

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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Central Shelby Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Seven areas contiguous with current district (see continuation sheet) not for publication N/A

city or town Shelby vicinity N/A

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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey A Crow SHPO 7/1/02  
Signature of certifying official 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 commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Additional Documentation

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 44, 4, 44, 4.

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 135

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: Religion: Commerce/Trade: Industry: Transportation: Sub: single dwelling religious facility specialty store industrial storage rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: Commerce/Trade: Religion: Vacant Commerce/Trade: Work in progress Sub: single dwelling professional religious facility specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow
Commercial Style
Late Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls brick
weatherboard
other

Narrative Description

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

Additional Documentation

Name of Property

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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

Social History

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1850-1952

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Wagoner, Harold

**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: Western Office, Archives and History

Central Shelby Historic District Boundary Increase and \_\_\_\_\_

Cleveland, NC \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Documentation

Name of Property

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 20.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 17 450950 3905640  
2 17 450700 3904950

Zone Easting Northing  
3 17 451080 3904990  
4 17 451070 3904640  
X 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 Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date April 1, 2002

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 253-1392

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

**12. 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 the 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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Location**

Cluster A is bounded roughly by North Lafayette Street on the west, Marietta Street on the north, North Washington Street on the east, and East Sumter Street on the south.

Cluster B is bounded roughly by South Morgan Street on the west, the original district on the north, South Market Street on the east, and Blanton Street on the south.

Cluster C is bounded roughly by the district on the west, East Graham Street on the north, South DeKalb Street on the east, and Pinkney Street on the south.

Cluster D is bounded roughly by the district on the west, Henderson Street on the north, South DeKalb Street on the east, and several vacant lots to the south.

Cluster E is bounded roughly by South Lafayette Street on the west, southern lot lines of new commercial development to the north, the original district to the east, and northern lot lines of new commercial development on the south.

Cluster F is bounded roughly by east lot lines of new commercial structures on the west, the original district to the north and northeast, South Washington Street to the east, and cotton mill housing to the south.

Cluster G is a single lot, bounded by the east and south lot lines of properties facing South Washington Street on the west and north, west lot lines of lots facing South DeKalb Street on the east, and Gidney Street on the south.

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### Summary

The Central Shelby Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 23, 1983. This boundary expansion adds a total of twenty-seven properties around the edges of the district, as shown on the accompanying tax map. Of these, there are thirty Contributing buildings and outbuildings; and four Non-contributing buildings and outbuildings. In addition, nine of the fourteen formerly "neutral" properties in the original district have been changed to a contributing status since they now fall within the expanded period of significance. Total Contributing buildings and outbuildings within this category totals fourteen.

Four properties (#1-4) are being added to the north of the district and are bounded roughly by North Lafayette Street on the west, Marietta Street on the north, North Washington Street on the east, and East Sumter Street on the south. There are four properties in this cluster, two of which are large lots (#1 and #2). The remaining two lots (#3 and #4) are smaller lots. This area consists primarily of industrial warehouse buildings, with the exception being the **Ascension Lutheran Church** on the north (#1). To the north of this area is a large expanse of vacant lots which separates this area from the residential area further north. The original district is to the south, with new commercial, scattered residential structures, and additional vacant lots located to the east and west.

A second group of properties (#5-9) is located south of West Graham Street, and is bounded roughly by South Morgan Street on the west, the original district on the north, South Market Street on the east, and Blanton Street on the south. This area is also primarily industrial, with some warehouse structures, the freight depot, and commercial buildings. Most lots are small, with the **Southern Railway Freight Depot** (#6) occupying a large lot. Scattered housing, vacant lots, and new warehouses are located to the west. To the north is the original district, with new industrial facilities located to the northeast. New or altered commercial properties are located to the east. To the south are additional new warehouses and a cotton mill and mill housing.

Four properties (#10-13) are to be added to the east of the original district and this group is bounded roughly by the district on the west, East Graham Street on the north, South DeKalb Street on the east, and Pinkney Street on the south. This cluster consists of a church, a house, a warehouse, and an office building. These lots are small, with the exception being the **Shelby Presbyterian Church** (#10), which occupies an entire block. To the west and south of this cluster is the original district, with new commercial buildings located to the east and north.

The fourth area added to the district comprises seven properties (#14-19) east of the original district and is bounded roughly by the district on the west, Henderson Street on the north, South DeKalb Street on the east, and several vacant lots to the south. These lots are all residential and are uniform in size for the most part. To the west and north is the original district, to the east is new residential development along with scattered older housing, and to the south is a large new church building surrounded by parking and some vacant lots.

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Five houses (#20-24) are located to the west of the district and are bounded roughly by South Lafayette Street on the west, southern lot lines of new commercial development to the north, the original district to the east, and northern lot lines of new commercial development on the south are also to be added. To the west, north, and south is new commercial development, and to the east is the original district.

Two houses (#25-26) southwest of the district and bounded roughly by east lot lines of new commercial structures on the west, the original district to the north and northeast, South Washington Street to the east, and cotton mill housing to the south are to be added. All of this cluster consists of buildings related to the Ayfield H. Hoskins Estate. The **Ayfield H. Hoskins House (#25)** is a large lot with many associated outbuildings. The **Hoskins-Willis House (#26)** is a more modest cottage on a small lot. To the north of these two houses is the original district, with mill housing to the south, new commercial development to the west, and the B. F. Curtis subdivision (1923) located to the east (this subdivision originally encompassed an area bounded roughly by South Washington Street on the west, Gidney Street on the north, Parkview, South DeKalb and Howell Streets on the east, and lots south of Elm Street on the south; most of the housing here is intact and clearly forms a separate development which extends across South DeKalb Street).

