

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

West Warren Street Historic District

Shelby, Cleveland County, CL0580, Listed May 12, 2009

Nomination by Dan Pezzoni

Photographs by Dan Pezzoni, March 2008



700 block of West Oak Street



700 block of West Warren Street

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name West Warren Street Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by West Warren, McBrayer, Blanton, and Whisnant streets N/A not for publication
city or town Shelby N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Cleveland code 045 zip code 28150

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other,
(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

West Warren Street Historic District
Name of Property

Cleveland Co., N.C.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
176	31	buildings
1	0	sites
0	14	structures
1	0	objects
178	45	Total

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
EDUCATION: school
COMMERCE: warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
RELIGION: religious facility (church)
COMMERCE: warehouse
COMMERCE: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Queen Anne
Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement
Other: Ranch

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
Brick
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1885-1958

Significant Dates

1918

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Aladdin Company (kit house builder)
Branton, Augustus (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 60 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17s</u> Zone	<u>449650</u> Easting	<u>3905360</u> Northing	3	<u>17s</u> Zone	<u>450500</u> Easting	<u>3905260</u> Northing
2	<u>17s</u>	<u>450080</u>	<u>3905360</u>	4	<u>17s</u>	<u>450500</u>	<u>3905110</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization Landmark Preservation Associates date July 15, 2008
street & number 6 Houston Street telephone (540) 464-5315
city or town Lexington state VA zip code 24450

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Architectural Classification (continued)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Mission

Other: Minimal Traditional

Other: Ranch

Materials (continued)

Foundation: Stone
Concrete

Walls: Stone
Stucco
Asbestos
Metal
Synthetics

Roof: Metal
Terra Cotta
Asbestos

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The West Warren Street Historic District is located in the city of Shelby in Cleveland County, North Carolina. The district covers approximately sixty acres of the historic residential neighborhood on the west side of downtown Shelby. The area is defined by the West Warren Street corridor on the north, Blanton Street on the south, McBrayer Street on the east, and Whisnant Street on the west. Historically the area was exclusively residential with two exceptions: Graham Elementary School, constructed in 1927-28 on the south edge of the district at 701 West Oak Street, and the 1940s Young Brothers Storage Building behind 510 West Graham Street. The area remains largely residential in character, although some residences have been converted to businesses on the 400 block of West Warren and in the late twentieth century Hopper Chapel was constructed at 415 West Graham. Most of the resources in the district are classified as buildings, and of these most were built as single-family dwellings. A few duplexes and small apartment buildings were also erected during the historic period. Many houses are accompanied by historic outbuildings, principally garages, workshops, and storage sheds. Yards have historic plantings or plantings that are in keeping with historic precedent, and most sidewalks, front walks, driveways, and curbs date to the historic period or are historic in character. There are relatively few parking lots, with the exception of the 400 block of West Warren Street in the district where lots have been created behind historic residences that

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have been converted to businesses.

The district has a high ratio of contributing resources to noncontributing. Of the 223 total resources enumerated in the inventory, 178, or eighty percent, are classified as contributing (resources in existence during the period of significance that retain sufficient architectural integrity to contribute to the character of the district) and forty-five, or twenty percent, are classified as noncontributing (resources built after the period of significance or historic-period resources that have lost their integrity). The majority of resources in the district are classified as buildings but there are also a few noncontributing structures (modern carports and in-ground swimming pools), one contributing object (the Graham Elementary School drinking fountain), and one contributing site (the playing field at Graham Elementary School). The inventory does not enumerate small temporary modern outbuildings like prefabricated garden and storage sheds. Vacant lots are enumerated but are not entered into resource counts.

Most buildings in the district are of frame construction and are sided or faced in a variety of historic materials (plain and novelty weatherboard siding, wood shingle, stucco, brick veneer) and non-historic materials (usually vinyl). Several houses have aluminum and asbestos-shingle siding that may date to the very end of the period of significance. Roofs are principally gabled, either side-gable (the gables perpendicular to the street) or front-gable (gable facing the street), although there are examples of hip, pyramidal, and gambrel roofs. Virtually every building has asphalt-shingle roofing, although there are a few examples of historic metal roofing (for example, El Nido at 520 West Warren Street and the house at 307 Clegg Street). Foundations and chimneys are generally brick. All exterior chimneys have stepped shoulders unless otherwise specified. Foundations that are constructed of other materials such as rockfaced concrete block (block that is molded to look like rough quarried stone) and cinder block are noted in the inventory. Stone is occasionally used as a facing or accent material.

The inventory that follows is arranged alphabetically by street (disregarding prefixes like "West") in the following order: Blanton Street, Clegg Street, West Graham Street, Martin Street, McBrayer Street, West Oak Street, Thompson Street, West Warren Street, and Whisnant Street. Each resource receives an entry in the inventory; secondary resources are listed after addressed primary resources. Dates, either exact or approximate circa (ca.) dates, are determined from architectural evidence and from documentary and oral sources. The chief documentary sources used to date resources are Sanborn maps and city directories. The earliest Sanborn map (Sanborn Map Company insurance map) to show a portion of the district is dated February 1916, followed by maps dated March 1921 and April 1926. The Sanborn maps are used to assign conventional approximate dates to certain resources. For example, resources that appear between the 1916 and 1921 maps are assigned the date "ca. 1920," those that appear between the 1921 and 1926 maps are assigned the date "ca. 1925," and those that are built after the 1926 map but appear to date to the late 1920s or early 1930s based on their architecture are assigned the date "ca. 1930." Not all construction dates

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can be determined from Sanborn maps, so other circa dates are used when necessary.

The earliest surviving city directory at the Cleveland County Memorial Library was published in 1934; it and directories published in 1939, 1949, and 1957 were consulted to bracket construction dates for later historic-period resources by decade. These four directories were also used to identify occupants of properties for given years. Contributing buildings are identified in the entry headings as CB and noncontributing buildings as NB. NStructure, CObject, CSite, and VL (for vacant lot) are other identifiers. The properties are indicated by address on the district map that accompanies the nomination and are coded either C for contributing or N for noncontributing. Secondary resources are not indicated on the map. The West Warren Street Historic District overlaps with the Central Shelby Historic District at one point—the property El Nido at 520 West Warren Street, which is therefore listed as a contributing building in both historic districts. The area around the intersection of Martin and West Warren streets is excluded from the district on account of the high ratio of noncontributing resources and parking lots.

Inventory

722 Blanton St. 1940s. CB. Ranch.

One-story frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch stands on square posts with molded neckings and has square or rectangular balusters. The front windows are multi-pane picture windows; 6/6 sash windows are typical and there are also 4/4 and single-pane sashes. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the west end, an entry on the east side, and rectangular louvered vents in the gables.

724 Blanton St. 1940s. CB. Craftsman.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front-gable wing. The engaged front porch has decorative metal supports. There is a shallow rectangular bay window with a large multi-pane picture window inside the porch. There are interior and exterior brick flues, and, on the east end, an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical paved shoulder. Other features include 6/6 windows, a large Craftsman window in the front gable, and a cinder block foundation.

726 Blanton St. Ca. 1935. NB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story frame house with T1-11 (or other modern replacement wood siding) and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch at the southeast corner has a square brick pillar at the corner and there is a small gable over the porch on the main roof. The front entry is sheltered by a small cantilevered gable roof. Other features include exterior and interior brick chimneys, an exterior brick flue, and replacement 1/1 windows.

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728 Blanton St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are a prominent gable and a gabled dormer on the front. The gabled front entry porch stands on wood posts. On the west end is a gabled sunroom with narrow modern windows and other treatments, although it may be a reworked historic sunroom or porch. Other features include 6/6 windows, vinyl siding on non-brick surfaces, and a steel carport extension on the west side. The lot is shaded by oak trees and has a brick retaining wall with a radius corner on the street.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story cinder block building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a single car bay with a wood and glass garage door.

306 Clegg St. 1940s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

The story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a juxtaposed front gable, chimney, and entry. The brick chimney has two asymmetrical weatherings. The round-arch entry has cast stone impost and keystone blocks. A porch with segmental-arch openings projects on the south side, the openings enclosed with plastic panels. Other features include a lunette in the front gable, replacement 6/6 windows with fake muntins, and a perforated cinder block wall at the end of the driveway. J. Kennon Blanton lived at this address in 1949.

307 Clegg St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with a standing seam metal front-gable roof. The roofing is original and features small decorative crests at each gable. The front porch has brick pillars and a concrete floor that extends as a terrace. There are two brick chimneys, one interior and one exterior with an asymmetrical shoulder. A long gabled addition, probably dating to the 1930s or 1940s, extends from the back north corner. Other features include 8/1 windows, 3/1 windows in the addition, and slatted gable vents. John H. McArthur lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. CB.

This one-story frame building has a shed roof and is clad in weatherboard siding.

308 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The present aluminum awning-type front porch replaces an earlier porch and has decorative metal supports. There are two brick chimneys, one interior, one exterior chopped off at the top. Other features include an early or original sun porch on the south side, 12/1 and 8/1 windows, and concrete gate pillars (one fallen) at the front of the driveway. Roy Mull lived at this address in 1934.

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a. Apartment. Ca. 1955. CB.

This one-story frame building has novelty weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, two front entries, and 2/2 windows.

309 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and a single brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder. Front porch with brick pillars. Decorative front gable. Slatted vents and small windows in north and south gables. Windows with decorative upper sashes. J. A. McSwain lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story building is of frame and possibly metal construction.

311 Clegg St. VL.

310 Clegg St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The screened wraparound porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. Interior brick chimney and brick flue. Several windows have upper sashes with large diamond patterns. The front door has a similar pattern in its glass panel. There are brick gate pillars at the front of the driveway. Mrs. C. S. Austell lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. CB.

This one-story frame building has what appears to be weatherboard siding, a front gable roof, and two front entries (one may be a reduced garage opening).

312 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front porch has square posts and replacement wood balusters. There is an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder. Other features include a rockfaced concrete block foundation, a front shed dormer, x-pattern windows in the dormer and south gable, exposed rafter ends, and a granite retaining wall along the street. W. R. McBee lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shed. 2nd quarter 20th century. NB.

This one-story frame building, possibly a chicken house, has weatherboard siding and a shed roof and is in ruinous condition.

313 Clegg St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch is

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partially inset and has brick pillars. There is an interior brick chimney. Other features include a mix of original Craftsman windows and replacement windows and a front wood handicap ramp. J. W. Silvers lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. NB.

This one-story cinder block building has a flat roof.

314 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and square balusters. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the north side. The front windows has 8/1 sashes whereas most other windows are 6/1. Other features include small windows and a slatted vent in the porch gable and exposed rafter ends in the eaves. R. M. Baugham lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shed. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

315 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The screened front porch at the northwest corner extends as a porte cochere, both supported on brick pillars. There is an exterior brick chimney on the front gable end and an interior brick flue. Other features include a rockfaced concrete block foundation and replacement windows. Freeman Hawkins lived at this address in 1934.

316 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch has brick pillars that taper in stepped fashion above the pedestals. Flanking the wood and glass front door are two sets of three windows, each center 8/1 window flanked by 6/1 windows. There is an interior brick chimney and an exterior north side brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder. Other features include an rockfaced concrete block foundation, exposed rafter ends, a combination double window and louvered vent in the front gable, and a ca. 1950s or 1960s rear addition with novelty weatherboard siding and a cinder block foundation. Sylvanus Gardner lived at this address in 1934.

317 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The screened front porch has brick pillars. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north side with an asymmetrical shoulder and a soldier course cap, and interior and exterior brick flues. Other features include mid-twentieth century replacement 2/2 windows, a dining room bay window on the north side, and a screened back

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porch. Dixon D. Hambright lived at this address in 1934.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1925. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a replacement plywood door. Although it is small, the building may have been built as a garage.

318 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch has replacement decorative metal supports, a metal railing, and a cinder block foundation. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north side and an interior brick chimney. Other features include 8/1 windows, a front hip dormer with a window and exposed rafter ends, solar roof panels, an enclosed porch at the rear southwest corner, and a back deck. Lawrence A. Hoyle lived at this address in 1934.

319 Clegg St. Ca. 1935. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front northwest corner porch is partly inset and has wood posts. There are exterior brick chimneys on the north and south sides with blind round arches on their stacks. Other features include two front entries with replacement doors, 4/1 windows, and exposed rafter ends. The house appears to replace an older house at the same approximate location.

322 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front porch has decorative metal supports. There are honeycomb vents in the brick foundation. Other features include 4/1 windows, a shed dormer with small windows, aluminum-encased eaves brackets, and a louvered outer front door. Howard A. Hoyle lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story frame building has a front-gable roof, a storage section, and plywood and weatherboard siding.

323 Clegg St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story aluminum-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. There are two interior brick chimneys. The shed-roofed front porch has decorative metal supports and a metal railing. Other features include 4/1 windows, a window and vent combination in the front gable, and an enclosed back porch. In front of the house are large and small trees in square brick planters. M. G. Eaker lived at this address in 1934.

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a. Ca. 1945. Outbuilding. CB.

This two-story frame building, perhaps an apartment with a lower level for storage, has asphalt siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, and a one-story shed section on the west gable end.

b. Carport. Late 20th century. NStructure.

This is a one-story open-sided prefabricated metal structure.

324 Clegg St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch at the southeast corner has a vinyl-encased railing and post. Other features include an interior brick chimney, 4/1 windows, and a 4/1 glass panel in the front door. P. G. Noblitt lived at this address in 1934.

404 West Graham St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The house has a rockfaced concrete block foundation, as does the former wraparound porch, which is now a terrace. The exterior brick chimneys on the east and west sides have asymmetrical shoulders. Other features include 4/1 and 3/1 windows, a small gable on triangular brackets over the front entry, and a back porch. In front of the house are a cinder block retaining wall and steps and on the side is a gravel parking lot. W. B. Favell lived at this address in 1934.

