper excluding porch shall be placed 48 feet from front property lines, no more and no less; and no one story or flat roof residence be placed on said lot; that the property shall not

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be sold, rented, leased, mortgaged or otherwise encumbered or occupied by any one other than a member of the Caucasian race, except servants quarters especially provided for them.⁵²

Although the restrictions remained the same at least until 1947, it is interesting to note that the \$10,000.00 minimum cost of a residence had been lowered to \$7,000.00 by 1931.⁵³

The use of covenants such as those employed in "Ellis Place" was, at the time, one of the only ways to control development in Hickory. Deed restrictions had been used in the Kenworth subdivision (see the Kenworth Historic District) in the early 1920s, and there were possibly other, but as yet uncovered, early uses of this tool throughout the city. The effect of their use along Second Avenue is readily apparent in the substantial and generally well-designed houses built there.

As mentioned above, subdivision of the Geitner and Yoder properties opened the way for the construction of houses along Fourth Avenue, and seven were built prior to 1930. At some point between 1923 and 1925 Elwood W. Walton had a frame house built on the north side of Fourth Avenue. Walton was the secretary and treasurer of Hickory Hosiery Mills prior to founding the Walton Knitting Mills in 1934. During this same short time two bungalows were built on the south side of the street in what appears to have been a speculative venture by J. A. Moretz. Moretz had purchased the property from the Yoder estate in 1922. In 1923 and 1924 he sold one lot for \$6,000, a second for \$6,500, and a third for \$1,500; the price differential suggesting that two of the lots had been improved.⁵⁴ Douglas P. Taylor, partner in the jewelry firm of Dietz and Taylor purchased the \$6,000 lot and house (32), and William B. Southerland, an employee of the Southern Railway bought the \$6,500 house and lot (33). In 1928 Albert S. Lutz, founder of Service Dry Cleaners and a prominent civic leader, had a Spanish Mission Revival style house (31)-- the only one in the district-- built at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street on Moretz's \$1,500 lot. This was followed soon after by the construction of two more houses: another bungalow (34) directly behind the Lula G. Wannemacher House (26), and a large Tudor Revival house (28) on the north side of the avenue. The bungalow was probably built about 1928 for Harold G. Deal, manager of the Piggly Wiggly store, who had married Lula Wannemacher's daughter. The Tudor Revival house (28) was built in 1929 for Charles H. Geitner on a lot behind (west of) his first house (27). Charles and Suehonor Geitner's decision to have a new house built beside an older one was the third and last time in the district when some factor, perhaps the desire to live in a more architecturally fashionable house, motivated such a change. Their son, R. Walker Geitner, a retired banker and prominent businessman, has occupied the house since the late 1940s. The last house constructed on Fourth Avenue was built about 1930 for Clement Geitner, one of Charles Geitner's sons. Another Tudor Revival dwelling (30), it was acquired in the late 1930s by G. Lee George, president of Boyd-Lee Hosiery Mills.

Two other houses constructed in the 1920s are the Edgar D. Yoder House (23), and the Paul A. Setzer House (18). Edgar Yoder had had a house (21) built around 1905, but in 1921 he bought a second parcel of land from his father Amzi A. Yoder's estate and

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constructed a small bungalow on it. Finally, in 1927 Paul A. Setzer had a stone veneered residence built on the site of an older house which had been there at least since 1915. Setzer was the son of John S. Setzer (39) and worked in his father's store, but in 1910 he established a horse collar manufacturing plant with Charles H. Geitner (27). In 1925 he sold that business and sometime later founded the Setz-Right Hosiery Mill.

In 1934 Dr. George E. Bisanar had a house (48) built on the west side of Sixth Street on land he purchased from Jones W. Shuford. Bisanar had established a jewelry business on Union Square in 1896, and was a former mayor and official of the First National Bank of Catawba County. In 1935 the vacant lot between the homes of Dr. Robert T. Hambrick and E. Harold Shuford became the site of the Connolly C. Gamble House (50). Gamble earlier was residing near the business district. He had moved to Hickory from Watkins Glen, New York and at some point had established Gamble's Grocery. His wife Rachel was one of the partners in Sarah's Flower Shop. Another businessman, George Fuller, owner of Fuller's Furniture store, had a Colonial Revival house (59) built in 1938 on the lot adjoining Edwin H. Umstead's bungalow. In 1940 Eugene C. Ivey, George F. Ivey's brother and founder of the Community Oil Company, moved into yet another Colonial Revival residence (56) on the east side of Sixth Street. Two more Colonial Revival houses (53) (54) were built on the east side of Sixth Street after 1944 for businessmen Otho E. Sigmon and Ervin C. Yount. Sigmon was the owner of the Men's Shop which he had established in 1933, and Yount was a furniture dealer. In the development of these lots on the Geitner estate it is interesting to compare the deed descriptions that pertained to the lots. Lots sold in the 1920s and 1930s, and even Yount's lot, were not subject to restrictions, but when Sigmon purchased his lot (six months after Yount) a number of them were placed in the deed including one on the value of the improvements and their locations on the lot.⁵⁵

