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# HICKORY SURVEY UPDATE

## SUMMARY REPORT

### October 2015

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ACME PRESERVATION SERVICES  
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

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## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

In 2014 the City of Hickory received a grant from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) to update the existing architectural survey of the city and to record additional undocumented properties and neighborhoods constructed prior to 1970. The HPO awarded the City of Hickory, a Certified Local Government (CLG), grant funding to conduct the survey update, which was supplemented by local matching funds. In October 2014, the City of Hickory selected Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) of Asheville to complete the survey update of Hickory's historic architectural inventory. Clay Griffith of Acme Preservation Services served as principal investigator and project manager, Alex Cole assisted with historical research, and David Leonetti, Community Development Manager for the City of Hickory, acted as the local project coordinator.

The Hickory Survey Update project consisted of several specific tasks to update and record historic architectural resources within the city. The initial portion of the project focused on updating the existing survey files using digital photography and the HPO's Access survey database. The HPO provided survey records for approximately 192 properties previously identified and located outside of the National Register-listed historic districts. The majority of the files date from the Hickory Municipal Survey completed in 1979-1980. At the outset of the project approximately forty of the original 192 resources were believed to have been destroyed.

In addition to the individual resources noted above, the project required the assessment of five previously-surveyed neighborhoods for their potential National Register eligibility. Three of the five areas were surveyed in 1999, and evaluated as potentially eligible historic districts or boundary increase areas adjacent to listed historic districts. The five neighborhoods include Green Park, East Hillcrest, the area immediately adjacent to Lenoir-Rhyne University, a boundary increase for the Oakwood Historic District, and a boundary increase for the Kenworth Historic District on Third and Fourth streets.

The next significant portion of the Hickory Survey Update project consisted of conducting a citywide reconnaissance survey to identify 100-125 unrecorded properties, primarily dating from the 1940s through 1970. In consultation with the local project coordinator and the HPO, the intended focus of the new survey was on non-residential properties, although a small number of individual residential resources were considered. The selected properties were then photographed, researched, and entered into the database. In addition to the individual properties, a reconnaissance-level survey was conducted for 10-15 subdivisions dating through 1970, with an emphasis on post-World War II development. The subdivisions were documented with streetscape views and photographs of individual houses within the development, and each area was recorded as an individual property.

To conclude the project, the findings of the survey have been summarized in a final report. This report documents the project methodology, discusses major changes in the previously surveyed properties, presents the survey results, and provides a historical context for architectural resources in Hickory, with emphasis on significant property types constructed between 1930 and 1970. The report identifies and discusses properties deemed potentially eligible for the National Register Study List as a result of the survey and proposes further survey as appropriate. The Study List identifies properties and districts that are likely to be eligible for the National Register. In consultation with the local project coordinator and the HPO, the properties considered for the Study List were presented to the National Register Advisory Committee in October 2015 for placement on the Study List.

All data entry and digital photography (including file naming and labeling of proofs) was conducted in accordance with the HPO's policies, guidelines, and instructions in place as of December 2014. All work was completed to HPO standards as described in the survey manual, *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Structures* (2008). Electronic copies of the report, database, and digital photographs have been submitted to both the City and HPO. The newly created survey site files have been submitted to the HPO and will be added to the collection maintained by the Survey and National Register Branch of the HPO in Raleigh.

## II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY HISTORY

The Hickory Survey Update expands upon the previous survey work F. Bogue Wallin conducted in the late 1970s. Wallin completed a comprehensive survey of Catawba County in 1977, followed by the Hickory Municipal Survey in 1979-80. Building upon the municipal survey, Kirk F. Mohney prepared the “Historic Resources of Hickory” Multiple Resource Area Nomination in 1985, which included seven pre-1940 individual properties and four historic districts considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Mohney, together with Laura A. W. Phillips, published *From Tavern to Town: The Architectural History of Hickory, North Carolina* in 1988. The 1977 county survey resulted in the preparation of a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), entitled “Historic and Architectural Resources of Catawba County, North Carolina,” completed by Barbara M. Kooiman in 1990. The following year Sidney Halma, director of the Catawba County Historical Association, edited a survey publication, *Catawba County: An Architectural History*, based on the county survey. The Hickory Municipal Survey largely serves as the basis of the current survey update project.

In addition to the surveys, associated publications, and multiple resource nominations, a substantial number of historic architectural resources have been surveyed and documented as part of several National Register nominations for historic districts in Hickory. Three historic districts—Claremont High School, Oakwood, and Kenworth—were listed in 1985 as part of the Multiple Resource Nomination prepared by Kirk Mohney. A boundary increase to the Kenworth Historic District was listed in 2005 and a boundary increase to the Claremont High School Historic District was completed in 2009. The Hickory Southwest Downtown Historic District encompassing an area of downtown on the south side of the railroad tracks was listed in 2005.

A small survey of Hickory’s historic neighborhoods conducted by Laura A. W. Phillips and Davyd Foard Hood occurred in 1999. The project included an updated survey of the existing Claremont High School, Oakwood, and Kenworth National Register historic districts, as well as a survey of additional properties adjacent to the three National Register districts considered potentially eligible as boundary increase areas. Hood and Phillips proposed areas surrounding

the Claremont High School and Kenworth historic districts that have since been added to the National Register as boundary increase areas. A similar expansion of the Oakwood Historic District was also recommended. Hood and Phillips further proposed that the residential neighborhood around the Green Park School might be a potential historic district. No action was taken, however, to have the Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase and Green Park Historic District placed on the North Carolina Study List in 1999.

### III. METHODOLOGY

At the commencement of the Hickory Survey Update project, the principal investigator consulted with the local project coordinator and the HPO to receive the survey files for the previously surveyed properties and other available materials. The City of Hickory provided large-scale sectional maps of the city limits and a color-coded single-sheet map of the entire city depicting building construction dates by decade. Michael Southern of the HPO created the initial Access database shell from the existing database records for properties identified as being in Hickory or in the Hickory vicinity. Ann Swallow and Chandrea Burch examined and organized the HPO survey site files.

The HPO provided the principal investigator with approximately 125 survey files for previously recorded properties in Hickory. The survey files contained information about 192 individual resources to be updated. At the HPO request, a small number of properties located just beyond the city limits were also updated. The survey folders included sixteen block face files containing multiple recorded properties. Three folders for the Green Park neighborhood, East Hillcrest area, and boundary increase areas of the Oakwood Historic District encompass nearly 200 individual resources, but according to the parameters of the project, the primary goal was to evaluate each area for its potential National Register eligibility. Survey folders for individual properties listed on the National Register were not supplied to the principal investigator, but the nineteen individually-listed National Register properties were photographed in the field. The scope of the project did not include any updating of resources within the National Register historic districts, with the exception of two properties—the Propst House (CT0005) and Dr. Glenn R. Frye House (CT1102)—that are also individually listed in the National Register.

Fieldwork for the survey update of 192 properties began in February 2015 and continued through March. The fieldwork consisted of examining each previously recorded property and photographing the principal resource and any visible outbuildings. The properties were typically photographed from the public right-of-way and in most cases multiple views

were taken. During the fieldwork the principal investigator made notes and observations regarding the condition and appearance of individual properties, which was compared to the previously recorded information about the property. The status of each updated property was classified into one of five general categories: no change, altered, deteriorated, rehabilitated, or removed. Because the status of an individual property often defies such constrained categorization, the nature and degree of changes and conditions were noted and further explained in the comment field of the database. The principal investigator generally interpreted altered properties to be those displaying significant loss of original character defining features, extensive use of replacement materials, and/or substantial additions.

Due to the limitations of the existing photographic record (i.e. distance, lighting, vegetation, number of views, etc.) it was occasionally difficult to determine with any certainty the extent of material changes on a particular building, and this was often noted in the comment field. The property status classifications reflect only those changes that post-date the most recent property recordation, whether it is a survey description, National Register inventory entry, Section 106 evaluation, or HPO site visit. It is worth noting that some properties were altered or deteriorated at the time they were last documented.

Resources categorized as “removed” in the database could be either demolished or moved to a new location. In both cases, the “Material Integrity” and “Condition” fields are marked as “gone” while the “Location Integrity” field is marked as “original” for demolished properties and marked as “moved” for moved resources. Demolished properties are those that are no longer standing due to human activity (i.e. someone tore the building down) or an act of nature, such as a fire or severe storm damage. Upon arriving at a vacant site, the principal investigator assumed that the building had been destroyed unless there was prior knowledge that it had been moved to a new location. Sixty-two of the previously recorded properties were found to have been demolished and one was moved to a new location. Two properties had been moved prior to being surveyed in 1979. Vacant sites were photographed to document both the absence of the previously recorded historic resource and its current use.

Following completion of the fieldwork and labeling of photographs, the principal investigator began the process of data entry, which consisted of completing the required fields,



summarizing existing survey information, and noting the nature and extent of changes to property. The HPO database contains fields for basic identifying information, such as the property name, address, town, quad map, and ownership, as well as fields for basic assessment and descriptive information including material and location integrity, number of stories, exterior materials, roof form, plan, and the architect's or builder's name. In addition to the status classification, other specific fields identify the date of survey update, date of construction, major architectural style group, and historic function. Although this information is frequently supplied with pull-down menus or check boxes for easily queried fields, it duplicates information provided in the narrative description of the comment section. Historic background and descriptive information was typically entered for extant properties only. For demolished properties, a statement was provided to explain the circumstances of the building's loss (if known) and the site's current appearance.

In addition to updating the individual records, the principal investigator updated the "block face" files containing multiple structures located in close proximity. Each individual resource within the file, if extant, was assigned a survey site number (SSN) and a database record was created. In many cases, at least some of the resources within a block face file had been demolished. The database record for the block face file was updated to reflect the status of each resource contained in the file, whether it had been demolished or assigned a separate SSN.

The scope of work for the Hickory Survey Update project included a second phase of work to document 100-125 properties built before 1970 and not previously surveyed. The majority of properties were observed or identified during the fieldwork for the update phase of the project. These properties typically included individual resources located adjacent, or in close proximity, to the previously surveyed properties with particular emphasis on commercial and industrial buildings located near downtown and along the east-west railroad corridor. The principal investigator attempted to identify all extant industrial buildings depicted on the 1948 update of the 1931 Sanborn maps of Hickory to include among the newly surveyed properties.

Along with the individual resources, the principal investigator identified a small number of residential subdivisions or neighborhoods to record as part of Hickory's twentieth-century

development. The areas were observed or identified during the fieldwork, through reconnaissance survey, through plat research, and in consultation with the project coordinators. The residential subdivisions were recorded with plats, streetscape views, photographs of individual resources, and a brief summary of its development, visual character, and dates of construction.

The methodology for new survey closely followed the methodology of survey update work once the properties to be surveyed were determined. The principal investigator assigned survey site numbers in the range CT1366 to CT1482, excepting CT1466, which was assigned to another property by the HPO as part of an environmental review project. Survey site numbers in the ranges CT1320 to CT1358 and CT1363 to CT1365 were assigned to properties on Union Square, 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW that were recorded as block files during in the previous survey. Because these individual resources in the downtown area were minimally treated, they were photographed and recorded as newly surveyed properties to provide consistency of documentation.

Fieldwork for the new survey began in May 2015 and continued through July. Multiple views of each resource, including additions, outbuildings, and architectural details, were photographed during the fieldwork. According to the HPO digital photography guidelines, each photo was labeled with the two-letter county identifier (CT) and four-digit survey site number, city name, street address, month and year the picture was taken, and photographer's initials.

Following completion of the fieldwork and labeling of photographs, the principal investigator completed a database record for each resource by entering the property name, location, date of construction, condition, and architectural data. In the comment field, the principal investigator wrote a brief physical description of the primary resource describing its general form, style, massing, and exterior materials. A portion of the records include additional historical background information and description based on research conducted by the principal investigator. The additional research was conducted via online sources, including the county GIS, Register of Deeds, and public and university library collections. Further research was undertaken at the Boyd Family Local History Room of the Patrick Beaver Memorial Library in Hickory, utilizing the city directories and extensive vertical files.

Construction dates have been determined as accurately as possible by correlating physical evidence from the field survey with information obtained through deed research, tax records, Sanborn maps, city directories, and other published and online sources. Several factors limited the naming and dating of properties, including the citywide renumbering and street renaming in 1951 and large gaps in early editions of city directories.

Since 1951, the City of Hickory has employed a distinctive street naming system that manages to be both logical and confusing at the same time. Problems arose with dead-end and discontinuous street names following the merger of Hickory, West Hickory, and Highland in 1931. The city hired John Parker, the first dean of city planning at the University of North Carolina, to develop a coordinated system of names and addresses. Based on a grid plan, Center Street forms the central north-south axis for street naming and Main Avenue, running parallel to the railroad tracks, forms the central east-west axis. The east-west streets are called “avenues” and numbered sequentially in both directions from Main Avenue. Similarly the north-south streets are called “streets” and numbered sequentially in both directions from Center Street. The suffix attached to each street name, therefore, becomes vitally important in knowing where the street is located on the grid, as well as labelling the survey files and photographs. Street names incorporating “drive,” “place,” or “court” indicate streets or roads that deviate from the grid pattern. Throughout the report, streets and addresses are referred to only by their current names.<sup>1</sup>

The final component of the survey work was printing property records from the database and photo proof sheets for the existing and newly created survey files. In addition to the property reports and photos, the newly created survey files contain notes, maps, and other documentary information. Multiple records for newly surveyed properties were occasionally grouped together in a single folder with the SSNs of all of the records contained therein identified in the upper right hand corner of the folder.

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<sup>1</sup> “City Directory of Streets and Numbers” (Hickory, NC: Engineering Department , City of Hickory, June 1, 1951); and Kathryn Wellin, “How Hickory arrived at its confusing streets,” *Charlotte Observer*, November 24, 2002.