406 West Graham St. VL.

408 West Graham St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch stands on tapered wood posts and has a replacement wood balustrade. Both the house and porch have rockfaced concrete block foundations. Other features include an interior brick flue, exposed rafter ends, and novelty weatherboard siding and two four-pane windows in the front gable. J. Birgen Fortenberry lived at this address in 1934.

410 West Graham St. VL.

411 West Graham St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, engaged under a gabled extension of the main roof, has square brick pillars and screening. In the porch gable is a rectangular louvered vent and in the porch and main gables are horizontal brackets. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, Craftsman windows, exposed rafter ends, and aluminum awnings over the front of the porch and the front window. Paul P. Styers lived at this address in 1934.

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412 West Graham St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled clipped front-gable roof. The partly inset porch at the front southwest corner has brick pillars. The front entry has sidelights, and both it and a west side entry are sheltered by segmental-arch roofs on decorative brackets. The same brackets ornament the gables and eaves. Other features include 4/1 windows, three six-pane windows in the front gable, and what may be the remnants (brick wall and pedestals) of a porte cochere on the east side. Minnie L. (Mrs. E. W.) Wilson lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story cinder block building incorporates a car port on steel poles and has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

413 West Graham St. Ca. 1910. CB. Queen Anne.

Story-and-a-half frame house with weatherboard siding and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The hipped front porch has square posts and balusters and modern screening and adjoins a gable-fronted wing. The siding is articulated with frieze boards and corner boards with caps, and there are vergeboards at the bottoms of the gables. Other features include two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, 1/1 windows, and a modern wood handicap ramp at the front. Lawrence S. Cook lived at this address in 1934.

415 West Graham St. Hopper Chapel. Ca. 1967. NB. Modernist.

One-story brick-veneered (probably over cinder block) building with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The building has a t-shaped plan with a front nave section and a transverse educational and/or fellowship wing to the rear. Other features include an aluminum and plate glass front entry, narrow side windows, a prefabricated metal spire with a cross finial, front buttress piers, and variegated (mostly red) brick. A brick sign stands in front and a concrete driveway extends along the west side to a rear parking lot. Hopper Chapel, a Baptist congregation, had the church building built ca. 1967.

416 West Graham St. VL.

417 West Graham St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. A front gable extension engages a screened porch with aluminum-encased posts. There are exterior brick chimneys on the east and west sides. Other features include 6/6 windows and a round louvered vent in the front gable.

418 West Graham St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch, which has brick pillars and a brick balustrade, extends to form a porte cochere on the east side.

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Other features include a hipped front dormer, replacement 1/1 window, and a low brick retaining wall along the sidewalk. The lot adjoining this one on the east is a parking lot.

419 West Graham St. Ca. 1980. NB. No style.

One-story aluminum-sided frame garage and workshop with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a cinder block foundation, aluminum-frame windows, and vinyl garage and entry doors. A house may formerly have stood in front of the garage.

420 West Graham St. Ca. 1950. CB. Minimal Traditional.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is an interior brick flue and an exterior brick chimney with asymmetrical weatherings on the west side. To the rear is a late 20th century addition with a large exterior brick chimney. Other features include replacement 1/1 windows and a rear carport extension that was in the process of being dismantled when surveyed in February 2008. William S. Childress lived at this address in 1957.

422 West Graham St. VL.

423 West Graham St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story masonite-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, which has a combination hip and gable roof, has brick pillars and a solid balustrade and is partly enclosed. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west side. Other features include gable brackets, exposed rafter ends, replacement 1/1 windows, an enclosed back porch, and a combination windows and vent in the front gable. Maurice F. Eskridge lived at this address in 1939.

a. Carport. Ca. 1980. NStructure.

This one-story structure incorporates a storage unit and is of prefabricated steel construction.

b. Shed. Ca. 1960. NB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

c. Gazebo. Ca. 2000. NStructure.

This one-story wood structure has a hexagonal form and an asphalt-shingled roof.

501-503 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Craftsman.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame duplex has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front is dominated by a large centered gabled projection with a round louvered vent in the gable and flanking shed-roofed porches on wood posts. There are several interior brick flues. On the rear is an original glassed-in back porch with beaded tongue-and-groove and later corrugated metal sheathing.

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Other features include paired rectangular louvered vents in the end gables and 6/6 windows. West R. Newton and Ira G. Watson lived at this address in 1939.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building, which is in poor condition, has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. It attaches via a short connector to a shed that is also novelty weatherboard-sided frame with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The shed has dual front tongue-and-groove doors, suggesting it may have served as storage for the two house units (a two-compartment privy is another interpretation, although unlikely).

505 West Graham St. VL.

506 West Graham St. Ca. 1960. NB. Ranch.

This one-story brick-veneered frame duplex has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Other features include aluminum-frame 2/2 windows, dual gabled front porches on decorative metal supports, similar porches on the gable ends, and a brick wall along the west side of the back yard. The address is posted as 506A and 506B.

507 West Graham St. Ca. 1955. CB. Minimal Traditional.

One-story asbestos-shingled frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east side with asymmetrical paved shoulders. Other features include 8/8 windows, a gabled front projection, an enclosed back porch, and a front entry in what may be an enclosed shed porch. Daniel Komarnicki lived at this address in 1957.

508 West Graham St. Ca. 1960. NB. Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end. Other features include a front porch under a shed extension of the roof with decorative metal supports with brackets, replacement 1/1 windows, and a rear shed-roofed carport on decorative metal supports.

509 West Graham St. Ca. 1945. NB. Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a front porch with brick pillars, an interior brick flue, and an exterior brick chimney on the east side with an asymmetrical paved shoulder. The house is altered, with a combination porch, balcony, and stair on the west side to access an upper-level apartment. A concrete driveway on the west side leads to a rear parking lot. Frank M. Amick lived at this address in 1949.

510 West Graham St. Ca. 1960. NB. Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Other features

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include an interior brick flue, a front picture window, and 2/2 windows.

a. Young Brothers Storage Building. 1940s. CB.

Utilitarian large metal-sided frame warehouse with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and a cinder block foundation. On the south front side is a shed-roofed wing of similar construction (the wing may be a separate building). It is possible the business was operated by Lamar L. Young, who lived at 511 West Graham in 1949. H. Fields Young Jr. lived at 508 West Graham in 1957.

511 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival Period Cottage.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house. The house has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front gabled projection with decorative scallop-edged batten sheathing in the gable. There is an exterior brick chimney on the front and an interior brick flue. Other features include an angled bay window with 6/6 sashes on the west gable end, 8/8 windows, and a basement level. Lamar L. Young lived at this address in 1949.

512 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The end gables and the gable of a front projection have rectangular louvered vents and modern sawn ornament. The inset front corner porch has wood posts, a replacement wood balustrade, and a modern spindle frieze. Other features include an interior brick chimney, and interior brick flue, and 6/6 windows. Forrest A. Wolfe lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a single garage bay.

513 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and a gable-fronted wing. The shed-roofed front porch has decorative metal supports with brackets. There is an interior brick flue and an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical paved shoulder on the west gable end. Other features include a mix of original 6/6 and replacement 1/1 windows and a gable dormer. Robert E. Laidlaw lived at this address in 1949.

515 West Graham St. Ca. 1950. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half frame house with T1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch is under a gable extension and has altered or replacement square wood columns and turned balusters. There is an interior brick flue and an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder on the west gable end. Other features include 6/6 windows, a replacement front door with an oval

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glass panel, and a rear shed-roofed carport addition with fluted aluminum columns and a screened porch. Ralph O. Putnam lived at this address in 1957.

601 West Graham St. Ca. 1930. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with large shed dormers on the front and back. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east end that is chopped off at the top. Other features include a small gable on decorative triangular brackets over the front entry, a one-story porch on the east end with square wood columns and balusters, and replacement 1/1 windows. Dr. H. C. Thompson lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story novelty vinyl-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and two garage bays.

602 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a decorative front gable and a gabled vestibule, the latter juxtaposed with an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder. There is an engaged sun porch or glassed in porch on the east end. To the rear is a vinyl-sided frame section that appears to be an addition. Other features include a back porch on decorative metal supports and 1/1 windows. Wilbur H. Baber lived at this address in 1939 and 1949.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and one garage bay.

603 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

One-story vinyl-sided frame with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are a number of unusual features, some of which are modern alterations (sawn millwork in a decorative front gable and under a hip roof that cantilevers over the front entry) and some of which appear to be historic but may be modern (two angled bay windows that flank the front entry). Other features include an interior brick flue, 6/6 windows, and a fluted Colonial Revival front entry surround. E. Pinkney Riviere Jr. and nurse Susan J. Riviere lived at this address in 1949.

a. Carport. Ca. 1970. NStructure.

This one-story structure features v-form steel supports that support a flat roof.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. NB.

This one-story frame building has either novelty wood weatherboard or masonite siding, a

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cinder block foundation, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. It may have been built for an apartment or a workshop.

606 West Graham St. Ca. 1950. CB. Period Cottage Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a prominent gabled front projection with a round-arch louvered vent in the gable and a picture window below. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a small gabled porch on the east end with decorative metal supports, a back porch on metal poles, and 2/2 windows. Benjamin U. Shytle lived at this address in 1957. In the early 1950s a Ben Shytle was the production manager at the Shelby plant of the Waldensian Bakery.

a. Apartment. Ca. 1950. CB.

This one-story asbestos-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, a gabled front entry porch on latticed supports, and 2/2 horizontal-pane windows.

b. Swimming pool. Late 20th century. NStructure.

This pool is surrounded by a honeycomb brick wall.

609 West Graham St. 1940s. NB. Modernist.

This unusual two-story house of cubical form may be a post-1958 remodeling of a 1940s house. The vinyl-sided frame house has an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof and an exterior brick chimney of simple shoulderless form on the west side. The one-story front porch consists of an aluminum awning with decorative metal supports and a metal railing. Other features include a one-story extension with a metal-railed roof balcony on the east side, 2/2 windows, and a large stair landing window in the second-story front. Hubert K. Leonhardt lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story brick or brick-veneered frame building has a shed roof and has a workshop section.

610 West Graham St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled clipped front-gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney, 4/1 windows, and paired ca. 1950s 2/2 windows in the front gable. The front porch is partly original with wood posts on brick pedestals with square balusters between, and partly modernized with screening and wood-shingled supports. Modern wood shingles also sheathe the front gable. At the back northeast corner there is a row of high six-pane windows that may indicate a back porch that was enclosed at an early date. Frank H. Kendall lived at this address in 1934.

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611 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story novelty vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof. There are exterior brick chimneys on both ends. Large shed dormers extend across the front and back roof planes. The asymmetrical placement of windows and the existence of front and side entries could be evidence that the house was originally a duplex (a 611-1/2 address is also displayed). Other features include 6/6 windows and a one-story gabled porch on the east end with fluted square aluminum replacement columns. The Dutch Colonial Revival character of the house may indicate construction in the 1920s or 1930s, however no house with this address existed in the 1930s according to city directories.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and two garage bays that are missing their doors.

612 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has an H-shaped form created by parallel front and back sections connected by a transverse middle section. There is a juxtaposed front gable, entry, and exterior brick chimney. The chimney has a blind round-arch panel on its face, stretcher and header bands at the level of the shoulders, and a tapered upper section with basketweave details. The front entry has a round archway and an original batten door with a round window. There is an engaged and enclosed porch with segmental-arch openings at the east end of the front section. Other features include louvered round-arch vents in the front and side gables, 3/1 windows, and evidence that the rear section may have contained an apartment or office. Giles W. Shytle lived at this address in 1939.

613 West Graham St. Early 1930s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The complex front elevation juxtaposes a large gable, a smaller gable over the entry (which has a modern door), an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder, and an engaged porch at the east end that is now enclosed with novelty vinyl siding. There is a brick and concrete platform across part of the front but no evidence of a porch. The curved concrete walk that leads up to it may be original. Other features include an exterior brick flue on the west side, diamond-paned front windows, replacement 6/6 windows, and a hip-roofed rear wing. John Lovelace lived at this address in 1934.

a. Carport and workshop. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story building is frame.

614 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story vinyl-sided frame with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a gabled front projection and an enclosed porch at the east end. There are an interior brick flue and an interior

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brick chimney. Other features include 6/6 windows and an aluminum awning over the front entry. William H. Brown lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story vinyl-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a single garage bay with a decorative plywood door.

615 West Graham St. 1920s. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east end and an interior brick flue. The large inset front corner porch is screened. Other features include a small gabled entry porch on classical columns, decorative Craftsman windows, and an angled side entry. Two large magnolias stand in the front yard. W. R. Newton Jr. lived at this address in 1934.

616 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with two gabled front projections. There is an interior brick chimney, a pair of 8/12 windows on the front, and a rear shed dormer that may be a recent alteration. The house was in the process of being remodeled at the time of survey in February 2008 and has numerous replacement windows. Clyde C. Davies lived at this address in 1939.

617 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The inset front corner porch has segmental openings and a concrete floor that extends as a terrace. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west end and an interior brick flue. Other features include 6/1 windows, a round-arch louvered vent in the front gable, and a modern rear deck. W. Worth Morris lived at this address in 1949.

618 West Graham St. Ca. 1940. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled clipped side-gable roof. The clipped-gabled front porch extension has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals with corbelled brick balusters between the pedestals. On the sides of the porch are decorative lattice trellises. There is an exterior brick flue on the east side and an exterior brick chimney on the west side. Other features include 3/1 windows, exposed rafter ends, and rectangular louvered gable vents. Clyde C. Davies lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. Ca. 1940. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, hinged tongue-and-groove doors, and a front 3/1 window indicating a workshop within.