One final building to be added is a residence at 207 Gidney Street (#27). It is a modest dwelling located to the east of the district, backing up to the residential buildings lining both sides of South Washington Street. It is surrounded by vacant lots, parking, and new institutional development to the north and east, and is not part of the B. F. Curtis subdivision located to the south.

Most of the additional properties are primarily bungalows or small one-story dwellings, generally more modest in scale to the majority of houses located within the original Central Shelby Historic District. One of the best examples of the bungalow style is the **House** at 520 S. DeKalb Street (#19, ca. 1925). A few of the added properties are excellent examples of the Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, and Queen Anne styles. In addition, there are several warehouses and commercial buildings added to the district, most of which are similar in scale to buildings in the original district, and which form part of an industrial ring around the central commercial core of the district.

The **Ascension Lutheran Church (#1, 1932)**, is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style. The Queen Anne style is well represented by the **House** at 502 S. DeKalb Street (#14, ca. 1890) and the **Orlando Bostic House (#15, ca. 1900)**. The presence of warehouse structures within the central core of downtown Shelby is represented by **Shelby Supply Company (#2, 1932)**. The **Southern Railway Freight Depot (#6, ca. 1920)** is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. Mid-twentieth century buildings utilizing the Classical Revival styles include the **Shelby Presbyterian Church (#10, 1952)** and the **Southern Bell Telephone Exchange (#12, 1951)**.

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**Inventory List**

**Note:** All new properties are listed in Clusters A- G. A list is included at the end of the inventory for properties within the Central Shelby Historic District whose status is being changed from neutral to contributing, along with additional information where applicable. All properties are listed in the order of north-south streets first, followed by east-west streets. North-south streets are listed with the west side of street first; east-west streets are listed with the north side of street first. Contributing buildings are those that are at least fifty years old and which fall into the expanded period of significance of ca. 1850 to 1952. These buildings also retain a high degree of original architectural integrity. Non-contributing buildings are primarily those that are less than fifty years old, but also include some examples of buildings within the expanded period of significance, but which have been extensively altered and have thus lost their integrity.

**Cluster A:**

**1. 300 N. Lafayette Street. Ascension Lutheran Church. Contributing. 1932.**

One-story Gothic Revival brick church with central entrance bay. Double-leaf entry door framed by limestone with "Lutheran Church" inscribed above the door. Tri-partite stained glass window framed by brick and limestone pilasters above the door. Stepped gable wall at front, gable roof to rear. Rows of Gothic arch windows along north and south elevations, divided by pilasters to simulate buttresses. Ascension Lutheran Church was organized on March 25, 1923 at Shelby Presbyterian Church. Pastors who helped organize the Shelby congregation were Rev. H. B. Schaeffer, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Kings Mountain and Rev. B. D. Wessinger, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in Cherryville. The lot was purchased in 1924 for \$7000.00, and the church was built in 1932, at a cost of \$11,000. (survey files)

**1A. Office and classroom building. Non-contributing. ca. 1979.**

Two-story modern building houses offices and classrooms for the church. Located on the same lot, set back from the street, at the northwest corner of the lot.

**2. 216-222 N. Lafayette Street. Shelby Supply Company. Contributing. 1932.**

Two-story-plus-basement brick warehouse building with four bays on the front facade. Windows are metal-frame, multi-light, typical warehouse style. Flat roof. Currently under renovation into offices. The first section of the building, approximately 18,000 square feet in size, was built at the north side of the lot in 1932, with a large addition made in 1948 to the south, doubling the size of the building. Shelby Supply Company served as a supplier of parts for the cotton mill industry. The company was founded by Gerald Morgan, of Cleveland County, in 1922, in a building which was located across the street from the present building. Builders for the 1948 addition included Lutz & Webb, general contractors; Dave Steel Company for structural steel and steel sash windows; Canipe Electric Company, electrical contractors; Cleveland Lumber Company, lumber supplies; T. M. Gladden, plumbing contractors; Roby Combs Signs, neon signs; Spangler & Sons, concrete floors, walls, and sidewalks; Hugh and Thad McSwain, painting

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contractors; and McArthur Tin Shop, roofing and guttering. By 1948, Shelby Supply Company was providing not only supplies for the mills, but general hardware, building, and plumbing supplies as well. ("Shelby Supply Company Completes Extensive Expansion", The Shelby Daily Star, 18 May 1948).

**3. 201 N. Washington Street. Warehouse. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-story brick warehouse building with two large rooms. Three bays at front; original industrial-style awning windows; six-light-over-panel double leaf doors in center of front facade. Coca-Cola sign painted on the south elevation. J. C. Penney used this building in 1936. From 1937 to 1938 Beck & Keeter Laundry occupied the building. Additional occupants from the late 1930s to the 1950s included Capital Laundry & Dry Cleaners (1939-1940); and Dorsey & Ledford Garage (1941-early 1950s). (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**4. 115 E. Sumter Street. Warehouse. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-story painted brick warehouse building with a stepped parapet roof and multi-light windows which appear to be replacements of the original. Two garage door openings, one the original multi-panel and one a modern replacement, on the west elevation. The Cleveland County Garage occupied this building in 1934. From 1937 until at least 1952 Lackey Norris Motors occupied the building. (Sanborns, city directories).

**Cluster B:**

**5. 304 S. Morgan Street. Warehouse. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

Two-story-plus-basement brick warehouse with a stepped parapet roof and tile coping. Two bays on north elevation, but most window openings have been bricked in. Original multi-panel garage service door on north elevation. A wholesale grocery was located in this building in 1926. Additional occupants from the 1930s to the early 1950s included Carl Wray Webb (1934 to 1944); and Spangler & Sons, concrete (1947 to early 1950s). (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**6. 328 Market Street. Southern Railway Freight Depot. Contributing. ca. 1920.**

One-story Colonial Revival brick depot building with a parapet gable wall on the north and south ends, and terra cotta tile covering the gable roof. Facade is three bays wide, with central door flanked by sidelights and transom. Windows are paired nine-over-one, double-hung sash. Roll-up service doors on the east and west elevations, with the original office space in the northernmost bay. Exposed structure on the interior. (Sanborn maps).

