**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 Hull, James Heyward, House

   other names/site number

2. **Location**

   street & number 710 North Lafayette Street not for publication N/A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 the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally __ state/two-state __ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

   Signature of certifying official 3/7/03
   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:

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

   Signature of the Keeper
   Date of Action
Hull, James Heyward, House

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Click as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [X] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Click only one box)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

- Contributing: 2
- Noncontributing: 0

- buildings: 2
- sites: 0
- structures: 0
- objects: 0

Total: 2

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic
Sub: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic
Sub: Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: brick
- roof: asphalt
- walls: weatherboard
- other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
Hull, James Heyward, House

Cleveland County, North Carolina

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Enter categories from instructions)

<table>
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Period of Significance

1907

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Areas of Significance

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
Hull, James Heyward, House

Name of Property

Cleveland County, North Carolina

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.2 acres

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

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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; Amanda Blosser, consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date January 3, 2003

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 T. G. Daniel, Jr.

street & number P.O. Box 9007 telephone (336) 275-1832

city or town Greensboro state NC zip code 27429

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.
Set on a one-acre lot on the east side of North Lafayette Street in Shelby, North Carolina, the James Heyward Hull House stands to the north of the Central Shelby Historic District (NR, 1983). The large two-story house, originally built ca. 1874 in the Italianate style, extensively remodeled in 1907 in the Neoclassical Revival style, with a large two-story addition built in the 1940s, is bounded by several other grand nineteenth century residences on the south and smaller twentieth century homes to the north. The nominated tract was historically part of the "Hudson Block" acreage in the northwest part of Shelby that was bounded by Hudson, North Lafayette, Grove and North Washington streets. The land was gradually parcelled off, and the 1.2 acre home tract was sold to Mr. James Heyward Hull in 1907. Notable landscape features include a circular driveway extending behind the house and rock entry piers and wall at the front property line. The drive, piers and wall were probably constructed in 1907. The nominated property consists of two contributing resources, the main house and the ca. 1907 garage that abuts the north property line.

The James Heyward Hull House was part of the development of a principal neighborhood for Shelby's industrialists, merchants, and professionals during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Marion, Washington, and North Lafayette streets directly west, south, and north, respectively, of the central business district remain well-preserved and desirable today and have not suffered excessive fragmentation and deterioration. These residential streets have expansive lawns that contribute to an open, park-like landscape that retain their historic quality. Large shade trees, clumps of boxwood, and beds of flowers have remained the characteristic landscape elements of these streets. Although the houses on the streets are a mix of architectural styles, periods, and formality, the almost uniform setback of the houses, the expansive lawns, and street trees are unifying elements that provide continuity.

1. James Heyward Hull House. Contributing. ca. 1874; remodeled 1907; rear addition 1940s.

The James Heyward Hull House, facing west toward North Lafayette Street, is a two-story, square-in-plan main block with a central hall, triple pile floor plan and a hip roof. The main block, built ca. 1874, retains its massing and only a few original Italianate features: segmental-arched windows, a double leaf front door, and a large interior chimney. An extensive remodeling in 1907 added the Neoclassical Revival semi-elliptical monumental portico, flanking one-story porch wings, a deck-on-hip roof with modillion and dentil eave cornices and balustrade around the roof deck, and a gabled dormer with an arched window on the front and rear. The interior was completely remodeled at this time. A 1940s remodeling added the two-story rear wing, enclosed the south side porch as a sunroom, and renovated the interior.
The most prominent feature of the house is the monumental semi-elliptical Neoclassical portico featuring fluted Corinthian columns and pilasters and a full entablature including a cornice with modillion and dentil blocks. A balustrade with turned balusters extends on each side to the flanking porches. The flat-roofed portico is capped by a balustrade with turned balusters. The flanking one-story porches have flat roofs. The north porch, which extends into a porte-cochere, features paired Doric columns. The south porch retains its original paired Doric columns, but the windows and doors date from its 1940s enclosure as a sunroom.

The original segmental-arched windows of the main block have six-over-six sashes. These are paired on the front elevation and single on the sides. On the second story of the south elevation is a pair of four-over-four sashes. The 1940s rear addition contains six-over-six and eight-over-twelve sash windows, as well as one picture window. The sunroom is fitted with eight-over-twelve sash windows, and some casement windows. The house has plain weatherboard siding.

The handsome Neoclassical Revival-style main entrance features a transom, sidelights, and pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment. Above the entrance is a Neoclassical-style elliptical-arched paired window with a transom and sidelights. The sashes were replaced with louvered glass at a later date.

In addition to the above-mentioned 1907 and 1940s alterations, the side and rear elevations contain the following alterations. The north (side) elevation contains a louvered door and an eight-over-twelve sash window that have been added. The south (side) elevation has some replacement sashes in the original windows, on the second floor. The east (rear) elevation consists of the two-story rear wing added in the 1940s when the house was converted to apartments. On the north side of the wing is a wooden staircase leading to the second story. A brick patio sheltered by a metal awning extends out from this wing.