#### IV. HICKORY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The early history of Hickory and its development from a small pioneer settlement in the western Piedmont region of North Carolina to a burgeoning industrial and manufacturing center in the early twentieth century has been well documented. The transformation from Hickory Tavern, a small crossroads stopover, to the Town of Hickory in 1873, was spurred in large part by the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCRR) to Hickory in 1860. The decision to bypass the county seat of Newton, nine miles to the southeast, greatly aided to Hickory's emergence as a regional trading center, and the town was laid out in a grid pattern around the depot and east-west corridor of the railroad. The establishment of saw mills, warehouses, building supply manufacturers, and the highly successful Piedmont Wagon Company (CT0183) provided the basis for Hickory's development into an important manufacturing center.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Catawba County, North Carolina" (NR, 1990) and the Multiple Resource Area Nomination form entitled "Historic Resources of Hickory" (NR, 1985) speak to the significant changes experienced by Hickory in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially following the widespread growth of manufacturing in Catawba County. Both forms focus on resources built prior to 1940. The county boasted one of the most diversified industrial economies in the state and benefitted from its proximity to transportation, water sources, and productive agricultural land. Out of these favorable conditions Hickory rose to prominence as a thriving twentieth-century manufacturing center for furniture, hosiery, and textiles. The wealth created by its numerous industries and business enterprises is reflected in the scale and quality of the city's architectural resources, not only in residential construction but also in civic, religious, and educational facilities.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Barbara M. Kooiman, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Catawba County, North Carolina," Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1990, 17-18; and Gary R. Freeze, *The Catawbans: Crafters of a North Carolina County, 1747-1900* (Newton: Catawba County Historical Association, 1995), 364.



***Bird's-eye view of Hickory, North Carolina, 1907.*** Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC (Digital ID <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3904h.pm006640>)

### *Industrial Buildings*

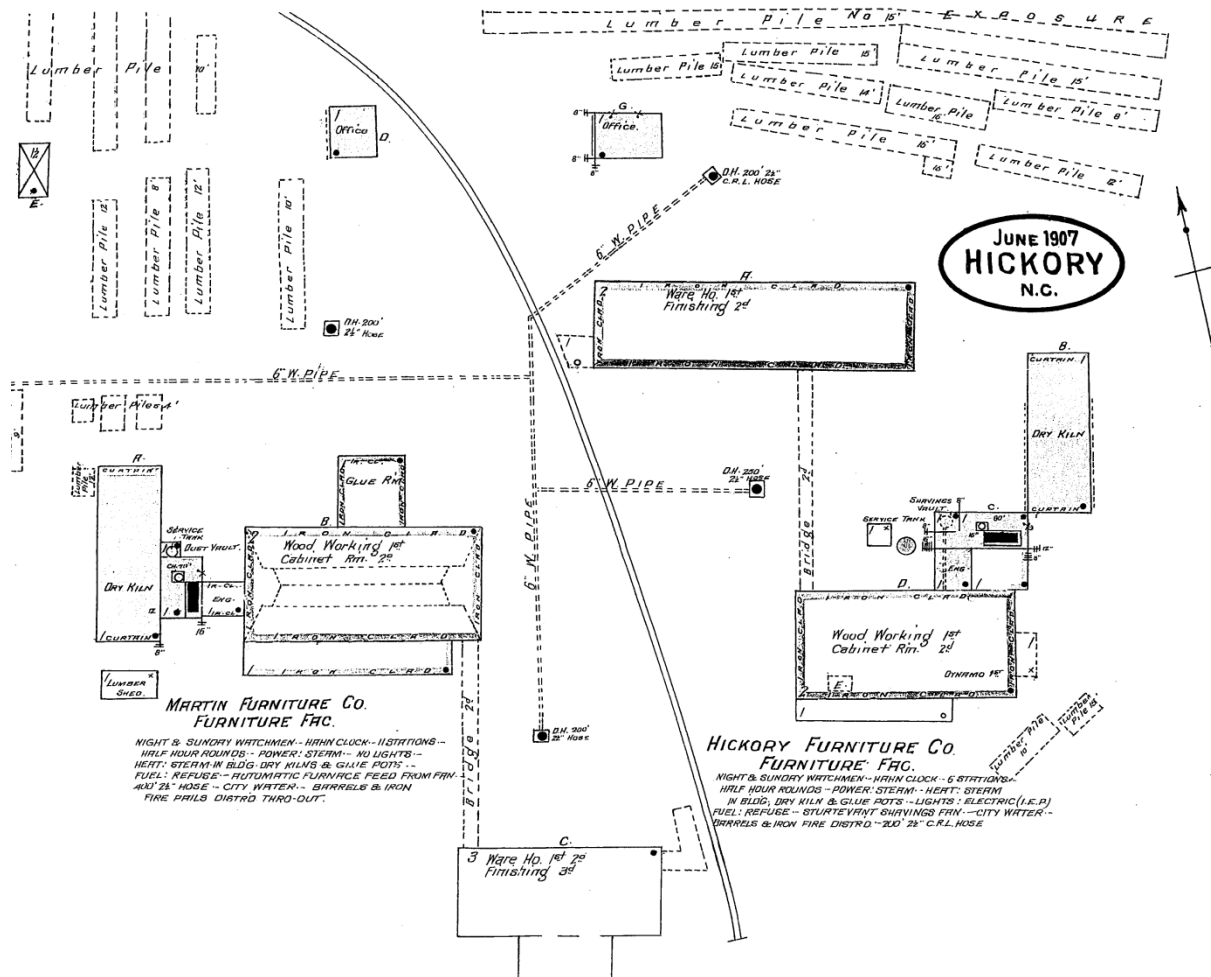
The growth of manufacturing in Catawba County wrought important changes in Hickory at the beginning of the twentieth century. The city witnessed a period of tremendous growth and expansion in its manufacturing sector with the opening of new plants for furniture, cotton, and textile production, and its growth and development easily outpaced the county's other incorporated towns: Conover, Maiden, and Newton, the county seat. New industry brought new residents to Hickory, which saw its population double in the first two decades of the twentieth century—climbing from 2,535 people in 1900 to more than 5,000 in 1920.<sup>3</sup>

The expansion of industry that fueled Hickory's growth through the twentieth century began in 1901, with the establishment of the Hickory Furniture Company by George W. Hall,

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<sup>3</sup> Freeze, 364; Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Vol. III (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., 1961), 1161-1176.

son of a Hickory merchant and community leader. The first two buildings were erected alongside a Southern Railway spur east of downtown. Furniture had been made on a small scale in Hickory since the 1870s, but Hall's company was the first large-scale production plant in Hickory. Specializing in bedroom suites, the Hickory Furniture Company shipped its first products in 1902.<sup>4</sup>



Hickory, N.C., Sanborn Map Company, June 1907, sheet 7

Around the time the Hickory Furniture Company began shipping its products, the Martin Furniture Company, founded by Tom Martin of Chester, South Carolina, built a manufacturing plant on the west side of the railroad spur, opposite Hickory Furniture. The Martin plant

<sup>4</sup> Kirk F. Mohny, "Historic Resources of Hickory," Multiple Resource Area Nomination, 1985, 10.

produced dining room furniture. After several years, the founders of the Hickory Furniture Company purchased the Martin plant and ran the two companies as separate enterprises.<sup>5</sup>

In 1911, a group of Hickory investors including J. D. Elliott offered capital to the Surry Chair Company of Elkin, North Carolina, in return for relocating the company's production facility to Hickory. A new plant was built on the south side of the railroad tracks east of the Hickory Furniture Company. In 1931, the Surry Chair Company merged with Hickory Furniture and Martin Furniture to form the Hickory Chair Manufacturing Company. The arrangement continued until 1944, when a group of Ohio investors bought the chair plant and reorganized as a separate entity under the name Hickory Chair Company (CT1425). A. Alex Shuford Jr., Cecil T. Bost, and Walker Lyerly purchased the remaining interests and organized the former Hickory Furniture and Martin plants as one facility known as the Hickory Manufacturing Company (CT1422), which produced bedroom, dining room, and living room furniture.<sup>6</sup>



**Hickory Hosiery Mill (CT0613), 720 Highland Avenue NE**

J. A. Cline founded the first hosiery mill in Hickory in 1906. Known as Hickory Hosiery (CT0613), the small facility stood on the north side of the Southern Railway tracks near the Hickory Furniture and Martin Furniture companies. The original facilities were expanded in the early 1920s. In addition to the hosiery mill, Abel A. Shuford built the A. A. Shuford Mill (CT0842) in the neighboring community of Highland in 1909, and in 1910 J. D. Elliot and three Lyerly

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.; *Hickory News* Sesquicentennial Edition, 1992.

brothers organized the Elliott Knitting Mill, later becoming part of the Lyerly Full Fashioned Mill (CT0524), which was listed on the National Register in 2007.

Like the majority of industrial plants in the city, Hickory Manufacturing, Hickory Chair, and Hickory Hosiery have all undergone significant changes in their physical appearance over the years as production has expanded and modernized. Little evidence of the original or early plants remains visible, having been either replaced or subsumed by new construction, but these expansions are part of the historic pattern of industrial development and reflect advances in both building construction technology and production techniques. The portions of the Hickory Hosiery Mill, now King Hickory, with painted brick, roof monitors, and painted metal-frame industrial sash present one of the more complete assemblages of industrial construction dating



**Hickory Manufacturing Company (CT1422), 9 Lenoir Rhyne  
Boulevard SE**

from the 1920s, but the plant has been enlarged with additions to the main mill around 1960 and the addition of a separate building (now connected) in 1947. The small one-story hip-roof office of the Hickory Manufacturing Company appears to be the oldest visible section of the plant. Originally a freestanding

structure dating to the opening of the mill, the brick building with corner pilasters and jack-arch window openings has become an attached wing as the facility has grown and been remodeled over the years. The office was attached to a two-story brick building erected in the 1940s, and in 1972, a large two-story frame structure dating from 1902, the oldest portion of George Hall's Hickory Furniture Company, was demolished to make way for a 100,000-square-foot addition to the Hickory Manufacturing plant. Today, the Hickory Chair plant is recognized more easily by its extensive network of ventilators, blowers, and ductwork on the exterior than it is by the largely



non-descript brick boxes that were added in the 1950s and 1960s to expand its offices, production floor, and shipping facilities.

Early twentieth century industrial buildings in North Carolina rarely incorporated extensive stylistic or decorative elements, but were instead utilitarian with few embellishments. The majority of industrial buildings were one- and two-story brick buildings with large metal-frame industrial sash windows, monitor roofs, and stepped parapets or gable roofs. Variations included buildings with different structural systems such as heavy timber frame or light steel frame with masonry veneer. Other defining features included flat or truss roofs and cast-stone accents. The now-vacant Piedmont Hosiery Mill (CT1370) at 914 9<sup>th</sup> Street Drive NE, built in the early 1930s, exhibits most of these elements, although many of its windows have been covered with vinyl siding.



**Piedmont Hosiery Mill (CT1370), 914 9<sup>th</sup> Street Drive NE**

In many of the larger industrial plants, these original buildings, and even some additions and expansions dating from the 1930s and 1940s, have been obscured by later additions and remodeling of the facility, but remain visible at its core. Technological advances in interior lighting, heating and cooling, and ventilation systems have removed the need for large windows and monitor roofs. Since the 1960s, plant additions have commonly consisted of windowless, flat-roof brick boxes to accommodate new production equipment, additional storage, and enlarged shipping facilities.



**Walton Knitting Mill (CT1431), 838 14<sup>th</sup> Street NE**

Built in 1934, the Walton Knitting Mill (CT1431) at 838 14<sup>th</sup> Street NE represents a smaller, family-owned mill. The one-story, L-shaped, Colonial Revival-style brick building has a gable roof, front-gable wing, and a single-leaf entry door framed by pilasters and a molded entablature. The windows are typically six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The domestic scale and style of the building seems appropriate for the family-owned business. Elwood W. Walton Sr. founded the company in 1934, after serving as an officer of the Hickory Hosiery Mill since 1922. E. W. Walton Jr. started working for his father's company in 1945, and in 1952 took over operation of the business. The company remained a family-owned business until it was sold in 1988.

While the furniture, hosiery, and textile industries dominated the manufacturing sector, these companies supported a host of allied industries to serve the needs of the larger concerns. Among the smaller businesses serving the bigger industries were printers, lithographers, photographers, box makers, plastic



**Del-Mark Inc. (CT1440), 7 14<sup>th</sup> Street NW**

packaging, dyers, yarn makers, upholsterers, machine shops, and freight companies. Del-Mark

Inc. (CT1440) began 1947 and occupied a building that had been erected around 1940 as a small hosiery mill. Founded by J. J. Dell and W. B. Walker Jr., Del-Mark specialized in dry transfer labels and logos for the hosiery industry. The company occupied a one-story gable-roof brick building with a daylight basement, stepped front parapet, and paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows.<sup>7</sup>

The Catawba Paper Box Company (CT1416) opened in 1939 at 610 Highland Avenue and began producing rigid boxes for hosiery and textile manufacturers to ship their goods in. Started by A. J. Preslar, the company's original building is one-story brick structure with a bowstring-truss roof, metal-frame industrial sash windows, segmental-arched front parapet, and cast-stone lintels and coping. The seven-bay façade features a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood door beneath an arched decorative panel painted with the company's name. One-story warehouse wings were attached at the rear of the building around 1959 and again around 2000.<sup>8</sup>



**Catawba Paper Box Company (CT1416), 610 Highland Avenue**

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<sup>7</sup> In 1969, Del-Mark erected a new production facility just east of its earlier headquarters. The company continues to operate from this new location and specializes in heat applied transfers. Del-Mark website (<http://www.delmarktransfers.com/>; accessed August 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Alex Frick, "Outside the Box: Catawba Paper Box Company Celebrates 75 Years in Hickory," *Hickory Daily Record*, September 12, 2014.