**7. 327 Market Street. Warehouse. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

Two-story brick warehouse building across from the freight depot. Six bays wide on the second floor, with one-over-one windows with flat limestone arches and v-shaped keystones. First floor facade altered with a modern entry and materials. Chimney on north side, and stepped parapet roof. (Sanborn maps).

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**8. 127 W. Graham Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1921.**

One-story brick commercial building dating from ca. 1921, but with a new facade and storefront added, ca. 1950s to 1960s. Stepped parapet roofline. Occupants from the 1930s through the early 1950s included the Southern Cafe (1934-1940); Julius Green Produce (1943-1945); and J & K Music Shop (1947 to early 1950s). (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**9. 111 W. Graham Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1927.**

Two-story tan brick commercial building with original storefront configuration. Parapet roof with tile coping, one-over-one windows, replacement door. Tommy's Cafe occupied this building from 1934 to 1950, followed by a women's wear shop. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**Cluster C:**

**10. 306 S. DeKalb Street. Shelby Presbyterian Church. Contributing. 1952.**

The sanctuary portion of this building, located on the eastern edge of the lot, was built in 1952. In December of 1953, the fellowship hall, located to the south side of the lot, was completed. In 1962-1963, the small chapel at the northwest corner of the lot, along with the educational wing to the rear, was completed. The former Sunday School wing at the southeast corner of the lot was torn down in 1978 and replaced that same year. The completion of all of the buildings forms a square around a center courtyard. An arched loggia connects the original sanctuary with the chapel at the front of the lot. The original sanctuary, designed by Harold Wagoner of New York and built by Barger Construction Company of Mooresville, is a modern Classical Revival brick building with many Classical details including the entry door facing East Graham Street. Set at the base of the bell tower, the door features include a curving broken pediment with a porthole window above, double leaf paneled door framed by pilasters topped by a full entablature. Notable grid window at northeast corner of building rises full height of the building. Front gable roof, slate covering. Flemish bond brick pattern. Large twenty-over-sixteen windows. The brick fellowship hall wing, also designed by Harold Wagoner, located at the rear of the lot is two stories, with twelve-over-twelve windows and a side gable roof. The chapel on the northwest corner of the lot has a separate steeple from the main sanctuary and a separate entrance. This doorway is Classical Revival in detail, but with a simpler architrave than the main sanctuary door. The educational wing along the west side of the lot is two-story brick with six-over-six windows and a hip roof. The loggia between the sanctuary and the chapel is a series of arches covered by a flat roof. The two-story wing at the southeast corner of the lot is also brick, with a flat roof and one-over-one windows. All additions continue the use of the Flemish bond brick pattern. The Presbyterian Church appears on this lot by 1909, but it was torn down when the current structure was built. Good example of early 1950s church architecture. (Sanborn maps, city directories, "Shelby Presbyterian Church 1858-1983", [church history booklet]).

**11. 312 S. DeKalb Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1916.**

One-and-one-half-story vernacular dwelling with some Colonial Revival details. Central hall plan, high hip roof with projecting gables, weatherboard siding, attached porch with replacement posts and

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balustrade. Two interior brick chimneys, one-over-one windows. Auburn Dellinger and wife, Coma D., lived here from 1939 to 1940; Dellinger worked at Miller Marble & Granite Works. Additional occupants from the early 1940s through the early 1950s included Kendall and Thelma Bean; Wade and Delia Lineberger; and Annie B. Harrill. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**12. 318 S. DeKalb Street. Southern Bell Telephone Exchange. Contributing. 1951.**

Two-story Classical Revival brick building with a central corridor. Seven bays on front facade, with three windows on either side of central door. One-story addition at rear, with windows bricked in. Parapet roofline with a heavy limestone cornice at front. Notable front door with recessed entry, framed by limestone detailing including a broken pediment, pilasters, and granite steps to the sidewalk below. Good example of early 1950s architecture. Built for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1951. (city directories)

**13. 221 E. Graham Street. Women's Club. Contributing. ca. 1939.**

One-story brick warehouse building, perhaps built for use by the local Women's Club. Stepped parapet roof, flat roof on the addition. Multi-light metal frame industrial style windows; one original multi-panel door on north facade; and one new entry at the northeast corner. Large brick addition to the south side in keeping with the original section and not visible from the front. This building was used by the Women's Club beginning in 1939 until at least 1952. Currently used by the volunteer Fire Department. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**Cluster D:**

**14. 502 S. DeKalb Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1890.**

One-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne/Eastlake house with hipped roof and projecting gables, and decorative shingles in gable ends. Weatherboard siding. Attached porch with center front gable portion supported by turned posts and adorned with sawnwork and spindlework. Two interior brick chimneys. One-over-one windows, and colored glass in gable ends. Four families lived here from the 1930s to the early 1950s. These families included Thomas H. and Renner Abernathy (1934-1942); Dock Y. and Sallie Jones (1943 to 1944); and Lillie P. Grayson, widow of John F. (1945 to 1946). Kendall J. and Thelma Beam lived here from 1947 until 2000. (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**15. 504 S. DeKalb Street. Orlando Bostic House. Contributing. ca. 1900.**

moved to present location in late 1920s.