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708 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house (painted) with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The gabled front porch is partly open with decorative metal supports and railing and partly enclosed with T1-11 siding. Other features include an interior brick flue, replacement 1/1 windows, and a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable. Everett N. Dellinger and Harlan E. Wilson lived at this address in 1939.

710 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with a side-gable roof with modern metal sheathing. The gabled front projection is juxtaposed with a smaller gabled entry projection with the entry in a rectangular recess. There is an interior brick chimney and an interior brick flue. The engaged screened porch at the east end has rectangular window openings. Other features include a brick and concrete front terrace with a metal railing, replacement 6/6 windows, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and a frame rear extension. An old concrete retaining wall has been heightened by the addition of modern cinder blocks. Samuel S. Payseur lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. CB.

This one-story vinyl-sided frame building has two shed-roofed sections, each with a single car bay. The building or a portion of it is reported to have been built or outfitted to serve as a fallout shelter and has a hand-cranked ventilator.

b. Carport. Ca. 1970. NStructure.

This one-story structure has two sections supported on steel poles.

711 West Graham St. 1930s. NB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. An exterior chimney, encased in vinyl, rises on the west gable end. The symmetrical three-bay façade has a center entry in a surround with a scrolled pediment and paired fluted pilasters. Other features include replacement 6/6 windows, a brick front stoop with a decorative metal railing, and a one-story rear wing. Carroll M. Dennis lived at this address in 1939.

a. Carport. Late 20th century. NStructure.

This one-story structure has metal construction.

713 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof is complex, with a steep gabled front projection containing the entry, two hipped front dormers, and a flared shed extension over a porch at the front northeast corner. The porch has fluted square wood

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columns and a terra-cotta tile terrace that extends to the front entry. The recessed entry has a paneled reveal and a classical surround with a broken pediment, a center urn, dentils, and fluted pilasters. There are two interior brick chimneys. Other features include weatherboard siding in the porch roof ends, vinyl siding on the dormers, and a screened back porch with a wood roof balustrade. The curving herringbone brick front walk may be original. Cornelius M. Moser lived at this address in 1949.

- a. Carport. Ca. 1980. NStructure.
This one-story structure has metal construction.

714 West Graham St. 1950s. CB. Period Cottage/Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are nested front gables, the one furthest back with novelty vinyl siding in the gable and a recessed entry porch with modern turned posts. There is a gabled screened porch on the east end. Other features include an interior brick chimney, 1/1 windows, a rectangular bay window on the front, and a novelty vinyl-sided frame rear wing, perhaps an addition. Wade A. Lineberger lived at this address in 1957.

715 West Graham St. 1950s. CB. Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are two front gables, one over a projection, the other smaller and purely decorative. A gabled screened porch on the east end has brick pillars at the corners and encloses a brick chimney. There is also an interior brick flue. Other features include 6/6 windows, a front entry with fluted pilasters, an aluminum awning over the entry on decorative metal supports, and a small terrace in line with the decorative front entry. J. Reid Misenheimer lived at this address in 1957.

716 West Graham St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east side with a chopped off top. The engaged front porch has wood posts on a tall rockfaced concrete block wall that extends to wrap around the east end. Other features include triangular gable brackets and 4/1 windows with slat shutters. There is a large addition along the west side that may have functioned as a separate apartment, which has a cinder block foundation and a separate entry covered by a small shed roof on struts. R. V. Toms lived at this address in 1934.

- a. Garage. 2nd quarter 20th century. CB.
This small one-story building of indeterminate construction (perhaps concrete block) has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

722 West Graham St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half weatherboard-sided frame house of sophisticated form and detail with an asphalt-

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shingled side-gable roof. The house has a symmetrical composition with two lower gable-fronted projections that flank a front porch. The porch has replacement turned posts and a pendant millwork frieze. It shelters an entry with sidelights with decorative muntins. Other features include two interior brick chimneys, two gabled front dormers with six-pane windows, round louvered vents in the front gables, and 6/6 windows. Guy H. Roberts lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The garage has been converted to a shed with the infilling of the single vehicle bay with vinyl siding and a new door.

b. Shed. 1940s. CB.

This one-story novelty vinyl-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

723 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west side. At the front northwest corner is a shed-roofed porch with replacement turned posts and balusters. The front gable has a textured stucco finish. Other features include replacement 1/1 windows, a stretcher soldier course that demarcates the floor level, and picket fencing that includes a pergola gate. Rev. Wade D. Bostick lived at this address in 1939.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a single vehicle bay with replacement plywood doors, and storage in the upper level.

724 West Graham St. Early 1930s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

One-story novelty vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a steep-pitched gabled projection on the front next to an entry that is sheltered by a small shed roof on triangular brackets. Next to the entry is an exterior brick chimney of tapered form with a modern metal cap. Other features include a brick and concrete front terrace, a round-arch window in the front gable, and an exterior brick flue on the rear wing. Mason L. Carroll lived at this address in 1934.

725 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a front wing with a clipped gable that adjoins a shed-roofed porch with replacement turned posts and balusters. An exterior brick chimney rises on the west gable end. Other features include paired and single 6/1 windows, a textured stucco finish in the back gable, an enclosed rear porch with novelty weatherboard siding under jalousie windows, and a rear deck. The lot is shaded by numerous oaks. Oscar D. Stuart lived at this address in 1939.

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a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a single vehicle bay, and a side workshop.

726 West Graham St. 1930s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a round-arch front entry in an asymmetrical gabled projection that is juxtaposed with an exterior brick chimney with a tapered stack above an asymmetrical shoulder. Other features include a brick and terra-cotta tile front terrace, a modern back porch of wooden construction, an east gable-end porch, 6/6 windows, and a garage addition at the end of the ell. Walter E. Abernethy lived at this address in 1939.

208 Martin St. 1940s. CB. Craftsman.

Two-story vinyl-sided frame garage apartment with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The first story has a single vehicle bay with a vinyl garage door next to a shed-roofed porch on fluted aluminum columns that shelters a door and window for what may be a downstairs room of the apartment. The apartment on the second floor has 4/1 windows. Other features include an interior brick flue and a privacy fence along the north property line. R. Patrick Spangler was identified as living at this address in 1949. Presumably he lived in a residence that once stood at the front of the lot, although it is also possible that he lived in the garage apartment and the main residence was never built.

210 Martin St. Ca. 1940s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with a steep asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a juxtaposed front gable, exterior brick chimney, and entry. The chimney features a rectangular panel defined by purplish header bricks with a diamond pattern, also in purplish brick, at its center. The entry is contained in a round-arch recess in a slight gabled projection. There is an engaged porch at the front northeast corner with a straight span and brick pillar. Other features include replacement 6/6 windows, a hip-roofed rear section, a basketweave course demarcating the floor level, and a terrace that connects the entry and porch. Lorin E. Hoyle lived at this address in 1949.

211 Martin St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story asbestos-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof. The front porch, engaged under a gable projection, is partly inset and has square wood columns and a replacement metal railing. The gable over the porch is pedimented with asphalt shingles on its face. Other features include an interior brick chimney, 1/1 windows with slat shutters, novelty aluminum siding inside the porch, and an enclosed back porch. James F. Roberts lived at this address in 1934. As originally constructed this house was the twin of its next door neighbor 209 Martin, which is not included in the district owing to extensive alterations.

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214 Martin St. Young Apartments. Ca. 1955. CB. Modernist.

Two-story brick-veneered frame four-unit apartment building with an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof. The building has a horizontal character imparted by its linear form and low-pitched roof but also by the placement of its metal-framed windows including picture windows and wraparound corner windows in bands defined by header courses. The front entry has glass block sidelights and is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch on steel poles. On the rear (west) side are two two-story wings of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with exterior stairs. The building was known as the Young Apartments in 1957.

304 Martin St. J. B. Lewis House. 1940. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a juxtaposed front entry, exterior brick chimney, nested front gables, and porch. The entry is contained in a round-arch recess and has a batten door with small windows. The chimney has an asymmetrical shoulder. The northeast corner porch has an elliptical-arch front opening. Its floor extends as a brick and concrete terrace to connect to the front entry. Other features include a round-arch window in the front gable, 6/1 windows, and a back porch. The house was built for J. B. Lewis.

a. Garage. 1940. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, two vehicle bays with sliding tongue-and-groove doors, and a stucco gable with a rectangular louvered vent.

210 McBrayer St. Ca. 1910. CB. Queen Anne.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. There are gabled front and rear wings, a decorative front gable, and two interior brick chimneys. The shed-roofed front porch has turned posts and balusters. There are two front entries, one with a replacement door, the other weatherboarded over. Other features include a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, 1/1 windows (either original or replacements) and a rockfaced concrete block retaining wall along the sidewalk. H. K. Roberts lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage apartment. Ca. 1950. CB.

Two-story building with a first story constructed of brick-pattern cinder block and the second story stone-pattern asphalt siding over frame. Other features include a front-gable roof, an exterior stair, an interior brick flue, replacement 6/6 windows, and plywood garage doors.

214 McBrayer St. Ca. 1910. CB. Late Victorian.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame vacant house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is an interior brick flue and an exterior cinder block flue on the south gable end. The roof has a gabled

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front projection and decorative front and rear gables. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals (early replacements of the original supports) and replacement 2x4 wood balusters. At least four seams in the weatherboards on the rear elevation suggest considerable alteration or enclosures during the historic period. Most of the windows have been boarded up, although one 6/4 window is visible. There is a rockfaced concrete block retaining wall along the sidewalk. Sally (or Sallie J.) Mauney lived at this address in 1934.

218 McBrayer St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. There are two interior brick chimneys. The engaged front porch has eave brackets, tapered wood posts on brick pedestals, replacement 2x4 wood balusters, and a brick terrace extension in front of a vinyl-sided shed-roofed wing or early addition on the south side. Other features include exposed rafter ends, 2/2 windows, and two front entries, the center one original. The retaining wall along the McBrayer Street retaining wall is rockfaced concrete block whereas the one along the Graham Street sidewalk is cinder block. D. G. Washburn Jr. lived at this address in 1934.

701 West Oak St. (former) Graham Elementary School. 1927-28, 1956. CB. Colonial Revival.

One-story brick-veneered frame building with an elongated H form extended by a two-story flat-roofed rear addition of modernist character in 1956. The building has an asphalt-shingled intersecting gable roof with three gabled wall dormers on the north front that contain half-round fanlights (the fanlights and windows below lighted an auditorium). At the inside corners of the two front wings are inset porches with brick pillars and double-leaf wood and glass doors with large transoms. Also in the front gable ends are paired 4/4 windows, the center pair surmounted by a blind stucco round arch. Other exterior features include a basement-level cafeteria across the rear (probably an addition), 6/6 windows (typical), louvered vents at the tops of the gables, a round-arch rear entry porch, and a rear boiler flue. Accessible interior spaces have plaster wall and ceiling finishes and transoms over classroom doorways. A playground extends beyond the rear addition and mature deciduous trees shade the grounds. Shelby's annexation of South Shelby in 1925 precipitated the construction of four new schools including Graham Elementary. The property was sold to the Shelby Special School District No. 33 in June 1927, and according to the present occupant, educator Roy Lee Dedmon, construction took place in 1927 and/or 1928. Miss Rubie Thorne Hudson was a former principal. A rear classroom addition was made in 1956 and in 1979 the building was converted to Twelve Oaks Academy, a private school.

a. Drinking fountain. Ca. 1920s-1930s. CObject.

This small structure is constructed of granite and has battered sides and a projecting half-round basin. It stands next to the curved front drive on center with the building. The fountain was erected as a memorial to a student who was struck on the head and killed during a ball game, presumably on the school grounds. A plaque about the event was removed ca. 1979.

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b. Playing field. Ca. 1925. CSite.

The field extends southwest from the school and is lined along Blanton Street by a thick growth of evergreens.

704 West Oak St. 1950s. CB. Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end, replacement 1/1 windows, and a front entry stoop of brick and terra-cotta tile with a metal railing. Malcolm E. Brown lived at this address in 1957.

a. Carport. Ca. 1970. NStructure.

This one-story structure features v-form steel supports that support a flat roof.

706 West Oak St. 1940s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The steep-pitched front gable has false half-timbering in wood and stucco painted white. The front entry, which has a batten door with small windows, is sheltered by an aluminum awning. Adjoining the steeply gabled projection around the front entry is an exterior brick chimney with multiple weatherings. There is a one-story brick-veneered frame addition on the west side with a shallow shed roof. Other features include 6/6 windows, replacement 8/8 windows on the front, a privacy wall of honeycomb brick and perforated cinder block that extends from the rear (for a patio or carport), and a concrete tire strip driveway. John P. Hollis lived at this address in 1949.

709 West Oak St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are two interior brick flues and an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder on the east gable end. The front porch consists of an aluminum awning on decorative metal supports and shelters an entry with a surround of fluted pilasters. Other features include 8/8 windows, an angled front bay window with a center 8/12 window and side 2/3 windows, rectangular louvered vents in the end gables, and a round louvered vent in the front gable. Howard Bridges lived at this address in 1949.

710 West Oak St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a front gabled projection—a Period Cottage influence—with an inset entry on one side, although the overall form of the house suggests early Ranch influence. Other features include an interior brick chimney, 8/8 windows with slat shutters, and a small section of false half-timbering in the west gable (a Tudor Revival influence in keeping with the Period Cottage character). Don S. Carpenter lived at this address in 1949.

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a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story weatherboard-sided frame building has a front-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and a single vehicle bay. The building has been altered by the removal of the garage door and a section of the east wall.