The Hickory Paper Box Company (CT1420) opened in 1919 and was located at 532 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE on the north side of the railroad right-of-way. The original one-story brick building with a stepped parapet, exposed rafter tails, and metal-frame industrial sash windows was enlarged around 1930 with a rear wing and later alterations in the 1940s and 1960s. The company was founded by Richard E. (Dick) Ballenger, who ran it until his death in 1936. After 1960, Ballenger's son, T. Cass Ballenger, ran the business, which closed in 1981. In 1957, Cass Ballenger founded Plastic Packaging Inc. (CT1421), which made plastic packing materials. Ballenger went on to serve multiple terms in the state legislature and U. S. House of Representatives.<sup>9</sup>



**Hyalyn Porcelain Company (CT1454), 585 11<sup>th</sup> Street NW**

The Hyalyn Porcelain Company (CT1454) at 585 11<sup>th</sup> Street NW produced one of the many different products manufactured in Hickory following World War II. Leslie and Frances Moody, who had studied together at Ohio State University, founded the company in 1946, after settling in Hickory. Leslie Moody majored in architecture for two years before becoming interested in ceramics and earning a Bachelor of Fine Art degree in Ceramic Arts; Frances Moody earned a Bachelor's degree in English and a Master's degree in sculpture. The company focused on the production of art pottery and lamp bases. Frances Moody designed many of the pieces, while her husband, Leslie, experimented with and developed glazes and glazing techniques. The Moodys owned and managed the company until 1973, when Leslie Moody passed away. The two-story brick production plant features large monitor roofs, metal-frame

<sup>9</sup> Jim Morrill, "Former U.S. Rep. Cass Ballenger Dies at 88," *Charlotte Observer*, February 18, 2015.

industrial sash windows, corrugated metal spandrels and decorative panels, and a distinctive rounded brick corner on one wing of the building.<sup>10</sup>

Just south of the Hyalyn plant is a twenty-acre industrial site occupied by the massive, sprawling facility of Century Furniture (CT1453). Harley F. Shuford Sr. built the original case goods plant in 1948 to produce eighteenth-century-style dining room furniture. The company grew and expanded its product line to include upholstered furniture in several price ranges and added a chair division. As its product offerings expanded, so did the production facilities. The early portions of the plant have been largely subsumed by later additions. One of the most visible sections of the facility is the three-story brick office block near the southern end of the property, which was likely built around 1957. The façade is distinguished by a flat-roof canopy sheltering the central entrance and a frontispiece of concrete panels bearing the company's logo. A capacious, metal-frame shipping warehouse was built in front of the office block in the 1980s.



**Hickory City Water Tower (CT0836), F Avenue SE, ca. 1949**

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<sup>10</sup> “Hyalyn Porcelain Company,” Wisconsin Pottery website (<http://wisconsinpottery.org/hyalyn/hyalyn.htm>); accessed August 2015); and “The Hyalyn Pottery Company,” Western Piedmont Museum of Labor & Industrial History website (<http://workinginthefoothills.weebly.com/pottery-of-nc-hyalyn-pottery.html>); accessed August 2015.

### *African American Community*

While the number and variety of Hickory's industries was expanding along the railroad corridor in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, residential construction began to move away from the railroad corridor where many industries were located. The city's prominent businessmen developed land to the northeast and northwest of the business district for residential neighborhoods. Racial segregation, however, led to the establishment of the African American community on the south side of the railroad tracks. The black population settled along 12<sup>th</sup> Street (now South Center Street) and developed a close-knit community of residences, businesses, and churches. Known by several names including Bob Town, Colored Town, and Southside, the community later took its name from the Ridgeview School, which was erected in 1937. The Ridgeview neighborhood is roughly bounded by NC 127, US 70, 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue SW.<sup>11</sup>



**Ridgeview Cemetery (CT1398), 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW**

Around the turn of the twentieth century, the city of Hickory had acquired land to the south of the Ridgeview community for an African American burying ground. Located on both sides of 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW, Ridgeview Cemetery (CT1398) covers approximately six-and-a-half acres and contains more than 800 graves, with the oldest dating to 1898. In 1938, the city purchased additional land to enlarge the cemetery.

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<sup>11</sup> Beth Keane, "(former) Ridgeview Public Library," National Register nomination, 2010.

More than ten churches are located within the Ridgeview neighborhood, with several dating back to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Morning Star Baptist Church and St. Paul's AME Zion Church retain records dating back to the 1890s. Mt. Pisgah AME Church has been located on 1<sup>st</sup> Street SW (formerly 13<sup>th</sup> Street) since the early twentieth century, although its present building dates from the early 1970s. The congregation of Friendship Baptist Church (CT1391) organized in 1903 and erected its first building in 1906 at the northwest corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Street SW and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW. Occupying the same site, the present two-story Colonial Revival-style brick church building at 340 1<sup>st</sup> Street SW was built in 1958 and enlarged around 1994.



**Friendship Baptist Church (CT1391), 340 1<sup>st</sup> Street SW**

One block east of Friendship Baptist Church, Norwood Patterson engaged Henry C. Cline to erect a two-story commercial building on South Center Street in 1931. The façade of the Patterson Building (CT1393) is nicely detailed with basket weave brick patterns between the second-story windows, embellished pilasters, and a decorative panel in the upper façade. Stacked header courses outline the pilasters on the façade and first bay of the north elevation, which are accented at the base by eight stacked rowlock courses and at the top with corbelled geometric patterns. The Patterson Building was home to a number of African American businesses, including Bennett's Barber Shop, over the years. In the 1930s, Dr. James H. Barnhill, a dentist, had his office on the second floor, where he lived with his wife Ethel. At the time, Dr. Barnhill was the only African American dentist in Hickory and Bennett's was the only barber shop for blacks. In the 1940s, Elk's Lodge, Masonic Hall, and American Legion Post #257 used the second story for meetings.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Albert Keiser, Jr., and Angela May, *From Tavern To Town, Revisited: An Architectural History of Hickory, North Carolina* (Hickory, NC: Hickory Landmarks Society, 2004), 219.



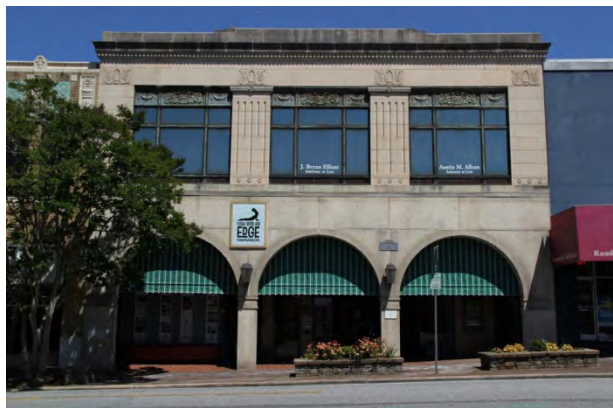
**Patterson Building (CT1393), 402 S. Center Street**

John R. Bennett (1901-1982), owner of Bennett's Barber Shop, was one of a number of prominent businessmen in the African American community. In the 1940s Bennett joined Roby C. Jones to form the Royal Funeral Home; Jones owned a two-story brick commercial building next to funeral home. The company was reorganized in 1947 as Bennett's Funeral Home, with Bennett as manager. He continued to own the barber shop, offered ambulance service through the funeral home, and sold insurance. Both Bennett's daughter and his second wife were teachers at Ridgeview School.



## Commercial Buildings

In addition to the allied industries and businesses that served and supplied the major manufacturers, downtown Hickory blossomed with new businesses, stores, and professional offices. While the commercial blocks surrounding Union Square had become largely built up by the 1920s, new one-, two-, and three-story buildings were erected on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> streets and 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> avenues around Union Square in the late 1920s and 1930s. Dr. O. L. Hollar built a three-story commercial building (CT1347) at 34 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW around 1927. Charlotte architect R. M. Marsh designed the Carolina Theater (CT0521) that was built at 222 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW in 1934. Montgomery Ward (CT1346) built a richly detailed department store 26 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW in 1935, adjacent to the J. C. Penney Store (CT1345) that went up in 1929 at 20-22 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW.



**Montgomery Ward (CT1346) (l), 26 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW, and J. C. Penney (CT1345) (r), 20-22 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW**

At the beginning of the 1930s and the onset of a nationwide economic depression, Hickory remained largely insulated from the harshest conditions experienced in some areas of the state and nation. The city's diversified economic base, especially its industrial sector, helped to keep residents employed and productive. Many manufacturing plants cut operating hours, but workers were able to keep their jobs. Despite the Depression, Hickory recorded an increase in building permits issued each year from 1932 to 1937.<sup>13</sup>

Hickory gained recognition in the 1940s as the fastest growing city in North Carolina,

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<sup>13</sup> R. L. Hefner, *Municipal Survey – City of Hickory, North Carolina: Six Year Period Ended June 30, 1938* (Hickory: n.p., 1938), 16; “Construction Upturn Noted,” *Hickory Daily Record*, February 26, 1938; Crouch House List from M. G. Crouch Lumber Company website ([www.mgcrouchlumber.com/houses\\_built.html](http://www.mgcrouchlumber.com/houses_built.html)), accessed August 2015 (hereinafter cited as Crouch House List).

and also earned the title of “Best Balanced City.” For a variety of reasons Hickory was able to emerge from the Depression relatively quickly and poised for tremendous growth in the mid-twentieth century. The 1940 United States census indicated an eighty-three percent increase in population—the greatest gain in the state and ninth in the nation. Population growth mirrored increases in industrial production, with 180 plants manufacturing more than 100 different products. The number of hosiery mills had climbed from four plants in 1925 to more than forty in 1946, and provided a significant number of well-paying jobs. Three local banks and two strong building and loan associations contributed to a high percentage of home ownership, which rose above seventy-five percent.<sup>14</sup>



**Champion Auto Sales (CT1444) (l), 420 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW, and Icard & Johnson Texaco Service Station (CT1476) (r), 711 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW**

The downtown business district, centered on Union Square (CT0518), remained the center of commercial activity and new businesses were built up around the downtown core. Increasing automobile ownership began to pull commercial activities away from downtown and the present US 70 corridor was constructed in 1946. Automobile dealerships, repair shops, and filling stations began to be built in greater numbers, with several auto-related businesses opening on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW in the late 1940s and 1950s including the buildings at 345 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW (CT1474), 420 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW (CT1444), 436 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW (CT1475), and the Icard & Johnson Texaco Service Station at 711 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW (CT1476). Around 1954, a Dairy Queen

<sup>14</sup> “A Survey and Classified Directory of Hickory: North Carolina’s Fastest Growing and Best Balanced City,” (Hickory, NC: Hickory Chamber of Commerce, 1946), 1-4 and 12-13; Keiser and May, 17-18; Freeze, 373; and B. F. Seagle, Jr., “City’s Growth A Steady One,” *The State* (January 22, 1938), 25.

(CT1477) opened at 1124 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW. The small one-story building, which is typical of the franchise's early stores, offered walk-up service and had a large paved parking area for motorists. The first Dairy Queen opened in 1940, and the Hickory franchise is one of the oldest in North Carolina.<sup>15</sup>



**Dairy Queen (CT1477) (l), 1124 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW, and Little Pigs BBQ Restaurant (CT1473) (r), 25 4<sup>th</sup> Street NW**

The Little Pigs BBQ Restaurant (CT1473) stands at the northeast corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW and 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW. Built around 1965, the one-story flat-roof building is finished with brick veneer and large metal-frame plate-glass windows sheltered by an overhanging roof eave. The façade, overlooking 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW, is composed of stacked brick stretcher courses that frame a recessed central entrance bay. The building sits on the eastern edge of its parcel with the remaining area left for a paved parking lot.

Hickory's unprecedented post-war growth reached its peak in the early 1960s. The city's population had nearly tripled between 1920 and 1950, and the number of manufacturing plants reached its highest number in 1961. Announcement of a new General Electric plant in 1955 anticipated substantial new construction work and an estimated 1,200 new jobs. Post-war prosperity and optimism for the future contributed, in part, to a new wave of construction and expansion that often embraced Modernist architecture and design principles.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> "Dairy Queen," Roadside Architecture website (<http://www.roadarch.com/eateries/dq.html>; accessed August 2015).

<sup>16</sup> Keiser and May, 18; and Freeze 1995, 374-376.



**Chamber of Commerce (CT1340), 470 Hwy 70 SW**

One of the boldest signs of Hickory's optimism was manifest in the Chamber of Commerce building erected on a highly visible site at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW and US 70. The one-story brick building sits an angle to face the intersection with 4<sup>th</sup> Street Drive SW. A folded-plate roof rests on triangular windows and appears to float above the walls. The altered floor plan is organized on twelve-foot-square bays and includes an open reception and meeting area, kitchen, office, and restrooms.<sup>17</sup>

Local architects Beemer Harrell and Robert Clark designed a prominent two-story Modernist building on the edge of downtown in 1961 for the Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association (CT1382), which had been organized in 1912 and located on Union Square since its inception. The large lot permitted the building to be set back from the street with a grass lawn and trees to be located on the south and west sides of the building, while a paved parking lot wrapped around the north and east sides of the property. A walkway consisting of overlapping rectangular concrete slabs approaches the building from the southwest corner of the site. Built over a full basement, the building is surrounded by a full-height colonnade that supports the overhanging flat roof eaves, which are decorated with a stamped diamond pattern. The tall

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<sup>17</sup> *Southern Architect*, December 1961.

posts are finished with exposed-aggregate concrete. The exterior of the building is a glass curtain wall with opaque colored panels on the second-story façade and the side and rear elevations. Stairs to the second story and basement were located in the northwest and southwest corners of the building, and only the two stairwells have full-height glass walls. The first floor was occupied exclusively by the bank and the floor was symmetrically arranged around the vault located on the east wall.



**Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association Building (CT1382), 110 N. Center Street**

By the mid-1960s, suburban development was stretching the fabric of the city further away from the railroad depot and the downtown core. Two trains continued to pass through Hickory into the late 1960s and in 1970 passenger service was discontinued. The Catawba Mall opened in 1967 on US 70, along with the opening of Catawba Memorial Hospital on the newly-opened Tate Boulevard. The construction of I-40 was completed in 1975 and Valley Hills Mall opened in 1978. As suburban residential developments and shopping centers pulled residents away from the downtown neighborhoods, much of downtown's historic fabric was removed or drastically altered by urban renewal in the 1970s. Major retailers followed development into the suburban areas where space was more readily available and more affordable.

## Churches

Population growth equally affected religious institutions, many of which built new church buildings in the 1950s and 1960s, or expanded their existing facilities. The Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church (CT0610) erected an impressive new building between 1956 and 1959, after its congregation of young families expanded in the post-war period. The congregation, which had outgrown its 1909 downtown sanctuary, built the new building on ten acres on 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW. The building was designed by Asheville architect Henry I. Gaines and built by the Hickory Construction Company.<sup>18</sup>



**Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church (CT0610) (l), 150 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, and Episcopal Church of the Ascension (CT1436) (r), 726 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW**

Though based in Asheville, Henry Gaines was prolific in Hickory, designing the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant (CT0491) on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW in 1937, several churches, and a number of projects for the Shuford family, including a remodeling of the Abernethy-Shuford House (CT0484) on 6<sup>th</sup> Street NW in 1942. In 1949, Gaines designed a Neo-Gothic stone building with an attenuated steeple for the Episcopal Church of the Ascension (CT1436), next door to the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW. A fire in December 1948 destroyed the congregation's downtown church and urged the project forward.

