

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name York-Chester Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by West Franklin Boulevard, West Second Avenue, South Street, West Tenth Avenue, West Eighth Avenue, and South Clay Street N/A not for publication

city or town Gastonia N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Gaston code 71 zip code 28053

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] SHPO 7/13/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
649	90	buildings
2	0	sites
1	4	structures
0	0	objects
652	94	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- EDUCATION: school
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Queen Anne
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Colonial Revival
- Other: Period Cottage
- Italian Renaissance
- Other: Cape Cod
- Other: Minimal Traditional
- Other: Ranch
- Other: French Eclectic
- Other: Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Weatherboard
- Brick
- roof Asphalt
- other Vinyl
- Aluminum
- Stone
- Concrete

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1856-1955

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

White, Hugh Edward, architect

Wilson, C. C., architect

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: _____

York-Chester Historic District
Name of Property

Gaston County, N.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 193 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>482920</u>	<u>3901880</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>483320</u>	<u>3901560</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>483228</u>	<u>3901720</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>483300</u>	<u>3900780</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia de Miranda, Heather Fearnbach, Jennifer Martin, Sarah Woodard
organization Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. date May 3, 2005
street & number P.O. Box 1171, 604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7 telephone 919-682-2211
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name More than fifty property owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

7. Description

Materials

Foundation: CONCRETE
STONE

Walls: STUCCO
ASBESTOS
CONCRETE
SYNTHETICS/Vinyl
METAL/Aluminum

Roof: METAL/Tin
STONE/Slate

Narrative Description

The York-Chester Historic District is located in the city of Gastonia, the seat of Gaston County. Gastonia was incorporated in 1877 and replaced Dallas as the county seat in 1909. Historically, Gastonia's economy has been rooted in the textile industry, but during the last quarter of the twentieth century, other companies have established themselves in Gastonia and produce hosiery, machinery, electronic components and motor vehicle parts.

The York-Chester Historic District lies just south of downtown Gastonia and encompasses roughly 193 acres and 556 primary and 190 secondary resources. The district's topography varies from nearly level in the northern portion to more rolling terrain in the southern half of the neighborhood. Catawba Creek creates a ravine on the west side of the district behind the houses on the west side of Clay Street. The streets and avenues north of Garrison Boulevard form an irregular grid pattern, with the north-south streets running at a slight diagonal from northeast to southwest. The district is roughly seven blocks long (north-south) and four blocks wide (east-west). The streets and avenues south of Garrison Boulevard, which were laid out later, consist of curvilinear thoroughfares and side streets. South York and South Chester streets are now one-way and are heavily trafficked.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

West Franklin Boulevard, Oakwood Cemetery, and the rear lot lines of properties on the north side of West Second Avenue form the York-Chester Historic District's northern boundary. The rear lot lines of the properties on the east side of South Street mark the eastern boundary. West Tenth Avenue serves as the southern boundary, and the rear lot lines of properties on the west side of South Clay Street and West Eighth Avenue form the western boundary.

Nearly all the land within the district is devoted to single-family residential use interspersed with some recent and historic multi-family housing. Two churches and a synagogue are located in the York-Chester Historic District, as well as the former Boy Scouts Piedmont Council Headquarters. Some residences have been converted into businesses in the northeastern part of the district, particularly along West Second Avenue and nearby modern commercial buildings along York Street that are not part of the district. Gastonia High School, a two-story Tudor Revival building, stands on York Street south of Garrison Boulevard. Oakwood Cemetery, an approximately seven-acre site dating from the mid-nineteenth century, is on the northern edge of the district at the intersection of Franklin Boulevard and South York Street.

Development in the York-Chester Historic District is fairly dense, although all houses have front and back yards and narrow side yards. In some sections of West Second Avenue, South York, and South Chester streets yards are larger and setbacks are deeper. Most historic dwellings in the district are frame, and sided with weatherboard, brick veneer, stone veneer, and other forms of wood and synthetic siding. While two-story dwellings are not uncommon, most houses are one- or one-and-one-half stories in height.

The York-Chester Historic District is a large district encompassing 649 contributing buildings—principally dwellings—two contributing sites, the Beal-Ragan Garden (#329a) and Oakwood Cemetery (#27), and one contributing structure, a carport at 523 Harvie Avenue (#177a). One contributing building, the former Gastonia High School (#331), was previously listed in the National Register in 1983. Ninety-four buildings and structures do not contribute to the significance of the district. Most of the noncontributing buildings were built after the end of the period of significance (1955), although a very small number are noncontributing because of alterations that compromise their integrity. In total, eighty-seven percent (653) of the district's 747 resources are contributing. Of the 557 principal resources, two percent (11) were built before 1910. Thirteen percent (72)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

were constructed between 1911 and 1920. From 1921 to 1930, the period of greatest building activity in the district, a total of twenty-six percent (144) of the principal resources were constructed. Between 1931 and 1940, twenty-one percent (117) were built. From 1941 to 1954, thirty-one percent (173) were constructed. Four percent (22) of the principal resources date to 1956 or later and are noncontributing because of age.

Setback from the public right-of-way and spatial arrangements vary throughout the district with the larger dwellings on South York and South Chester streets set deeper into more expansive yards and smaller homes, mostly on other streets, standing closer to the street. Sidewalks serve most of the neighborhood, but are not found in all sections, though their presence or absence does not appear to be an indicator of the wealth or social standing of the original residents. Sidewalks line South York and South Chester streets, in addition to streets with more modest residences. Sidewalks are absent from Gibbons Street, one side of Second Avenue, Eight and Tenth avenues, as well as many of the newer streets south of Tenth Avenue. In the 500 block of West Second Avenue, one- and one-and-one-half-story bungalows built in the 1910s and 1920s are positioned near the street and close to one another resulting in a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. In some sections of the district, such as the western portion of West Second Avenue, where dwellings stand near the right-of-way, stone and concrete retaining walls bordering the sidewalk create a more vertical separation of space between house lots and the street. Elsewhere, expansive front lawns such as those of the south side of the 500 block of West Fourth Avenue create buffers between public spaces and private homes. Substantial dwellings on South York and South Chester streets are shielded from the road by gardens, well-tended lawns and low stone retaining walls. Most of the commercial buildings within the district replaced residences, and thus retain a similar setback from the sidewalk. The district's churches, synagogue, school, and the former Boy Scouts Piedmont Council Headquarters occupy large parcels at prominent corners. Most properties in the district are shaded by a heavy canopy of mature trees.

Because of the variety of functions of the resources, a wide range of building types, forms, and styles are found in the York-Chester Historic District. Regionally-prominent architect Hugh White designed buildings throughout the neighborhood. Domestic architecture—the predominant building type – is represented by Queen Anne dwellings, Colonial Revival houses, bungalows, Foursquares, Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional dwellings, Cape Cod houses, and Ranch houses. Weatherboard, brick, synthetic siding, and other types of wood siding are the most common exterior materials for houses. A few

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

apartment buildings and duplexes stand among the single-family homes. Garages, sheds, and garage apartments accompany some dwellings. Garages are usually one-story, gable-front, weatherboard buildings, but some brick outbuildings and garages built to complement the dwelling are found behind or to the side of their principal resources.

Several historic residential properties on West Second Avenue and South Chester Street have been converted to offices while two historic commercial buildings and one noncontributing restaurant stand at the south end of the district at the intersection of South York and South Chester streets. The religious buildings in the district display Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival design elements. Gastonia High School, the only historic educational facility, is an imposing two-story Tudor Revival edifice constructed between 1922 and 1924 with subsequent expansions. The Gastonia High School Vocational Building and Gymnasium are Modernist buildings executed in brick in 1955 and 1965 respectively.

The earliest dwellings in the York-Chester Historic District were built in the late nineteenth century. The circa 1882 Caroline Hanna House (#30) at 401 South Chester Street is a simple two-story frame building with a side-gable roof and a hip-roof front porch supported by Tuscan columns. Other early houses display Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. The Alpheus R. and Carrie Anders House (#28), built around 1896 at 219 South Chester Street, is a two-story frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof distinguished by a full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and a two-story pedimented central section with sawnwork decoration. The complex roofline, asymmetrical massing, and abundant use of stained glass in the circa 1900 Joseph H. and May Gray Separk House I (#316), moved around 1920 from West Second Avenue to 316 South York Street, exemplify the Queen Anne style. The circa 1910 Mack and Eunice Cloniger House (#223) at 510 Lee Street, a Queen Anne cottage with a triple-A cottage, features a porch embellished with bracketed turned posts and a sawnwork frieze.

The Colonial Revival style was popular in the York-Chester neighborhood from the 1910s through the post-World War II period. Full-blown examples are found in the Samuel A. and Sue Robinson House (#315) at 310 South York Street and the Barkley-Meyers House (#380) at 211 West Second Avenue, both designed by Hugh White. The Barkley-Meyers House, built around 1922, is an impressive two-story brick Colonial Revival with a low hip roof, a single-leaf entry with leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

a two-story full-width front porch with a full entablature supported by Corinthian columns, pilasters, and a dentil and modillion cornice. The Robinson House, constructed around 1920, features an elaborate cornice and a semi-circular portico with a gouged frieze and oval sunburst corner blocks. The circa 1922 Fred A. and Myrtle Cathey House (#383) at 501 West Second Avenue is a more modest example of a Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip-roof and a single-leaf entry with sidelights and a transom sheltered by a front-gable entry porch.

A few apartment buildings in the district exhibit the influence of the Colonial Revival style. The circa 1929 two-story brick Spurrier Apartment building (#237) at 501-505 Lee Street has a broad hip roof with deep eaves, eyebrow attic vents, and multi-pane double-hung sash. The Edgewood Apartments (#332, 333), built around 1937 on the corner of South York and West Eighth streets, are two-story brick buildings with gabled porticoes.

A variation of the Colonial Revival style—the Dutch Colonial Revival—is present in the neighborhood. The circa 1926 Oscar L. and Pearl Sappenfield House (#493) at 509 West Fifth Avenue features typical Dutch Colonial Revival elements such as a gambrel roof, a large shed dormer across the façade, an inset porch, and six-over-one sash. A later example of a dwelling with a Dutch Colonial Revival influence is the gambrel-roofed S. Emmett and Catherine Morrison House (#185) at 1006 Hillside Drive. Built around 1930, the one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling features a fanlight over the front door and a gabled front portico with a vaulted ceiling.

Like most suburban neighborhoods that developed across the state during the first half of the twentieth century, the York-Chester Historic District includes an array of period revival styles, most notably the English cottage form, also called the Period Cottage, and the Tudor Revival style. Side-gable roofs with steeply-pitched front gables, façade chimneys, arched doors, and half-timbering in the gables characterize these houses. The circa 1922 Arthur C. and Annie Jones House (#492) at 501 West Fifth Avenue presents a striking example of the Tudor Revival style. The one-and-one-half-story brick house is executed in Flemish bond and has multiple gables, a slate roof, and leaded-glass casement windows. The more restrained Ed and Alice Adams House (#358), built around 1925 at 615 South York Street, is an intact example of a one-story Period Cottage with a clipped-gable roof, wood shingle siding, an arched door, and a granite façade chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two excellent examples of the Mediterranean Revival style are within the district. Mediterranean Revival houses usually have low-pitched hipped roofs covered with ceramic tiles, deep bracketed eaves, arches above large windows and French doors, and a symmetrical façade. The Joseph H. and May G. Separk House II (#379), constructed at 209 West Second Avenue in 1919, is a two-story blonde brick building accented with granite quoins, a hipped roof with green tiles, multi-pane double-hung sash, French doors with arched transoms, a recessed entry porch with square posts and eave brackets. Architect C. C. Wilson of Columbia designed the Separk House with Hugh White as the supervising architect. The Beal-Ragan House (#329) at 706 South York Street, designed by Hugh White and completed in 1924, features similar elements including blonde brick veneer, a tiled hipped roof, French doors, and deep eaves.

Bungalows and Craftsman-style houses are widespread in the district. The circa 1921 Robert G. and Mildred Cherry House (#361) at 711 South York Street expresses an Asian character in its kicked roofline and wide bargeboards. The deep eaves, low hip roof, wide front porch, and combination of weatherboards and wood-shingle siding reflect the influence of the Prairie style on the Zoe Rankin House (#314), constructed around 1912 at 302 South York Street. More typical bungalows include the circa 1928 J. Luther and Mamie L. Cely House (#395) at 529 West Second Avenue. A side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, a shed-roof front porch with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, wood shingle siding, and triangular eave brackets characterize the one-story frame bungalow. The Augustus and Margaret Froneberger House (#148), built at 504 Hanna Street around 1938, represents the Craftsman style applied to the Foursquare form. The two-story brick house has a hipped roof, a hipped-roof entry porch with square brick posts, a screened-in hipped-roof side porch and eave brackets.

From the late 1930s through the 1950s Minimal Traditional houses—typically modest, one-story, brick side-gabled dwellings, often with front-facing gables—appeared in the neighborhood. The largest concentration dates to the post-World War II period. The circa 1951 Devant J. and June S. Purvis House (#71) at 405 South Clay Street is a one-story frame Minimal Traditional with a side-gable roof, a projecting front-gable bay, a shed-roof entry porch, and asbestos siding. The Harry G. and Eleanor Grier House (#96), built around 1942 at 1007 Edgewood Circle, is a one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with a side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, a recessed entry with reeded pilasters, and an exterior brick chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

A small number of houses in the York-Chester Historic District were constructed in other popular national styles such as the Cape Cod. The Jesse L. and Ruth Hart House (#245) constructed at 715 Lee Street around 1940 is a one-story Cape Cod. A side-gable roof with gabled dormers on the front slope shelters the frame dwelling that features a shed roof porch with paired posts. The circa 1940 Carl and Margaret Currence House (#145) at 406 Hanna Street is a similar frame example with a side-gable roof, two front-gable dormers, end chimneys, aluminum siding, and a side wing with a picture window.

Ranch houses were built on undeveloped lots in the neighborhood from the 1940s to the 1960s. The circa 1954 house at 508 Hanna Street (#150) is a typical one-story brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, and a recessed entry.

The York-Chester Historic District comprises a well-preserved collection of domestic and religious buildings from the high point of Gastonia's growth as a textile center. Although some of the historic properties have been altered with the installation of modern windows and synthetic siding and a small number of modern buildings post-dating the period of significance have been constructed, the district retains a high degree of integrity.

INVENTORY

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street name, followed by numerical streets in ascending order. For streets that run north to south, the east side of the street is presented first. For streets that run east to west, the north side of the street is presented first.

Each resource is designated as contributing or noncontributing to the historic significance and integrity of the district. The designation criteria were based on age, condition, and degree of alteration. Buildings pre-dating 1956 were considered contributing if they retained historic integrity from the period of significance. Noncontributing buildings were constructed in 1956 or later and lack architectural and historical significance. A few buildings built in 1955 or earlier are considered noncontributing because they have been heavily altered, usually through large additions, and therefore have lost their architectural and historical integrity. Vacant lots are noted. Each resource is assigned a number and each secondary resource within a property is assigned a letter. These number and letter designations are keyed to an overall map of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Each historic property in the inventory is assigned a name, where possible, based on the first-known or possibly a long-term occupant. Information about these early occupants comes from the Gastonia City Directories (1910-1960) located at the Gaston County Library. Dates of construction are based on interviews with local residents, city directory research, the Sanborn Company maps (published in 1893, 1898, 1904, 1908, 1915, 1922, and 1930), and Gaston County deeds. Some of the city directories were published biannually and thus had dates such as 1910-1911. In that case the later date, such as 1911, was used as the circa date of construction. In situations where city directories did not cover a street or part of a street until after the resources were already constructed or on blocks where the street numbering had changed over time, building dates were based on architectural style and, when applicable, on known construction dates for similar buildings. Additionally, city directories are occasionally incorrect, which may indicate a construction date later or earlier than that indicated by the resource's architectural style. In these rare instances, an estimated construction date is based on style and any other available information from maps or interviews.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

SOUTH CHESTER STREET

East Side

1. House
310 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and pilasters, partially enclosed wraparound porch supported by paired posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends, series of one and two-story rear additions. City directories indicate a 1924 construction date, at which time Marcus T. Wilson, an assistant cashier at First National Bank, lived here.

2. S. E. and Elizabeth Spencer House
312 South Chester Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof entry porch supported by Tuscan columns, enclosed porch on north elevation, interior chimney, exposed rafter ends, shed dormer vent on rear elevation, exterior stair to second story, one-story rear ell, vinyl-sided addition at rear. S. E. Spencer was a manager.

- 2a. Outbuilding
312 South Chester Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, exterior stair to second story.