711 West Oak St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with three gabled dormers on the front and a shed dormer across the rear. An exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder rises on the east gable end. The front porch originally sheltered only the front entry but was extended across the two east bays of the symmetrical five-bay façade. The original section has replacement fluted aluminum columns and the extension has posts. The front entry has sidelights and a pilaster surround. Other features include replacement 6/6 windows, a garage addition on the west end, a screened back porch, and a basketweave brick walk. Charles S. Byers lived at this address in 1949.

712 West Oak St. Ca. 1940. CB. Tudor Revival.

Story-and-a-half painted brick-veneered house of frame or masonry construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The complex roof has a gabled front dormer and a large front gable with a smaller gabled extension over the front entry. The entry is contained in a round-arch recess and has a batten door with a diamond-paned window. There are front and east side exterior brick chimneys, each with an asymmetrical shoulder. The engaged front porch at the southeast corner has segmental openings, and a terra-cotta tile floor that extends as a terrace to the front entry. The porch shelters a secondary entry. Other features include 6/6 windows, weatherboard siding on the dormer, and curved front walks. W. Howard Hamrick lived at this address in 1949.

714 West Oak St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front and a large shed dormer across the back. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east end, partly enclosed within a vinyl-sided frame room with a flat roof and a decorative metal roof balustrade. The front entry has a surround with fluted pilasters, a dentil cornice, and a louvered outer door. Other features include 8/8 and 6/6 windows, a rear addition of T1-11-sided frame construction with an exterior brick chimney on the west side, and a rear deck. Athos Rostan lived at this address in 1949 before building his house at 312 Thompson in 1952. It is possible Rostan was the original owner of this house.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950 century. CB.

This one-story frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be masonite siding.

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715 West Oak St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The roof has two front gables: a large one with an angled bay window below, and a smaller one above the front entry. The entry is sheltered by a small gable roof on decorative metal supports and with a segmental-arch span. Other features include a screened front porch under a flared shed roof, 6/6 windows, and 8/8 and 4/4 sashes in the bay window. William G. Parker lived at this address in 1949.

- a. Carport. Late 20th century. NStructure.
This one-story structure is of metal construction.

716 West Oak St. Ca. 1940. Norman and Margaret Harris House. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half house with granite facing and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The exterior chimney on the east side is also stone and has a sloped asymmetrical shoulder. The front porch at the southwest corner is engaged under a flared shed extension of the main roof and has paired square wood columns and a decorative metal railing. The gables and the sides of two gabled front dormers are clad with asbestos shingles. There is a basement garage with hinged wood and glass doors. The modern one-story rear addition has board-and-batten siding, an asphalt-shingled hip roof, and an exterior brick chimney. Other exterior features include replacement 6/6 windows, slat shutters, a front gable window with diamond-pattern muntins. The interior features a center passage stair with a turned newel and tapered round balusters, a simple Colonial Revival mantel with paneled pilasters and paneled tablets at the ends of the frieze, and a segmental-arch opening between the living room and dining room. The lot is shaded by numerous oaks and has a granite planter and retaining wall along Whisnant Street. There are also a brick enclosure for trash cans and a brick wall along the north rear property line with a honeycomb brick upper part. Norman L. Harris, a Shelby roofing contractor, hired architect Q. E. Herman to design this residence for him and his wife, Margaret W. Harris. The house plans identify Q. E. Herman, AIA, as a Shelby architect whereas the specifications give his place of business as Hickory (Herman is known to have practiced in Hickory in the 1920s). Third owner Jim Cooke acquired the house from Henry P. Gilbert in 2001 and put in new vinyl windows from Carolina Siding and Roofing.

717 West Oak St. Ca. 1970. Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The end gables and a large front gable have weatherboard siding. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an inset front porch with a decorative metal support, an inset carport with the same decorative metal supports, 6/6 windows, and a back sun porch with jalousie windows. There is a cinder block retaining wall along Whisnant Street, and the lot is shaded by a number of oaks.

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201 Thompson St. 1940s. CB. Period Cottage/Ranch.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a front gable and a shed extension that engages a front porch with wood posts, a vinyl balustrade, and a scalloped vergeboard. Other features include an exterior brick chimney with an asymmetrical shoulder on the south side, 1/1 windows, and a cinder block retaining wall along the driveway. Dr. Grover C. Stowe Jr. lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and hinged tongue-and-groove doors.

203 Thompson St. 1930s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half frame house with weatherboard siding to the bottom of the second-story windows and stucco above. The asphalt-shingled side-gable roof has two gabled wall dormers on the front. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south end and an interior brick chimney. The shed-roofed front porch has classical columns and segmental-arch spans. A secondary entry on the south end is sheltered by a small porch with a concave shed roof, wood posts, and lattice panels. Other features include large 8/8 windows under the porch and 6/6 windows in the dormers and elsewhere. J. Flay Ledford and H. Lee Nolan lived at this address in 1939. The two occupants and the existence of two entries suggest the house may have been built as a duplex.

205 Thompson St. 1930s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The brick is textured red and green-hued. There are interior brick chimneys. The engaged front porch at the northwest corner has square posts and shelters a secondary entry, perhaps evidence of a home office or original use of the dwelling as a duplex. The front gabled projection has a modern cantilevered bay window and a gabled extension that forms an entry porch with rectangular and round-arch openings. J. Lowery Austell lived at this address in 1939.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a vinyl garage door.

211-213 Thompson St. Ca. 1940. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story brick-veneered frame apartment house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged two-story one-tier porch stands on square wood columns and has a concrete floor scored in a pattern of squares that extends to form terraces on the north and south ends. There are shed-roofed one-story utility rooms on the rear with porches on metal supports. Other features include an

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interior brick flue and 6/6 windows. In 1934 the Quinn Apartments were located at this address. This is probably the building that existed in 1934, in which case it was probably less than ten years old at the time, or it may be a 1940s replacement.

a. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story frame building has plywood siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

212 Thompson St. Late 20th century. NB. Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front porch extends as a carport on the north end and has decorative metal supports and a plain metal railing. Other features include an interior brick chimney and 6/6 windows.

a. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story cinder block building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

214 Thompson St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman/Colonial Revival.

Two-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof through which project two interior brick chimneys. The one-story front porch has brick pillars, a paneled frieze, and a floor that projects as terraces at the north and south ends. The hip-roofed porte cochere on the north elevation has the same details as the porch, and it is balanced by a hip-roofed sunroom on the south end.

Other features include a modillion cornice under the main roof, 4/1 windows, an entry with a transom and sidelights (the sunroom has a similar entry from the front terrace, and a one-story rear wing. The landscaped yard is enclosed on the south side by a vertical board and lattice privacy fence. John N. Dellinger lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled hip or pyramidal roof.

b. Gazebo. Late 20th century. NStructure.

This one-story structure, which appears to be a gazebo or possibly a hot tub shelter, appears to be hexagonal in form and has an asphalt-shingled roof.

300 Thompson St. Early 1930s. CB. Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The complex roofline features nested front gables with a large gable with a round-arch window and a smaller gable extension containing the entry in a round-arch recess. There is an exterior brick chimney on the front gable end with a round-arch niche on its face. There is an engaged front porch at the southeast corner with round-arch openings. The concrete porch floor extends as terraces to front and rear with curved corners and stack-bond underpinnings. Other features include 6/6 windows and round-arch louvered

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vents in the south and north gables. Carlo G. Self lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof and a vinyl garage door.

304 Thompson St. Ca. 1940. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The engaged front porch, which is under a transverse gable, has decorative metal supports. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south side and an interior brick chimney. Other features include 6/1 windows and a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable. Charles H. Hendrick lived at this address in 1939.

a. Garage. Ca. 1940. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a pent roof across the front supported by triangular brackets.

306 Thompson St. Ca. 1940. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled clipped front-gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney and two parged (probably brick) interior flues. The shed-roofed front porch has decorative metal supports and a decorative clipped gable at the center. Other features include 6/6 windows and a small roof over a north side entry supported by brackets of unusual form. Charles D. Mintz lived at this address in 1949.

307 Thompson St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The shed-roofed front entry porch has decorative metal supports. There is an interior brick chimney or flue. An addition dating to the third quarter of the twentieth century on the south end has an exterior brick chimney and entry on the south gable end and brick veneer up to the level of the window sills. Other features include 4/1 windows in twos and threes and, in the north gable, two rectangular louvered vents. Paul G. Abernathy lived at this address in 1934. Athos Rostan lived here in 1939.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

Story-and-a-half novelty weatherboard-sided frame building with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, two bays with tongue-and-groove doors on tracks, and a pair of 6/6 windows in the front gable.

308 Thompson St. 1930s. CB. Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are two front

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gables: one over double 6/6 windows with asphalt shingles in its gable; the other, steeper, over a narrow vestibule that contains the entry. Next to the vestibule is an exterior brick chimney. Other features include an engaged front porch at the northeast corner with a brick pillar, asphalt-shingled gables, and an interior brick chimney. P. Whitelaw Kendall lived at this address in 1939.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

310 Thompson St. Ca. 1960. NB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story frame house with a brick-veneered first story and weatherboard siding in the second story. There is an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a one-story gabled front wing with an exterior brick chimney. The one-story front porch has decorative metal supports, railing, and roof balustrade. The second story jetties slightly on the north and south elevations. Other features include dentil-like moldings in the main roof and porch eaves, 1/1 windows, and painted brick on the north and south first-story elevations. Dr. Zack P. Mitchell lived at this address in 1939, but whether he lived in the present house or an earlier one at the location is undetermined. It is possible the present house is an enlargement and remodeling of a 1930s dwelling.

a. Garage. Ca. 1965. NB.

This one-story weatherboard-sided frame (possibly novelty-sided) has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. It is possible the garage dates back to the 1930s; if so it would indicate that the house is a remodeled dwelling from that period.

b. Carport. Ca. 1980. NStructure.

This one-story structure is metal construction.

311 Thompson St. 1930s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and two front gables. The smaller gable is decorative, whereas the larger gable covers a front entry projection with a broken roofline. Set behind it is an interior brick chimney with buff brick forming a decorative panel on the stack and a corbelled cap at the top. The same buff brick forms a border around the round-arch front entry, forms the round arches over a niche to the left of the entry and a louvered vent above, and forms lintels over the house's 6/6 and 4/4 windows. Other features include a front terrace and wood handicap ramp, an interior brick chimney, and a long frame rear wing, possibly with aluminum siding. R. "Jim" Rucker lived at this address in 1939.

a. Swimming pool. Late 20th century. NStructure.

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312 Thompson St. Athos Rostan House. 1952. CB. Colonial Revival Ranch.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with cornice returns. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north end and an interior brick chimney. The gable over a shallow front projection engages an entry porch with decorative supports. The gables are sheathed with aluminum over weatherboard. The 6/6 windows have paneled shutters with shutter dogs. The front entry has sidelights and a reeded surround. To the rear is a two-car garage wing connected to the rest of the house by a screened porch with arched spans. The hipped garage wing has a cupola. The interior features plaster walls and ceilings with plaster crown moldings in some rooms, six-panel doors, and pine and oak flooring. The Georgian Revival living room mantel has a reeded or piped architrave, a marble fireplace surround and hearth, a thistle design in the keyblock, and a floating shelf. The mantel is identified in the house plans as a "Morgan M. 1463" design. The dining room alcove has a paneled wainscot. The den has knotty pine paneling and a wood and brick fireplace. In the basement is an apartment with a rustic stone fireplace and a laundry roof with sliding windows. The bathrooms have floor-to-ceiling ceramic tiles. The large yard is shaded by willow oaks and other deciduous trees. There is a basketweave brick front walk. Athos Rostan was the manager of the Waldensian Bakery's Shelby plant on South Lafayette Street. In the early 1950s the plant employed ninety-five workers and served Cleveland and surrounding counties in North and South Carolina. Rostan's architect was V. W. Breeze and Associates of Shelby, although the house plans were drawn by a Mr. Riviere (an E. Pinkney Riviere Jr. lived at 603 West Graham in the district).

a. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story frame building has weatherboard or flushboard siding and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof.

313 Thompson St. 1940s. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a gabled front projection with a round-arch entry under a smaller gable. Next to the entry, which has a batten door, is a small window with diamond-paned muntins, and over the entry is an old metal light fixture. In front there is a terrace—possibly the remnants of a front porch—with brick piers at its corners. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north end. Other features include an interior brick flue, 6/6 windows, and a novelty weatherboard-sided frame rear wing. Photographer Floyd M. Willis lived at this address in 1949.

a. Apartment. 1940s. CB. Craftsman.

This one-story stucco frame building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and 6/6 windows. David L. Willis Jr. lived in the apartment in 1949.

315 Thompson St. 1950s. CB. Colonial Revival Ranch.

One-story aluminum-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The exterior brick

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chimney on the north end is now enclosed within a glassed-in porch. Other features include 1/1 windows, aluminum awnings over the front windows, and a gabled entry porch on wood posts. Lloyd H. Roberts lived at this address in 1957.

317 Thompson St. Ca. 1940. CB. Tudor Revival Period Cottage.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a gabled front projection with concave flared eaves, a round-arch window, and an angled bay window with a concave hip roof on the wall below. The shed-roofed porch at the northwest front corner, possibly an early addition, has wood posts with molded caps and neckings. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a front entry with a Craftsman wood and glass door under a flared shed extension of the roof, and 6/6 and 4/4 windows. John A. Hoyle lived at this address in 1949.

401 West Warren St. Ca. 1925. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. An interior brick chimney projects through the roof and there is a hipped dormer with asphalt-shingled sides and louvered vents. The one-story front and east side porches have hip roofs and brick pillars, and the east porch is balanced on the west side by a hip-roofed sunroom. The basement garage to the rear has a wood and glass door and is reached by a curving driveway bordered by retaining walls of brick and rockfaced concrete block. Other features include a front entry with a transom and sidelights and 9/1 windows (triple on the first-story front and paired on the second-story front). R. Edgar Campbell lived at this address in 1934.