The interior, featuring a center hall, three room deep plan in the main block, does not retain any fabric that is believed to date from its ca. 1874 construction except for the heart pine floors on the second floor. However, the overall three-pile floor plan is presumed to be the original configuration of the house. The interior was remodeled in 1907 with Neoclassical Revival-style fittings. The center stair hall was fitted with a Neoclassical Revival-style stair with a paneled newel post, and raised panel wainscoting which continues into the central hall of the second floor. The living room retains its Neoclassical Revival-style mantel, with paired Corinthian colonettes supporting a molded shelf.
In the 1940s, the floor plan was altered to create family living space on the first floor, with three apartments on the second floor (See Exhibit A--floor plan). At this time, the stairway was enclosed with a solid wall, and the hall was divided to create a front entrance foyer and a rear hall accessed through a door leading into the family living space. This allowed the first floor to be one apartment, with access to the second floor apartments up the stair. The rear two-story wing added at this time created extra living space for the first floor. The first floor, within the main block, contains a living room, sitting room, and breakfast nook on the south side, along with the former south porch enclosed into a sunroom. There are three bedrooms and a bath on the north side, with a second bath located to the rear of the hall. In the rear 1940s addition there is a bedroom, kitchen, pantry, and bath. Throughout the first floor are carpeted floors and plaster walls and ceilings. The simple woodwork and six-panel and eight-panel doors of this floor are apparently 1940s replacements of the earlier finish.

The second floor contains two apartments flanking the hall and a third apartment in the 1940s rear wing. The hall retains the 1907 stair balustrade, with turned balusters and a molded rail, and raised panel wainscoting. The upstairs mantel has been removed. The apartment to the south of the hall consists of a living room, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen. The apartment to the north of the hall consists of a living room, one bedroom, one bath, and a kitchen. Four-panel doors from the 1907 remodeling remain, as do the heart pine floors. The 1940s rear wing apartment, reached through a door at the east end of the hall, contains a living room, kitchen, bath, and two bedrooms. A rear hall leads to the fire escape stair at the northeast corner of the house.

2. Garage, Contributing. 1907, 1940s.
The one-story square brick garage has a hip roof covered by pressed tin roof shingles. On the west side is an original brick office with a flat roof. On the east side is a frame shed addition added in the 1940s as an extra garage bay.
Summary
The James Heyward Hull House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture as an excellent example of a 1907 Neoclassical Revival style dwelling in Shelby, one of several built at the turn of the century by some of Shelby's most prominent residents. The large two-story house was originally built ca. 1874 in the Italianate style for Methodist minister Hilary T. Hudson. James Heyward Hull, a cotton broker, bought the house in 1907 and had it transformed into a Neoclassical Revival style house by adding a monumental portico, flanking wings, an ornate deck-on-hip roof, and completely redoing the interior. The James Heyward Hull House represents the architectural style associated with wealthy industrialists in early twentieth century piedmont North Carolina.

Historic Background
As Cleveland County's population continued to grow during the latter half of the nineteenth century, many churches representing several different faiths were established. During this time Reverend Hilary T. Hudson came to Shelby to serve as the minister of the Methodist Church of Shelby (Central Methodist).\(^1\) Hudson, known as a charismatic speaker, teacher, and author, was assigned the Shelby Station from 1874-1884 (with one year in 1880 at Rockingham) and remained in Shelby until his death in 1892.\(^2\)

The eldest of three children, Hilary T. Hudson was born November 15, 1823, near Mocksville in Davie County, North Carolina.\(^3\) Hudson's father died when he was only five, leaving the family with very limited means. Because of his father's death, Hudson did not attend primary school and stayed to help his mother work the family farm. At the age of nineteen, Hudson was apprenticed to a carriage maker. While employed he spent his spare time with elementary studies, making up for the lack of a formal education.

Many of Hudson's friends saw that he was studious and interested in pursuing an education so they helped him to attend a school in Mocksville. His performance at school was so impressive that he continued with his education at Randolph Macon College in Virginia. Unfortunately, the lack of financial support prevented him from continuing with his secondary education. He

\(^{2}\)Files from Commission of Archives and History, United Methodist Church, Charlotte, North Carolina. Provided by Nancy Keever Anderson.
\(^{3}\)Ibid, p. 18.
returned home and taught school at Snow Creek in Iredell County. While teaching school, Hudson was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.⁴ Hudson received his first assignment as a minister in 1851 in Washington, North Carolina.⁵ Hudson served as minister in several churches throughout North Carolina before Shelby including Chapel Hill, Wilson, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Rockingham, and Raleigh. In 1853, Hudson was ordained as a deacon.⁶ He remained active in the North Carolina Conference throughout his life and was considered an authority of Methodist doctrine.