3. John Spencer House
316 South Chester Street, ca. 1878, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 4/4 sash, single-leaf four-panel door with arched upper panels and decorative bracketed surround, partially enclosed wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns with second tier across three bays of façade, interior chimneys, brick

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

foundation, vinyl siding over original novelty siding, vinyl-sided one-story kitchen ell. John Spencer was a Gastonia contractor who built this house and the Glenn House next door. J. F. Jackson, a farmer, and his wife Mary lived in the house by 1911.

- 3a. Garage
316 South Chester Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, German siding.

4. Dr. Lucius and Nena Glenn House
402 South Chester Street, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof with projecting front and side-gable bays, 1/1 and Queen Anne windows, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, two-story rear ell, stone retaining wall. Dr. Lucius Glenn was a physician.

5. Boyce Office Building
406 South Chester Street, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Modernist, brick, flat-roof with concrete coping, casement windows, single-leaf entry with sidelights, flat-roof entry hood supported by metal post, interior chimney. This was the office of Dr. Douglas Boyce, a physician, from 1957 to very recently.

6. Dr. Hall and Jennie Eddleman House
410 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Craftsman, brick, cross-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch with brick posts spanned by brick kneewall, porte cochere on south elevation, enclosed porch at northeast corner, wood shingles in front gable, interior chimney, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, one-story German-sided shed attached to rear elevation. Dr. Hall Eddleman was a physician.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

7. J. Houston and Elizabeth Matthews House
412 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters and cornice, flat-roof partial-width front porch with Tuscan columns and metal roof balustrade, end chimneys, brick foundation, shiplap siding, scrolled eave brackets, one-story sunporch in southwest corner. J. Houston Matthews was the manager of the Matthews-Belk store. Hugh White designed alterations to this dwelling in 1937.

- 7a. Garage Apartment
412 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip-roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, weatherboards.

8. J. R. and Margaret Ferguson House
502 South Chester Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, cross-gable roof, irregular plan, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, side and rear additions. J. R. Ferguson was a farmer.

- 8a. Garage
502 South Chester Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, roll-up garage door, masonite siding.

9. House
506 South Chester Street, ca. 1910, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, frame, hip roof with front gable over porch, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. City directories indicate a 1922 construction date, at which time G. C. Andrews, secretary-treasurer of Gastonia Bonded Warehouse, and his wife Arlee lived here, but stylistically, the house appears to be older.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 9a. Garage
506 South Chester Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, weatherboards.

10. W. L. and Pearl Balthis
508 South Chester Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, frame, hip roof with projecting gable bays on front and side elevation, 1/1 sash, Eastlake entry with single-leaf door, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns spanned by wood railing, hexagonal bay on north elevation, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, cornice returns, gable vents. W. L. Balthis owned W. L. Balthis & Company Cotton Brokers.

Vacant Lot

11. L. F. and Mamie Wetzell
516 South Chester Street, ca. 1922; ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters and broken pediment, two front-gable dormers, shed-roof porch with turned posts, interior chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents, side and rear additions, picket fence. Based on appearance, this house was either altered in the 1940s or the main block was added to the rear side-gable section, which was the Wetzell house in the 1920s. L. F. Wetzell was a watchmaker.

12. E. F. and Ada Glenn
518 South Chester Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story-on-basement, Queen Anne cottage, frame, hip roof with gabled wings, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimneys with corbelled stacks, brick foundation, weatherboards, cornice returns, gable vents. E. F. Glenn was a dentist.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

13. Benjamin and Mina Lieber
520 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, projecting front-gable entry porch with arched opening, enclosed arcaded porch at southwest corner, facade chimney, gable vents. City directories list no occupation for the Liebers.

14. Dr. J. Sydney and Eloise Hood
526 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, cross-gable roof, 4/1 and 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, front-gable dormer, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimneys, gable vents. Dr. J. Sydney Hood was a physician.

- 14a. Garage
526 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, double-leaf garage door, weatherboards.

15. Ralph and Vida Blanton House
528 South Chester Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story-on-basement, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable entry bay, 6/6, 8/8 and diamond-pane sash, Tudor arched single-leaf entry, hip-roofed side porch with brick posts spanned by wood railing, facade chimney, gable vents, shed dormer on rear elevation, rear deck. City directories list no occupations for the Blantons.

16. Pauline Trout House
602 South Chester Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story-on-basement, Colonial Revival, brick, front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable portico with Doric columns and arched gable vent in pediment, end chimney, gable vents. Pauline Trout was a stenographer at the Arthur C. Jones Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

17. Yates and Alie Smith House
604 South Chester Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, two-story flat-roof front porch supported by tall square posts and pilasters. Yates Smith was a mechanic.

18. House
608 South Chester Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, cross-gable roof with projecting front-gable entry bay, 6/6 and 9/9 sash, single-leaf entry, gable vents, brick foundation, T-11 siding, brick front patio with brick lattice railing.

19. Ray and Hazel Leslie House
610 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof, multi-light-sash/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, hip-roof dormer with exposed rafter ends, bay windows on north and south elevations, wraparound porch with truncated posts on brick piers; interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. City directories list no occupations for the Leslies.

20. Myrtle Glass House
612 South Chester Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 1/1 and picture windows, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch supported by metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Myrtle Glass was a widow.

- 20a. Garage/Shed
612 South Chester Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, three open garage bays, exposed rafter ends, attached to frame shed. This building straddles the property line between 612 and 614 South Chester Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

21. J. B. Reeves Duplex
614 South Chester Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, screened corner porch, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. J. B. Reeves owned Reeves Sales Agency, which dealt in general textiles.

22. Rankin House
702 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Craftsman, frame, side-gable roof, 12/1 and 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof dormer, engaged front porch with truncated posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets. Mrs. J. R. Rankin lived in this house in 1924 and Miss Emma Rankin in 1928.

23. Avery Ted and Marian Cashion House
704 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with projecting front-gable bays on the front and south elevations, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof dormer, screened corner porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents, eave brackets. Avery Ted Cashion worked in sales at C. J. Huss.

24. Clayton C. and Prue Carpenter
706 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch with square vinyl posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, eave brackets. Clayton C. Carpenter was the manager of Gastonia Insurance & Realty.

25. W. E. and Pearle Bealle House
708 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer with eave brackets, engaged front porch with grouped truncated posts on brick piers spanned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends. W. E. Bealle worked for Henshaw & Sanders, cotton merchants.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

26. Pizza Hut
832 South Chester Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame with brick kneewall, hip-roof, fixed metal sash, single-leaf entries.

West Side

27. Oakwood Cemetery
Corner of Franklin Boulevard and South Chester Street, 1856, Contributing Site

Approximately seven-acre city cemetery divided into four quadrants with limestone and granite-edged plots, modest gravemarkers as well as obelisks and mausoleums, brick pillars at South Chester Street entrance, black metal fence on north and east sides, chain-link fence on south and west sides. Most of the markers are historic late nineteenth and early twentieth century stones, and most are standing granite tablets or monoliths. More elaborate designs include draped marble columns commemorating members of the Jenkins family and the temple-front Ragan and Separk mausoleums. Many prominent Gastonians are buried in Oakwood Cemetery. The earliest marker commemorates the death of Frances T. Davis who died on September 30, 1856. During the 1870s and 1880s, many unrelated people were buried in Oakwood, indicating it was considered an unofficial municipal cemetery before the Town of Gastonia purchased the property in 1887.

28. Alpheus R. and Carrie Anders House
219 South Chester Street, ca. 1896, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, shuttered windows on main block, single-leaf entry, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and two-story pedimented central section with sawnwork decoration, interior chimney, brick piers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

infilled with brick to form continuous foundation, weatherboards, rear addition with 2/2 horizontal windows, hardiplank siding and gable vents. Alpheus R. Anders was a farmer in the Southpoint vicinity – he later moved to Gastonia and operated the Gastonia Livery Company on Airline Avenue and served as a county commissioner, notary and justice of the peace. The house was moved a short distance north of its original location around 1915 when Second Avenue was laid out.

29. First Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church
317 South Chester Street, 1951 with 1985 rear addition, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, brick, front-gable roof, 12/12 sash, recessed double-leaf entry with pilasters and cornice, pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns, massive brick and frame bell tower, one-story rear addition with 1/1 sash and quoins. Connected to education wing by open breezeway with Tuscan columns. The congregation built their first building in 1886, before they formally organized as First Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1887. In 1918, they held their first services in a new and larger classically inspired sanctuary at the corner of York and Franklin streets. In 1947, the growing church selected this site on Chester Street for a new building, which was completed 1951 and formally dedicated in 1952 after installation of the final pews. Air conditioning was introduced to the building in 1967. *Information from History of First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Gastonia, North Carolina, 100th Anniversary, 1887-1987, by Margaret Pursley.*

- 29a. Rebecca Whiteside Miller Building
301 South Chester Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, recessed single-leaf entry with pilasters and cornice.

- 29b. Education Wing
South Chester Street, 1947, Contributing Building

Two-story-on-basement, brick, flat roof, 6/6 sash, recessed double-leaf entry with transom, pilasters and cornice, cornice and parapet. Connected to church by open breezeway with Tuscan columns and to education building by glass hyphen.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 29c. Education Building
Southwest corner of complex of church buildings, ca. 1980,
Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, flat roof, 12/12 sash, double-leaf entry, cornice and brick parapet, quoins. Connected to church by open breezeway with Tuscan columns and education wing by glass hyphen.

- 29d. Boy Scout Hut
ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, front-gable roof, metal casement windows, double-leaf entry, vinyl siding in gables, gable vents, located at western edge of church complex.

30. Caroline Hanna House
401 South Chester Street, ca. 1882, Contributing Building

Two-story, I-house, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 and 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof front porch supported by Tuscan columns, brick foundation, weatherboards, gable vents, one-story rear ell. Samuel Hanna built this house for his daughter Caroline. Caroline, a school teacher, married Peyton Currence. They had no children, so the house remained in the Hanna family until 1984. Historical information from an article in the *Gastonia Gazette*, April 9, 1984.

31. George and Lossie Hopper House
403 South Chester Street, ca. 1896, Contributing Building

One-story, single-pile cottage with rear addition, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch supported by slender posts, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Based on city directory research, the earliest known resident is George Hopper who worked at Spencer Lumber Company in 1918.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

32. Oak Leigh Townhomes
407 South Chester Street, 1964, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, brick, 1/1 windows and recessed entries set into decorative arched panels. These two buildings were under construction in 1964.

- 32a. Oak Leigh Townhomes
407 South Chester Street, 1964, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, brick, 1/1 windows and recessed entries set into decorative arched panels. These two buildings were under construction in 1964.

33. Wade S. and Pearl Buice House
413 South Chester Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, multi-light sash, double-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, front-gable corner porch with dentil and modillion cornice and stone posts spanned by stone kneewall, stone end chimney, stone foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. Wade S. Buice was President of the Gastonia Clearing House Association and Vice-President of Third National Bank.

- 33a. Garage
413 South Chester Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, sliding garage doors, wood shingle siding, exposed rafter ends.

34. Sarah Hanna House
501 South Chester Street, ca. 1890, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, L-plan, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns, brick foundation, German siding, gable vents, two-story rear ell. Samuel Hanna built this house for his daughter Sarah, who married Jackson Beard.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

35. Albert and Stella Rankin House
507 South Chester Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, hip roof with large double-peaked gabled dormer on front slope, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, gable vents, attached garage at rear. Albert Rankin was a salesman.

36. Julius and Mary Bess House
509 South Chester Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, three front-gable dormers with cornice returns and arched windows, two-story front portico supported by four Tuscan columns. Julius Bess was the manager of Southern Cotton Oil Company.

- 36a. Garage
509 South Chester Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, three open garage bays, weatherboards.

37. Tobias and Alia McArver House
511 South Chester Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable dormer, shed-roof front porch with paired truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, kneebraces, stone retaining wall. Tobias McArver was a farmer.

38. Walter R. and Lessie Henderson House
521 South Chester Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with gablet centered on front slope, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, shed-roof front porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, stone steps and retaining wall at sidewalk. Walter R. Henderson was a life insurance agent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

39. Arthur M. and Lottie Dixon House
525 South Chester Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry, shed dormer, engaged front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, brick foundation, weatherboards. Arthur M. Dixon was the superintendent of Trenton Cotton Mills.

40. Matthew Stroup Jr. House
529 South Chester Street, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, brick stoop with metal railing, vertical boards in gable ends, gable vents, wheelchair ramp. Matthew Stroup Jr. was a physician.

41. Lucy Payne House
611 South Chester Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, shed-roof front porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, end chimneys, brick foundation, T11 siding with wood shingles in gables, gable vents, rear addition. Lucy was the widow of R. L. Payne.

42. Doris H. and Florence Campbell House
615 South Chester Street, ca. 1934, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front porch enclosed with T11 siding, brick kneewall, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, one-story addition. Doris H. Campbell was the manager of the A & P.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 42a. Shed
615 South Chester Street, ca. 1934, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, frame, side-gable roof, T11 siding and weatherboards, single-leaf entries. This two-part building straddles the property line between 611 and 615 South Chester Street.

43. Robert H. and Tennie Moser House
709 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel roof with very steep lower roof slopes, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable entry porch with square posts, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards and wood shingles, one-story shed room on south elevation. Robert H. Moser was the manager of the Rayless Chain Store.

- 43a. Garage
709 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends.

44. Charles P. and Irene P. Nanney House
807 South Chester Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, L-plan, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, partial-width shed-roof porch with replacement square post and wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Charles P. Nanney worked at the Orange Crush-Double Cola Bottling Company.

45. T. M. and Carrie Gault House
809 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and picture windows, single-leaf entry, brick stoop and metal railing, façade and interior chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents, metal awnings. T. M. Gault worked at Pete's Barber Shop.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 45a. Garage
809 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, gable-front garage with weatherboard siding.

46. Lilbert H. and Gertrude S. Blevins House
811 South Chester Street, 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and picture windows, single-leaf entry, flat-roof front porch with metal posts and railing, interior chimney with corbelled stack, brick foundation, German siding, gable vents. Lilbert H. Blevins was a maintenance man for the Public School system.

47. John C. and Margaret Clemmer House
813 South Chester Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-side-gable roof with front-gable bay, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, clipped-front-gable partial-width porch with tapered posts on brick piers, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. City directories list no occupations for the Clemmers.

48. House
815 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, L-plan, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer vent, flat-roof entry porch with square post, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Occupied by A. H. Haynes, a service manager, and his wife Ethel, and W. T. Huffman, a clerk at Brookwood Service Station, and his wife Madge, in 1931.

49. Albert and Hazel Nivens House
817 South Chester Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer vent, flat-roof entry porch with vinyl columns, end chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Albert Nivens was a salesman.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

50. W. W. and Fannie Simmons House
819 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer vent, front-gable partial-width porch with Tuscan columns, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. W. W. Simmons worked at Laughridge Tobacco and Candy.

51. House
821 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, side-gambrel roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with paired square posts and wood railing, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, attached carport/deck on north elevation. Occupied by W. M. and Lillian Garrison and P. A. Hughes, the collections manager at Rustin-Johnson furniture, and his wife Louise in 1931.

52. Walter L. and Gladys Cunningham House
823 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed dormer, engaged front porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, interior chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, exposed rafter ends. Walter L. Cunningham was a bookkeeper at Gastonia Ice & Coal Company.

53. Alston and Ollie B. Barker House
825 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof dormer vent, engaged front porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, hexagonal bay on north elevation, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, wheelchair ramp. Alston Barker was an employee of Swift & Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

54. Fred and Louise Ratchford House
827 South Chester Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed dormer, front-gable partial-width porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards with wood shingles in gables, eave brackets. Fred Ratchford was a teacher.

55. E. W. and Lena Risque House
829 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, clipped-front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, clipped-front-gable partial-width porch with vinyl posts and wood lattice railing, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, eave brackets, wheelchair ramp. E. W. Risque was a manager at Western Union.

56. James A. and Kathleen H. Henley House
831 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts, side porch with square posts spanned by metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. James A. Henley was an insurance agent.

57. Duplex
833 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entries, front-gable entry porches with tapered brick posts on front and north elevations, brick foundation, asbestos siding, exposed rafter ends. Occupied by James S. Trogden, an engineer at Brown-Henry Company, Inc., and his wife Lula in 1928. Occupied by A. C. Brown, a salesman, and his wife Ruth, and B. E. Ratchford, a driver, and his wife Mae in 1931.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

58. Duplex
835 South Chester Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entries, front-gable entry porches with tapered brick posts on front and north elevations, front porch is screened, brick foundation, asbestos siding, exposed rafter ends. Occupied by Thad B. Hinnant of Hinnant Radion Company, and his wife Kathleen in 1928. Occupied by T. B. Poole, a life insurance salesman, and his wife Lula, and Fred Jones, a salesman at Gardner Music, and his wife Nora, in 1931.