Two duplexes were constructed along Sixth Street in the 1930s. Their location in the district represented the first (and last) time that specially designed multi-family housing was introduced into the neighborhood. Although the district continued to be composed primarily of single family residences, the generally high quality of the duplexes revealed the need for smaller but attractive housing units in this period of tremendous growth. One of the duplexes (40) was constructed on property which John S. Setzer had sold to his daughter Bessie and her husband David Rowe in 1915.⁵⁶ Built about 1935, it apparently had been constructed solely for rental purposes since Bessie is not listed as living there until 1949. The second duplex (57) was erected on the lot adjoining the north property boundary of the Edwin H. Umstead House (58). One of its occupants in the mid 1940s was Livius L. Hatfield who had previously lived in a bungalow (55) located on a nearby lot.

A number of the remaining lots in "Ellis Place" were improved in the 1930s and 1940s under the same deed restrictions that had been applied to the Cecil T. Bost House discussed earlier. Sometime after 1931 Dr. Henry H. Menzies moved into a new house (4) built in the 600 block of Second Avenue. Menzies was the son of William B. Menzies, an early businessman in Hickory. Adjacent to Menzies on the east, John F. Miller, a prominent businessman and theatre operator had a residence (5) constructed after 1934. The third house (2) was built in 1937 on the south side of Second Avenue for Edgar L. Fox. Fox had

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been associated with the First Savings and Loan Association for many years and at his retirement was the executive vice-president and secretary. One Colonial Revival house (10) built outside of "Ellis Place" on Second Avenue was constructed about 1940 for Ralph W. Maynard, an employee of the Hickory Cotton Company.

1947-1972

In 1947 Dr. Ralph C. Flowers had a house (7) built on a lot which had been part of the Robert E. Simpson property. Subsequently, in 1950, the First Baptist Church erected a parsonage (6) adjacent to Flower's house at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Sixth Street. Their new parsonage was built at the same time that plans were being developed for the construction of a new church now located at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fourth Street.

The only institutional building erected in the Oakwood District was completed in 1952. Construction of the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library (19) was the culmination of a long effort to improve the city's public library system. In 1942, when the George F. Iveys had pledged \$30,000 to the city toward the construction of a new facility, a serious effort was made to replace the small, long outgrown Elliott-Carnegie Library which opened in 1922 (see the individual nomination for this structure). Named in honor of one of the Ivey's sons, the new library represented the latest manifestation of a longstanding commitment to such facilities by the citizens of Hickory.

Changes within the Oakwood District since the 1960s include the construction of an intrusive ranch-type house (11) behind the Robert E. Simpson House, and the demolition of a dwelling (replaced by the Shuford Memorial Gardens) once located between the Greene-Lutz House (17) and Abel A. Shuford, II House (16). In addition, the 1880-83 J. Summie Propst House (64) was moved in 1972 from its original location on the south side of the railroad tracks to a site in the Shuford Memorial Gardens. Owned by the Hickory Landmarks Society, it has been rehabilitated and is now used as a museum.

From its earliest residential development the Oakwood District has been an area where residents have been prominent businessmen, public officials, and professionals. As a result both the architectural fabric and historic relationships associated with the district are important testimonials to Hickory's growth and development from a small trading community to a thriving manufacturing center. Early Hickory merchants such as Michael L. Cline, John S. Setzer, and Robert W. Stevenson, were joined at the turn of the century by Charles H. Geitner, Jones W. Shuford, and Abel A. Shuford, II. Later residents included businessman and long time mayor, Walker Lyerly, attorneys David L. Russell and Edward B. Cline, and another former mayor John H. P. Cilley. In the 1920s and 1930s, when building activity in the district reached its peak, industrialists and businessmen such as George F. Ivey, Robert E. Simpson and Dr. George E. Bisanar joined professionals like Dr. Robert T. Hambrick in choosing to settle in the neighborhood. The allure of the district continued well into the 1940s when Otho E. Sigmon, Ervin C. Yount, and Dr. Ralph C. Flowers elected to have homes built here. Today the neighborhood is still occupied by bankers, businessmen, and professionals representing a broad range of occupations.