L-plan frame Queen Anne dwelling built by Orlando Bostic, current owner's great grandfather. House features weatherboard siding, returns on gable ends, standing seam roof, a prominent central dormer, and a notable attached porch supported by turned posts between the two wings of the house. Single interior chimney, two-over-two windows, original front door. This house was built in 1900 at 505 S. Washington Street and was moved in the late 1920s to the current location. Five families lived here from the mid-1930s to the early 1950s, including Mrs. Will M. Roberts, a clerk at Belk-Stevens Co (1934 to 1940); Kenneth and Eloise Scism (1941 to 1942); J. Frank Hutchins, employed at Dover Mills, and wife Evelyn

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(1943 to 1948); Alden K. and Eunia McSwain (1949 to 1950) and Leo H. Greene, a carpenter, and wife Louise (beginning in 1951). (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**16. 512 S. DeKalb Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-and-one-half story bungalow with a front gable roof, vinyl siding, and an engaged porch. Siding covers shingled solid balustrade of porch. Interior brick chimney, six-over-one windows, and multi-light door. Three different families occupied the house from the early 1930s to the early 1950s, including Jim Panther, with Shelby Shoe Shop, and wife Mamie (1934 to 1938); Mrs. Fannie D. Wiggins (1939-1942 and again from 1945 to the early 1950s); and Everett and Lula McSwain (1943 to 1944). McSwain was a spinner at Cleveland Cloth. (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**17. 514 S. DeKalb Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-and-one-half-story L-shape cottage with a one-story addition at rear. Hip roof with projecting front gable, standing seam roof. Vinyl siding, attached porch with replacement balustrade and posts. Two interior brick chimneys, one-over-one windows, three-light-over-panel door. The Chavney family lived here from 1934 to the early 1950s. Charles R. Chavney was a purchasing agent at Shelby Supply Company (#2). (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**17A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1930.**

One-story gable roof garage with vinyl siding.

**18. 518 S. DeKalb Street. House. Non-contributing. ca. 1925. alterations ca. 1975.**

Substantially altered one-story bungalow. Front porch has been replaced by modern brick entry area, ca. 1975. Three families lived in this house from the early 1930s to the early 1950s, including A. L. Hendricks, an employee of Railway Express Agency, and wife Buena (1934 to 1938); George B. Elam, a driver for Barnwell Brothers and wife Margaret (1939 to 1942); and Mrs. Nancy B. Abernathy, a widow (1943 to at least 1952). (Sanborn maps, city directories).

**19. 520 S. DeKalb Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow with enclosed porte cochere that is entered through paneled doors topped with a multi-light transom. An attached porch is supported by splayed columns set on brick piers. Side gable roof has a central shed dormer. One single exterior end chimney and one interior chimney. Four families occupied this house from the early 1930s to the early 1950s including O. W. Deaton, a salesman, and wife Sue (1934); Jason W. Oxner, an employee at Cleveland Cloth Mill (1937 to 1938); M. Carl Putnam, a barber, and wife Lula (1939 to 1942 and again from 1947 to the early 1950s); and Addie W. Heffner, a weaver at Shelby Cotton Mill, and wife Jessie M. (1943 to 1946). (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

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**Cluster E:**

**20. 421 S. Lafayette Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1890.**

Two-story Queen Anne dwelling with projecting central polygonal tower and porch which follows the same outline. Small addition at northeast corner. Side gable and hip roof. Weatherboard siding, rear porch enclosed. Interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows. The Kouri family lived here from 1934 to at least 1952. Their business was Carolina Fruit and Produce, a wholesale company, located at 200 West Warren Street. (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**21. 503 S. Lafayette Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

One-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival brick building with steeply pitched slate roof, flared eaves, and clipped gable ends on the north and south. Recessed entrance, set in a brick arch; door is round arch with multi-light casement windows on either side. Shed roof dormers with casement windows, and multi-light casement windows elsewhere on house. Multi-light picture window on front facade. Several different families lived in this house from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. These included George H. Houser, president of Houser-Brewer Shoe Company, and wife, Laura M., along with W. C. Freeman, a salesman at Best Furniture Company, and wife Virginia, and A. W. Wright, employed at the Owl Soda Shop, and wife Minnie L. (1937 to 1938); B. Edgar Hamrick, a carrier for the post office, and wife Charlie (1939 to 1940); Mamie I. Cabaniss (1941 to 1942); Jake and Emma Cramer (1943 to 1944); and Louis R. and Betty M. Phillips (1945 to at least 1952). (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**22. 505 S. Lafayette Street. Doggett-Eskridge House. Contributing. ca. 1937.**

One-story brick Craftsman style duplex. Four bays wide, with projecting pediment and two doors on facade. Cross gable roof, entry stoop, vinyl siding at gable end on porch and on soffits. Two interior chimneys. Replacement doors and windows. The earliest known occupants of this house were Mrs. Lily G. Doggett, a widow, and Holland Eskridge, with Esso Service Station, and wife Helen. They lived there from 1937 to 1938. Later families occupying the house included Jordan D. Thurman (1939 to 1944); Robert A. Childrez, a designer at Gilliatt Florist, and wife Hattie Mae (1941 to 1942); Earl E. Francis, a bus driver, (1943 to 1944); Joseph and Doris Harmon and Pinkney G. and Ethel T. Ledford (1945 to 1948); Robert R. Spillman and Lee H. Winecoff, a salesman, (1949 to 1950); and Mrs. Matilda P. McCarver and John H. McCurry with McCurry Esso, (1951 to 1952). (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**23. 206 Grigg Street. Blackley House. Contributing. ca. 1900.  
moved to current location late 1920s.**

One-and-one-half-story L-plan simple frame dwelling with attached porch supported by turned wood posts. Moved to current location in the late 1920s. Six-over-six windows, two interior brick chimneys. Gable roof. One-story addition at rear. The Blackley family was the original owner of this house. Six families occupied this house from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, including Lester M. Canipe, an

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employee at Cleveland Cloth Mill, and wife Madeline (1937 to 1938); Thomas F. McCoy, a carpenter (1939 to 1940); William W. Humphrey, with Cleveland Cloth Mill, and wife Lillian (1941 to 1946); Howell Hoyle, a salesman (1946 to 1948); Robert C. Allen (1949 to 1950); and James A. Baker and William H. Miller (1951 to 1952). (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**24. 204 Grigg Street. Flossie Grigg House. Contributing. ca. 1949.**

One-and-one-half-story cottage with side gable roof and projecting front gable wing at northwest corner. Six-over-six windows, recessed porch at northeast corner. Gable roof dormers on front, two brick chimneys. Miss Flossie Grigg, a teacher at Marion School, appears to be the first occupant of this house, first listed in city directories in 1949. (Sanborn maps, city directories, survey files).