407 West Warren St. Ca. 1910. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. There are interior brick chimneys and a hipped dormer with double windows with diamond-pattern muntins. The front porch has an unusual form, with a projecting entry porch section with a pedimented gable and an inset full-façade porch behind that has been enclosed at the east end. Both unenclosed sections of the porch have replacement fluted aluminum columns. The front entry has a replacement door but it retains a transom and sidelights with diamond-pattern muntins. Other features include 1/1 windows (possibly replacements), a one-story rear wing that may be an addition, and an exterior wood stair to the rear. Samuel A. Ellis lived at this address in 1934.

409 West Warren St. Ca. 1900. CB. Queen Anne.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with a prominent front gable and a pedimented front dormer. An interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises on the east gable end. The formerly wraparound, now front porch has turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, and an enclosed east end. Other features include one-story angled bay windows on the front and east side, replacement windows, an exterior wood stair on the west side, and a one-story rear wing. There is a large asphalt parking lot to the rear. Baxter B. Suttle lived at this address in 1934.

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The house is presently the Salon Palazzo Day Spa.

413 West Warren St. Ca. 1900. CB. Queen Anne.

Two-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The roof has a deck at its top flanked by two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. There is a formerly wraparound, now front one-story porch with turned posts and balusters, sawn brackets, a pediment in line with the front entry, and a glassed-in section on the east side. The two-story angled bay window on the second-story front has scrolled brackets under an overhanging gable. Other features include 1/1 windows, decorative rake boards, and a one-story rear wing. The driveway is concrete with diamond-pattern scoring between the street and sidewalk and tire strips to the rear of the lot where a concrete foundation or pad may mark the location of a former garage or other outbuilding. W. Herschel Blanton lived at this address in 1934.

415 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The inset porch at the northeast front corner has brick pillars and turned balusters and a front extension with a segmental-arch span in the gable and cylindrical aluminum columns. 6/1 windows are typical, but the front elevation has a triplet window with 8/1 center sashes. Other features include an interior brick chimney, triangular gable brackets, a slatted vent at the top of the front gable (and possibly in other gables), and a wood handicap ramp that leads up to an added entry with sidelights on the west side. R. R. Waldo lived at this address in 1934. The house presently serves as a lawyer's office.

510 West Warren St. Ca. 1920. CB. Craftsman.

Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding up to the bottom of the second-story windows, wood-shingle sheathing above, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with deep overhangs. The front and rear gables are supported by heavy triangular brackets and there are exposed rafter ends in the side eaves. The one-story shed-roofed front porch has heavy square wood columns on wood-shingled pedestals, low wood-shingled railings, and brackets and exposed rafter ends like the main roof. The front entry has a Craftsman wood and glass door. The exterior brick chimney on the east side is flanked by small first-story windows with diamond-pattern muntin windows (a similar window is in the center of the front second story) and is chopped off at the top. To the rear are one- and two-story wings, the latter with what may be a sleeping porch on the second story. Other features include 1/1 windows, a second-story entry on the west side without a porch or exterior stair, and an interior brick flue. A modern wooden picket fence encloses the front yard. The house is an Aladdin Company kit house essentially identical to 512 West Warren. Elifus B. Jarrett lived here in 1934.

512 West Warren St. Ca. 1920. CB. Craftsman.

Two-story frame house with weatherboard siding up to the bottom of the second-story windows,

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wood-shingle sheathing above, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with deep overhangs. The front and rear gables are supported by heavy triangular brackets and there are exposed rafter ends in the side eaves. The one-story shed-roofed front porch has heavy square wood columns on wood-shingled pedestals, low wood-shingled railings, and brackets and exposed rafter ends like the main roof. The front entry has a Craftsman wood and glass door. The exterior brick chimney on the west side is flanked by small first-story windows with diamond-pattern muntin windows (a similar window is in the center of the front second story). There are 1/1 windows. The house is an Aladdin Company kit house essentially identical to 510 West Warren. The two houses may once have shared a single garage between them to the rear. R. G. Freeman lived at this address in 1934.

514 West Warren St. VL.

517 West Warren St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. There is a gabled front entry porch with an added shed-roofed extension across the front, both sections on decorative metal supports. There is a brick veneer wainscot-like treatment under the shed porch. Two gabled dormers project on the west side of the roof and an interior brick flue projects from the ridge. Other features include a cinder block foundation, front entry sidelights, and windows with 2/2 and other sash arrangements. Abel R. Snyder lived at this address in 1949. The upper floor was originally unfinished but was plumbed for a bathroom. The present occupant, Freeman Accounting, finished the space.

520 West Warren St. El Nido. 1921. CB. Mission. (NR, Central Shelby HD, 1983.)

One- and two-story house of stucco tile block construction with hip roofs visible in front of shaped parapets. The stucco is mixed with crushed pink granite and has a light buff color. The roofs are clad with simulation Spanish tile metal roofing painted terra cotta. The house has a rambling complex form with a front porch and terrace, a porte cochere on the west side, and two-story "airplane bungalow" sections to the rear. The porch and most other elements have heavy arched eaves brackets, usually in pairs but sometimes single that support deep roof overhangs. The porch brackets rest on the projecting caps of massive tapered rectangular pillars. Between the pillars are sections of solid railing which extends around the terrace at the southeast corner. Battered pillars support the arched spans of the porte cochere, which has shaped parapets. The driveway continues under the porte cochere and a pergola to double wood and glass panel garage doors under the west two-story section. Steps lead from in front of the garage to the main entry, which has sidelights and double-leaf doors. There is a battered chimney on the west side with a shaped top and a flue with a shaped top rises on the north side of the east second-story section. The windows come in a variety of muntin arrangements and forms including double-hung and casement. Most have Craftsman multi-pane upper sashes over single-pane lower sashes; some have ornamental iron grilles. A large picture window flanked by Craftsman sashes looks onto the terrace. Affixed to the front of the porch is a

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small plaque with gilded letters under glass that presumably reads "El Nido."

The yard, although overgrown, reinforces the architectural theme with beds of yucca, a curved front walk with flaring concrete steps at the sidewalk, a curved driveway, and a sculpted bank along the sidewalk that echoes the battered form of the pillars. Cactus beds were an element of the landscape design until recent years. The interior continues the Spanish theme. The living room, entered from the entry hall through a colonnade with squat tapered columns on bookcases, features a tiled mantel with a segmental-arch fireplace opening and a shelf supported by ornamental brackets. The living room and dining room have tile floors, and these rooms plus the music room have decorative painting. Another colonnade mediates between the living room and the dining room and French doors connect the living room and music room. The second-story rooms—referred to as "monitors"—contain the master bedroom and a studio and/or guest room over the garage. Limited alterations were made to the house after World War II such as the conversion of the original kitchen to an office and the addition of a new kitchen to the rear.

Artist Maude Sams Gibbs (1888-1969) was fond of California and its Spanish architectural heritage, and when her husband Dr. Emmett Wyattman Gibbs (1873-1952) settled in Shelby to practice medicine, she resolved to create a California setting for her life. California architect Aurelia Swanson designed El Nido, which means "The Nest" in Spanish. The builder was Augustus Branton. In 1994 Evelyn Ray Gibbs, Maude's daughter, entered into agreement with the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina for the preservation of El Nido. It is hoped the house will eventually become a museum.

The Gibbs House, also known as El Nido (Spanish for "the Nest") is an extremely rare example of a Spanish Mission/California style bungalow in North Carolina. The house was designed by California architect Aurelia Swanson in 1921 for physician Emmett Wyattman Gibbs (1873-1952), his wife Maude Sams Gibbs (1888-1969) and their daughter Evelyn Ray Gibbs (1914-). Both Emmett and Maude came from small mountain towns in western North Carolina, but met in Raleigh where both attended college. Emmett graduated from the University of North Carolina Medical Department in 1907 and Maude graduated from the Baptist University for Women in 1906 where she studied Phonograph and Typewriting in the School of Business. The couple lived in Asheville and Mooresboro before moving to Shelby around 1918 with their young daughter. Dr. Gibbs had an office for his medical practice in downtown Shelby and worked up to his dying day. Their daughter Evelyn attended Shelby High School and then Limestone College in Gaffney, South Carolina, where she majored in English. Miss Gibbs sang as a young woman, but after an allergy adversely affected her voice, she turned to painting lessons. Miss Gibbs never married and has always called El Nido her home.

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Maude had always wished to go to California. Not able to do so, she instead requested that her home in Shelby be designed in the architectural styles then popular in California. Maude was inspired by some California-based magazines she subscribed to. The resulting home and its southwestern influenced landscape complete with cactus and other exotic plantings turned El Nido into a local curiosity. The low, one-story house has a varied projecting roofline, with a two-story tower and wide porches. The home is composed of two parts--the main house and the attached garage with the guestroom above. The walls are hollow tile, covered on the exterior with stucco embedded with crushed pink granite and other minerals. El Nido retains many of its original sculptured gutters and roof tiles, the latter of which resemble ceramic but are made of pressed tin. The living and dining rooms feature floors of handmade tiles imported from Mexico.

Very few changes have occurred to the original house, and it still retains all the original hardware, windows, doors and furniture. After World War II the house underwent alterations when Dr. Gibbs health required the remodeling of the kitchen into a first-floor office for him, and the addition of a new kitchen to the rear of the house. Some roof work has been undertaken and with this came some gutter replacements. In 1997 a group of volunteer restoration architects met at El Nido to give guidance about the property and its needs. A grant from the Dover Foundation was used to make substantial repairs to the main roof. Preservation North Carolina, a nonprofit organization, will receive the property and other assets of El Nido by bequest upon the death of Evelyn Ray Gibbs, at which time it is hoped the house will become a museum. El Nido is also listed as a contributing building in the Central Shelby Historic District.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. CB.

This one-story frame building has vertical board siding and a shed roof. It is overgrown.

600 West Warren St. Ca. 1900. CB. Late Victorian/Craftsman.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The original construction is Victorian and includes such features as a much reworked wraparound porch and decorative rake boards in the front gable. Most of the features are Craftsman and presumably date to a 1920s remodeling. The porch, for instance, has supports with segmental-arch spans and a solid railing, all wood-shingled. The west wing, now a sunroom, appears to be an enclosed porch with a pergola treatment of shaped beams supported by square brick corner pillars with paired brackets. Other features include an interior parged chimney, 1/1 and 4/4 windows, a glass block window in the enclosed section of the wraparound porch, and a rear addition or original wing. The rockfaced concrete block retaining wall along the sidewalk has a rounded concrete coping. William A. Broadway lived at this address in 1934.

a. Stable. Ca. 1900. CB.

This one-story weatherboard-sided frame building has a standing-metal side-gable roof and

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exposed rafter ends. There may be a hay opening in the east gable. A seam and variations in weatherboards suggests the building was enlarged at an early date. The building presumably also served as a garage.

603 West Warren St. Ca. 1910. J. H. Quinn House. CB. Queen Anne.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with a rambling form and a complex asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof with cornice returns. The wraparound porch has replacement tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. The roof has flared eaves and two interior brick chimneys. A sunroom wing on the east side may have had a basement garage. Other features include 1/1 windows, a decorative dining room window, and a basement entry on the east side sheltered by a gable roof on large triangular brackets. The yard, which is sunken below sidewalk level, is bordered by a rockfaced concrete block retaining wall. J. H. Quinn acquired the lot from J. F. Ware in 1909 and he continued to live here in 1934.

604 West Warren St. Ca. 1920. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front porch, formerly wraparound, has square posts on a solid vinyl-sided railing and a sunroom enclosure at the east end. The front section of the house has a cinder block foundation whereas the back section has a rockfaced concrete block foundation. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, a small front gable with vent flanked by two windows, and 1/1 windows. J. C. (or C. J.) Jones lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage apartment. Ca. 1935. CB.

Two-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building with an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof, exposed rafter ends, 6/6 windows with slat shutters, and garage bays that were covered by a tarp at the time of survey in November 2007.

605 West Warren St. 1950s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a symmetrical three-bay form with a two-story single-tier portico in the center bay. The portico has grouped square wood columns and a lunette in the gable. It shelters a front entry with a transom and sidelights and a second-story balcony with a bowed decorative iron railing. There are exterior brick chimneys on the west end and the end of the two-story ell. Other features include cornice returns, 8/8 windows with paneled shutters, and a one-story east side wing with a sweeping concave shed roof. The driveway is bordered by a brick retaining wall topped by a vinyl picket fence and, closer to the house, a decorative iron railing. Clarence J. Jones lived at this address in 1957.

a. Garage. 1950s. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof and three garage bays with vinyl replacement doors.

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b. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story vinyl-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

610 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Period Cottage.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged wraparound porch has basket-handle-arch openings with solid brick railings under a flared extension of the roof. A gable at the west end of the porch is aligned with the front entry and has a round-arch opening. There are interior brick chimneys and there is an exterior brick chimney inside the porch. At the end of the rear wing, adjoining the kitchen, is a brick-veneered frame stove tower with a brick flue. Other features include 6/1 Craftsman windows, a soldier-course band at the floor level, and a frame rear wing or enclosed porch. M. M. O'Shields lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. 1930s. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Its front opening, which has no doors, is wide enough for two cars.

611 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman.

Two-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a hipped front dormer. The wraparound porch has tapered posts on concrete or parged pedestals, a solid concrete or parged railing, and a porte cochere extension on the east side. The 1/1 windows are grouped mostly in pairs or triplets. Other features include a front entry with a transom and sidelights, an exterior brick chimney on the west side, an interior brick chimney, an exterior wood stair on the west side, and a basement garage under a one-story rear wing. Dr. E. Alvin Houser lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shelter. Late 20th century. NStructure.