59. Isaac and Ethel Berger House
837 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, modern brick kneewall across façade, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, eave brackets, gable vents. Isaac Berger owned Bergers.

60. Hugh K. and Dorothy J. Beveridge House
839 South Chester Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, interior chimney brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. Hugh K. Beveridge was a driver for H. Beveridge & Company.

61. H. G. and Decaiet Beveridge House
841 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front gable dormer, enclosed shed-roof front porch, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding with wood shingles in gable ends, gable vents. H. G. Beveridge was a general manager.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

62. Hoyt and Elva Smith House
843 South Chester Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, stuccoed, clipped-side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof dormer vent, clipped-front-gable partial-width porch with tapered, stuccoed posts on brick piers spanned by metal railing, end chimney, brick foundation, exposed rafter ends. Hoyt Smith was a traveling salesman.

- 62a. Apartment
843 South Chester Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, weatherboards.

63. J. K. and Sallie Anderson House
845 South Chester Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, clipped-front-gable partial-width porch with metal posts spanned by replacement metal railing with metal posts, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. J. K. Anderson was the service manager at W. H. Wray.

64. Charles and Bessie Thomas House
847 South Chester Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, engaged front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. Charles Thomas was the plant manager for Pure Oil.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

SOUTH CLAY STREET

East Side

65. House
508 South Clay Street, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable bay, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, interior chimney, vinyl siding in gables, gable vents.

66. James T. and Barbara G. Rankin House
524 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 10/10 sash, single-leaf entry with shed-roof hood, brick stoop and metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding. James T. Rankin was vice-president of L. S. Rankin & Sons.

- 66a. Carport/Shed
524 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story carport with corrugated metal roof, metal posts and frame shed room at east end.

67. House
526 South Clay Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable entry bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, one-story wing on north elevation. This house replaced the circa 1931 T. M. and Ethel H. Fayssoux House.

- 67a. Shed
526 South Clay Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story metal shed with low front-gable roof and double-leaf entry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

West Side

68. W. Alonzo and Myrtle Smith House
305 South Clay Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof entry porch with square posts and Tuscan columns, brick piers infilled with brick and concrete block to form a continuous foundation, vinyl siding, rear deck. W. Alonzo Smith was a employee of Loray Mills. This house may have been part of the Loray Mill village.

69. Daniel J. and Eva Dennis House
307 South Clay Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, replacement 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormers, shed-roof front porch with square posts, interior chimney, brick piers infilled with concrete block to form a continuous foundation, vinyl siding, rear addition. City directories list no occupation for the Dennises. This house may have been part of the Loray Mill village.

Vacant Lot

70. Charles A. and Jane L. Froneberger House
403 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6, 8/8 and picture windows, single-leaf entry, shed-roof partial-width front porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Charles A. Froneberger was secretary-treasurer of Rankin Armstrong.

- 70a. Garage
403 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single garage bay, brick foundation, asbestos siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 30

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

71. Devant J. and June S. Purvis House
405 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof entry porch with metal post and railing, interior and façade chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Devant J. Purvis was a student.

72. Harold C. and Gurlene T. Strickland House
407 South Clay Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, entry porch with metal awning, posts and railing, end chimney, vinyl siding in gables and on rear room, gable vents, attached carport on south elevation. Harold C. Strickland was an accountant at the Gaston County Department of Education.

73. Ervin M. and Agnes B. Putnam House
409 South Clay Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, side porch with turned posts and wood railing, end chimney, wood siding in gables, gable vents. Erwin M. Putnam was a machinist at Ferguson Gear.

- 73a. Shed
409 South Clay Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

74. Annie S. Bolynn House
501 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 and picture windows, single-leaf entry, shed-roof partial-width front porch with paired square posts, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

vents, concrete block retaining wall. Annie S. Bolynn was the widow of Lewis D. Bolynn.

75. Charles K. and Jean D. Boren House
503 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable entry bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged partial-width front porch with square post on south end of facade, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Charles K. Boren was a salesman at Piedmont Motors; Jean D. Boren was an office secretary at Mason & Mason Notary.

76. Robert R. and Willadene Trevarthan House
505 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof full-width front porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents, rear addition. Robert R. Trevarthan was a salesman at Jacobs Furniture.

- 76a. Shed
505 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, single-leaf entry with front-gable hood, wood panel siding.

77. Edward C. Smith House
507 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof entry porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. City directories list no occupation for Edward C. Smith.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 77a. Garage
507 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, front-gable metal roof, double-leaf entry, flat-roof carport with square posts, weatherboards.

78. Saad S. and Athalene W. Simon House
509 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 4/4, 6/6 and picture windows, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. Saad S. Simon was a salesman.

- 78a. Shed
509 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, masonite siding, flat-roof addition on south side.

79. Max H. and Frances S. Hoyle House
511 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, flat-roof entry porch with metal posts, wheelchair ramp, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. This house was vacant in 1942 and occupied by the Hoyles in 1945. Max H. Hoyle was a salesman at Belk's.

- 79a. Garage
511 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, German siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

80. Paul E. and Ylia P. Walsh House
519 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable entry bay, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof entry porch with metal posts, facade chimney, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, side and rear additions. Paul E. Walsh was a salesman at Dulaney Frozen Foods.

- 80a. Carport
519 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, south and west sides enclosed with aluminum siding, north and east sides open with metal posts, exposed rafter ends.

81. Bernard G. and Blanche S. Banner House
521 South Clay Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, facade chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents, rear patio. Bernard G. Banner worked for the J. H. Cutter Company.

82. Clyde G. and Ruby N. Queen House
523 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with paired Tuscan columns, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Clyde G. Queen was the parts manager at Loughridge Motor Company.

- 82a. Garage
523 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, wide German siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

83. F. Pat and Katherine McSwain House
525 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, brick stoop with metal railing, screened porch on south elevation, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. F. Pat McSwain was the manager of the WGNC Radio Station.

- 83a. Garage
525 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, roll-up garage door, wide German siding.

84. George R. and Rachel E. Spencer House
527 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts and wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, side wing with 1/1 sash. George R. Spencer owned Spencer Machinery and Supply Company.

- 84a. Garage
527 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf garage door, wide German siding.

85. Vivian Rankin House
529 South Clay Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, side wing. Vivian Rankin was a saleswoman.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

EDGEWOOD CIRCLE

East Side

86. Quay D. and Lillie B. Williford House
902 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, frame, side-gable roof, four bays wide with northernmost bay under a slightly lower roof ridge, 8/8 sash, recessed entry with opening flanked by reeded pilasters and topped by gablet, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, German siding. Quay Williford was a cotton broker.

Vacant Lot

87. House
904 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof with rear gabled wing, three bays wide, double pile, 8/8 sash at first floor, replacement windows at second floor, gabled portico on slender Tuscan columns with arched ceiling, partially enclosed hip-roof side porch, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

- 87a. Outbuilding
904 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1960, Noncontributing building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, built into slope so that shed-roof front porch extends from second-story facade on west side, board-and-batten and weatherboard exterior.

Vacant Lot

88. J. Clay and Cary P. Williamson House
1002 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, five bays wide, double pile, 6/6 sash, full-height porch across facade supported by squared columns, pilasters flank

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 36

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

centered front door topped by transom, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. J. Clay Williamson was an agent for Anderson Clayton & Co.

Vacant Lot

89. David W. and Bessie B. Smith House
1006 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, three bays wide, three bays deep, gabled portico with curved ceiling over central entry flanked by sidelights, replacement windows and door. David Smith was the general manager of Smith Chevrolet.

90. William H. Kelley House
1008 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1938, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, two-story front porch supported by squared columns, one-story wing at north side, two-story wing at south side with exterior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Extensive renovations have been made, including new foundation work, new chimney and replacement of the original single-story porch with a two-story version. William Kelley was the secretary-treasurer of Grocers Baking Company.

West Side

91. Apartment Building
901 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1957, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, 4-unit, double-pile, metal casement windows, gabled porticos with metal posts at front entries, bracketed shed-roof hoods at rear entries, vinyl in portico gables.

92. Henry Groves House
905 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, five bays wide, replacement windows, flat-roof semicircular portico on slender Tuscan columns, single-story side porch at south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

elevation with added second-story room above, corbelled brick end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Henry Groves was president of Groves Mills. This is probably the house Hugh White designed for J. Mack Holland at 905 Edgewood Avenue. White's drawings are not dated according to "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939."

- 92a. Garage Apartment
905 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two-story, front-gable roof, frame, garage door on facade with stairs to second-story entry on north elevation, replacement windows, vinyl siding.

93. Charles A. and Jessie L. Moss House
907 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, hip roof, paired 6/1 sash, flat-roof portico on slender Tuscan columns with roof balustrade, interior brick chimney at north roof slope, eave brackets. Charles Moss was a florist with a shop at 1024 E. Franklin Street.

- 93a. Garage
907 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, hip roof, brick and weatherboards, sliding plank doors.

94. Edwin F. and Lottie F. Rockett House
1003 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 replacement sash, round-arch bracketed hood at asymmetrically placed front entry, large integrated hip-roof dormer at northeast corner of house, projecting flat-roof sunroom addition at north end of facade, exterior chimney at south elevation pierces overhanging eave. Edwin Rockett was a clerk at the post office.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 94a. Outbuilding/Carport
1003 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gable roof, glazed paneled door at facade flanked by 6-light fixed-sash windows, shed-roof carport on south elevation.

95. Fred E. and Susan Hashhagen, Jr. House
1005 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, front-gable roof, asymmetrically massed with substantial intersecting gable wing at northwest corner, 6/6 sash and casement windows, shed dormer on north slope of main section, one-story gabled portico with barrel vaulted ceiling supported by square posts, large flat-roof addition at rear, exterior chimney at south elevation, brick foundation, weatherboards. Fred Hashhagen was a merchandise broker.

- 95a. Garage
1005 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf plank door, weatherboards.

96. Harry G. and Eleanor Grier House
1007 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod, brick, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, recessed entry with reeded pilasters, exterior brick chimney at south elevation. Harry Grier worked as an agent for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

97. Alvin Le Roy and Dean Sudduth House
1009 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, vinyl windows, enclosed engaged front porch, hip-roof wing at north elevation, interior and end chimneys, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends, 6/1 sash windows, French doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

98. Nancy R. Morris House
1015 Edgewood Circle, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with projecting pedimented wing, pedimented portico with square posts and wood railing, 8/8 sash, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. Nancy Morris was a city hostess.

FOREST HILLS LANE

Forest Hills Lane was not listed in city directories historically; dates are based on the city's tax records, GIS system, and observation.

East Side

99. House
208 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1969, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Neoclassical Revival, brick, hip roof with projecting front-gable wings, 9/9 sash, projecting pedimented portico on paired Tuscan columns shelters centered entrance, quoins at either end of façade, garage wing at northeast corner of house.

100. House
210 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at north end of facade, 8/8 sash, recessed gabled dormers in front roof slope, side-gabled single-story wing at south elevation, facade chimney at front-gabled wing, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

101. House
212 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, five bays wide, 6/6 sash, long side-gabled single-story wing at north elevation, single-story addition across rear elevation, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 40

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

101a. Shed
212 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, single-leaf entry, front-gable roof, aluminum siding.

102. House
220 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at south end of facade, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, bay window with copper bellcast roof at projecting wing, gabled wall dormers, corbelled chimneys, brick and vinyl exterior. Forest Hills Lane does not appear in the city directories.

102a. Garage
220 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame side-gable roof, gabled dormers connected by added flat-roofed section, folding wood doors, vinyl siding.

West Side

103. House
203 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival, brick, side-gable roof with two intersecting front-gable wings, smaller front-gable bay projects only slightly and holds round-arch door, larger front-gable wing features flared eave on north end, leaded metal casement windows.

103a. Garage Apartment
203 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, brick, front-gable roof, built into slope in rear yard, entry from Tenth Street, small apartment in half-story accessible from door in east gable wall reached from concrete stoop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 41

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

104. House
207 Forest Hills Lane, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, Tudor Revival, frame, side-gable roof with paired projecting clipped-gable wings at either end of facade, patio stretches between projecting wings, 6/6 sash, stuccoed with half-timbering.

WEST GARRISON BOULEVARD

City directory research could not be completed for most of West Garrison Boulevard (historically known as West Seventh Avenue) because the address numbers have changed. Dates are based on the city's GIS data, tax records, and observation.

North Side

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

105. House
228 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable porch with square posts, hip-roof bay on west elevation, hip-roofed screened porch on east elevation, brick foundation, German siding.

Vacant Lot

106. House
348 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at west end of facade, 8/8 sash, gabled dormer with vinyl siding in front roof slope, large shed dormer with vinyl siding on rear roof slope, enclosed side porch on east elevation with vertical wood siding and German siding in gable. This house may have been previously numbered 310, the only house on the north side of the 300 block in the 1942 directory. Lewis Kalmeyer, a general merchandise store owner, and his wife

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Katie M. were listed as owners. In 1959, 310 West Seventh Avenue was owned by the Salvation Army.

107. Gastonia High School Vocational Building
362 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1955, Contributing Building

Two-story, Modernist, brick, flat roof, metal-frame windows, cast stone window surrounds angle in from top to bottom and frame three bays on the west elevation and three bays on the south elevation, fluted cast stone panels are located between banks of windows in the bays with cast stone surrounds. A pedestrian bridge across Garrison Boulevard connects the building to Gastonia High School to the south.

Vacant Lot

Parking Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

108. House
514 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1938, Noncontributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, replacement windows, enclosed front-gable porch and gabled portico, exterior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding.

- 108a. Garage
514 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete-block, front-gable roof, roll-up garage door, aluminum siding in gables.

109. House
520 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 43

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with gabled rear wing, 6/6 sash, gabled portico with metal posts, brick chimney on east end, brick foundation, asbestos siding.

110. House
524 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay that houses recessed corner entry, 6/6 sash, side-gable porch on east elevation, end chimneys, brick foundation, German siding. City directory research could not be completed for most of West Garrison Boulevard (historically known as West Seventh Avenue) because the address numbers have changed.

111. House
602 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gabled bay that houses recessed porch, 6/6 sash, interior chimney.

112. House
606 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at east end of facade, 6/6 sash, paneled door, recessed front porch with square posts and gablet over entrance, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

113. House
616 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 6/6 and 6/1 sash, hip-roof front porch with square posts on brick piers, porch enclosed on west end, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

- 113a. Garage
616 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, paneled and glazed double-leaf door, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 44

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

South Side

Vacant Lot

Parking Lot

114. Gastonia High School Gymnasium
245 Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, brick, flat roof, plate glass windows, glass entrance set beneath canopy with stepped soffit; converted for retail use.

Parking Lot

115. House
501 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, clipped-side-gable roof with gabled rear wing, 6/6 sash, French door with sidelights sheltered by flat-roof portico with square posts, flat-roof porch with entry at east elevation.

- 115a. Garage
501 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, front-gable roof, double-leaf plank door.

116. House
507 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, paneled door flanked by sidelights, gabled hood supported by curved brackets, facade chimney.

- 116a. Garage
507 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, German siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 45

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

117. House
511 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at east end of facade, slightly projecting gabled entry bay with round-arch door, replacement windows, brick foundation, vinyl siding..

- 117a. Garage
511 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, replacement doors, German siding.

118. House
515 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable porch, brick foundation, German siding, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter ends.

119. House
527 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, picture window with 2/2 horizontal sidelights, vertical wood siding.

120. House
601 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1963, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, rear attached carport with enclosed shed.

121. House
605 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 and 2/2 sash, front-gable porch with battered piers on brick posts and concrete floor, shed-roof dormer in front roof slope, two interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. The house was originally numbered 503. W. M.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 46

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Doyle, a district manager at Gate City Life Insurance Company, and his wife Effie rented the house in 1920-31.

122. Robert A. and Kate B. Jackson House
609 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, gabled rear wing with screened porch, brick foundation, asbestos siding. The house was originally numbered 609. Robert Jackson was a meter tester with the City Light, Water & Sewerage department.

- 122a. Garage
609 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf swinging plank door, German siding.

123. House
613 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, front patio sheltered by metal awning on metal posts, brick facade chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. William J. Ashley, a station attendant at Tar Hill Service Company, and his wife Joyce B. rented the house in 1941-42.

- 123a. Garage
613 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, shed roof, open garage bay at left, enclosed room at right, German siding.