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END NOTES

1

"Hickory Tavern" became the "Town of Hickory" in 1873 when the corporate limits were defined as being 1,000 yards in all directions from the depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Private Acts, Chapter 23, Section 1. In 1877 this charter was amended to define the limits as one mile in all directions from the warehouse. Private Laws Chapter 44, Section 1. Rectified February 27, 1877.

2

Charles J. Preslar, Jr., (ed), History of Catawba County (Salisbury, North Carolina: Rowan Printing Company, 1954), 342, hereinafter cited as Preslar, History of Catawba County.

3

Catawba County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Catawba County Courthouse, Newton, Book 7, p. 143, hereinafter cited as Catawba County Deeds.

4

Preslar, History of Catawba County, p. 344.

5

Lincoln County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Lincoln County Courthouse, Lincolnton. Deed from Jesse Robinson to Henry W. Robinson recorded on 5 December, 1810.

6

Robinson Brown Paper Map of Hickory, North Carolina, Surveyed and platted by W. P. Ivey between the years 1865-1870 (Reproduced by C. M. Sawyer and W. W. Hampton: Raleigh, North Carolina 1931).

7

Catawba County Deeds, Book 11, p. 94.

8

Catawba County Deeds, Book 18, p. 228.

9

Rev. Levi Branson, Business Directory for 1884 (Raleigh: Levi Branson, Office Publisher, 1884), 200, hereinafter cited as Branson, Business Directory for (the appropriate year).

10

Catawba County Deeds, Book 37, p. 157.

11

Catawba County Deeds, Book 24, p. 218.

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12

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

13

Catawba County Deeds, Book 11, p. 94; Book 18, p. 444; Book 24, p. 218; Book 28, p. 97; Book 18, p. 228; Book 41, p. 403.

14

Catawba County Deeds, Book 38, p. 526.

15

"'Mike' Cline Early Leader," Hickory Daily Record, United Daughters of the Confederacy Edition, April 12, 1930.

16

Branson, Business Directory for 1884, p. 201.

17

"Membership more than 1,200 at Holy Trinity." Hickory Daily Record, September 11, 1965.

18

Catawba County Deeds, Book 41, p. 184.

19

Press and Carolinian, 1888. (NOTE: this information was reproduced in a "50 years ago today" column in a 1938 edition of the Hickory Daily Record, but the date was not indicated.)

20

Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Catawba County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, 135B, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Elbert Ivey Memorial Library, Hickory, North Carolina.

21

"Hickory Resident, Nearly as Old as City, Looks Back through Memories," Hickory Daily Record, June 6, 1970.

22

Catawba County Deeds, Book 47, p. 555. Both the change in value of the property between the two transactions (\$300 - \$790) and the fact that there is no evidence to suggest that Petersen and Huggins were building houses on their land support this conclusion that the house does not predate 1891.

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23 Catawba County Deeds, Book 28, p. 97.

24 Interview conducted in 1979 by Margaret Smith with Mrs. Harold G. Deal; located in the Amzi A. Yoder House file.

25 Press and Carolinian, week of October 10, 1889.

26 Catawba County Deeds, Book 13, p. 579.

27 Catawba County Deeds, Book 37, page 404. This was approximately one-half of the present lot which was subsequently enlarged through additional acquisition of property. John W. Robinson was Henry W. Robinson's son and Jesse Robinson's grandson.

28 Press and Carolinian week of June 6, 1889.

29 J. Weston Clinard, Clinard Looks Back (Hickory, North Carolina: Hickory Printing Company, 1962), 166, hereinafter cited as Clinard, Clinard Looks Back.

30 A similar pattern has been documented in the concurrently fashionable neighborhood which was loosely centered around Claremont College and later Claremont High School. No less than nine houses were built in that area for the children of early residents. (See the Claremont High School Historic District.)