This open-sided one-story structure has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof on wood posts.

b. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This small one-story weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. It may be a playhouse.

c. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story frame building, probably a tool shed, has a shed roof and wood fence material as siding.

612 West Warren St. Ca. 1900. Mundy House. CB. Late Victorian.

Two-story frame house with a stucco first story, a weatherboard-sided upper story, and an asphalt-

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shingled front/side-gable roof with cornice returns. The roof is steep, especially the front gable and a large front gabled dormer which have flared eaves. At the top of the front gable is a triangular wood panel with fanfold and asterisk ornaments. In the east gable is a large arcing board that spans from cornice return to cornice return and is intersected at the top by a pendant stanchion. The front gable is set into the well of a shed extension of the roof that engages a front porch with turned posts with sawn brackets. The east end of the porch extends out from under the shed roof and has a half-hexagonal form that responds to the angled corner of the house. Other features include a one-story angled bay window on the front, 1/1 windows, and a one-story rear section. Mrs. J. D. Mundy lived at this address in 1934.

614 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled clipped front-gable roof. There are interior brick chimneys with simple terra-cotta chimney pots. The front entry has a wood and glass door sheltered by a segmental-arch roof on decorative brackets. The same type of brackets support the side and gable eaves of the house and cornice returns are located on the front and back. There is a partly projecting, partly engaged porch at the southeast front corner with a square brick pillar at the corner. Other features include 4/1 and 3/1 windows, a small weatherboard-sided wing on the east side, and a back terrace with a pipe railing. W. R. Shaw lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof and two tongue-and-groove doors on tracks.

615 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a deck at the top. There are exterior brick chimneys on the east and west sides. The front entry has a transom and sidelights and is sheltered by a small flat-roofed porch on Doric columns. A hip-roofed one-story sunroom with transoms over the Craftsman-style windows extends on the east side. There is a hip-roofed one-story wing across the rear with a hipped dormer-like element on its roof. The wing has a basement-level entry sheltered by a gable roof on triangular brackets and a basement garage with glass and tongue-and-groove doors on tracks. The house has 1/1 windows with paneled shutters that may be historic or modern. J. Lawrence Lackey lived at this address in 1934.

700 West Warren St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story brick-veneered frame house with a low-pitched asphalt-shingled hip roof. A large front gable projects to engage the front of a wraparound porch with brick pillars on brick pedestals, a modern wood balustrade, and partial screening. The front gable and one on the side are sheathed with tongue-and-groove siding and have complex triangular brackets. Other features include 9/1 windows (many in pairs), a three-part dining room window on the east side, and an enclosed shed-

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roofed back porch. John R. McClurd lived at this address in 1934.

a. Shed. Late 20th century. NB.

This one-story building has latticed sides and a corrugated metal roof.

703 West Warren St. Stroup House. Ca. 1930. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. There is a one-story weatherboard-sided frame vestibule—possibly an enclosed front entry porch—with Doric corner pilasters, a decorative wood and glass door, and a flat roof with a decorative metal balustrade. On the east side is a one-story porch with Doric columns, a decorative metal roof balustrade, and a brick and concrete floor. The porch, vestibule, and main roofs have dentil cornices. A one-story wing extends across the rear with a small two-story section with unusual diamond-pattern siding (possibly asbestos tiles) and two diamond-pattern muntin windows. The east end of the rear wing is a latticed porch that adjoins a ca. 1950s carport of wood and brick construction. Other features include two interior brick chimneys, an exterior brick chimney on the west side, and 8/1 windows singly, in pairs, and in threes. A curved driveway leads to the east side porch from Thompson Street. J. F. Ware sold the lot to Rush Stroup in 1921 (Cleveland County Deed Book KKK, p. 302). Stroup and his wife, Ollie Mae Cline Stroup, operated the Eagle's Stores chain of five and dime variety stores. Ollie, who lived at this address in 1934, sold the chain stores in 1936. It is possible Ollie Stroup had the house built after her husband's death in 1930.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and two x-braced tongue-and-groove garage doors on tracks.

704 West Warren St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The roof supports a large hipped dormer on the front and it extends to form hipped roofs over side wings, the east wing a porch and the west wing a sunroom. The east porch and a front entry porch (also hipped) have tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. There are triple windows to each side of the centered entry; these and the windows in the dormer have Craftsman sashes. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a hipped rear wing, and a back porch with latticework at its east end. J. C. Becham lived at this address in 1934.

707 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman/Colonial Revival.

Two-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a small ventilation dormer on the front face. The one-story hip-roofed front porch has brick pillars and a gable in line with the centered entry. The hipped one-story porch on the east side also has brick pillars but is screened; it is balanced on the west side by a hipped sunroom with transoms over the windows.

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There are an interior brick chimney and, on the west side, an exterior brick chimney; both chimneys have concrete trim. Other features include modillion cornices on the front and side porches, Craftsman windows singly and in groups of twos and threes, and a transom and sidelights around the front entry. The front walk is paved with broken terra-cotta tiles and bordered by boxwoods. Graham S. Dellinger lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled hip roof.

708 West Warren St. Ca. 1920. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story vinyl-sided frame house with a front gable roof that is covered with Spanish tiles, either true terra cotta or simulation metal. The gables are sheathed with wood shingles and the front gable has paired windows. The engaged front porch has heavy paired and triple posts on brick pedestals. The brick porch balustrade has corbelled openings and a concrete coping, and the posts have faceted blocks at their tops. The exposed rafter ends have shaped ends. Most windows are 1/1 and may be replacements, but the large three-part picture window to the left of the front entry has original multi-pane top sashes. Other features include an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, a basement garage to the rear, a cantilevered angled bay window on the west side, and a back section that may be an enclosed porch. Clyde Hamrick lived at this address in 1934.

709 West Warren St. Late 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival (Cape Cod).

One-story aluminum-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with an off-center front gable. Other features include an interior brick flue, a shed-roofed entry porch on metal supports, 1/1 windows, and a front picture window. There is an added carport and garage on the west side. The house stands far back from the street. Frank L. Spence Jr. lived at this address in 1949.

712 West Warren St. Ca. 1910s. NB. Queen Anne.

Story-and-a-half vinyl-sided frame house with a steep-pitched asphalt-shingled hip roof with a deck at the top and gables on the sides. There are two interior brick chimneys with rebuilt tops. The formerly wraparound porch has enclosed ends and replacement classical columns. Other features include replacement 1/1 windows and a reworked front entry with modern sidelights. The house has been substantially reworked. Robert R. Lackey lived at this address in 1934.

713 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

Story-and-a-half frame house with weatherboard siding on the first story, wood-shingle sheathing above, and an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There is a large gabled dormer on the front and a large shed dormer across the rear. The engaged front porch, which wraps around as a recessed porch on the west side, has massive battered stone pillars, a stone railing, and decorative spans with panels over the pillars. The porte cochere on the west end has the same treatments as the porch. The

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exposed rafter ends have decoratively shaped ends and there are triangular brackets in the gables. Other features include 4/1 and 6/1 windows, a front entry with sidelights, a stone chimney that is exposed inside the west porch, and an angled dining room bay window with a shed roof on the east side. Zebulon C. Mauney lived at this address in 1934. The Mauneys kept boarders to supplement their income. They sold the house to Peter and Nannie Lee Wright in the 1940s.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 2000. NB.

This one-story weatherboard-sided frame shed or workshop has an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof.

717 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman.

Two-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled gable-on-hip roof. The roof has a gable that runs along the ridge, possibly to cover an original deck. The one-story front and east side porches, both hipped, have the same brick pillars and are connected by a terrace. The one-story hip-roofed sunroom on the west side balances the porte cochere. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on the east and west sides, dark textured brickwork, and typically 16/1 windows (9/1 in the sunroom). Attorney B. Thurman Falls lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story brick-veneered frame building with asphalt-shingled hip roof harmonizes with the house architecturally.

718 West Warren St. Ca. 1915. CB. Late Victorian.

Two-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with a high asphalt-shingled hip roof. There is a one-story, formerly wraparound porch with turned posts, replacement rectangular wood balusters, and an early enclosure on the east side. The front entry has a transom and sidelights. The two interior brick chimneys are constructed of buff brick and have corbelled caps. The one-story rear wing has a porch at its east end with square posts. Other features include a rockfaced concrete block foundation, 1/1 windows, and a one-story extension of the rear wing that is either an early addition or an enclosed porch. William M. Blanton lived at this address in 1939.

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. NB.

This one-story frame building has vertical board siding and a low-pitched gable roof.

720 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

One-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. A side-gabled extension shelters a wraparound porch with tapered brick pillars on brick pedestals with a solid brick railing between. The railing has a concrete coping and small segmental-arch scuppers. The brackets in the house and porch gables have similar complex forms. There is an interior brick chimney

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(parged above the roof) and an exterior brick chimney on the east side. Other features include exposed rafter ends, Craftsman 8/1 windows, and a bull-nose concrete curb along the sidewalk. R. G. Honeycutt lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The west side of the garage is enclosed, either originally or later, and the east side formerly had a track-mounted door.

721 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Tudor Revival.

Two-story stucco masonry or frame house with a steep-pitched asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The center section of the house is higher than the west wing and east side porch, and it has a juxtaposed exterior chimney and gabled projection with front entry. The chimney has a straight shoulderless form with two octagonal chimney pots (there were originally three). The chimney intersects a shed-roofed wall dormer. The front entry has a Colonial Revival surround with paneled pilasters, a dentil cornice, and a scrolled broken pediment. The story-and-a-half side porch has pillars with arched tops. The west wing has multiple front windows and a hipped dormer. There are 6/6 and 4/4 windows. John T. Honeycutt lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. CB.

This one-story novelty weatherboard-sided frame building has a steep asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a single car bay. The garage may also have housed a workshop.

722 West Warren St. Ca. 1930. CB. Colonial Revival.

Story-and-a-half novelty weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof that supports three shed dormers on the front and has flared eaves. The hip-roofed front porch has paired classical columns at the end (the west corner is missing a column) and single columns between. The porch floor extends as a brick and concrete terrace on the east end. There is an interior brick flue and, on the east end, and exterior brick chimney. Other features include a hipped wing on the west end, 6/1 windows, and bull-nose concrete curbs along the sidewalk and driveway. Asbury H. Morgan lived at this address in 1934.

724 West Warren St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story aluminum-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The flat-roofed one-story front porch has what appear to be replacement classical columns and it shelters an entry with a transom and sidelights. Other features include exterior brick chimneys on both ends, 8/8 windows, and a one-story rear wing or enclosed porch. Mature oaks shade the lot. Clara P. Angel lived at this address in 1949.

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a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This one-story frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and either plain or novelty weatherboard siding.

b. Shed. Ca. 2000. NB.

This one-story building has a pyramidal roof with what appears to be rubber membrane roofing (a privacy fence obscures the view of this building and the garage).

725 West Warren St. Ca. 1920. CB. Craftsman.

Two-story vinyl-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. A hipped front dormer has both standard windows and ones with reticulated Roman muntin patterns. The one-story front porch has tapered square columns on a solid brick railing with a concrete coping that ramps up at each column and segmental-arch scuppers at floor level. The front entry has a transom and sidelights with multiple panes. On the east and west sides are exterior brick chimneys with weatherings and decorative caps of concrete. There is also a rear exterior brick chimney or boiler flue. Other features include a three-part dining room window on the east side, a gabled one-story rear wing with a glassed-in side porch and an exterior brick flue on the gable end, a back deck, and 12/1 windows. The lot is shaded by numerous mature oaks and is partly enclosed by a modern wooden picket fence. Charles S. Young lived at this address in 1934.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. CB.

This one-story cinder block building has a flat or parapet roof, a single vehicle bay, and a separate entry for a workshop.

740 West Warren St. 1940s. CB. Colonial Revival.

Two-story brick-veneered frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. There are exterior brick chimneys with asymmetrical shoulders on both ends. The one-story front entry porch and identical porches on both gable ends are linked by a brick and concrete terrace that extends across the front of the house. The porch posts have molded caps and neckings. Other features include a front entry with sidelights, 6/6 windows (many of which are paired), cornice returns, and a dentil-like cornice. The yard is shaded by numerous mature deciduous trees and a hemlock. A. Therman Hamrick lived at this address in 1949.

a. Garage. 1940s. CB.

This story-and-a-half brick-veneered frame building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, tongue-and-groove garage doors on tracks, and a glass and wood panel door in the gable above (presumably accessed by ladder).

801 West Warren St. Ca. 1925. CB. Craftsman Bungalow.

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Story-and-a-half brick house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof with an angled interior brick flue. The Flemish-bond brickwork suggests the house is built using the "Ideal wall" rowlock construction technique promoted during the era. The roof has exposed rafter ends and a gabled front dormer. There is an engaged porch that extends across much of the front and east sides. The porch and a porte cochere extension on the east end have tapered wood posts on brick pedestals, and the porch has a low slatted balustrade. The gables and dormer are sheathed with board-and-batten siding (the boards may be plywood). There is a shed-roofed screened porch and a deck to the rear, both modern. Other features include 1/1 windows, exposed rafter ends, and purlin-type gable brackets. **B. Birt Byers** lived at this address in 1934.