124. House
617 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, side-gabled, projecting gabled porch supported by metal posts, 6/6 sash, German siding, plywood siding at hip-roof bay on east elevation. Fred A. Yoder, a teacher, and his wife Blanche rented the house in 1941-42.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 47

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

125. Mrs. Vercie B. Willis House I
621 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at center of facade, 6/6 sash, picture window with sidelights, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. The city directory did not list an occupation for Vercie Willis.

126. Mrs. Vercie B. Willis House II
701 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gabled bay at center of facade, 6/6 sash, recessed porch at northeast corner of house, three interior brick chimneys, aluminum siding. The city directory did not list an occupation for Vercie Willis.

- 126a. Garage
701 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, aluminum siding.

127. John E. and Joyce C. Brison House
711 West Garrison Boulevard, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, slightly projecting front-gable bay with recessed entry porch at east end, smaller gabled wing at east elevation, 6/6 sash, brick foundation, aluminum siding. John E. Brison Jr. was an assistant buyer at Belk's.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 48

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

GIBBONS STREET

East Side

128. House
810 Gibbons Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip-roof, 4/4 sash, recessed front porch that is enclosed at south end and features picture window with sidelights and metal porch posts, brick foundation, asbestos siding. Gibbons Street was not listed in the city directory until 1936. Dennis J. and Mamie Baucom lived in the house then; Dennis worked as a confectioner.

129. Walter N. and Edna K. Page Duplex
812-814 Gibbons Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, gabled porticos on metal posts, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Walter Page, an agent with the P&N Railway, lived with his wife in 812. In 1951, their tenants in 814 were Paul and Elsie Combs, who both worked for Good Will Press & Good Will Sales.

130. House
816 Gibbons Street, ca. 1920, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, enclosed front-gable porch at north end of facade, 2/2 horizontal sash, concrete-block foundation, plywood siding. This address does not appear in the city directories.

131. House
818 Gibbons Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable porch at north end of facade, slender squared columns in groups of three support each free corner of porch gable, shed-roof porch on rear elevation, brick foundation, German siding, exposed rafter ends, bracketed eaves. This address does not appear in city directories.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 49

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

132. James C. and Willie Ensley House
908 Gibbons Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable entry porch with square posts, concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. James C. Ensley was a machinist at Alexander Machine.

- 132a. Shed
908 Gibbons Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, vertical board siding.

133. Aaron L. and Frances E. Royston House
910 Gibbons Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 1/1 and 6/6 sash, front-gable entry porch with square posts, concrete block foundation, German siding, gable vents, enclosed rear porch. Aaron L. Royston was a driver for Akers Motor Lines.

134. Care and Bertha Garrison Hose
912 Gibbons Street, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry sheltered by flat-roof hood with metal posts, interior stuccoed chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, addition on north elevation. Care Garrison was a textile worker at Ruby Cotton Mills.

- 134a. Garage
912 Gibbons Street, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, side-gable roof, two roll-up garage doors, single-leaf entry.

135. Walter L. and Pauline S. Kirby House
914 Gibbons Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 50

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with gabled rear wing, 6/6 sash, front-gable entry porch with slender Tuscan columns, end chimney, brick foundation, German siding. Walter L. Kirby was a salesman at Kirby Music Company.

136. E. Hunter and Olive T. Morris House
916 Gibbons Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. E. Hunter Morris owned Morris Barber Shop.

136a. Carport
916 Gibbons Street, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, low front-gable roof, enclosed shed room with vinyl siding at south end.

136b. Shed
916 Gibbons Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, shed roof, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

West Side

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 51

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

137. Ralph and Evelyn Dalton House
827 Gibbons Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at south end of facade, 6/6 sash, replacement front door, shed-roof porch across north two-thirds of facade, shed-roof addition across rear elevation, brick foundation, German siding at facade under porch roof, plywood elsewhere. Ralph Dalton was an advertising man at the Webb Theatre.

138. House
907 Gibbons Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front gable, 6/6 sash, shed-roof porch with iron posts across two bays of north end of facade, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Charles and Rachel Thornburg rented the house in 1942; Charles worked at the Sunrise Dairy.

139. House
909 Gibbons Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, 2-light paneled door, corner porch with slender square posts inset across two bays at north end of facade, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, German siding. Ellene Walters, the widow of Bryan Walters, rented the house in 1942.

140. House
911 Gibbons Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at south end of facade, 6/6 sash, replacement door, shed-roof porch across remaining two bays of facade, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

141. House
913 Gibbons Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 52

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, integrated shed-roof porch with battered porch posts across facade, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets. In 1934, the first year Gibbons Street appears in the city directory, Delia Robinson, the widow of David Robinson, rented the house.

142. House
915 Gibbons Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, replacement door, front-gable porch supported by battered posts on brick piers, interior brick chimney, weatherboards, eave brackets. In 1934, the first year Gibbons Street appears in the city directory, Clyde O. Robinson, the sheriff, and his wife Julia lived in the house.

HANNA STREET

East Side

143. M. J. and Thelma Rudisill House
304 Hanna Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, enclosed front-gable porch, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, wood siding, triangular eave brackets, gable vents, concrete block retaining wall. M. J. Rudisill was a manager at a florist.

144. Eugene and Clara Gray House
404 Hanna Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, recessed entry porch with arched opening, interior chimney, attached metal carport on north elevation. Eugene Gray was a driver.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 53

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

145. Carl and Margaret Currence House
406 Hanna Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, two front-gable dormers, end chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, side wing with picture window. Carl Currence was the assistant manager of Gastonia Merchants Oil.

146. Anna E. Sloan House II
408 Hanna Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/9 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable entry porch with paired Tuscan columns and metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. City Directories list no occupation for Anna Sloan.

- 146a. Garage
408 Hanna Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, roll-up garage door, weatherboards.

147. Anna E. Sloan House I
502 Hanna Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

Two-story, Tudor Revival influence, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, recessed entry porch with arched opening, arcaded side porch, end chimney, gable vents, cornice returns. City Directories list no occupation for Anna Sloan.

- 147a. Garage
502 Hanna Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, open garage bay, wood siding, metal carport attached to south elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 54

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

148. Augustus and Margaret Froneberger House
504 Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, brick, hip roof, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof dormer vent, hip-roof entry porch with square brick posts, screened hip-roof side porch, interior chimney, eave brackets. Augustus Froneberger was the secretary of the Rankin-Armstrong Company.

- 148a. Garage
504 Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two garage bays, wood siding.

149. Jefferson D. and Katherine Spicer House
506 Hanna Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, brick, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof entry porch with tapered posts on brick piers, porte cochere with tapered posts on brick piers, end chimney, eave brackets. Jefferson D. Spicer worked for Metropolitan Life Insurance.

- 149a. Garage
506 Hanna Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two garage bays, weatherboards.

150. House
508 Hanna Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, recessed single-leaf entry, interior chimney, attached carport on south elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 55

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

151. House
510 Hanna Street, ca. 1972, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 windows, recessed single-leaf entry, brick stoop with metal railing, brick foundation, asbestos siding, engaged screen-in porch on southwest corner, attached carport on east elevation.

151a. Shed
510 Hanna Street, ca. 1972, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, weatherboards.

West Side

152. Dorus C. and Ruby McSwain House
309 Hanna Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with square posts, interior chimneys, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. Dorus C. McSwain was a printer at Loftin Printing Company.

153. John N. and Maggie Hanna House
311 Hanna Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and picture windows, single-leaf entry sheltered by flat-roof hood, two front-gable dormers, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, attached flat-roof carport on north elevation. John N. Hanna owned Hanna & Sons Meats.

153a. Shed
311 Hanna Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 56

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

154. George E. and Blanche Rice House
405 Hanna Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, 9/9 sash, single-leaf entry, screened hip-roof porch with square posts, brick foundation, aluminum siding. George E. Rice was the assistant manager of Woolworth's.

155. John E. and Elizabeth Eck House
407 Hanna Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns, screened side porch on south elevation, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. John E. Eck was a CPA at Eck & Stephens. The Ecks purchased this lot in 1921 from Miriam Moore.

- 155a. Garage
407 Hanna Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, roll-up garage door, vinyl siding.

156. Eugene and Stella Brittian House
411 Hanna Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof entry porch with square posts and Chippendale railing, end chimney. Eugene Brittian was president of Gastonia Insurance and Realty. The Brittians purchased this lot in 1938.

157. Thomas C. and Rosa Smith House
501 Hanna Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns, flat-roof side porch with Tuscan columns on north elevation, projecting hexagonal bay on west elevation, brick foundation, interior chimneys, weatherboards. Thomas C. Smith was an agent for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 57

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

158. Morris and Anne Levinson House
503 Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, partial-width front-gable porch with truncated posts on brick piers, façade chimney. Morris Levinson was president and manager of Morris Jewelry Company.

- 158a. Garage
503 Hanna Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, masonite siding.

159. Mack and Faye McConnell House
505 Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with arched opening, end chimney, vinyl-sided shed addition at rear. Mack McConnell was vice-president and manager of William's Piggly-Wiggly.

- 159a. Garage
505 Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, weatherboards.

160. Lester and Elizabeth Kinlaw House
507 Hanna Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns, one-story wing on south elevation, screened porch at rear, end chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Lester Kinlaw was assistant manager of Kinlaw's grocery.

- 160a. Garage
507 Hanna Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, weatherboards.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 58

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

161. Gerald and Esther Harmon House
509 Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts, shed addition on south elevation, screened arcaded porch on north elevation, interior chimney, brick foundation, German siding, exposed rafter ends, gable vents. Gerald Harmon was district manager of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

- 161a. Apartment
509A Hanna Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, German siding.

162. Howard and Rebecca Coffey House
511 Hanna Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof entry porch with grouped posts and metal roof balustrade, auxiliary entry porch on south elevation, end chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. Howard Coffey was a salesman at Goodnight Brothers.

HARVIE AVENUE

North Side

163. Duplex
408-410 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entries, hip-roof dormer, front-gable entry porches with square posts spanned by wood railings, end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Clyde H. Wilks, a traveling salesman, and his wife Bertha occupied 408 in 1928.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 59

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

163a. Garage
408-410 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, five open garage bays, storage room with single-leaf entry at north end.

164. Robert C. and Virginia O. Miller House I
412 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, full-width engaged front porch with truncated posts on brick piers, end chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, exposed rafter ends, eave brackets. Robert C. Miller was a physician.

164a. Garage
412 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, sliding garage doors, wood shingle siding.

165. Robert C. and Virginia O. Miller House II
414 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, screened wraparound porch with square brick posts, interior chimneys. Robert C. Miller was a physician. Robert G. and Edith M. Miller also lived at 414 in 1942.

165a. Garage
414 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, sliding garage doors, weatherboards with wood shingle siding in front-gable, brick foundation, shed room with single-leaf entry on north elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 60

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

166. Samuel A. and Ila Lanier House
528 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1911, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with central front gable, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters, brick stoop and metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Appears to be an older house with mid-twentieth century alterations, including porch enclosure. Samuel A. Lanier was the night supervisor at Clara & Dunn Mills. The Baber family bought the house in 1916 and it remains in the family.

167. John L. and Ida Currence House
530 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, large front-gable dormer, wraparound front porch with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, east half of porch is screened, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards with wood shingles in gables, exposed rafter ends. John L. Currence was a farmer.

- 167a. Barn
530 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open central bay, shed addition on east elevation.

168. William J. and Lillian L. Harper House
534 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, double front-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof wraparound front porch with square posts, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. William J. Harper was a farmer.

- 168a. Workshop/Garage
534 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, garage bays on east side, single-leaf entries on west side, weatherboards. One-story, shed-roof, open bay carport addition attached to side elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 61

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

169. House
536 Harvie Avenue, 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, vinyl siding in gable ends, curved brick lattice wall at front of house. This house was under construction in 1960.

169a. Shed
536 Harvie Avenue, 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, brick veneer, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, exposed rafter ends.

170. W. Frank and Minnie L. Lowe House
538 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormers, front-gable entry porch with metal posts and metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. W. Frank Lowe was a plant supervisor at SBT & T.

170a. Shed
538 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, almost flat roof, 1/1 metal sash, single-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

South Side

171. Duplex
405-407 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1965, Noncontributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, front-gable entry porches with square posts, vinyl siding in gables, stone retaining wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 62

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

172. Moe and Mollie Schultz House
409 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, full-width front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimneys, brick foundation, German siding, exposed rafter ends, eave brackets, porte cochere on west elevation. Moe Schultz worked at the Blue Front Store.

173. Merrick C. and Janie Thorn House
411 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged full-width front porch with truncated posts on brick piers, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends, porte cochere on east elevation. Merrick C. Thorn was a car inspector for the Southern Railway.

174. Janie Hill House
413 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, shed-roof front porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends. Janie Hill was a cook.

175. Robert L. and Ethel Wilson House
517 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with gabled wings, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Robert L. Wilson was an overseer at T. L. Craig.

- 175a. Garage
517 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 63

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

175b. Shed
517 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, gambrel roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

176. John L. and Margaret Currence House
521 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof wraparound porch with paired square posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends. John L. Currence sold real estate.

177. Blanton Stacey House
523 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 and 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, shed-roof full-width front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards and German siding, exposed rafter ends. City Directories list no occupation for Blanton Stacey.

177a. Carport
523 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Structure

One-story, frame, front-gable roof supported by square wood posts.

177b. Shed
523 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, wood siding.

178. House
525 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 64

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, recessed single-leaf entry, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

178a. Shed
525 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, pyramidal roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, brick kneewall, wood shingle siding.

179. W. B. and Ina Rustin House
531 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable full-width front porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. W. B. Rustin was a furniture salesman.

180. E. J. Jones House
533 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, engaged screened full-width front porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, interior chimney, brick foundation, German and aluminum siding, exposed rafter ends, eave brackets. City Directories list no occupation for E. J. Jones.

181. William C. and Mamie L. Ferguson House
535 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof dormer, engaged partial-width front porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, end chimney, brick foundation, German siding, exposed rafter ends. William C. Ferguson was a molder at Cocker Machine and Foundry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 65

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

181a. Shed
535 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, plywood sheathing.

182. J. Walker and Sara Baird House
537 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1919, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with projecting front-gable bay, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged entry porch with square post, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. J. Walker Baird was carpenter.

182a. Shed
537 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, fixed sash, double-leaf entry, brick foundation, aluminum siding.

183. John C. and Nora Baber House
539 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 4/4 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, full-width two-story porch with square posts, second-story door with small balcony and wood balustrade, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, one-story rear wing. John C. Baber was a machinist at Cocker Machine and Foundry.

183a. Shed
539 Harvie Avenue, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, aluminum siding.

(8-85)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 66

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

HILLSIDE DRIVE

East Side

184. Earle E. and Lucia Groves House
1002 Hillside Drive, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, frame, intersecting gable roof, wood casement windows, bracketed shed-roof front porch, large shed dormer in front roof slope, stone facade chimney, vinyl siding. According to city directory research, Earle Groves lived here in 1947, at which time he was president of Gastonia Bonded Warehouse and treasurer of Groves Thread. Hugh White designed alterations for this house in 1937 and noted that the Groves family lived here at that time.

- 184a. Garage
1002 Hillside Drive, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, front-gable roof, casement window in front gable wall, vinyl siding.

185. S. Emmett and Catherine Morrison House
1006 Hillside Drive, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, brick, intersecting gambrel roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with fanlight, gabled front portico with vaulted ceiling and paired Tuscan columns, large shed-dormer in front roof slope, arcaded wing at north end of facade, brick facade chimney. According to city directory research, Emmett Morrison is the earliest known occupant. He was an owner of the Morrison & Winter Company and lived here in 1947. Hugh White designed alterations for this dwelling in 1937 and referenced the Morrises as owners at that time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 67

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

West Side

186. Wade H. and Margaret F. Williford III House
907 Hillside Drive, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/12 sash, flat-roof portico with slender paired Doric columns and roof balustrade, enclosed hip-roof porch on north elevation, rear gabled wing, exterior brick chimney on south elevation, cornice returns. Wade Williford III worked at the family business, Quay D. Williford Cotton.

187. Frederick L. and Esther M. Page House
1005 Hillside Drive, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Tudor Revival, frame, high hip roof, intersecting front-gable with flared eave at north end of facade, slightly projecting front-gable entrance bay, paired 6/6 sash, flat-roof portico with Doric columns, shed dormer on north slope of front-gable bay, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Frederick Page was the manager of Page, Stanley & Page, cotton brokers.