Very little information is known about Hudson's personal life before he moved to Shelby. He married Hattie White Cole of Greensboro in 1858 and their only child, Hilary Thomas Hudson, Jr. was born in 1866. Mrs. Hudson died while Dr. Hudson was serving as minister in Raleigh. While serving in Shelby, Hudson married his second wife, Mary T. Lee of Mecklenberg County, and their only child, Vernia Lee Hudson, was born in 1877 (she died at age eight). The fact that Hudson's second wife was from Mecklenberg County may have been another reason he stayed in Shelby.⁷

It is unknown where the Hudsons lived when they first moved to Shelby about 1874, but it appears that they built their Italianate style home soon after. The Hudsons owned a considerable amount of property in the northeast section of Shelby, including the "Hudson Block" bounded by Hudson, North Lafayette, Grover, and North Washington streets, along with property on Grover Street and North DeKalb Street.⁸ It was on North Lafayette Street, within the "Hudson Block" that Hudson chose to build his home.

During his time in Shelby, Dr. Hudson was appointed as a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Western North Carolina Conference.⁹ He began to write as a column for the Raleigh Christian Advocate as well as serving as Associate Editor, Corresponding Editor, and Editor. He also published two books, Methodist Armour and Shield of the Young Methodist. Both books were published by Aurora Books in Shelby.

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⁴"Hilary Thomas Hudson", Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas, p. 217.
⁵Files from Commission of Archives and History, United Methodist Church, Charlotte, North Carolina.
⁸1886 Kyzer Map of Shelby notes the property owned by Hudson. There are no deed records to determine how he acquired all of the property. It is possible that he inherited the property through his second wife's family.
⁹Heath, Betty Rose. "Hudson-Hull House".
Dr. Hudson stayed in the house until his death in 1892, and was buried in Sunset Cemetery in Shelby. After Mr. Hudson died it is uncertain whether Mrs. Hudson actually lived in the house. There have been several suggestions as to where she lived and it is possible that her stepson, Hilary T. Hudson, Jr., lived in the house until he married in 1895. In 1905, Mrs. Hudson deeded the lot next door to 710 North Lafayette Street to him. Mrs. Hudson sold the remaining lots on the Hudson Block and Grover Street with the exception of the house and lot at 710 North Lafayette Street. She retained ownership of the house until 1906 when she sold it to John W. Hopper.

On August 27, 1906 John W. Hopper and wife Eva Hopper sold the house to M. F. Hull for $2600. M. F. Hull sold the property to his son James Heyward Hull on April 6, 1907 for the same price, including two acres. James Heyward Hull was the first owner to occupy the house since the Hudsons. Hull, a native of Catawba County, had several business interests in Shelby, including his work as a cotton broker. Hull, before purchasing the house at 710 North Lafayette Street, had invested in banking and mercantile firms in Georgia, Alabama, and South and North Carolina. He worked for J. J. McMurry & Company in Shelby, and also worked as a Southern sales agent for the Bowers Snuff and Tobacco Company of Trenton, New Jersey. Additionally, Mr. Hull was a partner in L. M. Hull & Company, a large mercantile firm based out of Washington, Georgia, an owner of the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of the Gaston Manufacturing Company.

Shortly after purchasing the house at 710 North Lafayette Street, James Heyward Hull married Loula Abernathy of Lincoln County, North Carolina in May 1907. Hull immediately hired an architect and had the house transformed into a Neoclassical Revival style dwelling by the addition of a new roof with ornate eaves, dormer windows, a widow's walk, a portico and porches, flanking wings, and a concrete pool in the basement. He also completely remodeled the interior. He also built several outbuildings on his property, including a garage, barn, and a small

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10Cleveland County Deed Book DD, p. 348, January 24, 1905.
11This deed apparently was not recorded, but it is referred to in the later deed from John W. Hopper to M. F. Hull, Cleveland County Deed Book QQ, p. 127. It notes it is the same property sold by Mary T. Hudson to John W. Hopper on February 15, 1906.
12Cleveland County Deed Book QQ, p. 127.
13Cleveland County Deed Book RR, p. 158.
15"J. Heyward Hull", The Cleveland Star, October 1897.
16Ibid.
detriment of the lot. Only the garage is still standing. During his residence, Hull was best known as a cotton broker connected with the firm of J. J. McMurry, which traded and stored cotton and processed it into seed oil. Local farmers remember Mr. Hull as the contact for the sale of their cotton crop.