St. Andrew's Lutheran Church (CT1368) at 629 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE was built in 1950-1951 across 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE from the Lenoir-Rhyne University campus. Since its organization in 1893, the congregation had been closely associated with the school, and although it purchased the

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<sup>18</sup> "Remembering the Building...1959-2009," Booklet, Corinth Reformed Church, Hickory, NC, 2009.

land in 1924, the church was unable to raise sufficient funds to erect a new building until the late 1940s. Edwin B. Phillips of Memphis, along with Hickory architect Robert L. Clemmer, designed the striking, well-detailed Collegiate Gothic brick building with cast-stone accents, pointed-arch stained-glass windows, and a buttressed bell tower. The three-story education wing at the rear displays similar cast-stone accents and buttresses, as well as metal-frame casement windows.



**St. Andrew's Lutheran Church (CT1368), 629 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE**

Breaking from the more conservative forms of Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival-style church buildings that were built in Hickory during the 1940s and 1950s, the now-altered Mt. Olive Lutheran Church (CT1480) on North Center Street several miles north of downtown helped introduce Modernism to church buildings. Local architect D. Carroll Abee designed the building, which was completed in 1958 and remodeled and enlarged in the 1970s and again in the 1990s. Erected in 1961, Highland Methodist Church (CT1367) at 1020 12<sup>th</sup> Street Place NE also drew inspiration from Modernist architecture. Designed by Hickory architects Beemer

Harrell and Robert L. Clark, the front-gable sanctuary has its two front roof beams anchored to ground with concrete footings, angled side bays, and window bands below the eave line. The peak of the front gable extends forward beyond the sawtooth brick walls framing a metal-frame mosaic glass wall designed by the architects. The two-story flat-roof administration wing is enlivened by vertical window panels with stuccoed spandrels.



**Mt. Olive Lutheran Church (CT1480) (l), 2780 N. Center Street, and Highland Methodist Church (CT1367) (r), 1020 12<sup>th</sup> Street Place NE**

The First Church of God Hickory (CT1442) at 306 14<sup>th</sup> Street SW incorporates similar elements to update the traditional gable-front sanctuary form. Designed by D. Carroll Abee and built by Guy Frye and Sons in 1967, the brick church building displays a projecting front bay, deep eaves, exposed purlins, and cast-concrete window panels on the side elevations. The decorative vertical façade panel of cast concrete contains a stained-glass cross opening, and the side elevations exhibit groups of one-over-one windows and cast-concrete spandrels over a row of horizontal fixed-sash windows. A one-story flat-roof administrative wing across the rear of the building was enlarged in the 1970s with a two-story education wing.



## V. ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

Since its emergence as an important trading center in the late nineteenth century, Hickory has proven fertile ground for architects and builders. The Hickory Novelty Company and the Hickory Manufacturing Company (not be confused with the twentieth-century furniture manufacturer of the same name) began operation in 1883 producing sash, doors, and mill work. The Hutton and Bourbonnais Company (CT0492), an outgrowth of D. M. Shuler's Catawba River Lumber Company, manufactured wood products including flooring beginning



**Moss-Marlow Building Company (CT1395), 1058 S. Center Street**

around the turn of the twentieth century. The company later absorbed the old Hickory Manufacturing Company and became a prominent supplier of building materials. L. L. Moss opened a cabinet shop south of downtown around the turn of the twentieth century, to produce mill work and supply building materials. The building is currently part of Carolina Millwork (CT1395).<sup>19</sup>

Builder Joseph D. Elliott (1854-1930) emerged as a significant force in the growth and development of Hickory in the early twentieth century. Elliott and his wife passed through Hickory in the late 1880s on the way to a building site, but soon returned and erected a substantial Queen Anne style house in 1897 (CT0646, no longer standing) at the northwest corner of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW and 4<sup>th</sup> Street NW. He founded the Elliott Building Company, became president of First National Bank, invested in local manufacturing concerns, and served twelve terms as mayor.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Leslie Keller, *Lost Hickory: A Compendium of Vanished Landmarks* (Hickory, NC: The Hickory Landmarks Society, Inc., 2010), 142-145.

<sup>20</sup> Keller, 87-88.

Quince Edward Herman (1879-1950) established one of Hickory's first architectural practices and was the only resident architect from the early twentieth century until 1934, when Robert Clemmer opened his office in Hickory. In 1913, Q. E. Herman married Fannie Belle Winkler (1889-1962), a Caldwell County native who graduated from Davenport College in 1908, and the couple collaborated on many projects over the years. At first Mrs. Herman, who worked as a stenographer, helped around the office and gradually learned drafting techniques. As the only architect in Hickory during the first part of the twentieth century, Q. E. Herman greatly influenced the town's architectural character during this period and produced numerous designs for houses, schools, and commercial buildings, including the 1938 Harris Arcade (CT1080) erected on 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW in the downtown business district. Though she was never officially a licensed architect, Mrs. Herman began designing houses in the 1930s with her husband. At the time of his death in 1950, Mrs. Herman had gained enough experience and reputation to continue designing houses in Hickory. More than forty residences are attributed to her that were built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, including the 1951 Weaver House at 570 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW and the 1954 Hudson House at 540 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW in the Timberlane Terrace subdivision (CT1460). In 1955, Mrs. Herman designed a one-story Colonial Revival-style chiropractic office for Dr. Perry Starnes (CT1369) at 636 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE.<sup>21</sup>



**Weaver House (l), 570 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW, and Dr. Perry Starnes Chiropractic Office (CT1369) (r),  
636 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE**

<sup>21</sup> Crouch House List; *Hickory Daily Record*, August 23, 1955; Hood, "Harris Arcade," National Register Nomination, 2007.



***Hickory Daily Record Building (CT1404), 116 3<sup>rd</sup> Street NW***

Robert L. Clemmer (1903-1990) emerged in the 1930s and 1940s as one of the most prominent and influential architects in Hickory. A 1926 graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College, Clemmer opened his office in Hickory in 1934, when Q. E. Herman was the only other firm in town. Among his earliest commissions were a new headquarters for the *Hickory Daily Record* newspaper (CT1404), which he designed in 1936. Clemmer then designed an imposing two-story, three-bay, late Colonial Revival-style house for the *Record's* owner and publisher, Lester C. Gifford. Situated on a three-acre wooded lot at 720 Second Street NE, the stately Gifford House (CT1053) features a monumental portico, tile roof, and landscaped grounds that reflects the prosperity and potential of Hickory in the pre-World War II era. Clemmer designed another stately house in the Claremont neighborhood in 1938 for Dr. Glenn R. Frye. Located at 539 North Center Street, the two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style Frye House (CT1102) (NR, 2009) was distinguished by its use of dark fieldstone imported from Spruce Pine.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> *Hickory Daily Record*, September 14, 1940; "Clemmer Architect's Dean," *Hickory Daily Record*, August 18, 1965; Patricia Tallent-Sugg, "Clemmer, Area Architect, Dies," *Hickory Daily Record*, January 2, 1990; and Beth Keane, "Dr. Glenn R. Frye House," National Register Nomination, 2009.

In 1941 Clemmer designed the imposing First National Bank (CT0523) at the corner of 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW. Combining Art Deco and classical elements, the building is sheathed with white Carrara marble above a green marble base and displays recessed entrance bays, fluted pilasters, and decorative medallions and iron grilles. With his practice flourishing, Clemmer brought on Frank Horton as partner, and the firm designed a Neo-Gothic sanctuary for Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (CT1443) at 547 6<sup>th</sup> Street NW in 1954 and Morgan Hall, a men’s dormitory at Lenoir-Rhyne College, in 1962. In 1965 Clemmer and Horton designed a two-story flat-roof Modernist wing to house the expanded printing plant of the *Hickory Daily Record* Building.<sup>23</sup>



**First Citizens Bank (CT0523) (l), 39 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW, and 1965 wing of *Hickory Daily Record* Building (CT1404) (r), 116 3<sup>rd</sup> Street NW**

Hickory native Dallas Carroll Abee (1910-2003) opened an architectural office in 1935 after graduating from North Carolina State University in 1931. During World War II, Abee worked for Skidmore Owings and Merrill (SOM) in the national firm’s Oak Ridge, Tennessee office. Following the war SOM offered Abee a position in its New York office, but he chose to return to Hickory. Abee partnered with landscape architect Aiji Tashiro from 1948 to 1952, and between 1958 and 1963, Abee teamed with James E. Biggs.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> *Southern Architect*, July 1962, 8-9; and *Hickory Daily Record*, September 11, 1965.

<sup>24</sup> “Dallas Carroll Abee, AIA (1910-2003),” North Carolina Modernist Houses website (<http://www.ncmodernist.org/abee.htm>); access August 12, 2015.

Abee was a gifted architect capable of working in a wide range of styles from relatively conservative Colonial Revival-style houses and churches to bold, geometric Modernist buildings. Located in The Pines neighborhood (CT1468), the 1941 John Springs House at 857 7<sup>th</sup> Street NW and the 1947 Boyer House at 824 7<sup>th</sup> Street NW are both executed as late manifestations of the Colonial Revival style, and the West Hickory Baptist Church (CT1437) is a traditional gable-front brick church rendered with brick quoins, corbelled friezes, a corner tower, and entrance portico supported by fluted columns with acanthus leaf capitals. Among his more progressive work, Abee designed the bold Mt. Olive Lutheran Church (CT1480) in 1957, as well as modern sanctuaries for Bethany Lutheran Church (CT0495) in 1962 and the First Church of God Hickory (CT1442) in 1967. Along with James Biggs, Abee designed the new Chamber of Commerce Building (CT1340) in 1961. The design for the Chamber of Commerce won an Award of Merit from the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA in 1961.<sup>25</sup>



**West Hickory Baptist Church (CT1437) (l), 40 12<sup>th</sup> Street NW, and First Church of God Hickory (CT1442) (r), 306 14<sup>th</sup> Street SW**

Aiji Tashiro (1908-1994) was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, but grew up in New Haven, Connecticut, and Seattle, Washington. While studying at the University of Cincinnati, he played on the basketball team and spent a year in a sanitorium recovering from a collapsed lung resulting from tuberculosis. He graduated in 1933 with a degree in landscape architecture and worked for local and state governments, as well as in private practice. Tashiro was recruited to Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina, in 1939 as a landscape

<sup>25</sup> *Southern Architect*, December 1961.

architect and associate architect. Following World War II he moved to Hickory and formed a partnership with local architect D. Carroll Abee. Through his work with Abee, Tashiro earned his architectural license, and in 1959 he started his own practice as both an architect and landscape architect. Tashiro left Hickory in 1961, moving to North Wilkesboro, North Carolina.<sup>26</sup>

Tashiro is best known for designing the Lee and Helen George House (CT1078) at 16 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, for his sister-in-law and her husband. Lee George was prominent local businessman, who, along with his brother Alex and sister Josephine, owned a large wholesale grocery distributorship, Merchants Distributors, Inc. (CT1449). Built in 1951, the house



**Lee and Helen George House (CT1078), 16 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE**

reflects the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Usonian house design with its exterior of natural materials, flat roof and deep overhanging eaves, and large window openings.<sup>27</sup> Tashiro teamed with Carroll Abee to design a number of late Colonial Revival-style houses in the early 1950s and laid out the grounds of the Ralph Hutton House (CT0616), a twenty-six-acre estate at 1830 5<sup>th</sup> Street NW.

Beemer C. Harrell (1924-2007) came to Hickory after World War II. He earned his architectural degree from Georgia Tech in Atlanta. Harrell practiced architecture in Hickory for more than fifty-five years and formed the firm of Harrell and Clark with Robert L. Clark. Harrell, who helped found the Hickory Downtown Development Association, designed the Woolworth Building (CT1344) at 16 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW in 1959. In partnership with Robert Clark, Harrell designed the Highland Methodist Church (CT1367) in 1961 and the Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association Building (CT1382) at 110 North Center Street. Harrell’s residential designs display a range of styles, but frequently reflect the influence of Modernism. Built in 1950, the

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<sup>26</sup> “Aiji (Tash) Tashiro, AIA, ASLA, AIPE (1908-1994),” North Carolina Modernist Houses website (<http://www.ncmodernist.org/abee.htm>); accessed August 12, 2015.

<sup>27</sup> Beth Keane, “Lee and Helen George House,” National Register Nomination, 2012, 6.

James and Elizabeth Houston House at 24 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW has an asymmetrical front-gable roof over a brick and frame dwelling with a cantilevered balcony and an offset garage wing. The house was published in *House and Home* magazine in 1958.<sup>28</sup>



**F. W. Woolworth Building (CT1344) (l), 16 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NW, and James and Elizabeth Houston House (r), 24 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW**

Born in Winston-Salem, James N. Sherrill (1926-2012) studied at North Carolina State University and graduated from the School of Design in 1951. He worked as an intern for several Raleigh firms before moving to Hickory in 1953 to work for Clemmer and Horton. Sherrill distinguished himself in the five years he worked for the firm and left to start his own firm in 1958. Perhaps due to his tenure at the School of Design in Raleigh, Sherrill's work tends to strongly reflect the influence of Modernism.<sup>29</sup>

The Vernon and Helen Mahaffey House (CT1457) at 1069 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court NW is a striking example of Sherrill's residential architecture. Commissioned in 1956 and completed in 1957, the one-story dwelling rests on a brick and concrete block foundation that includes a two-bay carport beneath the main level of the house. The U-shaped frame house has an asymmetrical façade consisting of two walls of vertical wood that frame a recessed entrance.

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<sup>28</sup> "Beemer Clifford Harrell, AIA (1924-2007)," North Carolina Modernist Houses website (<http://www.ncmodernist.org/abee.htm>); accessed August 12, 2015.

<sup>29</sup> "James Nelson Sherrill, AIA (1926-2012)," North Carolina Modernist Houses website (<http://www.ncmodernist.org/abee.htm>); accessed August 12, 2015; and Glenn Sumpter, "Neighboring Notable," *Hickory Daily Record*, March 1965.

The side elevations are sheltered by the overhanging roof and have a window band resting on a wall of wood panels and battens.