**Cluster F:**

**25. 714 S. Washington Street. Ayfield H. Hoskins House. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-and-one-half-story dwelling with clipped gable roof and prominent shed dormer on facade. One story attached porch supported by square columns and brick piers. Weatherboard siding; six-over-six windows; two interior brick chimneys. Ayfield H. Hoskins, a valet, and wife Bernice, lived here from 1934 until at least 1952. Deed records indicate that this lot and the adjacent lot to the south (#26) was part of the Ayfield H. Hoskins Estate. (Sanborns, city directories, deeds).

**25A. 714 and 1/2 S. Washington Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1920.**

One-and-one-half-story house, similar in design to the main house on the lot. Attached front porch with square posts and segmental arch openings. Clipped gable roof, shed roof dormer on front. Interior brick chimney. Jason Hoskins lived here from 1943 to at least 1952. (Sanborns, city directories).

**25B. Storage. Contributing. ca. 1935.**

One-story gable roof storage building.

**25C. Storage building. Contributing. ca. 1935.**

Small, wood frame building with weatherboard siding, six-over-one window, five-panel door, hip roof.

**26. 718 S. Washington Street. Hoskins-Willis House. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-story square plan cottage with pyramidal roof and exposed rafter ends. Engaged porch with replacement posts and balustrade, front door flanked by six-over-six windows. Ayfield Hoskins also lived in this house in 1934. Four different families lived here from the late 1930s to the early 1950s, including W. Clem Willis with Willis Barber Shop (1937 to 1940); Carl Anderson (1941 to 1942); Mrs. Elizabeth H. Willis, employed at Lily Mills (1943 to 1948); and Bonnie E. and Emma P. McSwain (1949 to 1952). (Sanborns, city directories).

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**26A. Storage. Contributing. ca. 1935.**

One-story frame, shed roof storage building.

**Cluster G:**

**27. 207 Gidney Street. House. Contributing. ca. 1925.**

One-story dwelling with front gable roof and attached porch with porte cochere to the west. Porch features cast iron supports and balustrade. Vinyl siding, interior and exterior end chimneys, replacement windows. Four families lived here from the early 1930s to the early 1950s including Paul V. and Cleo Branton (1934); Herbert M. Hope, employed at Bost Bakery, and wife Vangie and Charles L. Hester, employed at Cleveland Cloth Mill, and wife Ester (1937-1938); George B. Elam, a driver for Barnwell Brothers (1941 to 1948); and D. L. Howell, a driver for Howell Transfer and Storage Company (1949 to 1952).

**27A. Garage. Non-contributing. ca. 1980s.**

One-story concrete block building with gable roof and roll-up door.

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Properties changed from "neutral" status to Contributing:

**1. 424 S. Washington Street. Baker-Neely House. Contributing. ca. 1930.**

One-and-one-half story brick dwelling with steeply pitched side gable roof and front gable over porch. Front porch has brick posts and a metal awning supported by metal posts. Front exterior brick chimney. Four vertical-over-one windows. Hip roof ell at rear, with porch at southwest corner enclosed. G. W. Neely, manager at Efir's Department Store, lived here in 1934. Jesse Williams, superintendent with Shelby Cotton Mill, and wife Bessie, lived here from 1937 until at least 1952. (city directories)

**1A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1930.**

One story building with front gable roof, German siding in gable ends, and brick walls.

**2. 505 S. Washington Street. Shem K. Blackley House. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

Two-story Colonial Revival house with side gable roof, exterior end chimney, entry porch, weatherboard siding. One-story screened porch on east side and a one-story sunroom wing to south with a balustrade above. Six-over-six windows, Palladian window on second floor, panel door with sidelights. Two families occupied the house from the early 1930s to the early 1950s; these were Shem K. Blackley, an insurance salesman, and wife Adeline (1934 to 1938 and again from 1943 to at least 1952); and Mrs. Beuna H. Bostic, widow of Orlando C. Bostic, and a teacher at Lafayette School (from 1939 to 1952). (city directories).

**2A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

Two-story building with hip roof, six-over-six windows, German siding. Two-car garage on first level.

**3. 626 S. Washington Street. J. S. LeGette House. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

One-story brick dwelling with front gable roof and attached porch at southeast corner. Recessed entry. Square brick posts support porch roof. One exterior end chimney; two other exterior end chimneys have been removed with recent roof work. Six-over-six windows. Two families lived here from the early 1930s to the early 1950s, including J. S. LeGette, a manager at Johnathan F. Clark and Company, and wife Annie (1934 to 1946); and Donald Humphrey, manager at Sterchi Brothers Stores (1947 to at least 1952). (city directories)

**3A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

One-story garage with hip roof and weatherboard siding.

**4. 627-629 S. Washington Street. Peyton McSwain House. Contributing.  
ca. 1941.**

Two-story Colonial Revival duplex with weatherboard siding, side gable roof, and shed roof screened porch on south side. Front porch with pediment supported by square posts. Two exterior end brick chimneys. Eight-over-eight windows, panel door. Occupants of the house from the 1940s to the early

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1950s included Peyton McSwain, an attorney, and wife Ethel; Lynn E. Lentz, Vance Weaver, a manager at J. C. Penney Company, and E. Tyree Greene, with Shelby Floor Covering. (city directories).