188. James T. and Eleanor K. Comer House
1007 Hillside Drive, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable entry bay, 6/6 sash, large shed dormers on front and rear roof slopes, brick facade chimney north of entry bay, brick foundation, aluminum siding. James Comer was the district manager at Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company in the Commercial Building at 195 W. Main Avenue.

JACKSON STREET

East Side

189. Philip T. and Florence Withers House
606 Jackson Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 68

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, two front-gable dormers, front-gable entry porch with paired square posts and modillion cornice, end chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Philip T. Withers was a building contractor.

190. Quay D. and Lillie Williford House
608 Jackson Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with metal posts, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards with wood shingles in gables, eave brackets. Quay D. Williford was the manager of Williford Cotton Company.

- 190a. Shed
608 Jackson Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, double-leaf entry, board-and-batten siding.

191. Claude A. and Nancy K. White House
610 Jackson Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 2/2 horizontal sash, shed-roof hood over single-leaf entry, corner carport with square posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Claude A. White was the manager of Evans College of Commerce.

Vacant Lot

192. House
806 Jackson Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl windows, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 69

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

193. Paul and Viola Kincaid House
808 Jackson Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with square posts, brick foundation, weatherboards. Paul Kincaid was a salesman with E. W. Montgomery Company.

194. Albert and Cornelia A. Austin House
810 Jackson Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, inset porch with decorative iron posts and balustrade, brick foundation, German siding. Albert Austin was an overseer at Gastonia Combed Yarn Corporation.

195. J. W. and Jessie Smith House
812 Jackson Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry, inset porch, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. J. W. Smith was a heating engineer.

196. Clifford L. and Blanche F. Shiflet House
814 Jackson Street, ca. 1932, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry, gabled porch with square posts on brick piers, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Clifford L. Shiflet was a salesman with Moore and Stewart.

197. William D. and Dorothy Killian House
816 Jackson Street, ca. 1938, Noncontributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof with front-gable wing, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry, enclosed hip-roof porch, brick chimney on north elevation, brick foundation, vinyl siding. William D. Killian was a salesman with W. L. C. Killian and Son.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 70

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

197a. Garage
816 Jackson Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gable, frame, weatherboards, wooden doors.

198. Banks and Helen B. Camel House
820 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, front-gable wing with bay window, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, vinyl siding, long side-gable addition on north elevation. Banks Camel was a bookkeeper.

199. Walter and Margaret S. Sherrill House
822 Jackson Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block with German siding in gable ends, front-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry sheltered by hood, house is oriented to the north with the side elevation facing Jackson Street, ell extends to the east. Walter Sherrill owned Shelby's Studio, a photography studio. R. F. Shelby, who built a house at 608 Lee Street in the mid-1920s, owned Shelby's Studio at that time. Since Walter Sherrill owned Shelby's Studio by 1949, it is likely that his wife, Margaret, is R. F. Shelby's daughter.

200. Robert H. and Ruth Childers House
824 Jackson Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding. Robert Childers was a projectionist at the Lyric Theater. Ruth Childers was a clerk at Warren Gardner's Young Men's Shop.

201. Larry and Frances Rose House
828 Jackson Street, ca. 1958, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick and vinyl siding with German siding in the side gable ends, side-gable roof with front-gable porch, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, addition extends

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 71

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

from north elevation. Larry Rose was a teacher at Peedin School. Frances Rose was a bookkeeper with Citizens National Bank.

- 201a. Garage
828 Jackson Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, front-gable roof, frame, vertical siding.

202. Benjamin and Ruth Gray House
832 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry, gabled addition and screen porch on north elevation, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Benjamin Gray repaired watches at Mann's Jewelry Store.

203. Glenn and Barbara H. Owen House
834 Jackson Street, ca. 1938, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash and bay window, single-leaf entry, inset porch with new posts and balustrade, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Glenn Owen was a printer. Resource is noncontributing because of changes, including the bay window, porch materials, and vinyl siding.

204. Walter S. and Mary Fuller House
836 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, replacement windows, single-leaf entry, gabled portico with vaulted ceiling and replacement posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, German siding. Walter S. Fuller was a clerk at Kennedy's Inc. Mary Fuller was a machine operator with Sun Spun Chenilles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 72

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

205. Marcus S. and Eleanor B. McCluney House
838 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, hip roof with front-and side-gable wings, 1/1 windows, single-leaf entries, façade chimney, German-sided rear addition. Marcus S. McCluney was a printer with Gazette Publishing Company. Lillian I. McCluney, widow of Thomas C., also lived at this address.

- 205a. Garage
838 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, open garage bay, German siding.

206. Rental House
840 Jackson Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, brick stoop with concrete floor and metal railing, gable vents. Everett and Elizabeth Stewart lived here in 1957; Mr. Stewart was a manager at a Goodyear Service Store.

- 206a. Carport
840 Jackson Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Structure

One-story, metal carport with front-gable roof.

- 206b. Shed
840 Jackson Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

207. Rental House
842 Jackson Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, 2/2 horizontal and picture windows, single-leaf entry, gable vents. John K. and Margaret B. Thompson lived here in 1957. They owned Cox's Sundries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 73

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

West Side

208. Wilton and Carson Cathey House
709 Jackson Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, patterned brick, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, end chimney, vinyl siding in gables, gable vents. Wilton Cathey was a bookkeeper at A. B. Carter.

- 208a. Shed
709 Jackson Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, wood panel siding.

209. Paul J. and Lorrie H. Little House
711 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 and 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, addition on north elevation. Paul J. Little was a shipping clerk at Jacobs Furniture Company.

210. Maude Barnette House
811 Jackson Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, side-gable roof, full-width porch with square posts and railing, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, interior chimney, brick foundation, German siding. Maude Barnette was the widow of John A. and a clerk at Colonial Ice Company.

211. Charles E. and Wilma Smith House
813 Jackson Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable bay, projecting front-gable entry vestibule, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, interior chimney, brick foundation,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 74

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

vinyl siding, gable vents. Charles E. Smith was a salesman with the Coca Cola Bottling Company.

212. William and Eloise Wilson House
815 Jackson Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable entry bay, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry sheltered by front-gable hood, interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents, shed-roof addition on south elevation. William Wilson was a foreman at Trenton Cotton Mills.

- 212a. Shed
815 Jackson Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, German siding.

213. Walter A. and Laura H. Blaine Jr. House
817 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, front-gable screened porch with tapered posts on brick piers, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl German siding. Walter A. Blaine Jr. was a credit manager with Rustin Furniture Company.

- 213a. Shed
817 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, vinyl German siding.

214. Horace and Spencer Turner House
819 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with front-gable wing, shed-roof porch with columns, 1/1 replacement sash, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. Horace Turner was a woodworker at Spencer Machine and Supply Company. It is not clear if his wife's name, Spencer, is a mistake, or if she used her maiden name as her first name and

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 75

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Mr. Turner worked for her parents' company, or if her given name was Spencer and the company originated with her mother's family.

214a. Shed/Poolhouse
819 Jackson Street, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, vinyl siding.

215. Robert and Dorothy Roseboro House
821 Jackson Street, ca. 1949, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, denticulated cornice, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Robert Roseboro was a teller at Citizens National Bank. Replacement windows and vinyl siding make this house noncontributing.

215a. Shed
821 Jackson Street, ca. 1940, Noncontributing Building

One-story, metal, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry.

216. Maxie R. and Bida F. Thomas House
825 Jackson Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with central front-gable bay, shed-roof porch with square posts, 4/4, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, interior and façade chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents, German-sided garage with cupola on north elevation. Maxie R. Thomas was a mechanic with Carter Traveler Company.

217. Adam M. and Ruby Gibson House
829 Jackson Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing, shed-roof porch with metal post, 6/6 sash, façade chimney, brick foundation, German siding, gable vents, rear deck. Adam M. Gibson was a mechanic with A. B. Carter, Inc.

(8-88)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 76

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

218. Rental House
831 Jackson Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, 6/6 sash, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. Guy and Leona Thomas lived in this house in 1947. Guy Thomas was a plumber with R. Hamilton Plumbing.

219. Bob G. and Katherine W. Roberts House
833 Jackson Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, shed-roof entry porch with square posts, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents, rear deck. Bob G. Roberts was an assistant city engineer.

220. Frederick and Mary E. Hayes House
835 Jackson Street, 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, interior chimney, vinyl siding in gable ends, gable vents. Under construction in 1953. Frederick Hayes was a federal IRS agent.

- 220a. Carport
835 Jackson Street, 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, metal carport with a front-gable roof.

- 220b. Garage
835 Jackson Street, 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf garage door, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 77

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

LEE STREET

East Side

221. Georgia Copeland Residence and Apartment Building
506 Lee Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, partial-width inset front porch with square columns and molded cornice, second-story rooms above the front porch may have been a sleeping porch, hip roof dormer, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. Hugh White designed this building in 1925; building name from "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939."

222. Homer R. and Ruth Chestnutt House
508 Lee Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building.

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, replacement windows, replacement front door, front-gable porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by replacement balustrade, eave brackets, lattice-work attic vent, wood shingle siding above a continuous molding at the height of the window sills and weatherboards below. Homer Chestnutt was an officer manager and notary at Pinnix Land Company.

223. Mack and Eunice Cloniger House
510 Lee Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, triple-A cottage with Queen Anne elements, frame, 4/4 sash, front door with glazing above panels, hip-roof porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and sawnwork frieze, brick foundation, weatherboards. Mack Cloniger owned Wizard Bakery.

- 223a. Garage
510 Lee Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable roof, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 78

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

224. Emmett D. and Kate M. Atkins House
512 Lee Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Craftsman-Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash with segmental blind arches over some, single-leaf glazed front door with rectangular transom and sidelights, hip-roof porch with stuccoed balustrade and vinyl replacement posts, gabled polygonal bay, interior chimneys, brick foundation, stucco with vinyl over soffits and in gable ends. Emmett Atkins owned Gazette Publishing Company.

225. J. H. and Lottie Sims House
514 Lee Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, diamond-pane/1 sash, front-gable porch with square posts on battered brick piers, bargeboards with angled ends, stacked false beams on gable ends, flat watertable at the windowsill level intersects at corners to create angled projections, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. City directories give no occupations for the Simses.

226. S. G. and Mary B. Fry House
516 Lee Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, altered Queen Anne cottage, frame, high hip roof, 1/1 sash, front door with singled glazed panel, gabled dormer on front roof slope, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, front porch is missing but originally extended across façade and wrapped around the southwest corner. City directories give no occupations for the Frys.

227. T. R. Cash House
602 Lee Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival-Craftsman, brick, hip roof, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, low hip-roof porch with large square brick columns at the corners and square wooden posts between, deep eaves with flat modillions, bracketed shed stoop at side entrance, interior chimneys. T. R. Cash was a bookkeeper at Thomas and Forest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 79

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

228. Giles D. and Amy S. Beal House
606 Lee Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick with vinyl on woodwork, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, end chimney, gable-front portico with paired fluted columns, flat-roof sun room added to north elevation. Giles and Amy Beal owned Jacobs Furniture Company.

229. R. F. and Mary Shelby House
608 Lee Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof portico and side porch with square columns and roof balustrade, brick foundation, brick chimney on north elevation, weatherboards. R. F. Shelby was a photographer and owned Shelby's Studio.

230. Dr. Charles H. and Minnie Pugh House
610 Lee Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, deep eaves with modillions, flat-roof portico with roof balustrade, Tuscan columns and modillions, enclosed flat-roof side porch, brick foundation, weatherboards. Similar to 608 Lee Street. Dr. Charles H. Pugh was a physician.

231. Carl W. and Elizabeth McCartha House
614 Lee Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged two-story full width portico with square columns, chimney on south elevation. Carl W. McCartha was the principal of Central School.

232. William and Clara Sparrow House
702 Lee Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, brick with vinyl siding on the dormers, T-shaped gabled roof, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry surrounded by broken pediment and pilasters,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 80

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

front door with four-light window, continuous pent roof across north gable end, shed dormer on south roof slope, hip dormer on front roof slope, wooden cornice above windows on façade, brick chimney on south elevation. William Sparrow was a salesman with D. M. Jones and Company.

233. Larkin Ellis and Lucille Rankin House
704 Lee Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, clipped-side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, segmental arch glazed door with sidelights, inset screened porch, shaped exposed rafter ends, eyebrow vent in roofline above entrance bay, façade chimney. 615 South York Street is the same design. Larkin Ellis Rankin was a filling station superintendent with Gulf Refining Company.

234. Gordon Petty House
708 Lee Street, ca. 1932, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, gabled portico with tapered square posts, brick chimney on south elevation, brick foundation, vinyl siding. City directories list no occupation for Gordon Petty.

235. Martin F. and Sarah R. Epps House
710 Lee Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with prominent projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, gabled entry bay with rectangular openings between brick posts, brick chimney on north gable end, vinyl on gabled dormers that flank front-gable wing, molded cornice and rake, inset screened side porch. Martin F. Epps was a U. S. Internal Revenue Agent. Hugh White designed this dwelling in 1935.

236. Peter S. and Emily Peeples House
712 Lee Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry, brick chimney on north elevation, engaged partial-width porch with metal posts, eyebrow attic dormer, gable returns. Peter S. Peeples was a manager with Manville-Jenckes Company Store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 81

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Vacant Lot

West Side

237. Spurrier Apartments
501-505 Lee Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Two-story, three-unit, transitional Craftsman-Colonial Revival, brick, hip roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, some windows arranged in groups of three, center front door has sidelights, entrances have low hip-roof porticos with decorative metal posts, attic eyebrow vents, brackets, interior chimneys.

238. G. F. White House
507 Lee Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof with front-gable wing, replacement windows, single-leaf entry, corner boards, partial-width porch with slender turned posts and simple balustrade, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. G. F. White was a printer with the Gastonia Daily Gazette.

239. Rental House
509 Lee Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, replacement windows, single-leaf entry with transom, shed dormer, inset screened porch, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Originally a twin to 511 Lee Street; both houses share stone steps up from the street level.

240. Rental House
511 Lee Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof, replacement windows, single leaf entry with transom and wide 6/6 sash sidelights, shed dormer, inset porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Originally a twin to 509 Lee Street; both houses share stone steps up from the street level.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 82

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

241. John C. and Reta B. Roberts House
611 Lee Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, hip roof, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, full-width hip-roof porch with gable over entrance bay with gable returns and square brick posts, front-gable porte cochere with gable returns, interior brick chimneys, vinyl siding in the gable ends. John C. Roberts was the secretary-treasurer of Ridge Mills Textiles, Inc. of South Carolina and the secretary of Flint Manufacturing Company, Inc. Hugh White designed the house around 1935.

- 241a. Garage
611 Lee Street, ca. 1936, Noncontributing Building

One-story, side-gable roof, two bays, vinyl siding, replacement garage door.

242. William and Ernestine Spencer House
613 Lee Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with fanlight and sidelights, vaulted portico with arched ceiling and paired Tuscan columns, shutters with panels highlighted by pierced quatrefoil design above louvered panels, side porch with paired square posts and flat roof, interior corbelled chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. William Spencer was the vice president of Spencer Lumber Company, Inc. and Security Building and Loan Association.

- 242a. Garage
613 Lee Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, side-gable roof, two bays, pent roof over entrance bays, weatherboards.

243. Evan and Janet Glenn House
615 Lee Street, ca. 1925, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, modern entry with arched pediment, sidelights and glazed door, recently applied wood shingle siding, brick foundation, front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 83

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

entrance located in gable-front wing that, based on Sanborn maps, was originally an open front porch. Evan Glenn owned Armington Tailoring Company and Glenn Printing Company.

244. Hugh and Sarah Rudisill House
713 Lee Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof screened porch, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Hugh Rudisill was an office manager for Rex Mills.

245. Jesse L. and Ruth Hart House
715 Lee Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof porch with paired square posts, small gabled dormers on front roof slope, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Jesse L. Hart was a meat manager with A&P Food Stores.

246. Henry W. and Elizabeth Holmes House
717 Lee Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, brick, side gable roof, 10/10 sash, weatherboards on gabled attic vent dormers, interior chimney, rear ell set at angle to house. Henry Holmes was a supervisor with Akers Motor Lines.

246a. Garage
717 Lee Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, one-bay, front-gable roof, weatherboards, flat-roof carport attached to north elevation.

Vacant Lot

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 84

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

NEIL STREET

East Side

247. House
604 Neil Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, brick with vinyl siding on shed dormer, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof screened porch added to façade. House is under construction on 1930 Sanborn Map. The address is first listed in the 1942 city directory, at which time Willis J. and Pearle Holder live there. Willis J. Holder was a manager with Armour and Company.

- 247a. Garage
604 Neil Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, front-gable roof, two bays, Masonite siding.