403 Whisnant St. Durham-Whisnant House. Ca. 1885. CB. Late Victorian.

Two-story weatherboard-sided frame house with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Two interior brick chimneys project from the roof ridge (indicating a center-passage plan within) and there is a small ventilation gable over the center bay of the symmetrical three-bay façade. A two-story single-tier front porch stands on square wood columns and shelters an entry with a transom, molded lintel, and double-leaf doors. The 6/6 windows have similar molded lintels. Italianate sawn brackets decorate the cornices and cornice returns in the gables. The integral two-story ell has an exterior brick chimney, a one-story shed-roofed porch on the north side with replacement wood posts, and a one-story shed wing on the south side with a one-story extension that appears to date to the third quarter of the twentieth century. The ell windows do not have molded lintels. There is a story-and-a-half wing on the south end of the main section that appears to be integral, an early addition, or possibly an older structure. Stylistic features such as the Italianate cornice suggest a date of construction in the late nineteenth century, and documentary evidence suggests the house was built for **Dr. L. N. Durham** between 1884 and 1886. A 1927 deed referred to the residence as the **Durham-Whisnant House**, the second name reflecting ownership by **W. C. Whisnant**, who purchased the 100-acre tract in 1899. **C. S. Young** purchased the property in 1927 and subdivided it into eleven lots. The house was the only property with a Whisnant Street address in 1934. The Durham-Whisnant House is suffering some deterioration and has been vandalized with graffiti.

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Architect/Builder (continued)

Herman, Q. E. (architect)
Swanson, Aurelia (architect)
V. W. Breeze and Associates (architects)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The West Warren Street Historic District, located in Shelby, North Carolina, encompasses a diverse collection of historic house types and styles dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. West Warren Street, the thoroughfare for which the district is named, was established with the platting of Shelby in the antebellum period, and around the turn of the twentieth century purchasers of lots along the street within the district began to erect houses in the Late Victorian and Queen Anne styles. A major impetus for development was the subdivision of the west end of the district in 1918. Over the following decades the newly subdivided area and earlier sections filled with houses in the popular styles of the era: Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, and, in the 1950s, Ranch. At least two Aladdin Company kit houses stand in the district and there are designs by architects Q. E. Herman and V. W. Breeze and Associates. Individual buildings of note include the (former) Graham Elementary School, a Colonial Revival brick-veneered building erected in 1927-28, and El Nido, one of North Carolina's finest residences in the Mission style, erected in 1921 to a design by California architect Aurelia Swanson.

The West Warren Street Historic District meets National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture. The period of significance extends from ca. 1885, the approximate construction date of the oldest known surviving building in the district (the Durham-Whisnant House at 403 Whisnant Street), to 1958, embracing the early and mid-twentieth-century period of construction for the majority of the district's contributing buildings. The period of significance does not extend beyond 1958 because the district is not of exceptional significance for the post-1958 period. The West Warren Street Historic District is of local significance.

Historic Context

The West Warren Street Historic District is located in the western part of the historic core area of the City of Shelby. Shelby was established as the county seat of newly-formed Cleveland County in 1841. The 1850 Logan map of Shelby suggests that the east end of the district was located in what was then the town's west end. West Warren Street, along with West Marion Street which parallels it one block to the north, were vectors of mostly residential development extending westward from the courthouse square at the center of town. Residential development also extended southward from the

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center of town along South Washington Street and parallel streets during the late antebellum period. By 1850 house lots had been surveyed and purchased in the linear strip between Warren and Marion streets with longer house/field lots extending southward from Warren. The 1886 Kyzer map indicates additional development had occurred at the east end of the district by the mid-1880s. In 1886 the western portion of the district corresponded to an unsubdivided tract owned by J. F. Ware. Ware acquired most or all of the tract from Naomi Ware—apparently his mother—in 1885. The evidence suggests Naomi Ware lived on the tract at the time, formerly in the company of her late husband James M. Ware. The 1886 Kyzer map shows a building labeled Dr. L. N. Durham at approximately the location of the late nineteenth-century house at 403 Whisnant Street, which appears to be the oldest dwelling in the district. Deed research by Cleveland County Planning Director Bill McCarter suggests the property was purchased by Durham in 1884, and a 1927 deed reference to the house as the Durham-Whisnant House suggests Durham had the house built between 1884 and 1886, the date of the Kyzer map. W. C. Whisnant owned the house beginning in 1899.¹

The arrival of rail lines, prosperity from cotton cultivation, and the establishment of cotton mills and other manufacturing plants contributed to the growth of Shelby during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Railroads entered Cleveland County in the early 1870s, causing cotton production to skyrocket from 530 bales in 1870 to 6,126 bales in 1880. The exponential increase in cotton harvests created a basis for local textile manufacturing, and by the end of the nineteenth century several cotton mills had opened in the county. Rural prosperity and the development of the manufacturing sector spurred the growth of Shelby. The town's population increased from 1,874 at the turn of the twentieth century to 3,609 in 1920 and then jumped again to over 10,000 in 1930, presumably as a result of annexation of built-up adjacent areas. New residents needed housing, and around the turn of the twentieth century residential development began to occur in the West Warren area. Houses from the era include the Mundy House at 612 West Warren Street and the houses at 413 and 600 West Warren Street. Other early examples are 210 and 214 McBrayer Street at the extreme eastern end of the district. Construction activity in the district appears to be an extension of residential development occurring in adjacent but more central areas of town and along West Marion Street, western Shelby's principal historic residential corridor (these areas comprise part of the Central Shelby Historic District). The most important event in the development of the district was the subdivision of J. F. Ware's tract in February 1918. The subdivision created the lots along Thompson

¹ "Central Shelby Historic District (Boundary Increase)," 14; Kyzer, "Map of Shelby;" Logan, "Map of Shelby;" Cleveland County Deed Book AA, p. 22; Deed Book 2J, p. 55. A number of individuals and organizations helped with the preparation of the nomination. Foremost among these was Cleveland County Planning Director Bill McCarter, AICP, who served as the local contact and conducted research in support of the designation. Members of the community who provided information or opened their homes to survey included Rev. Robert Coleman, James C. Cooke, Jack Creech, Herman Dawson, Roy Lee Dedmon, Carol Gress, JoAn P. Helms, Joe L. Helms, and Sue Rippy. Previous survey work in the district was conducted by J. Timothy Keller in 1982 and Brian R. Eades in 1997. Assistance was also provided by State Historic Preservation Office staff members Kim Hewitt, Rebecca A. Johnson, and Ann V. Swallow.

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Street (originally Ware Street) and the lots to the west of Thompson along West Graham, West Oak, and West Warren streets as far as the east side of Whisnant Street, approximately half of the area contained in the district. The J. F. Ware Subdivision, as it was referred to in deeds, established building setbacks on the front of the lots and on the sides where they adjoined streets. In this regard the Ware subdivision was similar to another development initiative of the era, Belvedere Park on the east side of Shelby, begun in 1921, where setbacks were also stipulated. The Ware subdivision differed from Belvedere Park in that the latter was laid out to a curvilinear plan whereas the Ware subdivision was a simple orthogonal projection of the existing Shelby street grid.²

The character of development in the district reflected the piecemeal subdivision of the area into streets and lots. With the exception of the preexisting farmhouse at 403 Whisnant Street, the earliest and grandest residences were constructed along West Warren and adjacent parcels. West Warren Street, which connected Shelby to Rutherford County and points west, was similar in character to the more affluent West Marion Street one block to the north, with a number of large and architecturally sophisticated houses on large lots. West Graham Street, the neighborhood's first "back street" south of West Warren Street, was more modest in character, with smaller and generally more closely spaced residences. The Ware subdivision opened up land for development during the prosperous decade that followed the end of World War I, and consequently houses constructed along the sections of West Warren and West Graham streets that pass through the subdivision tend to be relatively large and sophisticated. Development on the aptly named West Oak Street, which is well shaded by oak trees, began with the construction of the (former) Graham Elementary School in 1927-28 but was curtailed by the depression of the 1930s. As economic conditions improved in the 1940s, West Oak Street was built up with residences of generally high caliber such as the Tudor Revival house at 712 West Oak Street and the stone-faced Norman and Margaret Harris House at 716 West Oak Street, both architecturally sophisticated residences. In contrast, Thompson Street had a more mixed character, with generally smaller and less pretentious houses. The character of Thompson Street is anticipated by the 1918 plat for the Ware subdivision, which shows some blocks with large lots, others with narrow lots.³

Business directories and other sources provide information on individuals who lived in or owned property in the district during the historic period. Professional men such as lawyer J. H. Quinn (603 West Warren Street) and physician Dr. Emmett W. Gibbs (520 West Warren Street) were represented, as were merchants such as husband and wife Rush and Ollie Stroup (703 West Warren Street) who owned the Eagle's Stores chain in the 1920s and 1930s. Attorney J. H. Quinn was also the editor of the *Shelby Aurora* newspaper in 1905. Athos Rostan, manager of the Shelby plant of the

² *North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1905*, 182; Eades and Pezzoni, *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County*, 15-18; Bowers, "East Marion-Belvedere Park Historic District," 32-33, 36-37; Cleveland County Plat Book 1, p. 16.

³ Cleveland County Plat Book 1, p. 16.

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Waldensian Bakery, lived at two locations in the district—at 307 Thompson Street in 1939 and 714 West Oak Street in 1949—before building a third house at 312 Thompson Street in 1952. Residents of an artistic bent included Maude Sams Gibbs, the wife of Dr. Gibbs and the force behind the design of El Nido (520 West Warren Street), and commercial photographer Floyd M. Willis, resident at 313 Thompson Street, whose many photographs of Cleveland County people and places from the middle decades of the twentieth century are an invaluable historic resource. The fact that businessmen like Athos Rostan built architect-designed houses in the district into the 1950s testifies to the continued attractiveness of the neighborhood for middle-class homeowners through the last decade of the period of significance. Recent developments of note are the decommissioning of the (former) Graham Elementary School and its conversion to a private school, Twelve Oaks Academy, in 1979, and the role of Preservation North Carolina in assisting with the preservation of El Nido in the 1990s and 2000s.⁴

Architectural Context

The West Warren Street Historic District contains a diversity of historic house types, styles, and methods of construction illustrating trends in local and national architectural history. The oldest residence in the district, the ca. 1885 frame farmhouse at 403 Whisnant Street, has the symmetrical two-story form and Italianate bracketed cornice of farmhouses built throughout the county during the last third of the nineteenth century. The district's most complex early residence is the Mundy House at 612 West Warren Street. The ca. 1900 Late Victorian house, which has a stucco first story with weatherboard siding above, has an unusual gable roof with a shed extension that engages the front porch. Steep, flared front gables, angled bay windows and corners, turned porch posts with sawn brackets, and a long arcing board approximately ten feet in radius in the side gable are other notable features of this idiosyncratic house. Late Victorian forms and details also characterize the two houses at 210 and 214 McBrayer Street. These houses have complex roof lines with multiple gables and long front porches. The porch of the house at 210 McBrayer Street retains original turned posts and balusters. The hip-and-gable roof of 210 McBrayer Street shows the influence of the Late Victorian idiom known as the Queen Anne style. The district's quintessential Queen Anne residence is the ca. 1900 house at 413 West Warren Street. The two-story frame house has characteristic features such as a high hip-and-gable roof, a second-story angled bay window that undercuts the off-center front gable, and a wraparound veranda with turned posts and balusters. An example of a more compact house form known as the Queen Anne Cottage is the ca. 1910 story-and-a-half frame house at 413 West Graham Street, which has a hip-and-gable roof and decorative vergeboards. Other examples of the Queen Anne style—all located on West Warren Street—include the houses at 409, 603, and 712 West Warren Street. 603 West Warren Street is the J. H. Quinn House, built ca. 1910 or possibly later in the 1910s, which features a complex Queen Anne hip-and-gable roof with flared eaves in

⁴ *North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory, 1905; Miller's Shelby, N.C., City Directory, 1939-1940; Miller's Shelby, N.C., City Directory, 1949-1950; Miller's Shelby, N.C., City Directory, 1957-1958.*

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combination with an apparently original Craftsman style wraparound porch.

The Craftsman style was introduced to the district in the 1910s. Its peak popularity among district homeowners coincided with the opening of the Ware subdivision in 1918 and extended through the 1920s and early 1930s. The Craftsman style and its representative house type, the one-story or story-and-a-half bungalow form, exhibit such features as shallow-pitched gable or hip roofs, often with large gable or shed dormers to expand upstairs living space; deep eaves supported by large brackets; windows with complex muntin patterns in the upper sashes; and porches with tapered wood posts on masonry pedestals or solid railings. The ca. 1925 bungalow at 700 West Warren Street has several hallmarks of the style. From its low-pitched hip roof project gables with tongue-and-groove sheathing and triangular brackets of complex form. The front gable engages a porch that wraps around the side elevation and is supported by heavy square brick pillars. Windows are 9/1 (nine-pane upper sashes over single-pane lower sashes). More elaborate is the ca. 1930 bungalow at 713 West Warren Street, which has a wraparound front and inset side porch supported by massive tapered stone pillars. On the side is a porte cochere (an attached car shelter) with the same pillars. The use of natural materials such as the rustic stonework of 713 West Warren Street was a standard attribute of Craftsman architecture nationwide, although one that was uncommon in the district. The Craftsman style was well suited for the design of modest houses such as the front- and side-gabled bungalows that cluster along Clegg Street.

Six of the district's Craftsman bungalows, such as the houses at 412 West Graham Street, 306 Thompson Street, and 614 West Warren Street, have clipped gable roofs, that is, the tip of the gable has a small hip rather than coming to a point. Not all of the district's Craftsman houses are bungalows; two-story examples include the ca. 1930 brick-veneered house at 717 West Warren Street and the pair of virtually identical ca. 1920 frame houses at 510 and 512 West Warren Street. The latter two examples are "kit houses" constructed from building components manufactured by the Aladdin Company, which like Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward was a major mail-order supplier of building kits in the early twentieth century. The specific kit model was the "Shadow Lawn," which was published in the *Aladdin "Built in a Day" House Catalog, 1917*. Except for lacking the porte cochere shown in the catalog, the houses are nearly exact copies with the same fenestration patterns, deeply overhanging eaves and gables supported by large triangular brackets, and diamond-pattern muntins in selected windows. Similar Aladdin houses are located nearby on West Marion Street in the Central Shelby Historic District.⁵

During the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, the ahistorical Craftsman style competed with several historicist, or revival, styles that were intended to evoke the architecture of past ages. In the historic district, as in other Shelby neighborhoods of the period such as East Marion-Belvedere Park and in the nation as a

⁵ Eades, "Houses and Commercial Buildings (CL 523);" *Aladdin "Built in a Day" House Catalog, 1917*; Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, 427.