**4A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1941.**

Two-story building with weatherboard siding, front gable roof and a two-car garage.

**5. 522 W. Marion Street. Craver House. Contributing. 1945.**

Two-story Neoclassical Revival house with side gable roof and monumental portico. One story wings on east and west elevations. Central hall plan, weatherboard siding, exterior end chimneys, iron balcony above front door. Eight-over-eight windows, paneled door with fanlight and sidelights. This house sits on the former site of the Blanton-Eskridge House which was moved to the rear of this lot facing Sumter Street. (city directories, survey files).

**6. 506 W. Marion Street. J. O. Lutz House. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

Two-story brick Colonial Revival house with entry portico and side gable roof with returns. Portico roof supported by slender triple columns. Three gable roof dormers at facade. One-story wings with flat roofs on east and west sides, one an open porch. Six-over-six windows with flat arches and keystones; door with sidelights. J. O. Lutz, with Campbell Department Store, and wife Annie May lived here from 1934 until at least 1952. (city directories, survey files).

**6A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1934.**

One-story hip roof brick building, and multi-light-over-panel doors.

**7. 121 W. Warren Street. Sears Building. Contributing. 1951.**

One-story commercial brick building with parapet roof. Original storefront; upper facade now covered by corrugated metal. Red brick on front, yellow brick to rear. Original signage on facade. This was built for Sears, Roebuck, and Company. Sears remained in the downtown from 1951 until 1993, when it moved to the local mall. Good example of early 1950s commercial architecture. (city directories, newspaper articles).

**8. 215 E. Warren Street. M & J Finance Company. Contributing. ca. 1940.**

Two-story brick commercial building. Parapet roof, brick facade, stuccoed walls on east and west elevations. One-over-one windows with flat arches; intact storefront area. M & J Finance Company were probably the first tenants in this building, occupying it until at least 1990. From 1947 until 1952, Blue Ridge Insurance Company and Carolina Tree Service also occupied the building. (city directories, survey files).

**9. 108-116 W. Graham Street. Greene's Supermarket. Contributing. ca. 1937.**

One-story brick commercial building, five units wide. Parapet roof, original storefronts, awnings added. Occupants from 1937 to 1952 have included Greene's Supermarket; Charles Freeman Taxi Service, Family Bargain House, and Reinhard's Grocery. (city directories, survey files).

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**Summary**

The amendment to the Central Shelby Historic District (NR, 1983) extends the period of significance from ca. 1850-1930 to ca. 1850-1952. Development in Shelby slowed some in the Depression years, but an economy based upon cotton production and textiles continued into the early 1950s, spurring the building of additional houses, churches, and commercial and warehouse structures as the population and cotton textile industries continued to grow. The significance of the Central Shelby Historic District and its relationship to the development of the town of Shelby and Cleveland County is more fully documented in the "Central Shelby Historic District" National Register nomination. The Central Shelby Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation meets National Register Criterion A for the property's association with the social history of the town, reflecting the residential, industrial, religious, and commercial development of the central core of Shelby and Criterion C for its many intact early to mid-twentieth century buildings in the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, bungalow, and Commercial styles.

**Historic Background and Social History Context**

The history of the Central Shelby Historic District, as noted in the original nomination, is one which typifies a North Carolina county seat and textile manufacturing town. Shelby is also identified with a political organization known as the "Shelby Dynasty", which essentially controlled the Democratic politics of the state of North Carolina in the first half of the twentieth century. Many of these leaders built homes in the Central Shelby Historic District, including O. Max Gardner, who was elected governor in 1928.

The Central Shelby Historic District includes "...much of the original area of the courthouse town that was established in 1841 as well as areas that developed south and west of the original town limits as agricultural, commercial, and industrial prosperity stimulated residential expansion in the first three decades of the twentieth century...". The district also includes a "...mix of nineteenth and early twentieth century residential, commercial, and institutional buildings [which] possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship".<sup>1</sup> The district is a reflection of this history, encompassing a highly intact grouping of buildings and settings from the period ca. 1850 to 1930.

The proposed amendment to the nomination includes buildings which fall within the original period of significance (ca. 1850 to 1930), but were not included in the original nomination, as well as those which fall into the expanded period of significance, from 1930 to 1952. In addition, due to the expansion of the period of significance, several formerly "neutral" properties will now be contributing properties within the district.

<sup>1</sup>"Central Shelby Historic District", National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1983.

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The arrival of the railroad in Shelby by 1887 spurred a period of development and prosperity in the town which lasted through the 1920s. Originally there was a passenger and a freight depot located along the tracks. The Southern Railway Freight Depot (#6, ca. 1920) is all that remains today, but it serves as a reminder of the importance of rail transportation to the economic development of Shelby. Warehouses and some commercial building took place around the railroad, including the warehouse building on South Morgan Street (#5, ca. 1925), originally a wholesale grocery warehouse, the commercial building at 327 Market Street (#7, ca. 1927), the commercial buildings on West Graham Street (#8, ca. 1921 and #9, ca. 1927). Previous to these buildings, there were several homes, hotels, boarding houses, and stores located in the area of the depot, with only the few included in the amended area remaining.<sup>2</sup>

As the town grew, so did the need for other transportation-related services, especially those that serviced the automobile from the 1920s into the 1950s. Roads were built through the mid-1930s, and the automobile rapidly became a major mode of transportation. Some of the buildings included in this amendment which were originally related to the automobile industry include the warehouse on North Washington Street (#3, ca. 1925), and the warehouse on East Sumter Street (#4, ca. 1925).