31 Catawba County Deeds, Book 105, p. 397.

32 Catawba County Deeds, Book 102, p. 578.

33 Catawba County Deeds, Book 99, p. 310.

34 Interview conducted in 1984 by Kirk F. Mohney with Mrs. Benjamin F. Seagle, Jr.

35 Catawba County Deeds, Book 86, p. 592

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- 36 Catawba County Deeds, Book 41, p. 403.
- 37 Clinard, Clinard Looks Back, 77.
- 38 Map of Hickory, North Carolina, J. E. Barb, Surveyor, 1915.
- 39 Catawba County Deeds, Book 116, p. 244.
- 40 Catawba County Deeds, Book 116, p. 244.
- 41 Catawba County Deeds, Book 113, p. 71.
- 42 Catawba County Deeds, Book 105, p. 569.
- 43 Catawba County Deeds, Book 99, p. 464.
- 44 Catawba County Deeds, Book 198, p. 529.
- 45 Western Piedmont Council of Governments, 1970 Census Data Digest for the Unifour Complex, (Hickory: WPCOG), A-1.
- 46 Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, The History of a Southern State; North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 584.
- 47 Catawba County Deeds, Book 208, p. 326.
- 48 Catawba County Book of Plats, Office of the Register of Deeds, Catawba County Courthouse, Newton, Book 1, p. 69.
- 49 Catawba County Deeds, Book 196, p. 572; Book 212, p. 261.
- 50 Catawba County Deeds, Book 146, p. 437; Book 150, p. 425; Book 150, p. 428.

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- 51 Catawba County Deeds, Book 208, p. 326.
- 52 Catawba County Deeds, Book 208, p. 173.
- 53 Catawba County Deeds, Book 216, p. 529.
- 54 Catawba County Deeds, Book 180, p. 102; Book 185, p. 269; Book 180, p. 452.
- 55 Catawba County Deeds, Book 352, p. 225
- 56 Catawba County Deeds, Book 132, p. 233.
- 57 Charles H. Miller, Miller's Hickory City Directory (Asheville, North Carolina: Southern Directory Company, 1949) Vol. XII, 361.

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Commencing at a point formed by the intersecting center lines of 2nd Avenue, N.W. and 5th Street, N.W., and proceeding south on the center line of 5th Street, N.W. to the center of a 10' wide east-west alley which adjoins the rear property lines of a large vacant lot adjoining #507 2nd Avenue, N.W., and #'s 525 and 535; it intersects the center line of 6th Street, N.W. Proceeding north on this line to the center line of 2nd Avenue, N.W. the boundary turns due west along said Avenue to the west property boundary of #614 2nd Avenue, N.W. Following that property line the boundary proceeds north then east where it intersects the rear property line of #605 3rd Avenue, N.W., and then proceeds north along the west edge of that property, crosses 3rd Avenue, N.W. and proceeds along the rear property lines of #'s 305, 317, 327, 335, 343, 355, 367, and 383 6th Street N.W. where it intersects 4th Avenue, N.W. Following the center line of said Avenue, the boundary proceeds due west and then north along the rear property lines of #'s 417, 431, 515, 517, and 529 6th Street, N.W.; then east along the north property line of #529 6th Street, N.W. to intersect the center line of 6th Street, N.W.; then north along said line, and then east along the north property line of #540 6th Street, N.W. Thereafter, the line proceeds due south along the rear property lines of #'s 540, 524, 516, 508, 428, 420/418, 412, and 406 6th Street, N.W.; crosses 4th Avenue, N.W., and continues along the rear property lines of #'s 374, 364, 354, and 342 6th Street, N.W. where it turns due east along the north boundary of the Shuford Memorial Gardens to the center line of 5th Street, N.W. There it proceeds south to the rear property line of 436 3rd Avenue, N.W.; follows said line to the west property line of the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library; turns due north then east along this line to the rear property line of #335 4th Street, N.W. Thereafter, the boundary proceeds due north along the back property lines of #'s 335, 345, 353, and 361 4th Street, N.W. then turns due west along the rear property lines of #'s 423, 431, and 437 4th Avenue, N.W. to the center line of 5th Street, N.W. It then proceeds north along said line to the rear property line of #434 4th Avenue, N.W. which it follows to include #'s 428 and 420 4th Avenue, N.W. and #407 4th Street, N.W. to the center line of 4th Street, N.W. Thereafter, the boundary proceeds due south until it intersects the north boundary of #356 4th Avenue, N.W. and follows the property line to the rear line of said property. The boundary then follows the demarcation line of Oakwood Cemetery to its easternmost edge where it meets the center line of 4th Avenue, N.W., thereafter proceeding along said center line to the center line of 3rd Street, N.W. There it turns south to meet the rear property line of #311 4th Avenue, N.W. which it follows; turns south along the east property line of #321 4th Avenue N.W., and then follows the south and west edges of same intersecting once again with the center line of 4th Avenue, N.W. The boundary then proceeds west along said center line of 4th Avenue, N.W.; turns due south to the center line of 3rd Avenue, N.W.; it then follows that line westward to a point located on said line such that a perpendicular line extending south to 2nd Avenue, N.W. cuts through a vacant lot to the west of the First Savings and Loan Building and follows the east property line of #426 2nd Avenue, N.W. Intersecting the center line of 2nd Avenue, the boundary proceeds due west to the point of beginning.