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whole, the chief revival styles were the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. The Colonial Revival style evoked the architecture of the colonial and early national periods of American history and is characterized by classical details and traditional house forms. An early example in the district is the ca. 1930 Stroup House at 703 West Warren Street, a two-story brick-veneered residence with dentil moldings under the eaves of the main roof, the roof of the front entry vestibule (which may be an enclosed porch), and the roof of a side porch supported by Doric columns. The Stroup House is atypical of the style in that it is asymmetrical. The right side of the front façade around the vestibule projects slightly, perhaps a reflection of the house massing of older styles like the Queen Anne. A number of the district's Colonial Revival houses have gambrel roofs, a form that was probably inspired by the Dutch Colonial Revival subgenre. Examples include the houses at 601 and 611 West Graham Street and 722 West Warren Street. Shed dormers expanded living space in these gambrel roofs, which essentially contained full second floors rather than attics.⁶

Chief among the district's Colonial Revival buildings is the (former) Graham Elementary School, constructed at 701 West Oak Street in 1927-28. The features of the brick-veneered one-story school and its H plan strongly suggest it was built to a standardized state school design, as was the case with almost all public schools built during the era. Colonial influence is strongest in the round-arch fanlights at the top of the large front auditorium windows and the round-arch stucco panels over the windows at the ends of the two front gables. The Colonial Revival style remained popular into the 1940s and 1950s, as exemplified by the 1940s house at 714 West Oak Street and the 1950s house at 605 West Warren Street. 714 West Oak Street has a story-and-a-half side-gabled form known as the Cape Cod form, with two gabled dormers on the front of the roof and a shed dormer across the back, and the two-story house at 605 West Warren Street, which is also side-gabled, has a two-story front portico on clustered square columns with a lunette in the pediment. Both houses have brick veneers, brick being the exterior material of choice for Colonial Revival houses in the district. The Colonial Revival style is present as a secondary, decorative influence in several Ranch houses built in the 1950s and later.

The Tudor Revival style loosely referenced English architecture of the Tudor period and the medieval and early modern periods in general. Typical Tudor Revival features include steep-pitched gable roofs and complex façade compositions that often juxtapose chimneys, gables, and entryways. The preeminent Tudor Revival house in the district is the ca. 1930 two-story house at 721 West Warren. The Tudor character is imparted mostly through the extreme steepness of the gables—which the architect counteracted by using a variety of dormers to make the spaces in the roof more habitable—and by the juxtaposed front entry/gable/chimney, the latter element an unrelieved three-story pylon topped by octagonal terra-cotta chimney pots. Typically the exteriors of Tudor Revival houses have richly textured and varied materials, but 721 West Warren has a homogenous stucco finish, and its front entry has an incongruous Colonial Revival surround with a scrolled pediment and

⁶ Bowers, "East Marion-Belvedere Park Historic District," 38-39.

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paneled pilasters. Another notable example of the Tudor Revival style is 712 West Oak, a painted brick-veneered house built ca. 1940 with the formulaic juxtaposition of front gable, chimney, and entry, and an engaged porch with segmental-arch openings.

The 1930s and 1940s saw the introduction of an economy model of the Tudor Revival style known to scholars of North Carolina architecture as the “Period Cottage.” A period cottage was a compact one-story or story-and-a-half house form that was typically veneered in brick and often featured the entry/gable/chimney façade composition. The overall character was Tudor Revival but secondary features could be treated in the Colonial Revival style. The 1940s house at 306 Clegg is one such hybrid Tudor/Colonial period cottage. The round-arched front entry is set in a gabled projection next to which rises a chimney with double asymmetrical weatherings—the Tudor Revival entry/gable/chimney composition—but features such as a concrete keystone and impost blocks in the entry arch and a quarter-round window with radial muntins in the principal front gable are borrowings from the Colonial Revival style. 306 Clegg has another common feature of the type: an engaged front/side porch with arched openings. Some period cottage builders ornamented the faces of the front chimneys with decorative brickwork, occasionally using bricks that contrasted in color with the red brick veneer. Examples include the 1940s house at 210 Martin, which has a rectangular chimney panel and diamond motif in purplish brick, and the 1930s house at 311 Thompson, which has a narrow chimney panel with corbelled ends in buff brick that is also used to trim the round arches of the front entry, a niche beside the entry, and a louvered gable vent.

The eclecticism of the era is epitomized by El Nido, one of North Carolina’s foremost examples of Mission style domestic architecture. Built at 520 West Warren in 1921 for artist Maude Sams Gibbs and her husband, Dr. E. West Gibbs, the sprawling one- and two-story house evokes the Mission architecture of Colonial California through the use of stucco, shaped parapets, and hip roofs sheathed with metal formed to mimic Spanish roof tiles and supported by large curved brackets. Gibbs was inspired by house designs in California-themed magazines. California architect Aurelia Swanson designed the house. The Spanish character is reinforced by landscaping—clumps of yucca (and formerly cactus) nestle against the house—and the interior, which features decorative painting and Mexican tile floors. The overall form of the house is inspired by the Craftsman bungalow tradition, and features such as massive battered (tapered) porch pillars, a terrace extension of the front porch, and decorative upper window sashes are also Craftsman. Another Craftsman influence is the house’s two-story “monitors,” inspired by the “airplane bungalow” form. Like several other houses of its period, El Nido has a porte cochere, in this case positioned in front of a garage located in the lower level of one of the monitors.⁷

El Nido’s integral garage is one of a handful of such garages in the district. Most integral garages of the era, such as the ones at 716 West Oak and 401 and 611 West Warren, are located in basements.

⁷ Lovelady and Alexander, “El Nido (Gibbs House).”

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The majority of historic-period garages are separate buildings, reflecting their evolution from stables and barns. (At least one stable survives in the district: the frame outbuilding behind the ca. 1900 house at 600 West Warren, identifiable by the hay opening in one of the outbuilding's gables.) Most garages are anonymous utilitarian buildings, although a few harmonize with the houses they serve through form and the use of materials. For example, the brick-veneered houses at 723 West Graham and 703 and 740 West Warren have brick-veneered garages. A number of garages contain rooms or spaces intended for workshops, and one, located behind West Graham, is reported to have been outfitted to function as a fallout shelter, replete with a hand-cranked ventilator. Some garages were built with second stories that served as apartments. The most elaborate of these is the 1940s garage apartment at 208 Martin, which has Craftsman windows and what appears to be a first-story room next to the garage for use of the tenant in addition to the apartment on the upper level. Several storage sheds date to the historic period. One, located behind the 1930s duplex at 501-503 West Graham, has dual compartments to serve the two tenants.⁸

Several of the district's houses deserve comment for aspects of their design or construction. The ca. 1930 brick-veneered house at 610 West Warren has a feature known as a stove tower on its rear elevation. A stove tower is a narrow tower-like room that projects from a kitchen and contains the stove. Windows on the sides and windows or vents at the top created an updraft, presumably strengthened by rising heat from the stove, that helped exhaust heat from the kitchen. Stove towers are documented from Cleveland County and adjacent Gaston County but are apparently nonexistent or poorly documented in other areas of North Carolina. They also go by the names Dutch flues, German chimneys, and other terms. Preliminary evidence suggests they were introduced in the late nineteenth century, perhaps promoted by a local builder or group of builders, and did not pass out of favor until the middle decades of the twentieth century, presumably as a result of the increasing popularity of electric ranges.⁹

Material use is the notable feature of the ca. 1925 Craftsman bungalow at 801 West Warren. The house has Flemish-bond brickwork that suggests it was built using "Ideal wall" rowlock construction. The technique was promoted during the era by the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America as having "the great advantage of a considerable saving in both materials and labor, combining the advantages of the solid brick and hollow unit types of wall at a lower cost than either." In other words, Ideal wall construction in which the bricks were laid on edge rather than flat created a hollow-core wall that conserved material (like hollow concrete block construction) yet retained the appearance of brick construction (and furthered the manufacturers' association's aim of promoting the use of brick over concrete and other materials). Another notable use of material is the ca. 1940 granite-faced Norman and Margaret Harris House at 716 West Oak. The gray stone, which was

⁸ Carol Gress personal communication.

⁹ Eades and Pezzoni, *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County*, 26-27.

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quarried locally or in an adjacent county, has white crystals that are the dominant material in some blocks, creating a variegated appearance. The plans for the house were drawn by Hickory architect Q. E. Herman, who specified a brick exterior, so stone was substituted after the plans and specifications were completed.¹⁰

The final architectural trend to occur in the district during the historic period was the introduction of the Ranch house form and modernist architecture in general. The low-slung Ranch house, associated with informal western ranch living, has its origins before World War II but did not become standard in residential construction until the 1950s. Early examples in the district, such as the 1940s house at 710 West Oak and the ca. 1950 house at 606 West Graham, have period cottage attributes like relatively steep-pitched front gables. 710 West Oak has a small section of false half-timbering in a side gable, a Tudor Revival influence, and 606 West Graham has a round-arch louvered vent in the front gable, a detail more typical of period cottages, but the long one-story proportions of both houses make them Ranches in overall form.

A more fully realized Ranch design is the Athos Rostan House at 312 Thompson, which was built in 1952 to a design by Shelby architects V. W. Breeze and Associates. The firm was founded in 1935 by Victor Winfred Breeze (1889-1961), who specialized in Colonial Revival and Moderne designs during the early years of his practice. Breeze and Associates' design for the finely detailed Rostan House features a linear form broken by a gabled front projection that engages an entry porch at one corner. Unlike the typically steep-pitched front gables of period cottages and early Ranches with period cottage influences, the Rostan House front gable has the shallow pitch that is a defining feature of the Ranch form. Secondary features such as paneled shutters, cornice returns, and a cupola over the rear garage wing are Colonial Revival, as are interior treatments such as a Georgian Revival living room mantel, paneled wainscoting in the dining room, which is treated as an extension of the living room rather than a separate room, and plaster cornices.¹¹

Like the Rostan House, most of the Ranch houses built in the district during the early years of the style's popularity have Colonial Revival secondary features, although later Ranches have modernist treatments. Modernism, which like the Craftsman style eschewed historicism, favored simple forms, clean lines, and modern materials like concrete, aluminum, and glass block. The district's sole example of Modernist architecture dating to the historic period is the Young Apartments at 214 Martin, built in the 1950s. The rectangular brick-veneered building features a low-pitched hip roof

¹⁰ Carver, *Brick: How to Build and Estimate*, 10; Herman, Norman and Margaret Harris House Specifications.

¹¹ Eades and Pezzoni, *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County*, 43-45.

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with overhanging eaves, a main entry with glass block sidelights and a flat-roofed porch, and horizontal bands defined by header brick courses that contain metal-framed picture windows and corner windows.

The ca. 1955 Young Apartments, 214 Martin Street, was the first apartment building to be constructed in the West Warren Street neighborhood. Other, generally larger apartment complexes were built in the neighborhood after 1958, but as these buildings and their large parking lots would be noncontributing to the district they have been excluded. The apartment complexes signal a transition from construction for owner-occupied, single-family use to multi-family rental use (a few duplexes were built in the district earlier). Despite the demographic shift associated with the increase in rental housing during the second half of the twentieth century, the houses and yards in virtually all areas of the West Warren Street Historic District are well-maintained, vacant lots and parking lots resulting from demolitions are uncommon, and drastic unsympathetic alterations are also rare, factors that contribute to the overall high architectural integrity of the district.

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UTM References (continued)

- 5. 17S 450150 3904880
- 6. 17S 449660 3904790

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundaries are shown on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundaries encompass the concentration of historic resources of sufficient integrity associated with the West Warren Street corridor and adjacent neighborhood streets.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1.
 - 1. Subject: West Warren Street Historic District (same for all photos).
 - 2. Location: Shelby, Cleveland Co., N.C. (same for all photos).
 - 3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos).
 - 4. Photo date: March 2008.
 - 5. Digital images archived at the N.C. Office of Archives and History, Raleigh (same for all photos).
 - 6. Description of view: 700 block of West Oak St., north side (716 West Oak Street in foreground). View looking northeast.
 - 7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos).
- 2.
 - 4. March 2008.
 - 6. 700 block of West Warren St., north side. View looking northwest.
- 3.
 - 4. March 2008.
 - 6. 600 block of West Warren St., north side. View looking northeast.
- 4.
 - 4. March 2008.
 - 6. 700 block of West Warren St., south side (713 West Warren Street in foreground). View looking west.
- 5.
 - 4. March 2008.
 - 6. 700 block of West Warren St., south side (725 West Warren Street in foreground). View looking east.

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6. 4. February 2008.
6. 300 block of Clegg St., east side (317 Clegg Street in foreground). View looking north.
7. 4. March 2008.
6. 700 block of West Graham St., north side (722 West Graham Street in foreground).
View looking northeast.
8. 4. November 2007.
6. El Nido (520 West Warren). View looking northwest.
9. 4. February 2008.
6. (former) Graham Elementary School (701 West Oak). View looking west.
10. 4. February 2008.
6. House (214 Thompson). View looking northwest.
11. 4. February 2008.
6. House (210 McBrayer). View looking southwest.
12. 4. February 2008.
6. Young Apartments (214 Martin). View looking northwest.
13. 4. February 2008.
6. Hopper Chapel (415 West Graham). View looking south.