Vacant Lot

248. George G. and Pauline Atkins House
610 Neil Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with three-light transom, gabled dormers on front roof slope, brick chimney on south gable end, brick foundation, German siding. George G. Atkins was a salesman.

249. J. Robert and Grace Wright House
612 Neil Street, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, arched window in front-gable end, single-leaf entry sheltered by gabled hood, interior chimney, gabled dormers with vinyl siding on front roof slope. J. Robert Wright was a teller and manger of the real estate department at First National Bank.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 85

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

250. William A. and Hilda S. Robinson House
614 Neil Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, brick chimney on south elevation, brick foundation, vinyl siding. William A. Robinson sold office equipment.

251. Clyde W. and Janice W. McLean House
706 Neil Street, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 and leaded-glass multi-light/1 sash, front-gable porch with brick posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, eave brackets, wood shingle siding. House is on 1930 Sanborn Map. Clyde W. McLean was the secretary of Everett J. Jones, Inc. and an agent with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

252. Edwin M. Rudisill House
710 Neil Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, interior brick chimney, weatherboards in gable ends. Edwin Rudisill was an engineer with Cocker Machine and Foundry Company.

253. House
712 Neil Street, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, gabled entrance bay with arched openings, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof porch, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, German siding, attached car port, small gabled brick addition on south elevation.

254. Virginia H. Wilson House
902 Neil Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl windows, single-leaf entry sheltered by bracketed gabled hood, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Virginia Wilson was a saleswoman at Efirds.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 86

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

255. Fred and Mildred Schlaenhauf Jr. House
904 Neil Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing at south end of facade, vinyl windows, shed-roof front porch across eave wall of facade, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Fred Schlaenhauf Jr. was a mechanic at Loughridge Motors.

256. Farris W. and Angie D. MacKay House
906 Neil Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, shed-roof front porch, interior brick stack, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Farris W. MacKay was in the United States Merchant Marines.

West Side

257. Spencer House
609 Neil Street, ca. 1927, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick with vinyl on woodwork, hip roof with hipped projecting bay on façade, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, exterior chimney on south elevation decorated with a lozenge pattern of glazed headers, partial-width porch with vinyl posts. The current owner, Ann Lamm, stated that the house was built in the 1920s by the Spencers, who owned a lumber company. (Home Lumber Company was located one block south until the early 1920s.) The Witten family owned it after the Spencers and the Lamms bought it from the Wittens. The street was first listed in the city directories in 1927-28, but no names or addresses were given. In 1934, when addresses appeared for the first time, the Wittens occupied the house. Construction date based on Sanborn Maps and current owner's estimate.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 87

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

257a. Garage
609 Neil Street, ca.1927, Contributing Building

One-story, one bay, brick, hip roof; matches house. Shown with house on 1930 Sanborn Map.

258. George A. and Mary D. Langston House
611 Neil Street, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/1 sash, gabled entry bay with arched opening and round-arch front door, porch with round-arch openings, brick façade chimney with arched patterns, vinyl-sided gabled dormer with arched attic vent. George A. Langston was an assistant district manager for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

259. William B. and Jessie N. McKee House
613 Neil Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, vinyl siding, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, gable-front entry bay with round-arch door, brick façade chimney. City directories list no occupations for the McKees.

260. Duplex
615-617 Neil Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, frame, side-gable roof, replacement windows, inset entry porches, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. James R. and Ann M. Healms and Ruth McHugh were the first occupants. James R. Healms was an assistant secretary at Groves Threads. Ruth McHugh was a teacher at Peedin School.

261. Glenn Pinland House
705 Neil Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, asymmetrical façade, louvered front door, brick foundation, vinyl siding, large rear gabled ell. City directories list no occupation for Glenn Pinland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 88

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

262. Sarah M. White House
707 Neil Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, recessed entry, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Sarah M. White was an executive secretary with the Gastonia Industrial Commission.

263. House
709 Neil Street, ca. 1997, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, gabled entry porch, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Current tenant said house was rebuilt after fire around 1997.

264. Duplex
711 Neil Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, inset porch at one entry, interior brick chimney.

265. Robert D. and Lola A. Moore House
713 Neil Street, ca. 1940, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, board-and-batten siding under porch, vinyl siding on rest of house. Robert D. Moore was a bookkeeper with Gastonia Combed Yarn Corporation.

Vacant Lot

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 89

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

SOUTH STREET

East Side

266. Congregation Emanuel Synagogue
320 South Street, 1929, Contributing Building

After worshiping in the few Jewish homes in Gastonia during the early twentieth century, David Lebovitz, who moved to Gastonia in 1894 as its first Jewish resident, led the efforts to construct a synagogue in Gastonia. Hugh White designed the building in 1925, and in 1929, the congregation broke ground. The first services were held in the new building on January 1, 1930. In 1949, \$25,000 worth of building improvements were underway. The one- and two-story, brick building presents a commanding temple-front edifice with Doric pilasters supporting a classical entablature and pediment. The full entablature extends around the entire building. Above the pediment's rake, a parapet rises, topped with a Star of David at its apex. The entrance features two paneled leaves decorated with Jewish symbols in each panel and a stained glass transom. Tall stained glass windows, now protected with modern storm windows, occupy the side elevations. Smaller, 6/6 sash punctuate the two-story rear elevation. A stepped parapet tops the rear wall.

Vacant Lot

267. Craig-Quinn House
410 South Street, ca. 1908, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, slate hip roof with a hipped wing and hipped dormer on the front slope, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with transom and sidelights, hip-roof porch with pediment over entrance bay and Tuscan columns wraps around southwest corner, balcony and polygonal bay occupy the second floor of the hipped wing, flat-roof addition in front of the polygonal bay, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. This house is the only dwelling on the block on the 1915 Sanborn Map. Its address is 408. City directories indicate a Mrs. G. J. Craig was living on this block of South Street in 1910-1911, but no street number is given. In the 1913-1914 directory, Miss Mae Quinn is living at 408 South Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 90

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

267a. Garage Apartment
410 South Street, ca. 1908, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, frame, front-gable roof with a pent roof on the lower level on the west elevation, screen porch on upper level on north elevation. Originally a one-story garage; one-story as late as 1950.

Vacant Lot

268. J. A. Eskridge House
414 South Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with battered posts on brick piers, three shed dormers on each roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding with wood shingles on gable ends and dormers, eave brackets. City directories list no occupation for J. A. Eskridge. It is likely this house was rental property because it and two others stood on the same parcel of land.

269. Office Building
418 South Street, ca. 1981, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 4/4 sash, recessed entry, brick foundation, vertical wood siding.

270. W. E. Jenkins House
502 South Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 and 4/1 sash, single-leaf French door with Craftsman sidelights, pent roof over two second-story windows on façade, front-gable porch with brick posts that flare at their bases, gabled wing on south elevation, gabled porch over side entry on north elevation, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards with shingles on gable ends, kneebraces. City directories list no occupation for W. E. Jenkins. A smaller house was on this site in 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 91

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

271. John W. and Elda Walters House
504 South Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival cottage, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf glazed front door flanked by sidelights, gabled dormer with Palladian window on front roof slope, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. John W. Walters managed Walters Barber Shop.

272. Rental House
508 South Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, triple-A cottage, detailed cornerboards, 1/1 replacement windows, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns and small pediment over entry bay, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboard façade with asbestos on side elevations. The house had numerous occupants in the early twentieth century, probably indicating that it was rental property.

Vacant Lot

273. Frank and Sadie Suggs House
512 South Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof with wide shed dormer, 6/1 sash, bay window on façade, single-leaf entry, partial-width porch with paired square posts wraps around southwest corner, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. Frank Suggs was an engineer with Cocker Machine and Foundry Company.

274. Thomas and Zoe Brockman House
514 South Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, bungalow, 15/1 and 9/1 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged wraparound partially-screened porch with square posts on brick piers, gabled dormer on front roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Thomas Brockman was a cotton grader at Gray Manufacturing Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 92

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

275. J. H. Craig House
516 South Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters and arched entablature, hipped dormer, hipped portico with fluted columns, one-story hip-roof addition on south elevation, interior brick chimneys, weatherboards.

276. House
702 South Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, louvered shutters.

277. House
704 South Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, paneled front door, chimney on north gable end, brick foundation, aluminum siding, louvered shutters.

278. Floyd P. and Violet Hendrix House
708 South Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with decorative iron posts, brick foundation, asbestos siding. Floyd P. Hendrix worked at Gastonia Processing.

279. House
1004 South Street, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, brick chimney on north gable end between house and screened porch.

280. House
1006 South Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 93

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Ranch, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, steep gable over entry bay with recessed front door, interior brick chimney, inset screen porch on southwest corner.

281. Ethel A. Riols House
1104 South Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Rustic Revival, stone, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, replacement windows, round-arch door in gabled entry bay, façade chimney, screen porch on south gable end. Ethel Riols was a service representative for TelCo.

282. Nelson and Bertha Kessell House
1106 South Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, front door recessed in gabled entry bay, tapered façade chimney, screened porch on south gable end. Nelson Kessell was a general superintendent at Firestone Mill.

West Side

283. Jessie and Mary Hovis House
405 South Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, triple-A cottage, 2/2 horizontal sash, some windows removed and openings covered with weatherboards, replacement door, hip-roof porch with replacement metal posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, rear addition. Jessie Hovis was a carpenter.

284. James C. and Evelyn Quinn House
407 South Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at north end of facade, 6/1 sash with narrow 1/1 sidelights, battered brick piers and brick wall surrounding front patio, flat-roof sunroom at south elevation, gabled rear wing, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets. James Quinn was a barber.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 94

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

284a. Garage
407 South Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, hip roof, two bays.

285. R. A. Rankin House
409 South Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, glazed door with sidelights, clipped-front-gable porch with square posts, exterior brick chimney on north elevation, brick foundation, weatherboards. City directories lists no occupation for R. A. Rankin.

286. William P. and Susan Gibbons House
417 South Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, Neoclassical, frame, side-gable roof, leaded glass windows in main section, flat-roof front porch with Ionic columns and roof balustrade, hip-roof dormers with casement windows, small side-gabled auxiliary entry wing on south elevation, brick foundation, weatherboards. William Gibbons worked at the Gastonia Cycle Company. According to the MPDF, "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939," Hugh White designed alterations to this house in 1923.

286a. Garage
417 South Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, clipped-front-gable roof, German siding.

286b. Shed
417 South Street, ca. 1960, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, plywood siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 95

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

287. Robert B. and Edna J. Almand
419 South Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, clipped-front-gambrel roof, replacement windows and door, hip-roof front porch with square posts on brick piers, brick foundation, vinyl siding, hip-roof wing and additions at rear. Robert Almand was a bookkeeper for Adams Ice & Coal Company.

287a. Garage
419 South Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 4/4 sash, sliding garage doors, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends.

288. W. Edward and Fannie L. Jenkins
421 South Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, hip roof, replacement windows, partially enclosed hip-roof wraparound porch, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Edward Jenkins was a salesman at A. J. Kirby & Company, a music store at 221-223 E. Main Street.

288a. Garage
421 South Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, gambrel roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

288b. Shed
421 South Street, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

289. House
501 South Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl windows, gabled front porch, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 96

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

290. Clifford L. and Pauline Latta House
503 South Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 windows, gabled portico with vaulted ceiling flanked by flat-roofed sections, square porch posts, projecting side-gable bay on south elevation, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. House has been heavily restored, but the porch appears to be historic. Clifford Latta worked at the Ford Motor Company.

291. Lester W. and Norman Kellner
505 South Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 and 8/1 sash, front-gable porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, porte cochere with turned columns at north end of porch, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, eave brackets. Norman Kellner worked at Kellner Cotton Company.

292. Rufus A. and Minnie Rankin House
507 South Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 1/1 sash, shed-roof dormer, inset wraparound porch with battered posts on brick piers, secondary entrance at back of wraparound porch, early sunroom addition at south elevation, weatherboards with shingle siding on dormer. Rufus Rankin was part-owner in the Rankin-Armstrong Company, which sold furniture and house furnishings at 123 W. Main Street.

293. William F. and Alice Kinkaid House
509 South Street, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash and multilight casement windows, partially enclosed hip-roof wraparound porch, large gable dormer in front roof slope with window removed, brick foundation, weatherboards, converted to apartments. The city directory lists William Kinkaid as a superintendent but does not list a company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 97

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

294. Thomas H. and Maude Tyson House
511 South Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, cross-gable roof, replacement door and windows, hip-roof wraparound porch on hefty square brick columns, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. Thomas Tyson was a conductor with the P&N Railway and Maude Tyson worked at the Wizard Bakery Company.

295. John T. and Eula Lineberger House
607 South Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, blonde brick, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, glazed paneled door, gabled dormer, metal-roofed side-gable porch with porte cochere at south end, low-pitch gabled rear addition. John Lineberger was president/treasurer/manager of Gastonia Bottling Company.

296. A. A. and Laurel Team House
609 South Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof with hip-roof bays at side elevations, 6/1 sash, replacement door, inset front porch with replacement posts and railing, two interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. A. A. Team was assistant manager at the Hoyle Motor Company.

297. Rufus B. and Carrie Wilson House
611 South Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with off-centered projecting gabled bay and slightly projecting gabled entry, 6/6 sash, paneled door, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, gabled addition at rear. Rufus Wilson was a salesman at Spencer Lumber Company.

298. James W. and Sarah S. Powell House
613 South Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 98

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side gable roof, paired 6/6 sash, gabled portico with slender square posts, shed-roof screened porch at rear, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. James Powell was a teacher at Gastonia High School.

299. Berta Jenkins House
615 South Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, replacement door, gabled portico with metal posts, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Berta Jenkins was the widow of George A. Jenkins.

300. Jacob and Fannie Gottlieb House
701 South Street, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

Two-and-one-half-story, Period Cottage, frame, cross-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, inset entry porch at south end of facade, side doors on each side elevation, vinyl-sided gabled dormers on front and rear roof slopes, interior corbelled brick chimney, brick veneer with masonite on exterior walls at porch, vinyl-sided gable wing and shed-roof addition at rear. Jacob Gottlieb was a textile manufacturer.

301. Howard C. and Susan Moore House
703 South Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof with cross-gable porch and wing at facade and projecting gabled bay at west end of north elevation, porch supported by trios of Tuscan columns, interior brick chimney and exterior brick chimney at north elevation flanked by stained-glass windows, vinyl replacement windows elsewhere, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Howard Moore was a manager with Armour & Company, wholesale provisions.

302. Thomas Leavitt House
707 South Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 windows, gabled portico with wood posts at south end of facade, large gabled dormer on north slope of roof,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 99

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

gabled bay projects from east end of south elevation, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets. Thomas Leavitt was a clerk with Textiles Inc.

302a. Garage
707 South Street, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, German siding.

303. Hugh W. and Bettie Lindsay House
709 South Street, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 8/1 sash, screened front-gable porch, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, eave brackets. Hugh Lindsay was a clerk at J. L. Adams Drug Store.

304. Caldwell E. and Grace Baker House
711 South Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, frame, side gable roof with projecting gabled bay with eave extending over segmental-arch opening into recessed porch, 6/6 sash, replacement door, brick foundation, German siding. Caldwell Baker was a city fireman.

305. Roy L. Hamilton House
713 South Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, exposed basement at rear, vinyl siding. Roy Hamilton was a plumber.

305a. Garage
713 South Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, front-gable metal roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 100

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

306. Frank T. and Mary A. Gabryelski House
811 South Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash at facade, 6/6 sash elsewhere, front-gable porch with metal posts and railing, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, shed-roofed addition at rear. Frank Gabryelski was a fireman at Dallas Mills.

307. Fred O. and Mary E. Stroupe House
813 South Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, front-gable roof, vinyl windows, front-gable porch at south end of facade, shed-roof side entry bay added to north elevation, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Fred Stroupe was a fixer at Myers Mill.

308. Forest D. and Jettie L. Morris House
825 South Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at north end of facade, 6/6 sash, shed-roof entry porch immediately south of bay at center of facade, brick foundation, German siding, shed-roof rear room. Forest Morris was the owner of the Morris Barber Shop.

309. Leon B. and Ruby Q. Burnett House
827 South Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at north end of facade, 6/6 sash, replacement door, shed-roof entry porch immediately south of bay at center of facade, brick foundation, vinyl siding, shed-roof rear room. Leon Burnett was a clerk at the post office.

310. W. Leo and Joyce B. Stewart House
905 South Street, ca 1953, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 101

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl windows, single-leaf entry with pilasters, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, German siding at south end of facade, vertically grooved plywood siding elsewhere, rear gabled addition.

311. Lloyd C. and Jessie L. Hoffman House
907 South Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, recessed front entry, inset porch on south end supported by square posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards and vertical board siding, German siding on rear gabled additions. Lloyd Hoffman was the department manager at Jacobs Beal Furniture.