**Vernon and Helen Mahaffey House (CT1457), 1069 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court NW**

Sherrill designed a house for himself and his first wife, Connie Scott Sherrill, at 1075 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court NW that utilizes some of the same concepts as the Mahaffey House. The Sherrill House sits on a heavily wooded lot and appears to hover above a concrete block foundation containing a carport. The vertical-wood-sheathed end walls and overhanging roof eaves shelter side walls composed of multiple window groups and solid panels organized by a visible structural frame. Other Sherrill-designed houses repeat some of these same forms and design elements, but also incorporate the use of brick veneer, folded-plate roofs, and glass curtain walls.

Among the various construction companies that prospered in the mid-twentieth century, the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company ranks as one of the most prolific and well documented. Marshall G. Crouch came to Hickory in 1904 and opened a grocery store in 1913. Crouch began building furniture and gradually became recognized as one of the foremost building contractors and suppliers of custom millwork in the area. In 1933, Crouch erected a 20,000 square foot millwork plant on Highland Avenue east of town to complement his



construction activities. The Crouch company erected architect-designed houses, as well as residences built from published plans from sources such as L. F. Garlinghouse, National Plan Service, and *Southern Living*. Primarily known for building houses—more than 500 are documented—the company also constructed churches and commercial buildings. After Crouch’s death in 1944, the company was run by his son and daughter, who had both worked in the family business since the early 1930s. The business closed in 2012.<sup>30</sup>



**Good Hope Lutheran Church (CT1482), 1763 Highland Avenue NE, built by M. G. Crouch Lumber Company in 1947-1948**

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<sup>30</sup> Hickory Service League Edition of *Hickory Daily Record* (Spring 1968), 39; and Crouch Lumber Company History from M. G. Crouch Lumber Company website ([www.mgcrouchlumber.com/history.html](http://www.mgcrouchlumber.com/history.html)), accessed August 2015.

## VI. HICKORY HOUSING

One of the challenges facing Hickory for most of the twentieth century arose from the need to house its growing population, especially as people moved to town to work in the mills and factories and relocated their businesses to be near the major industries. From the beginning, the town was laid out on a grid plan originating around the depot and railroad tracks. The core of town was platted between 1865 and 1870 on land that belonged to Henry W. Robinson, and the residential areas originally sat side by side with the commercial district, particularly to the north and west. The influx of industry and investment in the late nineteenth century brought new wealth, and the residences of the new business owners often reflected the latest architectural trends and styles. Residential construction expanded out from downtown to the northeast around the Claremont Female College and to the northwest into Oakwood. These neighborhoods, and present-day historic districts, contain good examples of Queen Anne, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, and other period revival style houses. The houses in the oldest sections of the neighborhoods are most often stylish, commodious dwellings that typically occupy spacious lots.<sup>31</sup>



**Thomas I. Linn House (CT1307) (l), 606 Main Avenue NW, and Alfred M. Peeler House (r), 604 Main Avenue NW**

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<sup>31</sup> Keiser and May, 5; and Bishir, et al, 460-462.

While the majority of houses that ringed the central commercial area in the late nineteenth century are now gone, several houses in close proximity to downtown provide a glimpse into the early residential character of Hickory. The Alfred M. Peeler House (CT1306) and the Thomas I. Linn House (CT1307) at 604 and 616 Main Avenue NW, respectively, were built for partners in a saw mill. In addition, Peeler and Linn also sold lumber and manufactured building materials, and both houses display the application of decorative millwork to a traditional two-story three-bay house form. Though significantly enlarged in the mid-twentieth century, the Peeler House has an attached one-story porch on Tuscan columns with a central second-story bay, turned balustrades, sunburst motifs in the porch gables, and paneled sidelights flanking the entry door.

The Linn House, also substantially altered, exhibits an attached porch on turned posts with decorative brackets, turned balustrades, cornice returns, and peaked window hoods. The small house (CT1406) at 419 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue SW is probably representative of a good number of

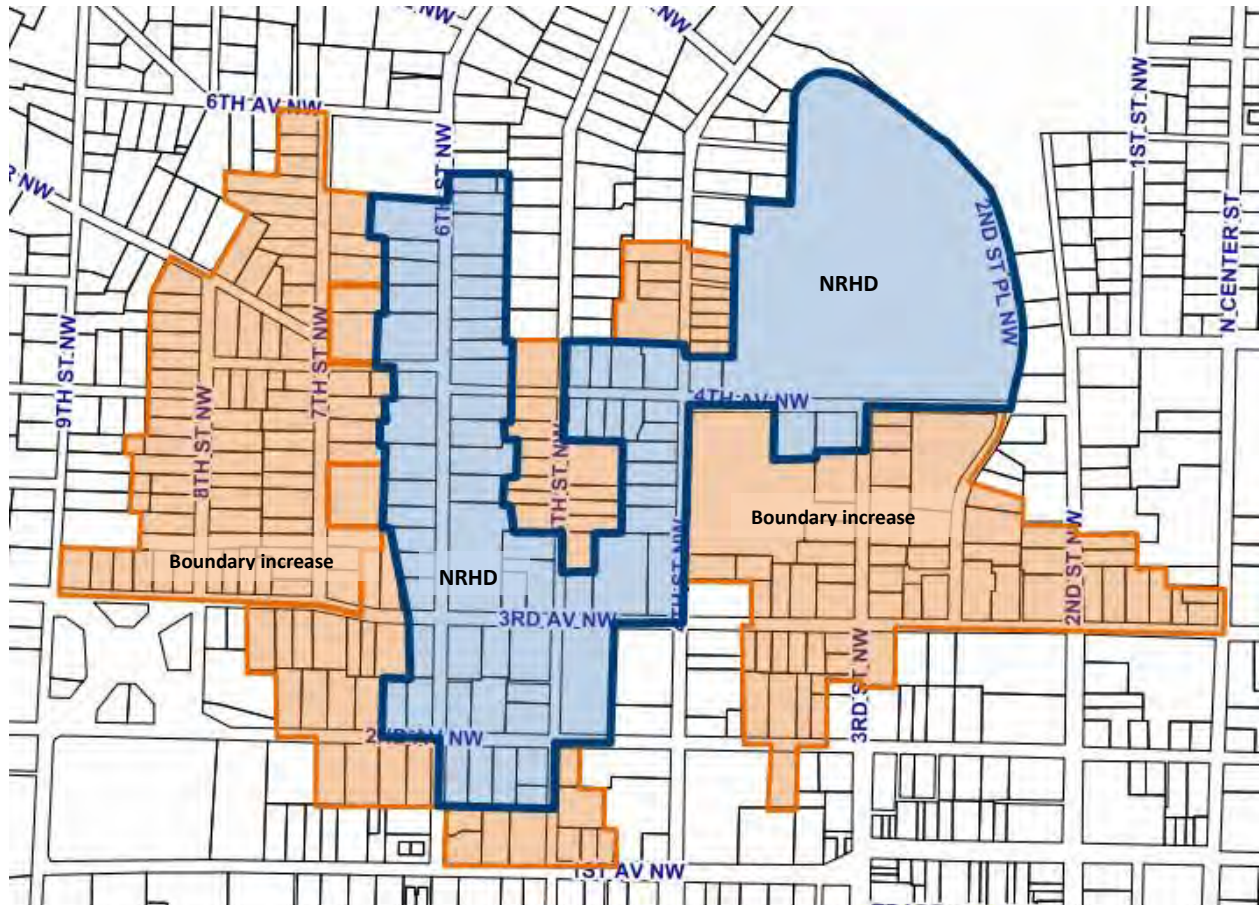


**House (CT1406), 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue SW**

modest houses that were built for working families. Dating from around 1900, the one-story frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation, is covered with German siding, and has a metal-shingle multi-gable roof. It has an attached partial-width hip-roof porch on turned posts with sawn brackets, interior brick chimneys, polygonal bay window on the side elevation, and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows.

Beginning around the turn of the twentieth century, the residential architecture of Hickory increasingly reflected the social changes occurring in the town as it evolved into the economic and cultural center of the county. Residential construction took on a more varied character as businesses expanded and prospered and as more people came to Hickory for jobs. As demand for housing increased in the early twentieth century, home sites became generally

smaller and architectural styles included examples of late Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Period Cottages, and Craftsman bungalows.



**Proposed Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase (CT1465)**

The Oakwood Historic District (CT0082), listed in the National Register in 1986, encompasses one of the city’s oldest residential neighborhoods and contains the late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes of some of Hickory’s prominent businessmen, industrialists, bankers, and professionals, as well as the city-owned Oakwood Cemetery. Characteristically stylish houses on large, shady lots set back from the streets contribute to the sense of uniformity that pervades the irregularly-shaped district. While the district boundaries were drawn to include the greatest concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century resources, the boundaries could be increased to add additional contiguous resources from this period in addition to early- to mid-twentieth century resources that reflect the changing patterns of residential development. The houses in the Oakwood Historic District

Boundary Increase (CT1465) areas to the east, south, and west represent a continuity and evolution of development with small dwellings on smaller lots while maintaining a relative consistency in their setbacks from the street.



**Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase (CT1465), streetscape views on 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NW (l) and 4<sup>th</sup> Street NW (r)**

Prior to the 1920s, the developed portions of Hickory extended east and west along the railroad corridor where it adjoined the neighboring communities of Highland and West Hickory. Residential areas developed around St. Paul's Seminary (CT0591) and Hickory High School (present-day Green Park School, CT0509) to the southwest and along 8<sup>th</sup> Street (present-day 3<sup>rd</sup> Street SE). The African American community reached south along 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> streets (present-day South Center Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Street SW). The Kenworth Historic District (CT0147), a small, planned suburb of Craftsman bungalows, was platted in 1913 southeast of downtown. To the north, the residential areas did not extend much beyond present-day 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue (originally 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue) with large semi-rural homesteads lying beyond the limits of Hickory's street network. These larger tracts were subdivided and sold to create residential subdivisions and neighborhoods extending all the way from downtown to the Catawba River, which was impounded by Duke Power in 1927 to create Lake Hickory north of the city.

The early residential areas on the south side of the city, including the Green Park neighborhood (CT1066) and 3<sup>rd</sup> Street SE area, have grown from a few scattered late nineteenth century residences to an eclectic mix of twentieth century dwellings. Both areas contain a small number of stylish houses that hint at a period of past prosperity, while the majority of the two neighborhoods are characterized by modest Craftsman bungalows and



including the 1951 Lee and Helen George House (CT1078) designed by local architects Abee & Tashiro. The neighborhood contains examples of Colonial Revival and Ranch houses with some newer infill and small apartment complexes. Another distinctive Wrightian-influenced house was built in 1959 at 960 N. Center Street. The rugged stone walls of the one-story



**House, 960 N. Center Street**

flat-roof dwelling compliment the unusual geometry of the floor plan, large window expanses, and deep overhanging eaves. Many of the houses in the subdivision are modest in style and scale and manifest an extended period of development through the middle twentieth century.

A portion of the Combford Park subdivision covers the area between the Claremont Historic District and the Lenoir-Rhyne University campus. The curvilinear streets of this section are first shown on the 1931 Sanborn map and are a noticeable departure from the grid street system of the surrounding areas. This section of the McCombs' land has become somewhat isolated from the larger portion of the neighborhood by the construction of Hickory Junior High School in 1952 and improvements to 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE and 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NE. Some of the houses appear to have been owned by or associated with members of the college's faculty and staff, but they range in date from the early twentieth century through the 1980s.

A few of the larger industries provided housing for their own employees as a means to attract and retain workers. Although Hickory teemed with industry, it apparently did not have as much company-owned housing as other Piedmont textile cities. Employees at the A. A. Shuford Mill (CT0842, no longer standing) in Highland lived across the railroad tracks in the Shuford Mill Village (CT1466), which was generally defined as 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> streets between Main Avenue SE and C Avenue SE. Built in the 1910s and 1920s, the mill village contains primarily one-story side-gable L-plan frame dwellings with front-gable wings and attached partial-width porches. There are some examples of hip-roof and front-gable dwellings

as well, but they are far less common. A two-story hip-roof community building and YMCA (CT0839; no longer standing) was located at the north end of the village facing Main Avenue SE. The majority of houses in the mill village have been altered with the addition of vinyl or synthetic siding and there are numerous examples of material alterations including window and porch replacements.



**Shuford Mill Village (CT1466), streetscape views on 15<sup>th</sup> Street SE (l) and 14<sup>th</sup> Street SE (r)**



**Highland Cordage Mill Village (CT1467), streetscape view on B Avenue SE (l) and house at 145 17<sup>th</sup> Street SE (r)**

On the east side of 15<sup>th</sup> Street SE, the Highland Cordage Mill Village (CT1467) occupies the area south of the Highland Cordage Mill (CT1424) on A, B, C, and E avenues and along 17<sup>th</sup> Street SE. Begun in the 1920s, the mill houses are typically one-story side-gable L-plan frame dwellings with front-gable wings and attached partial-width porches, as well as one-story front-gable Craftsman-influenced houses. A good intact example of the typical front-gable dwelling is located at 145 17<sup>th</sup> Street SE and displays weatherboard siding, wood shingles in the gable



ends, triangular eave brackets, an attached front-gable porch, and four-over-four double-hung wood-sash windows. The majority of houses in the mill village, however, have been altered with the addition of vinyl or synthetic siding and there are numerous examples of material alterations including window and porch replacements. The East Hickory Baptist Church and parsonage stand at the south end of a semi-elliptical green space on the east side of 15th Street SE. The Colonial Revival-style brick church was built around 1955. The Free Hope Lutheran Church (CT0840), which no longer stands, was located at the north end of the green space until the late twentieth century.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s Hickory's industries remained active and many residents were able to keep their jobs. In 1931, the population of Hickory rose to more than 10,000 (due, in part, to the annexation of the towns of West Hickory and Highland), and before the end of the decade, it had grown to more than 14,000. As a whole, Hickory recorded an increase in building permits issued each year from 1932 to 1937, and two architects, Robert L. Clemmer and D. Carroll Abee, opened offices in town. The M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, Herman-Sipe and Company, and Moss-Marlow Building Company all reported significant building activity in the second half of the decade.<sup>32</sup>

World War II slowed the city's growth as manpower and materials were required for the war effort. However, after the war ended and soldiers began returning home, the demand for housing increased right along with the city's population. According to historian Gary Freeze: "Housing was in as short supply as jobs were plentiful. Within six months of victory [in World War II] more than 200 families had applied for help through the various local agencies. By the start of 1946, Hickory had put out contracts for the erection of 150 prefabricated houses. Herman-Sipe Construction Company was soon putting up a unit a day."<sup>33</sup> The need for housing coupled with steadily increasing automobile ownership began to stretch the city outward for new residential development and subdivisions. Existing neighborhoods close to downtown and established business and manufacturing centers were also beginning to fill up as the once-large

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<sup>32</sup> Keiser and May, 17; and *Hickory Daily Record*, February 26, 1938.