With the arrival of the railroad and the opening up of trade to a large region, cotton became the principal cash crop. Cotton farming was a way of life in Cleveland County from the late nineteenth through the first decades of the twentieth century. Shelby, as the county seat, benefited from this prosperity, seeing a growth in its commercial, industrial, residential, and religious building. Cotton mills which processed the raw material into fabrics employed many people in the area, including many in Shelby. As the cotton industry grew, warehouses were needed for storage and to supply parts to the many mills in the county. Cotton was "king" into the late 1940s, with 83,549 bales produced in 1948.<sup>3</sup> The boll weevil hit soon after this, but cotton production continued into the early 1950s. Most of the major building in the town came to a halt at this time, as cotton production slowed and farmers began to convert to dairy farming. Between 1945 and 1950, the number of farms in the county dropped from 5443 to 5348, reflecting this trend. Cotton production was worth \$9,118,400 in 1947, \$7,491,740 in 1949, and \$8,750,000 in 1952, a slight increase before the conversion to more dairy farming.<sup>4</sup>

Even though the period from 1930 to 1952 was not a period of major building in Shelby, there were many significant buildings constructed through the early 1950s, reflecting the continued development of Shelby into the middle of the twentieth century as the thriving county seat of Cleveland County. Some additional housing was built next to the older houses in Shelby in the 1930s and 1940s, serving even today as reminders of some of the building trends occurring in the town toward the middle of the twentieth century. Some of these houses included as contributing in the amended district are the Shem K. Blackley

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<sup>2</sup>Sanborn maps for Shelby 1900 to 1926.

<sup>3</sup>Eades, Brian. "The Historical and Architectural Resources of Cleveland County, North Carolina", unpublished, September 1998, p. 105.

<sup>4</sup>North Carolina Almanac and State Industrial Guides. Raleigh, North Carolina: The Almanac Publishing Company, 1950-51, p. 575; 1952-53, p. 549; 1954-55, p. 530.

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House (#2, formerly "neutral" property, ca. 1934); the J. S. LeGette House (#3, formerly "neutral" property, ca. 1934); the Peyton McSwain House (#4, formerly "neutral" property, ca. 1941); the Craver House (#5, formerly "neutral" property, 1945); and the J. O. Lutz House (#6, formerly "neutral" property, ca. 1934).

A few scattered commercial and office buildings such as the 1951 Sears Building (#7 formerly "neutral" property), the 1951 Southern Bell Telephone Exchange (#12), the ca. 1940 M & J Finance Company (#8, formerly "neutral" property), and the ca. 1937 Greene's Supermarket (#9 formerly "neutral" property) were built near the end of or soon after the cotton era, filling in some of the vacant lots in town. Shelby Supply Company (#2, 1932; expanded 1948) was built as a supplier of parts for the cotton mill industry. Its late 1940s expansion and continued focus as a supplier to the mills and the building trades are indicative of the continued growth in town into the early 1950s. The construction of the Ascension Lutheran Church (#1, 1932) and Shelby Presbyterian Church (#10, 1952) is indicative of the population growth in Shelby which continued into the early 1950s, spurring the building of churches to meet the social and religious needs of the community.<sup>5</sup> Major public improvements took place in Shelby beginning in the early 1950s, including a revamped electrical system, an enlarged water plant, extended water and sewer mains, and an expanded distribution system for natural gas.<sup>6</sup> Southern Bell began a multi-million dollar improvement program to the county phone system in 1951.<sup>7</sup> All of the buildings reflecting the economic prosperity and development of the town in the early 1950s which are contiguous to the original historic district are included in this boundary increase.

#### Architecture Context

The majority of the houses in the Central Shelby Historic District which were nominated to the National Register in 1983 included examples of the grander, more elaborate residences in the area that were associated with the political powerhouse of the "Shelby Dynasty", as well as other wealthy merchants, industrialists, and landowners. Some of these included the Second Empire style Graham House at 609 South Washington Street (#153 in the original nomination); the Neoclassical Revival style Webbley (#126) and Dr. S. S. Royster House (#130); the Colonial Revival style Thompson House (#63) and Brackett House (#138); and the Craftsman Bungalow style Bateman House (#148), and the house at 613 South Washington Street (#155). In contrast, the majority of the houses included in the boundary expansion are smaller, working class bungalows. These include several examples along South DeKalb Street (#16 to 19). Exceptions to this include the earlier Queen Anne style houses on South DeKalb Street (#14 and 15).

The commercial buildings within the original nomination are typical of building styles of the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries in most towns once the railroad arrived. These include rows of two

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<sup>5</sup>The population of Shelby by 1950 was 15,508. North Carolina Manual, Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Winston Printing Company, 1951.

<sup>6</sup>"Historical and Architectural Resources of Cleveland County, North Carolina", p. 48.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid, p. 156.

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and three-story brick buildings, many with intact storefronts and details. However, scattered groups of buildings were built in downtown Shelby into the 1930s to the early 1950s which fit within this commercial landscape and were often similar in design, but perhaps with less decorative detailing and the use of more modern materials. Examples of these later buildings include the Southern Bell Telephone Exchange (#12, 1951), a two-story Classical Revival style, the Sears Building (#7, formerly "neutral" property), the ca. 1940 M & J Finance Company (#8, formerly "neutral" property), and Greene's Supermarket (#9, formerly "neutral" property, ca. 1937).

Industrial buildings mixed within and surrounding the commercial, residential, and religious core of downtown Shelby were built as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, but as industry grew within the county, more warehouses for storage and supplies were needed. While the style of these newer warehouse buildings did not change much in comparison to their earlier counterparts, there were many built from the late 1920s to the late 1940s in downtown. The typical form of these buildings is square, with large open floor plans, flat or parapet roofs, and multi-light, metal frame, awning style windows. Many were free-standing versus being built in rows as the commercial buildings were. Examples within the amended nomination include the intact Shelby Supply Company (#2, 1932 to 1948); the warehouse on North Washington Street (#3, ca. 1925); the warehouse on South Morgan Street (#5, ca. 1925); and the Women's Club (#13, ca. 1939). The Southern Railway Freight Depot (#6, ca. 1920) is the only extant reminder of the importance of the railway to the development of downtown Shelby, and also serves as an intact example of the Colonial Revival style in the design of railroad facilities.