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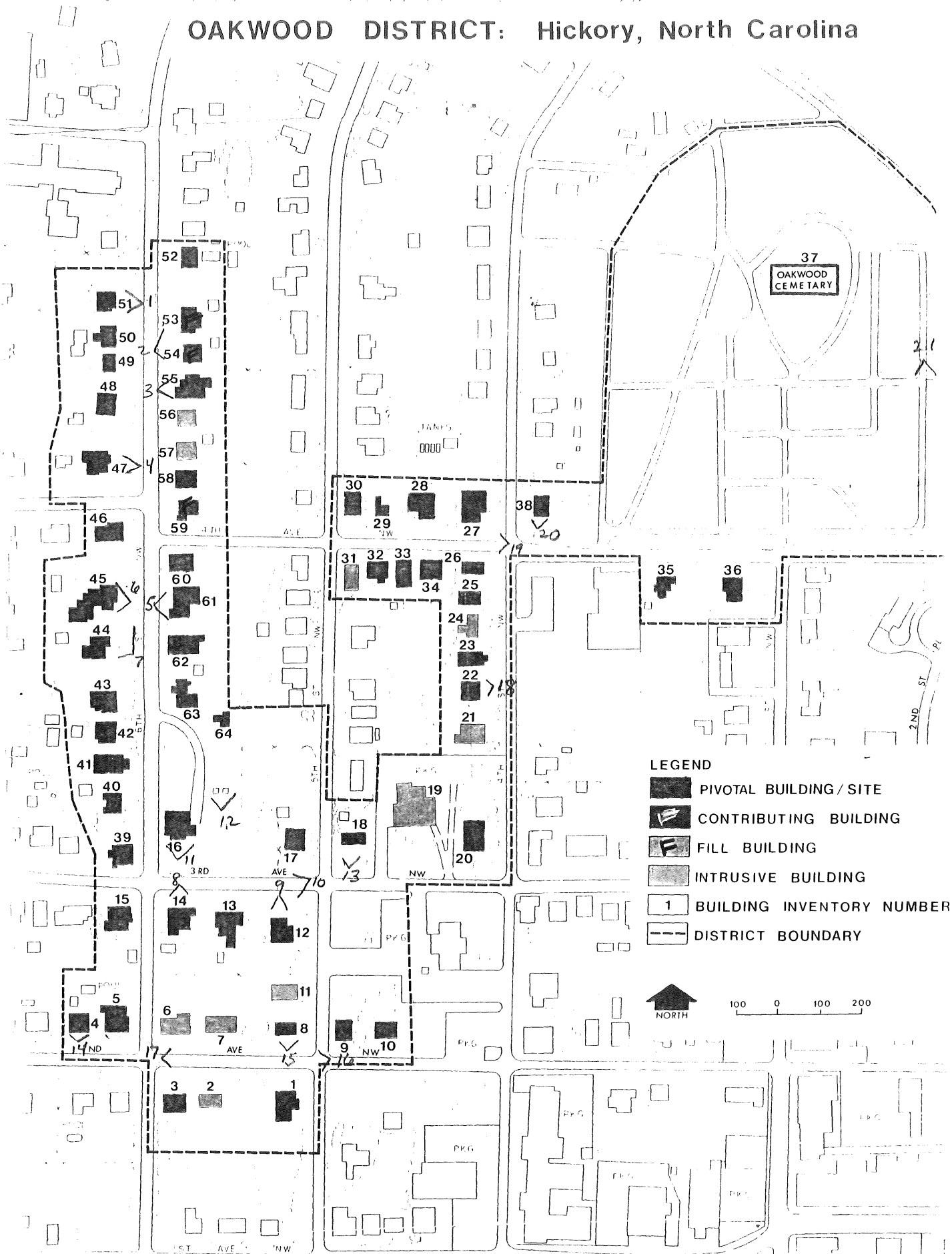
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

UTM Points Oakwood

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A.	17	469210	3955050
B.	17	469200	3954640
C.	17	468840	3954660
D.	17	468840	3954470
E.	17	468770	3954470
F.	17	468760	3954280
G.	17	468480	3954280
H.	17	468520	3954960
I.	17	468640	3954960
J.	17	468640	3954780
K.	17	468910	3954780
L.	17	468910	3955050

OAKWOOD DISTRICT: Hickory, North Carolina



LEGEND

-  PIVOTAL BUILDING/SITE
-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
-  FILL BUILDING
-  INTRUSIVE BUILDING
-  BUILDING INVENTORY NUMBER
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY



100 0 100 200