<sup>33</sup> Gary R. Freeze, *The Catawbans, Volume Two: Pioneers In Progress*, ed. Sidney Halma (Newton, NC: Catawba County Historical Association, 2002), 460.

house lots were subdivided to create more building sites. At the end of the decade, Herman-Sipe Construction and the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company were reporting that they had all the work they could handle and building suppliers such as Fox Lumber, Elliott Building Company, and Cline Lumber claimed to be having trouble keeping up with the demand for materials.<sup>34</sup>

Following World War II, residential architecture in Hickory followed national trends with families finding comfort in the traditional domestic imagery of Period Cottages and the Colonial Revival style or, more commonly, desiring new and modern stylistic and planning ideas. The Minimal Traditional style, which married simplified traditional elements with modern forms, evolved in the late 1930s and became very popular in the post-war period. A group of eight Minimal Traditional brick houses were erected in 1938 on the southeast side of 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE between 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE and 9<sup>th</sup> Street NE. The houses are typically one-story with a side-gable roof and an asymmetrical façade that often included a front-facing gable and multi-pane picture window.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the simplified traditional forms of the Minimal Traditional style were succeeded by the Ranch house, whose low-pitched roof and open floor plan appealed to a modern lifestyle. The Ranch-style house originated in California in the 1930s, but as it was disseminated around the country it was adapted to provide functional one-level living with privacy for all family members at a relatively low cost. Local architects adapted the basic concepts of low, sheltering roofs and open floor plans to a number of variations inspired by Modernist architecture with strong geometric forms, clean lines, modern materials.

Roughly bounded by 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, 12<sup>th</sup> Street Drive NW, 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, and Horseford Creek, Forest Hills (CT1462) was developed to alleviate the housing shortage following World War II. Funded in part by the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) and developed by the Hickory Housing Commission, the Forest Hills neighborhood was platted in 1946 (Plat 5/18) and expanded in 1948 (Plat 5/111). Construction in the expansion area was completed by local building contractors Herman-Sipe Construction. The modest size houses were typically six-room dwellings that cost an average of \$7,000. The majority of houses are Minimal Traditional

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<sup>34</sup> *Hickory Daily Record*, July 29, 1948 and July 14, 1949.



**Forest Hills (CT1462), streetscape views on 11<sup>th</sup> Street NW (l) and 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW (r)**

frame dwellings with wood, asbestos shingle, and later synthetic siding, although some are covered with brick veneer. North of 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, there are several small platted subdivisions containing larger Ranch and Split Level houses that extend north from Forest Hills to the Lakeland Park (CT1463) neighborhood. Forest Hills has not been encroached upon by modern development and infill, but the individual resources within the neighborhood display a range of material alterations that diminishes its overall integrity.

The Hillcrest neighborhood (CT1468) was platted in 1940 (Plat 3/138) on land from the J. A. Lentz and E. B. Cline estates. Roughly bounded by 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW, 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue Drive NW, 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Drive NW, and the back lot lines of 10<sup>th</sup> Street Place NW, the residential development occupied rolling land west of Oakwood and generally bordering the industrial and commercial areas lying to the south and southwest of the neighborhood. With the notable exception of the J. A. Lentz House (CT0181), a National Register-listed nineteenth-



**John A. Lentz House (CT0181), 312 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW**

century frame dwelling at 321 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW, the neighborhood generally consists of houses constructed after 1940, including numerous examples of Colonial Revival and Ranch residences with a few Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Split Level, and Modernist houses mixed in. Several good examples of Modernist houses in Hillcrest include the Wrightian-influenced house

at 928 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW built in 1957 for Otto and Elizabeth Leute and two houses designed by Hickory architect James N. (Jim) Sherrill. The Vernon and Helen Mahaffey House (CT1457) was built in 1957 at 1069 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court NW, and Sherrill designed a home for he and his first wife, Connie Scott Sherrill, at 1075 5th Avenue NW, also in 1957. The Hillcrest neighborhood presents a cohesive collection of residential architecture dating from the 1940s through the 1960s and early 1970s. Beyond 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Drive NW to the north, the development becomes less consistent, with a greater number of Ranch and Split Level houses from the late 1960s and 1970s.

A survey of the residential area west of the Oakwood Historic District recommended the creation of an East Hillcrest Historic District (CT1065). Roughly bounded by 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE, 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW, and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Drive NW, the area encompasses several small plats from larger estates that extended the Oakwood neighborhood in the



**Proposed Hillcrest Historic District (CT1468)**

1920s through 1940s. The area lacks the grand nineteenth century houses found in Oakwood, but its twentieth-century Craftsman bungalows, Colonial Revival houses, and Period Cottages represent a continuity of the later architectural character of the district. Closer investigation suggests, however, that the portion of the area along 9<sup>th</sup> Street NW is more closely associated with the development the Hillcrest neighborhood in the 1940s. The portions along 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> streets are recommended as part of the Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase (CT1465).



**Hillcrest (CT1468), house at 1004 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW (l) and Leute House at 928 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW (r)**



**Timberlane Terrace (CT1460), house at 556 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW (l) and the Floyd Huffman House at 561 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW (r)**

Timberlane Terrace (CT1460) is a small, contained neighborhood of lots on 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW that were platted in 1946 on property owned by George C. Fox. Approximately twenty houses are located in the subdivision, many of which are architect designed and built by the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company in the 1950s. The houses are typically late-period Colonial Revival and Ranch house variations. Some of the named houses include the Dan Ligon House at 526 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW designed by Abee & Tashiro in 1951; the Floyd Huffman House at 561 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW designed by Robert Griffin Parks in 1954; the owner-designed Guy Stevenson House at 550 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW; the William R. Weaver Jr. House at 570 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW designed by Mrs. Q. E. Herman in 1951; the 1951 Robert Friday House at 560 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW; the 1952 Furlong House; and the Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hudson Jr. House at 540 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Circle NW designed by Mrs. Q. E. Herman in 1954. With relatively equal lot

sizes and a shaded, looping street, the neighborhood has a strong visual character and feeling as a result of the majority of houses being built within a fairly limited window of time.<sup>35</sup>



**Proposed Timberlane Terrace Historic District (CT1460)**

While many of the northern residential subdivisions extending to either side of North Center Street consist of relatively small, disconnected plats, the Sunset Hills neighborhood (CT1464) encompasses two sizeable plats from the W. L. Mitchell estate. Roughly bounded by North Center Street, 30<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, 3<sup>rd</sup> Street Drive NW, and 34<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, Sunset Hills began in the 1940s, with the southern portion platted in 1946 as Fairview Park (Plat 4/114). The northern section was platted in 1955 (Plat 8/74) on the remaining portion of the Mitchell estate. The area is generally laid out in a grid pattern extending west from North Center Street, and the two plats are connected by 1<sup>st</sup> Street NW. The neighborhood contains a good mix of Colonial Revival, Ranch, and Split Level houses dating from the 1940s through the 1960s, as well as a number of houses influenced by Modernism. These include the ca. 1960 Mary and Glenn

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<sup>35</sup> Crouch House List.

Presslar House at 135 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NW, the ca. 1960 Johnny and Doris Hefner House at 3208 1<sup>st</sup> Street NW, and the ca. 1957 Showfety House at 153 34<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW. Sunset Hills offers a fairly broad period of construction that is further lengthened by the presence of some late-twentieth century infill.



**Sunset Hills (CT1464)**

The Pines (CT1468) is a small residential area located on the west side of 6<sup>th</sup> Street NW between the Abernethy-Shuford House (CT0484) to the south and the Geitner House (CT0485) to the north. It is fairly typical of the small, individually constrained subdivisions that define the northwest section of the city. The area was laid out according an unrecorded plat with 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW, and 6<sup>th</sup> Street Drive NW generally forming a loop that is bisected by 7<sup>th</sup> Street NW. The neighborhood contains approximately thirty-two lots, several of which are vacant. The wooded neighborhood contains a number of large two-story Colonial Revival-style brick residences with deep lawns and established planting beds. A small number of houses

show Tudor Revival and Ranch influences. While the majority of residences were constructed during the 1940s and 1950s, reflecting the relative affluence of the city's professionals, some later houses have been built in the neighborhood since 1970. A small cluster of houses dating from the 1970s and early 1980s are situated on the south side of 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, and two houses from the 1990s have been built in the northwest section of the neighborhood.



**The Pines (CT1468), house at 860 8<sup>th</sup> Street NW (l) and house at 843 7<sup>th</sup> Street NW (r)**

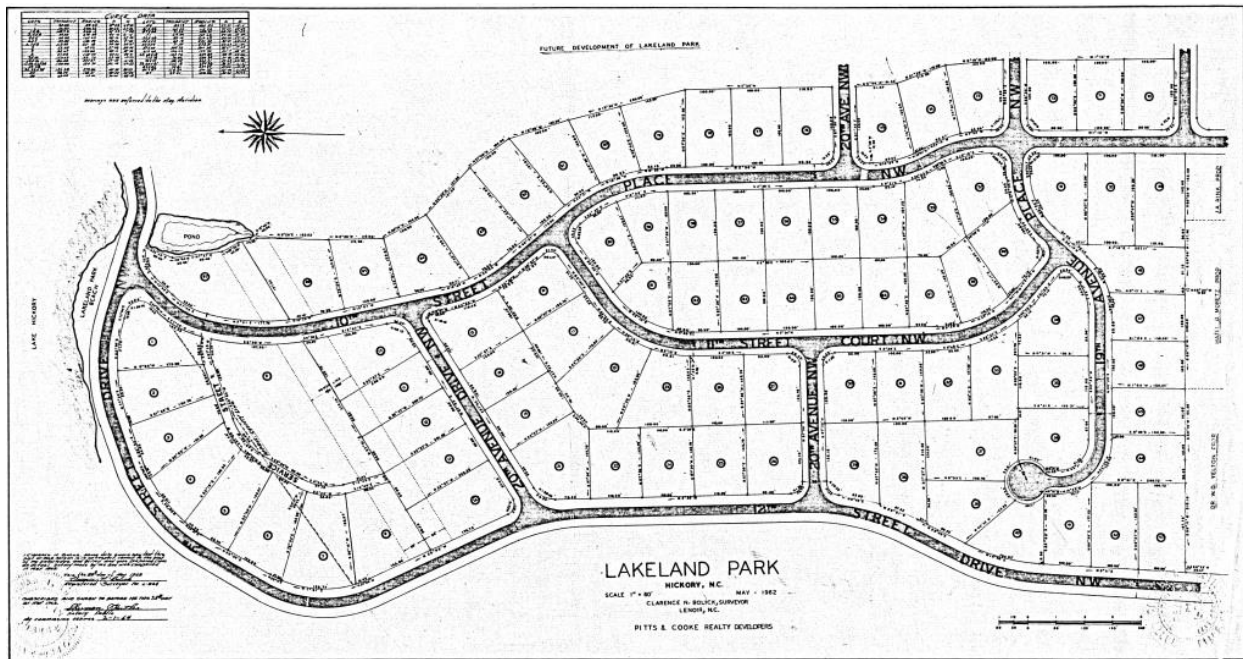


**With-Fry Heights (CT1469), streetscape view on 22<sup>nd</sup> Street Place NE (l) and house at 965 22<sup>nd</sup> Street NE (r)**

With-Fry Heights (CT1469) is a relatively compact residential development on the east side of Hickory that was developed in the 1950s and 1960s. The subdivision was platted in 1953 for H. D. Frye (Plat 7/91) adjoining lands owned by the Witherspoon family. The plat depicts numerous small lots extending east and west of 22<sup>nd</sup> Street NE and 22<sup>nd</sup> Street Place NE from just south of 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue Drive NE to just north of 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. The houses are typically modest one-story brick Ranch houses with stone veneer accents. One front-gable frame house



has been covered with vinyl siding, and many of the brick houses exhibit replacement windows and vinyl trim. McDonald Parkway, a divided four-lane highway, was constructed immediately east of the neighborhood around 2005. Similar development of 1960s Ranch houses continues north on 22nd Street and 22nd Street Place for several blocks, but the area to the south is more strongly characterized by modern housing and small apartment complexes.



**“Lakeland Park, Hickory, N.C.,” May 1962, Catawba County Register of Deeds plat book 11, page 81**

Lakeland Park (CT1463) is a residential neighborhood located in the northwest section of the city on the south shore of Lake Hickory. The neighborhood is generally described as being between 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW and 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue NW and from Horseford Creek to 12<sup>th</sup> Street Drive NW. First platted in 1962 and enlarged in 1966, the neighborhood encompasses a good mix of Ranch houses from the 1960s. A few houses influenced by Modernism are located in the neighborhood including the noteworthy Bertha and Robert McRee House at 2035 11<sup>th</sup> Street Court NW, which was built in 1960. The exterior materials—stone, vertical wood siding, and glass—of the rambling one-story flat-roof structure help it blend with its sloping, wooded site.

Newer infill dwellings and houses built on the edges of the neighborhood in the 1970s and 1980s lessen the cohesiveness of the development and its architectural integrity.<sup>36</sup>

Southside Heights (CT1459) is a compact residential neighborhood lying immediately north of I-40 and roughly bounded by 2<sup>nd</sup> Street SW, 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW, 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW, and the city-owned Southside Cemetery. The neighborhood consists of sixty-five lots platted in 1968 as the Lyerly subdivision (Plat 13/96). Planned with intent of offering home ownership to low-income residents through financing incentives, the neighborhood contains modest Ranch and Split Level houses on lots averaging one-third of an acre in size. A city park is located on the east side of 2<sup>nd</sup> Street SW opposite the neighborhood.



**Southside Heights (CT1459), streetscape views on 3<sup>rd</sup> Street Place SW (l) and 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW (r)**

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<sup>36</sup> Approximately forty-five parcels of Lakeland Park are physically located in Burke County and recorded in Catawba County for tax purposes. The six houses at the far north point of the neighborhood, however, are located and taxed in Burke County.