312. Ralph and Bessie Dixon House
909 South Street, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 and 2/1 sash, battered porch posts on brick piers, porte cochere with battered posts on brick piers is partially enclosed as screened porch, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. Bessie Dixon was a nurse.

313. Ernest L. and Lucille H. Klutz Jr. House
911 South Street, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at north end of facade, shed-roof porch across remaining portion of facade, replacement windows, exterior brick chimney on south elevation, shed-roof rear addition. Ernest Klutz was a manager at Efird's.

SOUTH YORK STREET

East Side

314. Zoe Rankin House
302 South York Street, ca. 1912, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 102

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Prairie School-influenced Craftsman, hip roof, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, gabled dormer, shallow-pitch front-gable porch with weatherboarded posts and square stylized Craftsman columns, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, mitered weatherboards below wood shingle siding on the upper level, deep eaves. Zoe Rankin was the widow of Rufus Rankin. Drawings for this house do not survive, but correspondence indicates that White, Streeter & Chamberlain designed this house.

315. Samuel A. and Sue Robinson House
310 South York Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable slate roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with rectangular transom, pilasters and sidelights, arched carved panel above transom mimics fanlight, arched portico with vaulted and paneled ceiling, slender columns with acanthus capitals, wide frieze with corner blocks featuring oval sunbursts, Greek fretwork on portico cornice, cornice on main house features Greek key and bead-and-reel molding, gabled dormers with arched windows and Classical molding, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. Outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style. Designed by Hugh White. House built to replace older Robinson House. Original house on 1915 Sanborn Map; new house on 1922 map.

316. Joseph and May Gray Separk House I
316 South York Street, ca. 1900, moved ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, complex hip, gable and clipped-gable slate roof with numerous gabled dormers, 1/1 and diamond-light/1 sash, stained-glass oval and rectangular windows, single-leaf glazed entry with rectangular transom, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and simple balustrade with orbs inserted between the balusters to create a swag, pebbledash in front gable, brick foundation, weatherboards, elaborate oak woodwork on interior. Moved from 209 West Second Avenue around 1920 to make room for the Joseph and May Gray Separk House II. Replaced older house at 314 South York Street shown on 1915 map. Based on city directories, W. Neal and May Etta Davis (he was Gaston County sheriff in 1918), lived in the earlier house at 314 South York Street and in the Separk House after it was moved to South York.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 103

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

317. J. B. and Lillian Steele House
424 South York Street, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Craftsman-Colonial Revival, frame, slate hip roof, 8/1 and 1/1 sash, single-leaf French door with sidelights, entry portico with Tuscan columns and carved brackets, side porches with brick columns on north and south elevations, slate-covered gable-front dormer on front roof slope, brick chimney on south elevation, brick foundation, weatherboards. J. B. Steele was a county farm demonstration agent. A different house is shown at this location on the 1915 Sanborn Map. This house appears on the 1922 map.

318. John P. and Elva R. Chandler House
504 South York Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman-Colonial Revival, frame, clipped-side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, window hoods over lower level windows on façade, flat-roof entry portico with Tuscan columns, side porch on north elevation with square pebbledash columns and enclosed second-story sleeping porch, enclosed side porch on south elevation, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, pebbledash. Based on Sanborn Maps and city directories, this house replaced an earlier one-story house, also belonging to the Chandlers. John P. Chandler owned Rankin-Chandler Furniture Company. Elva Chandler's maiden name was Rankin.

319. Albert E. and Daisy Woltz House
508 South York Street, ca. 1916, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, enclosed hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers and roof balustrade over entry bay, brick foundation, vinyl siding, large addition on rear elevation.

- 319a. Garage Apartment
508 South York Street, ca. 1925, Noncontributing Building

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 104

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, frame, hip roof, modern replacement windows, brick foundation, vinyl siding, porch added at upper level.

320. Woods and Kathleen Garland House
510 South York Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable slate roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, flat-roof portico with paired square columns, gabled dormers on front roof slope, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Woods Garland was the City Attorney and an attorney in private practice. The Garlands lived in the house at 516 South York from at least 1918 until they built this house. Hugh White designed this house in 1925.

321. Samuel and Janie E. Gillfian House
514 South York Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, triple-A cottage, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, brick foundation, weatherboards. Samuel Gillfian was a foreman at The Page Company.

- 321a. Shed
514 South York Street, ca. 1905, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, weatherboards.

322. M. A. Ashby House
516 South York Street, ca. 1916, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, dominant front-gable porch with round columns and a recessed balcony set into the gable end, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. House design is repeated at 701 South York Street. M. A. Ashby was a minister.

323. George B. and Violet Mason House
518 South York Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 105

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 12/1 sash windows, arched panel over front door to simulate fanlight, flat-roof wraparound porch with slender paired columns, flat-roof side porch on south elevation with slender columns, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gabled addition on north elevation built between 1922 and 1930. George B. Mason was an attorney.

- 323a. Garage Apartment
518 South York Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, 1/1 sash, two garage bays, weatherboards.

324. Lawrence and Sadie Rankin House
602 South York Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, side-gable roof with asphalt shingles, replacement windows, recessed front door, full-height front-gable portico with square columns and a lunette panel in the gable end, end brick chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding with stucco under porch. Lawrence Rankin was the vice-president of Gastonia Insurance Agency and an agent with Sinclair Refining Company. Hugh White designed this house but the drawings were undated, according to "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939."

325. Henry H. and Annie Jordan House
606 South York Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof, 6/1 and 1/1 sash, shed hood shelters single-leaf entry, center bay slightly off-center, hip-roof side porches on each corner with brick posts, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. Henry H. Jordan was the presiding elder of the Shelby District Methodist Episcopal Church.

326. Yonts and Esther M. McArver House
608 South York Street, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, bay windows flank louvered front door, gabled dormers on front roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 106

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

foundation, aluminum siding. Younts McArver was a bookkeeper with Piedmont Iron Works.

327. Apartment Building
610-616 South York Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, side-gable roof, replacement windows, two front doors with six lights in each, flat-roof portico with metal posts and a metal roof balustrade over front doors, side porches on each gable end, interior brick chimneys.

328. Lucille M. Hutchinson House
618 South York Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, gabled portico with arched ceiling and columns, brick chimney on south gable end, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Lucille Hutchinson was the widow of Edwin Hutchinson.

329. Beal-Ragan House
706 South York Street, designed 1923, occupied ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Mediterranean Revival, blonde brick, red tile hip roof, 8/8 sash, brick soldier course outlines an arch over the single-leaf front door, French doors below blind arches punctuate the façade, flat-roof portico with paired square columns and roof balustrade, hipped dormers on front roof slope, brick chimneys on the north and south elevations between the house and side porches, north porch is screened, south porch is enclosed sun room. Hugh White designed the house in 1923, but John and Mary Beal did not occupy the house until around 1928, based on City Directory entries. C. W. Spencer was the contractor. John Beal sold builders' and office supplies and served as a county commissioner. Caldwell Ragan, a member of one of Gastonia's prominent textile families, purchased the house in 1935.

- 329a. Garden
706 South York Street, ca. 1928, Contributing Site

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 107

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

The Beal-Ragan lot extends south and contains a sunken garden bordered on three sides by a high stone wall. Plantings include mature hardwood trees and mature traditional shrubs and low-growing flowering trees surrounding a flat grassy lawn. On the western side, the wall terminates at the street level. An iron fence extends along the top of the wall on all three sides.

330. Thomas and Emma Henry House
710 South York Street, ca.1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, flat-roof entry portico with Tuscan columns and modillion cornice, hip-roof dormer on front roof slope, side porches on the north and south elevations, brick chimney on north elevation, exposed rafter ends. Thomas Henry owned Todd-Trower Tile Company.

- 330a. Garage Apartment
710 South York Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, green tile hip roof, 1/1 sash, two garage bays.

331. Gastonia High School
800 South York Street, designed 1922-1924, opened 1924, Contributing Building

Designed by local architect Hugh White between 1922 and 1924 and opened for the 1924-25 school year, Gastonia High School was one of the finest school buildings in the state at the time of its completion. Rising two stories above a raised basement, with a third story in the central frontispiece, the twenty-one bay building presents a monumental edifice to York Street. The red brick Tudor Gothic building features lavish limestone moldings and ornament including panels, finials, quoins, window hoods and window sills. A grand stone staircase leads to a double-leaf entry recessed in a Tudor arch opening. Windows retain transoms and 4/4 and 6/6 sash. The school originally had an E-shaped footprint, but a 1954 addition between the south wing and the central wing altered the plan. The school boasted an auditorium with a \$15,000 pipe organ, a swimming pool, a gymnasium and twenty-nine classrooms, each with its own telephone. The building has been converted for use as Ashley Arms Apartments and the athletic facilities, including a stadium, behind the school have been demolished. The mid-twentieth century gymnasium

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 108

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

stands farther to the west (#114) while the ca. 1955 Vocational Building stands to the north (#107), across Garrison Boulevard; a skywalk connects the Vocational Building and main school building.

332. Edgewood Apartments
902-904 South York Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof with large gabled wing at rear, 6/6 sash, two louvered front doors sheltered by a front-gable portico with square posts.

333. Edgewood Apartments
906-912 South York Street, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable with large gabled wing at rear that terminates at a side-gable wing, 6/6 sash, four louvered doors on façade, front-gable portico shelters the two central doors, gabled hoods with arched ceilings shelter the doors on either side of the center doors, enclosed porches extend along both sides of the hyphen between the two side-gable sections.

334. House
914 South York Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, shed-roof porch with paired columns and gable over center bay, porte cochere on north elevation with paired columns, enclosed side porch on south elevation, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding.

- 334a. Garage Apartment
914 South York Street, ca. 1940, Noncontributing Building

Two-story, replacement windows, enclosed garage bays, vinyl siding.

335. House
916 South York Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 109

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, hip roof, replacement windows, single-leaf entry, hip-roof porch with brick balustrade and vinyl replacement posts, hip-roof wing on south elevation, vinyl siding on soffits and hip-roof dormer on front roof slope.

335a. Garage
916 South York Street, ca. 1925, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, new door and windows, enclosed garage bay, vinyl siding.

336. House
918 South York Street, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel roof with large shed dormer on front roof slope, replacement windows with wood casement windows remaining on enclosed side porch on south elevation, single-leaf entry sheltered by bracketed gabled hood, porte cochere with replacement metal posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding.

337. House
920 South York Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, frame, side-gable roof with two front gables, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry sheltered by aluminum awning, enclosed side porch on south elevation, attic window with diamond-shaped panes, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards.

338. Duplex
922 South York Street, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick and asbestos siding, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, narrow inset porch, interior brick chimney.

339. House
924 South York Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 110

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Period Cottage, frame, L-shaped gabled roof, replacement windows, round-arch front door in gabled entry bay, façade chimney with arched panel of contrasting brick, brick foundation, vinyl siding.

340. House
226 South York Street, 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 8/8 sash, inset porch with metal posts, brick foundation, aluminum siding.

West Side

341. Harper-Dixon House
219 South York Street, ca. 1889, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, hip roof, 2/2 windows on main block, single-leaf entry, large shed dormer with 8/8 and 4/4 windows added to façade, wraparound porch with bracketed square posts and wood picket railing, interior chimney, brick piers infilled with concrete block to form continuous foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents, one-story rear addition with 6/6 windows. Robert T. Harper was the original owner of this house. Dr. J. K. Dixon, an officer of Trenton Cotton Mills and mayor of Gastonia (1888-1889, 1904-1906), owned the house after 1901.

- 341a. Garage Apartment
219 ½ South York Street, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, enclosed garage bay, interior chimneys.

342. Samuel and Stella Boyce House
301 South York Street, designed 1928, completed 1929, Noncontributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 111

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Colonial Revival, Flemish bond brick veneer, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, prominent full-height front-gable portico with stuccoed gable end, round window and columns with stylized acanthus capitals, lunette attic windows in gable ends, stone keystones above second floor windows and stone lintels above first floor windows, interior brick chimneys. An extremely large brick addition is attached to the rear elevation and extends the full depth of the block. Original house designed by Hugh White in 1928. Samuel Boyce was the president of the People's Bank, vice-president of Arlington and Flint Mills, vice-president/cashier of First National Bank and chair of the county board of education.

Vacant Lot

343. William E. and Rosa Haynes House
311 South York Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable slate roof, 6/6 and 6/9 sash windows, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, panels below lower level windows, pedimented portico with Doric columns, denticulated cornice, brick chimney on south gable end. Hugh White designed alterations for this house in 1924, although the MPDF, "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939," describes these alterations as "lost."

344. Grady and Ruth Rankin House
317 South York Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, transitional Colonial Revival-Craftsman, brick, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, partially enclosed hip-roof porch with square paired posts terminates at a porte cochere on the north end, brick chimney on south elevation, exposed rafter ends. Hugh White designed this house.

- 344a. Garage
317 South York Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, front-gable roof, 4/4 sash, wooden garage doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 112

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

345. John H. and Bertie Jenkins House
429 South York Street, ca. 1912, Contributing Building

Two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, original and replacement 1/1 sash, hip-roof porch with columns and pediment over entry bay, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. John Jenkins was a physician.

346. W. Hugh and Kathleen Wray House
431 South York Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, partially enclosed inset porch with battered posts on brick piers spanned by brick balustrade, brick wall in front of the porte-cochere on the north elevation, brick chimney on south gable end, brick foundation, vinyl siding. W. Hugh Wray was the president of Automotive Sales Company.

347. David A. and Juanita Garrison House
501 South York Street, ca. 1912, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, side-gable roof with large gabled dormer, diamond-pane/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, partially screened wraparound porch with square paneled columns, balcony recessed in dormer, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, wood shingle siding and mitered weatherboards. David Garrison was a physician.

348. J. T. and Lenora Spencer House
505 South York Street, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof with front-gable wing, 2/2 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with square posts, tripartite attic window, brick foundation, weatherboards with wood shingles in gables, eave brackets. J. T. Spencer was a house-moving contractor.

349. Forrest and Mamie Lee Rockett House
507 South York Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 113

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof with gabled dormers on both roof slopes, 1/1 sash, glazed front door with sidelights, wraparound porch with square posts on brick piers, brick foundation, weatherboards with shingles on gable ends. Forrest Rockett was an assistant postmaster.

350. M. A. Carpenter House
509 South York Street, ca. 1915, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, slate hip roof, replacement 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, wraparound porch with tapered posts on brick piers and hip-roof projection over entry bay, side elevations of porch are enclosed, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. City directories list no occupation for M. A. Carpenter.

351. Leonard and Rena Huffstetler House
511 South York Street, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, clipped-side-gable roof with clipped-front-gable wing, eyebrow over the entrance bay of the porch, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, inset porch with tapered columns, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, exposed rafter ends. Leonard Huffstetler owned Huffstetler Brothers.

352. Clyde C. and Johnnie Armstrong
519 South York Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight, segmental arch portico with slender columns, one-story gabled side wings with flat-roof side porches with paired posts and roof balustrades, brick chimneys on gable ends, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Clyde C. Armstrong owned Gastonia Cotton Company and was the president or on the board of numerous firms. Hugh White designed this house in 1925.

- 352a. Garage
519 South York Street, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, three garage bays, 6/6 sash, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 114

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

353. Carl E. and Ruth S. Carpenter House
521 South York Street, ca. 1916, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage with a Craftsman porch, high hip roof with front-gable wing, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with battered posts on brick piers, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Carl E. Carpenter owned Carpenter and Carpenter.

354. Waggoner and Wallace Office Building
601 South York Street, ca. 1959, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Modernist, brick, T-shaped gable roof, metal-frame windows, cross gable terminates on the south with a porte cochere, front elevation of the cross gable is supported with round metal posts angled down and in from the eaves to the ground. Waggoner and Wallace were physicians.

355. George B. and Violet Mason House
607 South York Street, ca. 1959, Noncontributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/9 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, flat-roof porch with roof balustrade and slender columns, brick chimney on north gable end, brick foundation, denticulated cornice, weatherboards with flush boards under the porch. George B. Mason was an attorney.

356. Robert and Edna Crawford House
611 South York Street, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, entry portico with roof balustrade and Tuscan columns, enclosed one-story side porches with roof balustrades on north and south elevations, interior brick chimney. Robert Crawford was a manager at Crawford and Company (real estate).

357. Frank C. and Margaret Abernathy House
613 South York Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 115

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Craftsman-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, single-leaf entry with sidelights, gabled entrance portico with cornice returns and columns, screened side porch on south gable, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Frank Abernathy was a cashier at Third National Bank.