As the population of Shelby continued to grow in the early decades of the twentieth century, new church buildings were also constructed to keep up with these growth trends. Examples of churches built from 1930 to the late 1940s include the Ascension Lutheran Church (#1, 1932), and the Shelby Presbyterian Church (#10, ca. 1949). While the Lutheran Church was not nearly as grand in scale as some of the earlier churches in the district such as the First Baptist Church (#24 in the original nomination, 1911), the Shelby Presbyterian Church serves as testament to the continued need for large church facilities, still using the Classical Revival style mixed with modern materials.

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**Additional UTM's**

5. 17 450840 3904705

6. 17 450860 3904200

7. 17 450999 3904340

**Boundary Description**

The boundary changes for this amendment are indicated on the accompanying tax/sketch map.

**Boundary Justification**

Boundary changes include those contributing properties which were not included in the original nomination under the period of significance ca. 1850 to 1930, and those which fall into the amended period of significance extending from ca. 1850 to 1952. All of the boundary changes are contiguous to the boundaries nominated in 1983.

Cluster A: This group of properties includes primarily industrial buildings, along with a church. Industrial development and population growth continued in Shelby from the 1930s to the early 1950s, and these buildings reflect the trend of constructing warehouses to support the cotton textile industry and the need for additional religious buildings to support the needs of the growing population. Two of these buildings date from the original period of significance, and two fall into the extended period of significance. The area surrounding this cluster to the west, north, and east is scattered housing, vacant lots, and new commercial development.

Cluster B: This group of properties includes the freight depot, additional warehouses, and commercial buildings. The inclusion of the depot area reflects the significance of this area in relation to the development of the district as a whole. Significant development in Shelby, including the cotton textile industry, was dependent upon rail transportation. The additional warehouses and commercial buildings here reflect the need for these types of structures as the industrial and commercial development of the town continued into the 1920s. The buildings in this cluster fall into the original period of significance. The area surrounding this cluster includes new industrial facilities and warehouses, scattered housing, vacant lots, new or altered commercial properties, and a cotton mill and related housing, separated from this area by vacant lots.

Cluster C: This group of properties also reflects the continued growth of Shelby into the early 1950s. The two largest structures in this cluster, a church and a telephone office, both dating from the early 1950s, reflect the population increase and expansion of the town into this decade. The Women's Club warehouse from 1939 reflects the need for additional social facilities in the town. These buildings fall into the extended period of significance. The house from 1916 included in this cluster reflects the growth in Shelby in the 1910s into the 1920s, which was expanding to the east of the center of town. This house falls into the original period of significance. New commercial structures are located outside of the boundaries of this cluster.

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Cluster D: This group of properties clearly reflects the building trend of residential structures which took place at the end of the nineteenth century and continued into the 1920s. This group of houses, located on the east side of the district, are indicative of the trend towards building which began to develop to the east beginning in the 1920s. All of these buildings fall into the original period of significance. Outside of the boundaries of this cluster is new institutional development, vacant lots, and scattered housing, most of which is new.

Cluster E: This group of properties falls into the extended period of significance and forms a clear extension to the district to the west. It reflects the trend for building of housing in the late 1930s and 1940s on vacant lots which had not previously been developed. Two additional houses in this cluster are examples of late nineteenth century housing which previously was not included in the original district boundary, but fall into the original period of significance. This cluster is surrounded on the north, west, and south by new commercial development.

Cluster F: This group of properties are all related to a single estate from the mid-1920s, which falls into the original period of significance, but was not included in the original district. The housing to the south of these buildings is mill-related, and the area to the east is part of a 1923 subdivision which did not include the properties in this cluster. To the west is new commercial development.

Cluster G: The single building included in this cluster, dating from ca. 1925, is included here due to the fact that it is not associated with the 1923 subdivision development to the south, and is surrounded by vacant lots and new institutional development to the north and east. It forms a clear edge to the original district boundaries, and falls within the original period of significance of the district.

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**Central Shelby Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation**  
**Photographs**

The following information applies to all of the photographs, except where noted.

Name of property: Central Shelby Historic District Boundary Increase and  
Additional Documentation  
Shelby  
Cleveland County  
North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers  
Date of photos: March 2002  
Location of Division of Archives and History  
original negatives: One Village Lane  
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Cluster E streetscape. Grigg Street, view southwest.
2. Cluster A streetscape: South Lafayette Street, view south.
3. Cluster A. Ascension Lutheran Church.  
Brian Eades, December 1997.
4. Cluster A. Ascension Lutheran Church. Office and classroom building.  
Non-contributing.
5. Cluster B streetscape. South Market Street, view south.  
June 2001
6. Cluster B. Southern Railway Freight Depot.  
Brian Eades, March 1998.
7. Cluster C streetscape. South DeKalb Street, view northwest.
8. Cluster C. Southern Bell Telephone Exchange.  
June 2001
9. Cluster D. South DeKalb Street, view northwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Central Shelby Historic  
District Increase and  
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name of property  
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10. Cluster D. House at 520 S. DeKalb Street.  
Brian Eades, December 1997.
11. Cluster F streetscape. South Washington Street, view northwest.
12. Cluster F. Ayfield H. Hoskins House.  
Brian Eades, December 1997.
13. Cluster G. House at 207 Gidney Street.
14. Neutral to contributing property. 505 South Washington Street.  
Ann V. Swallow, 5/2002.
15. Neutral to contributing property. 121 West Warren Street.  
Ann V. Swallow, 5/2002.
16. Neutral to contributing property, 424 South Washington Street  
Ann V. Swallow, 5/2002