## VII. SURVEY RESULTS

The Hickory Survey Update provided updated information on 192 previously recorded structures and documented and collected information on 162 unrecorded structures to be added to the inventory of historic architectural resources within the city. The information gathered during the survey update has been entered into a searchable database, which will provide the city planning department, HPO staff, and eventually public users the ability to search the inventory in numerous ways, including construction date, style, architect, and other keywords.

The 162 newly recorded properties add a significant number of resources to the inventory of historic architecture in Hickory, but this number represents only a small fraction of the city's undocumented historic architectural resources. The range of property types and architectural styles represented in the Hickory Survey Update is indicative of the city's architectural heritage and tremendous development through the twentieth century. Future survey should attempt to more comprehensively identify and record the city's extensive number of historic properties. Indeed, it is recommended that the City and HPO consider additional funding sources or partnerships to continue the survey work begun with this project.

While the scope and expense of a comprehensive survey may be prohibitive, future survey could be undertaken in smaller phases based on specific property types or thematic considerations. Different survey projects might focus on inventories of industrial buildings, residential architecture, commercial corridors, Modernist architecture, the work of the M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, or the work of Hickory's local architects. A brief list of individual properties observed during the fieldwork for the Hickory Survey Update is included in Appendix C and outlines some of the resources that should be considered for future survey.

Based on the fieldwork conducted as part of the Hickory Survey Update, it appears that there is steady development and growth occurring throughout the city. Sixty-two of the previously recorded properties were found to have been demolished and one was moved to a

new location.<sup>37</sup> Much of the development is occurring both along the east-west industrial corridor that follows the railroad tracks through the city and along the suburban commercial corridors. The demolition of Drexel Furniture Plant (CT0611) and Shuford Mills' Highland Plant (CT0842) in the past few years highlights the plight of vacant industrial facilities in today's economy. Rehabilitation of the Whisnant Hosiery Mill (CT1300), Hollar Hosiery Mill (CT1070), and Lyerly Full Fashioned Mill (CT0527) demonstrate the potential for redevelopment of these structures. The residential sections of the city appear relatively stable and free of major encroachment and unsympathetic infill.

The Hickory Survey Update, while hardly an exhaustive accounting of city's historic resources, offers a unique snapshot of the city at this point in time. Updating the previously surveyed properties and adding new resources to the inventory, provides preservationists and planners, developers and designers, and researchers an accounting of the city's architectural history. Each property or neighborhood added to the inventory from this point enhances our understanding of the architectural legacy of this remarkable city.

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<sup>37</sup> The William P. Cline House (CT0628) was moved to 721 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE (CT1359) on the northeast side of the Lenoir-Rhyne campus in 1995.

## **Hickory Survey Update – Study List properties**

**National Register Advisory Committee meeting, October 8, 2015**

### ***Industrial Buildings***

Hickory Chair Manufacturing Company, 37 9<sup>th</sup> Street Place SE,  
1911, ca. 1925, ca. 1940, 1950, 1960s, 1980s

Hickory Hosiery Mill, 720 Highland Avenue NE, ca. 1920, ca. 1947, ca. 1960, 1980s

Walton Knitting Mill, 838 14<sup>th</sup> Street NE, 1934, ca. 1950, ca. 1956, ca. 1970

Catawba Paper Box Company, 610 Highland Avenue SE, 1939, ca. 1959, ca. 2000

Hyalyn Porcelain Company, 585 11<sup>th</sup> Street NW, 1946, ca. 1956, ca. 1965, ca. 1975

### ***Commercial Buildings***

Patterson Building, 402 S. Center Street, ca. 1931

*Hickory Daily Record* Building, 116 3<sup>rd</sup> Street NW, 1936, 1965, ca. 1985

Dairy Queen, 1124 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue SW, ca. 1954

Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association Building, 110 N. Center Street, 1961

Little Pigs BBQ Restaurant, 26 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW, ca. 1965

### ***Infrastructure***

Hickory City Water Tower, F Avenue SE, ca. 1949

### ***Churches***

St. Andrew's Lutheran Church, 629 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE, 1950-51, 1985

Highland Methodist Church, 1020 12<sup>th</sup> Street Place NE, 1961, 1980s

### ***Cemeteries***

Ridgeview Cemetery, 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW, ca. 1898, 1938

### ***Historic Districts***

Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase

Hillcrest, 1940

Timberlane Terrace, 1946

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## APPENDIX A – UPDATED PROPERTIES

SSN	Property Name	Address/Location
CT0005	Propst House	332 Sixth St
CT0008	Shuford House	542 Second St
CT0042	Dr Oma H. Hester House	328 N Center St
CT0119	Highland School	1017 Tenth Ave NE
CT0177	Elliot-Carnegie Library	415 First AveNW
CT0178	First Presbyterian Church	Second St NW
CT0179	Clement Geitner House	436 Main Ave NW
CT0180	Houck's Chapel	1741 Ninth AveNW
CT0181	John A. Lentz House	321 Ninth St NW
CT0182	Joseph Alfred Moretz House	1437 Sixth Street Circle NW
CT0183	Piedmont Wagon Company	Main Avenue NW
CT0436	Wagner House (Gone)	342 N Center St
CT0437	Hollar House (Gone)	350 N Center St
CT0440	Houses	First Street NW
CT0441	Dr. Gaither Hahn House (Gone)	355 N Center St
CT0442	Houses	313, 328 & 335 N Center St
CT0443	W. R. Weaver House (Gone)	172 Third Ave NW
CT0444	Houses	Third Avenue NW
CT0446	House	Second Street NW
CT0448	D'Ana House	234 Third Ave NW
CT0449	Albert E. Abernethy House	271 Third Ave NW
CT0452	House	Second Avenue NW

CT0453	Sherrill-Lyerly House (Gone)	214 Fourth St NW
CT0460	Clinton Tabernacle AME Zion Church (Gone)	Lenoir Rhyne Blvd
CT0462	Duke Power Relay Station (Gone)	Near US 64-70
CT0471	Houses	604 & 616 Main Ave NW
CT0483	M. L. Cline House	718 Sixth Ave NW
CT0484	Abernethy-Shuford House	679 Sixth St NW
CT0485	John G. H. Geitner House	1161 Sixth St NW
CT0486	Sewage Treatment Plant	2081 Sixth St NW
CT0487	Camelback Truss Bridge (Gone)	SR 1315 (Sixth St NW) over Lake Hickory
CT0488	Polio Hospital	1560 Old Lenoir Road NW
CT0491	Coca-Cola Bottling Plant	820 First Ave NW
CT0492	Hutton & Bourbonnais Company	1 Ninth Street NW 1065 Second Ave. NW
CT0494	House	1230 Main Avenue Drive NW
CT0495	Bethany Lutheran Church	1644 Main Avenue Drive NW
CT0498	Wood Water Tower (Gone)	422 Fifteenth St SW
CT0499	Commercial Buildings	1400 blk First Avenue SW
CT0500	Latta-McCarley House	315 Eleventh St SW
CT0501	Hickory Foundry and Machine Co.	26 Tenth St SW
CT0502	Houses (Gone)	1000 blk First Avenue SW
CT0503	Buildings	Main Avenue SW
CT0505	House	605 Fourth Ave SW
CT0506	House	639 Fourth Ave SW
CT0507	Henry W. Link House (Gone)	443 Second Ave SW
CT0508	Cline Slip Building Company	10 Fifth St SW

CT0510	Dysart House (Gone)	381 Second Ave SW
CT0511	Gaither House (Gone)	316 S Center St
CT0512	Chero Cola Bottling Company Building	101 Government Ave SW
CT0518	Union Square	Union Square
CT0519	(former) Hickory Municipal Building	30 Third St NW
CT0520	Commercial Buildings	First Avenue NW
CT0521	Carolina Theater	222 First Ave NW
CT0522	Commercial Buildings	First Avenue NW
CT0523	(former) First National Bank	39 Second St NW
CT0524	Commercial Buildings	Second Street NW
CT0525	Commercial Buildings	13-20 Second St NE
CT0526	Abernethy Transfer and Storage Building	210 Main Ave Way SE
CT0527	Lyerly Full Fashioned Mill	Third Street SE
CT0528	Bottling Plant (Gone)	29 Third St SE
CT0529	Piedmont Foundry & Machine Company (Gone)	Main Ave Way SE
CT0534	House (Gone)	SR 1529, 0.5 mi N jct w/ SR 1508
CT0535	House	3315 Forty-fourth Ave Dr NE
CT0536	House (Gone)	SR 1529 at jct w/ SR 1511 W side
CT0572	Lenoir-Rhyne College	625 Seventh Ave NE
CT0591	Saint Paul's Lutheran Seminary (Gone)	240 Second St SW
CT0603	Commercial Building (Gone)	Third Street NW
CT0605	Joe Wilson Log House	First Avenue SE
CT0608	Julius Butler House	2019 First Ave SW
CT0610	Corinth Evangelical & Reformed Church	150 Sixteenth Ave NW

CT0611	Drexel Institutional Furniture Company (Gone)	1730 First Ave SW
CT0612	Hawn House	543 Third Ave Dr SE
CT0613	Hickory Hosiery Mills, Inc.	720 Highland Ave NE
CT0615	Hickory Public School (Gone)	Fifteenth Street
CT0616	Ralph Hutton House	1830 Fifth St NW
CT0617	Lutz Drug Store Building	270 Union Square
CT0618	James Campbell Shuford House	435 Eighteenth Ave Ln NW
CT0619	Southern Railway Overpass	Third Street NW
CT0620	House	Third Avenue NE
CT0621	House	Fifth Avenue NE
CT0622	Cline House	526 Seventh Ave NE
CT0623	Sox-Kiser House (Gone)	602 Seventh Ave NE
CT0624	Houses	Eighth Ave NE
CT0625	Highland Commercial Block	909 Eighth Ave NE
CT0626	Saint Aloysius Catholic Church	902 Second St NE
CT0628	William P. Cline House (gone)	709 Sixth St NE
CT0629	Wagner House & Store (Gone)	601 Eighth St NE
CT0630	A. E. Witherspoon House	619 Eighth St NE
CT0631	House (Gone)	710 Eighth St NE
CT0641	Houses	First Avenue NW
CT0646	J. D. Elliott House (Gone)	207 Fourth St NW
CT0647	First Citizen's Bank (Gone)	Union Square
CT0662	Masonic Temple (Gone)	13 Third St NW
CT0665	(former) Hickory Tavern site	Not Specified
CT0667	Bumgardner-Rowe House (Gone)	814 Main Ave NW

CT0669	Reichard House (Gone)	206 First Ave SE
CT0732	Commercial Building (Gone)	Main Street NE
CT0811	Sparkling Catawba Spring	Wandering Lane NE
CT0812	Baumgarner House	3564 Twenty-eighth St NE
CT0815	House	1200 33rd St SW
CT0816	House	1345 Thirteenth St SW
CT0820	House (Gone)	SR 1556, 200 yds. from Jct. w/ US64/70
CT0828	John A. Eckerd House	318 Third St SE
CT0829	Abee-Boyd House	321 Third St SE
CT0830	W. H. Little House (Gone)	404 Third St SE
CT0831	Holsey-Russell House	251 Second St SE
CT0832	Whitener-Kerley House	245 Second St SE
CT0833	J. L. Leach House	240 Second St SE
CT0834	White-Wood House (Gone)	228 Second St SE
CT0835	Wilson Log House	First Avenue SE
CT0836	Hickory City Water Tower	500 blk F Avenue SE
CT0837	Rhodes House (GONE)	834 Highland Ave SE
CT0838	Exxon Gas Station (Gone)	D Ave & 8th St PI SE
CT0839	Highland YMCA (Gone)	1314 Main Ave SE
CT0840	Free Hope Lutheran Church (Gone)	SE cor of Fifteenth St SE & A Ave SE
CT0841	Gas Station (Gone)	1760 Highland Ave NE
CT0842	Shuford Mills (Gone)	1360 Highland Ave NE
CT0843	Gas Station (Gone)	1207 Highland Ave NE
CT0845	Stroud-Jackson House	1031 Eighth St NE

CT0846	Houses & Survey Marker	Eighth Street NE
CT0847	Rhyne Hall	Seventh Avenue NE
CT0848	Yoder Hall (Gone)	Seventh Avenue NE
CT0849	Highland Hall (Gone)	Seventh Avenue NE
CT0850	Cline Gymnasium (Gone)	Seventh Avenue NE
CT0851	Gas Station (Gone)	Cor Highland Ave & 7th Ave NE
CT0852	L. J. F. McFall House (Gone)	730 Fifth Ave NE
CT0854	Meade School	7 Second Ave NE
CT0855	(former) Ridgeview School Gymnasium	735 Third St SW
CT0858	McCall-Stanley House	1113 Eighth St NE
CT0860	Farmer House (Gone)	Ninth Street NW
CT0862	Alex Shuford House	(MISSING FILE) no map # listed
CT0869	Gifford House	720 Second St NE
CT0871	House	429 First Ave NW
CT0872	Office	620 First Ave NW
CT0873	O. G. Wolfe House	421 First Ave NW
CT0874	Cline Slip Building Company	10 Fifth St SW
CT0875	Houses (Gone)	First Avenue SW
CT0876	House (Gone)	743 Main Ave SW
CT0877	Morrison Duplex	747-749 Main Ave SW
CT0878	House (Gone)	805 Main Ave SW
CT0879	William H. Wilfong House	813 Main Ave SW
CT0880	House (Gone)	821 Main Ave SW
CT0881	House (Gone)	827 Main Ave SW