In a bankruptcy proceeding in 1932, James Heyward Hull deeded the house to his son James H. Hull, Jr. and daughter Mary Hull Daniel, but continued to live in a portion of the house. James and his wife Loula remained in the house until their deaths. On October 26, 1938, James H. Hull, Jr. deeded his half interest in the house to his sister Mary Hull Daniel. It was the Daniel family that made additional renovations to the house in the 1940s. Mary Hull Daniel deeded the property to her husband, Thompson Gaines (T. G.) Daniel, on February 23, 1972. T. G. Daniel, Sr. deeded the property to the current owner, T. G. Daniel, Jr. on April 4, 1984.

Architectural Context
The residential Neoclassical Revival style was a monumental version of classical elements that became very popular among wealthy industrialists in North Carolina during the bustling "New South" era of the early twentieth century. Also known as "Southern Colonial," the principal feature was a colossal central portico with one-story porches extending out to the sides. Other characteristic elements of the style were the two-story massing and richly detailed classical columns, entrances, and eaves. The popularity of the style caused it to be chosen as the form for the North Carolina Building at the 1907 Jamestown Ter-centennial Exposition in Norfolk, Virginia. The style came to be associated with the "new" southern aristocracy, the cotton mill owners, cotton brokers, and cotton planters.

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17Sanborn Map 1926.
18Daniel, T. G., Jr. Interview by Sybil A. Bowers, 29 August 2002. Mr. Daniel also noted that Mr. Hull had hired an architect to do the remodeling, probably the same person who had designed other Neoclassical houses on South Washington Street. There is no documentation at the present time as to who this architect might have been. Another prominent Shelby resident, George Sperling, the owner of a large cotton farm, was a partner of Mr. Hull. Plans for the Sperling house, also in the Neoclassical Revival style, were copied directly from the work done by Mr. Hull on his house on North Lafayette Street.
19Cleveland County Deed Books 4G, p. 15 and 4G, p. 17. In these proceedings, Hull, Sr. was allowed to retain two rooms on the first floor, in the northeast corner, including a bedroom, sitting room and a bath, with ingress and egress by a separate door, for his living quarters.
20Cleveland County Deed Book 4S, p. 164.
21Cleveland County Deed Book 14-A, p. 600.
22Cleveland County Deed Book 19E, p. 186.
The James Heyward Hull House is a locally significant example of the Neoclassical Revival style because of its splendid facade with monumental portico, flanking one-story porches, ornate pedimented entrance with elliptical window above, ornate dormer windows, and roof balustrade. The house is one of a group of buildings in the Neoclassical Revival style built in Shelby in the early twentieth century. These include Webbley, built in 1907 (403 S. Washington Street, NR, 1980); the Cleveland County Courthouse, built in 1907 (NR 1979); the S. S. Royster House built in 1908 (413 South Washington Street); and the Sperling House, built in 1927 (1219 Fallston Road, NR 2001). It is interesting to note that Webbley, home of Governor O. Max Gardner, had the same evolution as the Hull House. Both evolved from nineteenth-century Italianate houses into Neoclassical Revival-style houses in 1907. The Royster House was designed by Charlotte architect J. M. McMichael, who possibly did the remodeling for the James Heyward Hull House. The Sperling House was built by Hull's business partner, George Sperling, as a direct copy of the Hull House. The land between the Hull House and the Sperling House was cotton fields owned by Hull and farmed by Sperling. The two men were friends as well as business associates. As the family story goes, Mr. Hull hired an architect to undertake the remodeling of the house when he first purchased it. Later Mr. Sperling asked permission from Mr. Hull to use the plans for his own house, which is of similar architectural appearance, including a monumental semi-elliptical portico.
Bibliography


Bryant and Fuller, ed. "Reverend Hilary Thomas Hudson, D.D." Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century, 1892.

Cleveland County Deed Books.

Commission of Archives and History, United Methodist Church, Charlotte, North Carolina. Reverend Hilary Hudson files.

Daniel, T. G., Jr. Interview by Patricia Phifer, 27 April 2000.


"J. Heyward Hull". The Cleveland Star. October 1897.


Sanborn Maps 1921, 1946.

Western Office, North Carolina Department of Archives and History survey files.
Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary for this nomination is shown on the accompanying tax map, at a scale of 1"=100'. The nominated tract is approximately 1.2 acres. PIN S19-3-16.

Boundary Justification
The boundary encompasses the remaining acreage associated with the Hull House.

James Heyward Hull House Photographs
The following information applies to all of the photographs, except where noted.

Name of property: James Heyward Hull House
710 N. Lafayette Street
Shelby
Cleveland County
North Carolina

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

1. Front of house, view northeast.

2. South elevation, view northeast.

3. North and east elevations, view southwest.

4. Typical windows.

5. Garage, view northwest.
   August 2002

6. Front door and foyer.
   August 2002
7. First floor mantel.
   August 2002

8. First floor bedroom, view northeast.
   August 2002

9. Stair balustrade and wainscot, view west.
   August 2002

    August 2002

11. Second floor bedroom, view northeast.
    October 2002

    October 2002