CT0882	Commercial Building (Gone)	837 Main Ave SW
CT0883	Shirley Grocery	903 Main Ave SW
CT0884	Ralph Abernethy House	422 Seventh St SW
CT0885	Burns-Shuford House	408 Seventh St SW
CT0886	Fred A. Abernethy House	464 Seventh St SW
CT0888	Link-Bumgarner House (Gone)	429 Second Ave SW
CT0889	Fire Station (MISSING FILE)	42 & 46 Third St NW
CT0890	Fresh Air Supermarket	22 S Center St
CT0891	Shuford Building (MISSING FILE)	First Avenue SW
CT0907	Lonzo Shook House	SR 1401 (Sandy Ridge Rd)
CT0908	House (Gone)	SR 1401 (Sandy Ridge Rd) 0.5 mi S jct w/ SR 1400
CT0909	House (Gone)	3111 Sixteenth St NE
CT0910	Honeycutt House (Gone)	2875 Sixteenth St NE
CT0911	Lester Deitz House (Gone)	SR 1453 (Springs Rd) jct SR 1615
CT0912	House	SR 1493 (25th Ave NE) 0.25 mi W jct w/ SR 1491
CT0915	Millers Lutheran Church	2280 Twelfth Ave NE
CT0916	House (Gone)	End of SR 1465 (11th Ave SE)
CT0917	Cline Farm (Gone)	US 64-70
CT0918	Augustana Lutheran Church	1521 Seventeenth St Dr NE
CT0919	House (Gone)	W side SR 1146 (Robinson Rd), 0.125 mi S jct W US64- 70
CT0920	L. M. Hollar House (Gone)	W side SR 1146 (Robinson Rd), 0.25 mi S jct w/ US64-70

CT0922	House	1590 S Center St
		SR 1453 (Springs Rd) at SW cor jct w/ SR 1402 (24th St NE)
CT0927	Saint Stephens School (Gone)	
		Seventh, Eighth, Ninth streets, NW
CT1065	East Hillcrest Historic District	
		Second Ave, Sixth and Seventh Ave, SW
CT1066	Green Park Historic District	
CT1070	Hollar Hosiery Mills - Knit-Sox Knitting Mills	883 Highland Ave SE
CT1076	(former) Ridgeview Public Library	415 First Street SW
CT1078	Lee and Helen George House	16 Ninth Ave NE
CT1080	Harris Arcade	223-227 First Ave NW
CT1081	Highland Avenue Southern Railway Bridge (Gone)	Lenoir-Rhyne Boulevard
CT1102	Dr. Glenn R. Frye House	539 N Center St
CT1109	House	623 N Center St
CT1183	House	23 Eighth St NE
CT1224	Warehouse	1340 Second Ave SW
CT1300	Whisnant Hosiery Mills	74 Eighth St SE
CT1306	Alfred M. Peeler House	604 Main Ave NW
CT1307	Thomas I. Linn House	616 Main Ave NW
CT1308	Commercial Building	101 N Center St
CT1309	Commercial Building	6 First Ave NW
CT1310	William Jacob Stirewalt House	810 Eighth St NE
CT1311	Lester L. Shuler House	836 Eighth St NE
CT1312	Commercial Building	1418-1420 First Ave SW
		Lenoir-Rhyne University campus
CT1313	Survey Marker	



CT1314	House	313 N Center St
CT1315	House (Gone)	335 N Center St
CT1316	House (Gone)	619 Eighth Ave NE
CT1317	House (Gone)	643 Eighth Ave NE
CT1318	Edward L. and Mary P. Miller House	711 Eighth Ave NE
CT1319	Cleveland E. Miller House	735 Eighth Ave NE

## APPENDIX B – NEWLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

<b>SSN</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address/Location</b>
CT1320	Commercial Building	202 Union Square
CT1321	Commercial Building	204 Union Square
CT1322	Commercial Building	206 Union Square
CT1323	Commercial Building	208 Union Square
CT1324	Commercial Building	214 Union Square
CT1325	Commercial Building	216 Union Square
CT1326	Commercial Building	220 Union Square
CT1327	Reid Cline Building	222 Union Square
CT1328	Commercial Building	226 Union Square
CT1329	Commercial Building	228 Union Square
CT1330	Commercial Building	232 Union Square
CT1331	Commercial Building	234 Union Square
CT1332	Commercial Building	238 Union Square
CT1333	Commercial Building	242 Union Square
CT1334	Commercial Building	246 Union Square
CT1335	Commercial Building	248-252 Union Square
CT1336	Commercial Building	254 Union Square
CT1337	A.A. Shuford Building	256 Union Square
CT1338	Matthew Cline Building	260-262 Union Square
CT1339	Commercial Building	264-266 Union Square
CT1340	Chamber of Commerce Building	470 Hwy 70 SW
CT1341	Commercial Building	4 2nd St NW

CT1342	Commercial Building	8 2nd St NW
CT1343	Commercial Building	12 2nd St NW
CT1344	Commercial Building	16 2nd St NW
CT1345	Commercial Building	20-22 2nd St NW
CT1346	Commercial Building	26 2nd St NW
CT1347	Commercial Building	34 2nd St NW
CT1348	Commercial Building	219 1st Ave NW
CT1349	Commercial Building	233 1st Ave NW
CT1350	Commercial Building	247 1st Ave NW
CT1351	Commercial Building	200 1st Ave NW
CT1352	Commercial Building	1st Ave NW
CT1353	Commercial Building	235 2nd Ave NW
CT1354	Commercial Building	248 1st Ave NW
CT1355	Commercial Building	252 1st Ave NW
CT1356	The Cline Building	260 1st Ave NW
CT1357	Commercial Building	262-264 1st Ave NW
CT1358	Commercial Building	266-268 1st Ave NW
CT1359	William P. Cline House	721 8th Ave NE
CT1360	Brookford Mills Warehouse	18 2nd St SE
CT1361	Commercial Building	13 2nd St SE
CT1362	Industrial Building	20 2nd St SE
CT1363	Commercial Building	25 2nd St NW
CT1364	Commercial Building	27-29 2nd St NW
CT1365	Commercial Building	31 2nd St NW
CT1366	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	629 2nd Ave SW

CT1367	Highland Methodist Church	1020 12th St PI NE
CT1368	St. Andrew's Lutheran Church	629 8th St NE
CT1369	Dr. Perry Starnes Chiropractic Office	636 8th St NE
CT1370	Piedmont Hosiery Mill	914 9th St Dr NE
CT1371	Southern Railway Railroad Bridge	NC 127 Hwy
CT1372	Commercial Building	131 Main Ave NE
CT1373	Commercial Building	205 Main Ave NE
CT1374	Cilley Photography Building	16 1st Ave NE
CT1375	Commercial Building	18 1st Ave NE
CT1376	Commercial Building	24 1st Ave NE
CT1377	Hickory Funeral Home Building	102 1st Ave NE
CT1378	House	126 1st Ave NE
CT1379	Fidelity Building	25 1st Ave NE
CT1380	House	109 1st Ave NE
CT1381	House	117 1st Ave NE
CT1382	Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association Building	110 N Center St
CT1383	Commercial Building	10 1st Ave NW
CT1384	Commercial Building	12-14 1st Ave NW
CT1385	House	15 2nd Ave NW
CT1386	House	103 2nd Ave NW
CT1387	Commercial Building	104 2nd Ave NW
CT1388	Commercial Building	212 2nd St NW
CT1389	Commercial Building	214 2nd St NW
CT1390	Hickory Professional Building	216 2nd St NW
CT1391	Friendship Baptist Church	340 1st St SW

CT1392	Commercial Building	14 4th Ave SW
CT1393	Patterson Building	402 S Center St
CT1394	Victory Hall No. 745	627 1st St SW
CT1395	Moss-Marlow Building Co.	1058 S Center St
CT1396	Reynolds Blower & Metal Co. Building	1103 S Center St
CT1397	Center Street Service Station	1110 S Center St
CT1398	Ridgeview Cemetery	4 <sup>th</sup> St SW
CT1399	First Baptist Church	339 2nd Ave NW
CT1400	Commercial Building	315 1st Ave NW
CT1401	Commercial Building	345 1st Ave NW
CT1402	Dr. Charlotte M. Gast Office	353 1st Ave NW
CT1403	Hickory Elks Lodge 1654	356 Main Ave NW
CT1404	Hickory Daily Record Building	116 3rd St NW
CT1405	Hickory Memorial Hospital	1 3rd Ave NW
CT1406	House	419 2nd Ave SW
CT1407	Superior Petroleum & Fuel Co. Gas Station	56 3rd St NE
CT1408	Commercial Building	321 1st Ave SE
CT1409	Commercial Building	313 Highland Ave SE
CT1410	Commercial Building	320 Highland Ave SE
CT1411	Commercial Building	313 Main Ave NE
CT1412	Commercial Building	321 Main Ave NE
CT1413	Commercial Building	375 Main Ave NE
CT1414	Community Store Building	600 Highland Ave SE
CT1415	Hill's Animal Hospital	603 Highland Ave SE
CT1416	Catawba Paper Box Company	610 Highland Ave SE

CT1417	Salvation Army Hall	802 Highland Ave SE
CT1418	Sigmon-Terry Hosiery Mill	26 5th St SE
CT1419	Hickory Flour Mill	520 8th Ave NE
CT1420	Hickory Paper Box Co.	532 8th Ave NE
CT1421	Plastic Packaging Inc.	1246 Main Ave SE
CT1422	Hickory Manufacturing Company	9 Lenoir Rhyne Blvd
CT1423	Hosiery Mill	810 D Ave SE
CT1424	Highland Cordage Mill	1540 Main Ave SE
CT1425	Hickory Chair Manufacturing Company	37 9th St SE
CT1426	Southern Hosiery Mill	963 C Ave SE
CT1427	Deal's Furniture Store	934 Highland Ave NE
CT1428	Atlantic Company Ice and Coal	1028 Highland Ave NE
CT1429	Commercial Building	1122 Highland Ave NE
CT1430	Hickory Springs Manufacturing Company Plant No. 2	1214 Highland Ave NE
CT1431	Walton Knitting Mill	838 14th St NE
CT1432	Highland Baptist Church	828 9th Ave NE
CT1433	Suggs & Hardin Upholstering Company	911 10th Ave NE
CT1434	Hickory Dyeing and Winding Company Plant	1025 10th St NE
CT1435	Commercial Building	733 1st Ave NW
CT1436	Episcopal Church of the Ascension	726 1st Ave NW
CT1437	West Hickory Baptist Church	40 12th St NW
CT1438	Westview Methodist Church	1309 1st Ave SW
CT1439	First Citizens Bank, Southwest Branch	1419 1st Ave SW
CT1440	Del-Mark Building	7 14th St NW
CT1441	Cox Manufacturing Company	16 14th St NW

CT1442	First Church of God Hickory	306 14th St SW
CT1443	Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	547 6th St NW
CT1444	Champion Auto Sales	420 1st Ave SW
CT1445	House	504 1st Ave SW
CT1446	Commercial Building	510 1st Ave SW
CT1447	Nehi Bottling Company	538 1st Ave SW
CT1448	Commercial Building	541 1st Ave SW
CT1449	Merchants Produce & Grocery Company	521 Main Ave SW
CT1450	Hickory Springs Manufacturing Company	605 Main Ave SW
CT1451	Houses	204 11th St NW
CT1452	Industrial Building	215 11th St NW
CT1453	Century Furniture Plant	401 11th St NW
CT1454	Hyalyn Porcelain Company	585 11th St NW
CT1455	Silver Fleet Motor Express Building	911 2nd Ave SW
CT1456	Upholstery Mill	1210 2nd Ave SW
CT1457	Vernon T. and Helen S. Mahaffey House	1069 5th Ave Ct NW
CT1458	Hillcrest neighborhood	
CT1459	Southside Heights neighborhood	
CT1460	Timberlane Terrace neighborhood	
CT1461	Combford Park neighborhood	
CT1462	Forest Hills neighborhood	
CT1463	Lakeland Park neighborhood	
CT1464	Sunset Hills neighborhood	
CT1465	Oakwood Historic District Boundary Increase	
CT1466	Shuford Mill Village	

CT1467	Highland Cordage Mill Village	
CT1468	The Pines neighborhood	
CT1469	With-Fry Heights	
CT1470	Miller-Brooks Roofing Company	332-334 1st Ave SW
CT1471	Commercial Building	338 1st Ave SW
CT1472	Hickory Plumbing and Heating Company	360 1st Ave SW
CT1473	Little Pigs BBQ Restaurant	25 4th St SW
CT1474	Hickory Motor Sales	345 1st Ave SW
CT1475	Filling Station	436 1st Ave SW
CT1476	Icard & Johnson Texaco Service Station	711 1st Ave SW
CT1477	Dairy Queen	1124 1st Ave SW
CT1478	Medical Center Pharmacy	126 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave NE
CT1479	Abernethy Professional Building	343 2 <sup>nd</sup> St NW
CT1480	Mt. Olive Lutheran Church and Cemetery	2780 N Center St
CT1481	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	4059 N Center St
CT1482	Good Hope Lutheran Church	1763 Highland Ave NE



## **APPENDIX C – RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEY**

### *Industrial Buildings*

Style Upholstering Company, 33 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE

Piedmont Springs Company, 118 11<sup>th</sup> Street Place SW, 1945

M. G. Crouch Lumber Company, 1942 Highland Avenue NE, 1932

Driller's Service Inc., 1792-1794 Highland Avenue NE, 1948, 1964

Hickory Upholstering Company, 2240 Highland Avenue NE, 1928

Industrial Building, 2920 N Center Street, 1963

### *Commercial Buildings*

Annas Awnings, 1129-1133 1<sup>st</sup> Street SW, 1942, 1949

Sig's Tire & Automotive, 117 4<sup>th</sup> Street SW, 1965

Commercial Building, 651 21<sup>st</sup> Street NE, 1960

Commercial Buildings, 107-117 Government Avenue SW, 1959

All Glass, 262 1<sup>st</sup> Street SE, 1969

### *Churches*

Northminster Presbyterian Church, 3730 N Center Street, 1966

Viewmont Baptist Church, 1246 2<sup>nd</sup> Street NE, 1959

First Advent Christian Church, 1925 N Center Street, 1949

St. Stephens Lutheran Church and Cemetery, 2259 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, 1960

### *Schools*

Hickory Junior High School, 409 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, 1952

Sweetwater Elementary School, 2110 Main Avenue SE

*Residential properties*

House, 203 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, 1926

House, 345 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, 1935

House, 4241 N Center Street, 1938

Fox House, 550 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue Place NW, 1939

Houses, 1012-1126 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE (SE side), 1938

E. M. Suggs House, 1123 8<sup>th</sup> Street NE, 1949

George Lyerly House, 484 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, 1954

House, 287 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, 1961

Hickory House Apartments, 465 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Drive NE,

*Miscellaneous properties*

Horse barns, 4331 N Center Street, 1950

Lake Hickory Country Club, 430 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW, 1969

Hampton Heights Golf Course, 1700 5<sup>th</sup> Street NE, 1970