357a. Garage
ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, one garage bay.

358. Ed and Alice Adams House
615 South York Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, frame, clipped-side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, segmental-arch front door flanked by sidelights, eyebrow in roofline over front door, inset screened porch on southeast corner, bay window on south elevation, stone chimneys on façade and north gable end, wood shingle siding. 704 Lee Street is the same design executed in brick. Ed Adams worked at J. H. Kennedy and Company.

358a. Outbuilding
615 South York Street, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, inset porch.

359. Ellis and Jennie Rankin House
701 South York Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, windows flank single leaf entry, dominant front-gable porch with square brick columns on the corners and wooden columns between, deeply-recessed balcony located in porch gable end, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards with wood shingle siding in gable ends. House design is repeated at 516 South York Street. Ellis Rankin was the county auditor.

360. William and Lucille Grier House
707 South York Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 116

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, bungalow, brick with vinyl siding on gable ends and dormer, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, dormer on north roof slope, partially-inset porch with battered brick posts and brick balustrade, interior brick chimney. William Grier was the superintendent of Gastonia's school system in 1927.

361. Robert G. and Mildred Cherry House
711 South York Street, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, 8/1 and 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry with Craftsman sidelights, front porch with stone posts and stone balustrade, small gabled dormer on front roof slope, Asian influence expressed through kicked roof and angled bargeboards, stone chimney on south gable end, weatherboards with mitered corners, wood shingle siding in gable ends, eave brackets. Robert G. Cherry was a co-owner of Bullwinkle and Cherry.

362. Mrs. J. A. Spencer House
713 South York Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel roof with large shed dormer, 8/1 sash, flat-roof portico over front door, inset side porch on south end, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding.

- 362a. Garage
713 South York Street, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two garage bays with original wooden doors, wood shingle siding.

Vacant Lot

363. Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church
805 South York Street, 1951, Contributing Building

Two-story, stripped Gothic Revival, brick, T-shaped gabled roof, Gothic arch windows with leaded glass and stone molding, double-leaf Gothic arch door with stone molding, stone molding along parapet and capping buttresses, 6/6 sash on rear wings, square tower

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 117

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

on the north elevation with narrow louvered Gothic arch openings and a steeple. Holy Trinity was organized as Gastonia Lutheran Church in 1899 and quickly built a sanctuary downtown. The congregation changed its name to Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1918. In the late 1940s, they purchased this lot and broke ground for this building in spring 1950; construction was completed in 1951. To the south, a large, one-story, brick addition houses classrooms and meeting space. This section of the building was constructed in 1997 and a hyphen between the original building and this addition was built in 1999. Although this addition is large, it features similar design details as the original and is one-story in height with minimal impact from Garrison Boulevard. Historical information provided by Jane Coffey.

Parking Lot

Vacant Lot

364. House
909 South York Street, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof with gabled dormers on each roof slope, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with large square columns at the corners and posts on brick piers flanking the entrance, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, eave brackets in gable ends.

365. Long House
911 South York Street, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry, gabled portico with angled ceiling and slender columns, enclosed side porch on north gable end, gabled addition on south elevation, gabled dormers on front roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. According to the owner, the house initially belonged to the Long family. Fred Durst, son of a Gaston County Sheriff, and lead singer for the metal-hip hop hybrid band Limp Bizkit, spent his childhood in this house.

366. Neon Sign Manufacturing
927 South York Street, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 118

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, concrete block, flat roof behind parapet with tile coping, metal sash and plate glass windows. Shown on 1930-1950 Sanborn Maps as "Neon Sign Mfg."

367. Gas Station
929 South York Street, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, hip roof, plate glass windows, enclosed garage bay, altered store front with modern windows and plywood, modillion cornice.

WEST SECOND AVENUE

North Side

Vacant Lot

368. Edward R. and Beulah Padgett House
406 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, cross-gable roof, 3/1, 8/1 and 10/1 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged front porch with square brick posts spanned by brick kneewall, end chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, two-story rear wing at angle to main block of house. Edward R. Padgett was a clerk at the post office.

369. Maude Beatty House
408 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry and side porches with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewalls, end chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. Maude Beatty was a clerk at the Kimbrough Company.

370. R. O. Crawford House
412 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 119

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, large front-gable dormer, hip-roof front porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, eave brackets. R. O. Crawford owned R. O. Crawford & Company and was president of Peoples Drug Store.

Vacant Lot

371. J. Harvey and Mary A. Williams House
502 West Second Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash on side elevations, 12/1 sash on façade, single-leaf entry, shed dormer, engaged front porch with square posts, interior chimneys, stuccoed foundation, vinyl German siding. J. Harvey Williams was president-treasurer of Williams Piggly-Wiggly Inc.

372. William J. and Janie Leaptrot House I
504 West Second Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof front porch with aluminum columns, stuccoed end chimney, brick foundation, wide aluminum siding, wood wheelchair ramp. William J. Leaptrot was a salesman for the Rankin-Armstrong Company.

373. William J. and Janie Leaptrot House II
506 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, hip roof with projecting side-gable bay on west elevation, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer with 4-light sash and wood shingle siding, shed-roof front porch with brick posts spanned by wood railing, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, enclosed rear porch. William J. Leaptrot was a salesman for the Rankin-Armstrong Company.

- 373a. Garage
506 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, wide German siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 120

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

374. James N. and Gertrude Long House
508 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 8/1 and 10/1 sash, single-leaf entry, large shed dormer with 8/1 sash, engaged front porch with paired square posts on brick piers, interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, rear deck. James N. Long was the manager of Gastonia Roofing and Sheet Metal Works.

375. The Sign Mill, Inc. Office
510 West Second Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with ridge vent, 6/6 and 9/9 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable entry porch with paired vinyl columns and round gable vent, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, attached single-bay garage. This building replaced the circa 1928 Grady M. and Catherine Ratchford House. Grady M. Ratchford was a clerk with the City of Gastonia Water and Light Department.

376. Chalmers C. and Louise Johnson House
516 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wood shingle siding in gable ends, front-gable front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets, gable vents, rear addition with auxiliary entry. Chalmers C. Johnson worked for Piedmont Telegraph and Telephone Company.

377. Blanche A. Galloway House
518 West Second Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal and casement windows, single-leaf entry, wood shingle siding in gable ends, screened front-gable partial-width front porch with tapered posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets, gable vents, aluminum awnings. Blanche A. Galloway was a widow.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 121

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

378. John Y. and Laurie Todd House
520 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, large front-gable dormer with 6/6 sash and wood shingle siding, engaged front porch with tapered brick posts and tapered wood posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. John Y. Todd was a special agent for Equitable Life Insurance Society.

- 378a. Garage
520 West Second Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, vinyl siding.

South Side

379. Joseph H. and May G. Separk House II
209 West Second Avenue, 1919, Contributing Building

Two-story, Mediterranean Revival, blonde brick with granite quoins, hip roof with green tiles, 6/6, 9/9, 4/8 and 6/9 sash, French doors with arched transoms, recessed entry porch with square posts, end chimneys, eave brackets, front-gable dormer vent, flat-roofed one-story sunporches at both ends, one-story flat-roofed rear addition. Joseph H. Separk was secretary of Gray Manufacturing Company in 1911. He was also involved with Arrow Mills, Parkdale Mills, Myrtle Mills, Arkway Mills, Priscilla Mills, Textiles, Inc. and the Separk Sales Company over the course of his career. The house was designed by C. C. Wilson of Columbia; Hugh White was the supervising architect. The Separks lived in the house until the late 1930s. H. K. and Thelma Herrin purchased the house from the Separks in 1942, and Mr. Herrin, an eye, ear and throat specialist, converted part of the first floor into a doctor's office. The Gaston County Medical Auxiliary used the house for social functions during the Herrins' residency. The Herrins sold the house to the Elk's Club in 1953 and the first floor was used as a restaurant and the second for meeting space until 1978. Jack Moss purchased the home in 1978 and operated a restaurant. The building has served as the York Chester Center law offices since 1980.

- 379a. Garage/Office

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 122

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

209 West Second Avenue, 1919, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, blonde brick, hip roof with green tiles, front-gable dormer, three-bay garage now converted into office.

380. Barkley-Meyers House
211 West Second Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, low hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight, two-story full-width front porch with full entablature supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters, single-leaf door with leaded-glass sidelights and transom at second floor balcony, dentil and modillion cornice, end chimneys, eyebrow dormer vents, flat-roofed one-story sunporch on west elevation, enclosed porch on east elevation, two-story rear wing. Frederick D. Barkley was the manager of Frederick D. Barkley & Company in 1911 and president of the Gray-Barkley Company, cotton brokers, in 1924. He married Ethel Gray, whose family owned the block. Hugh White designed the house, which was purchased by Albert G. Myers, president of Citizens National Bank and People's Bonded Warehouse and Storage Company, and vice-president of Gastonia Realty and Insurance Company and Hanover Thread Company, in 1927. The Huey family purchased the house from the Myers estate in 1976, and the home is currently Antiques on Second and a Frame Gallery.

380a. Garage/Apartment
211 West Second Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged corner porch with brick post, single-bay garage now converted into apartment.

Vacant Lot

381. Harry G. and Florence Utley House
407 West Second Avenue, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, enclosed front corner porch with square brick posts, eyebrow dormer vents, one-story rear wing with second story frame addition. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 123

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

brick veneer may be a later (mid-twentieth century) change to the dwelling. Harry G. Utley was a physician.

382. Hallie K. Morrow House
413 West Second Avenue, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, screened front-gable front porch, interior chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Hallie K. Morrow was a stenographer.

Parking Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

383. Fred A. and Myrtle Cathey House
501 West Second Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, front-gable entry porch with paired square posts, hip-roof side porch with paired square posts, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Fred A. Cathey was secretary of Spencer Labor Company, Inc.

383a. Garage
501 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, shed roof, double-leaf door, weatherboards, brick foundation.

384. J. Bynum and Bright Long House
505 West Second Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormers with exposed rafter ends on north and east elevations, engaged front porch with tapered posts, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. J. Bynum Long was a clerk at the Rankin-Armstrong Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 124

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

385. Lynn W. and Gertrude Harkey House
507 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer on east elevation, hip-roof front porch with square brick corner posts and truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl German siding. Lynn W. Harkey was a city councilman.

- 385a. Shed
507 West Second Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, gambrel roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

386. George A. W. and Myrtle E. Goebel House
509 West Second Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 6/6 replacement sash, single-leaf entries, shed-roof front porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. George A. W. Goebel was a laborer. The house is now a duplex.

387. Susan Tate House
511 West Second Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, front-gable roof, replacement sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, hip-roof wraparound porch with square brick corner posts and truncated posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, gable vents. Susan Tate was a cook. The house has been divided into apartments.

388. J. Carr and Mabel M. Elliot House
515 West Second Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, two front-gable dormers, shed-roof entry porch with square posts and railing, end chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, one-bay garage on rear elevation. J. Carr Elliot was chief of the City of Gastonia Police Department.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 125

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

389. William and Susan McConnell House
517 West Second Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormers on east and west elevations, front-gable partial-width front porch with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by railing, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, concrete paver retaining wall. William McConnell was a farmer.

390. Giles G. and Virginia P. Arndt House
519 West Second Avenue, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front gable, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, brick stoop with metal railing, brick foundation, asbestos siding. Giles G. Arndt was a teller at the Citizens National Bank.

391. George G. and Eliza L. Willis House
521 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable partial-width front porch with four columns, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. George G. Willis was an assistant cashier at the Citizens National Bank.

- 391a. Garage
521 West Second Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, weatherboards, brick foundation.

392. Marshall A. and Sallie Carson House I
523 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, partially enclosed shed-roof front porch with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, end chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets, brick retaining wall. Marshall A. Carson was a division track supervisor with the Southern Railway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 126

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 392a. Shed
523 West Second Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, gambrel roof, double-leaf door, wood panel siding.

393. Marshall A. and Sallie Carson House II
525 West Second Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 and 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormers on east and west elevations, hip-roof screened front porch with tapered posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, wide vinyl siding, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. This house was under construction in 1924 and occupied by Marshall A. and Sallie Carson in 1928. Marshall A. Carson was a division track supervisor with the Southern Railway.

394. Francis S. and Annie M. Bishop House
527 West Second Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, shed-roof front porch with truncated paired posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, concrete retaining wall. Francis S. Bishop worked at Isa Mae Candy Company.

395. J. Luther and Mamie L. Cely House
529 West Second Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets, concrete retaining wall. J. Luther Cely was a traveling salesman.

396. Carroll and Alberta R. Shelton House
531 West Second Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 127

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, shed-roof front porch with truncated posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding. Carroll Shelton was a salesman for J. O. Durham.

396a. Carport/Shed
531 West Second Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

Flat-roof carport with one-story, frame shed with single-leaf entry at east end.

WEST THIRD AVENUE

North Side

397. First Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church Parsonage
408 West Third Avenue, ca. 1951, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, front-gable entry porch with paired square posts, end chimney, gable vents. Reverend Thomas H. McDill and his wife Emmie G. lived in the parsonage in 1951.

Vacant Lot

398. S. Everett and Ruth H. Moser House
414 West Third Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story with half-story addition, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, engaged corner porch with square post, end and interior chimneys, gable vents, stuccoed, triangular eave brackets. S. Everett Moser was a dentist.

398a. Shed
414 West Third Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, wood panel siding, concrete block piers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 128

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

399. Apartments
504 West Third Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, three units, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, front-gable entry porches with square posts, vinyl siding in gables.

400. Robert and Mildred VanSleen House
508 West Third Avenue, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, running bond, low hip roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof entry porch with metal posts, end chimney, quoins. Robert VanSleen was a U. S. Navy veteran.

401. J. Andrew and Ellen Hendricks House
510 West Third Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable front porch with truncated posts on brick piers and wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, porte cochere. J. Andrew Hendricks was a carpenter.

402. William and Clara L. Paybody House
512 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Tudor Revival, frame, front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, hexagonal entry porch with six-light sash and arched doorway, screened corner porch, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. William Paybody was a contractor.

- 402a. Garage
512 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, weatherboards with wood shingles in gables.

403. John R. and Madge J. Spillers House
514 West Third Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 129

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, running bond, low hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable roof entry porch with paired square posts, end chimney, vertical stretchers above windows. John R. Spillers was the manager of Swift & Company.

403a. Garage
514 West Third Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, board-and-batten siding.

404. Clarence T. and Myrtle Carpenter House
516 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof screened front porch with tapered posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets. Clarence T. Carpenter was a bookkeeper at Dixon Mills and Trenton Cotton Mills.

404a. Shed
516 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, board-and-batten siding.

405. Howard R. and Maude Thompson House
518 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, large 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, large front-gable dormers on east and west elevations, hip-roof front porch with square posts and projecting front-gable section at entry, east corner of porch is screened, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends. Howard R. Thompson worked at the Gaston County Register of Deeds office.

405a. Shed
518 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 130

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, shed roof, single-leaf entries, board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter ends.

406. Britton E. and Martha Byrd House
522 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-front-gable roof, 3/1 and 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, flat-roof entry porch with Tuscan columns, hip-roof partial-width front porch with tapered posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Britton E. Byrd was the manager of the Millberries Company.

- 406a. Garage
522 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, weatherboards, long horizontal window in gable end.

407. Basie O. and Inez McGhee House
524 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, large front-gable dormer, engaged front porch with truncated posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. Basie O. McGhee was a salesman for John L. Beal.

408. Homer N. and Mary McClean Culbreath House
526 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1, 3/1 and 2/2 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable partial width front porch with grouped posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding with board-and-batten gable ends, triangular eave brackets, gable vents. Homer N. Culbreath was a bookkeeper for Whiteside & Company.

- 408a. Shed
526 West Third Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 131

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding, exposed rafter ends.

South Side

409. Boy Scouts Piedmont Council Headquarters
113 West Third Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, brick with decorative buttresses, flat roof with crenellated parapet and concrete coping, replacement 6/6 sash, arched panels and cast-stone keys above some windows, single-leaf entries with transoms, interior chimney. W. E. Garrison started raising money for the construction of a headquarters building for the Boy Scouts Piedmont Council in 1938. The Piedmont Council included Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford Counties. The first floor houses offices; the second floor a large banquet hall. The building now serves as the offices of the Park Danson company.

410. Duplex
201-203 West Third Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, hip-roof dormer, front-gable entry porches with square posts on brick piers, end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. L. C. Torrence, widow of Joseph Torrence, lived in this house in 1911.

411. Cary C. and Kathleen Boshamer House
207 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman-Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof, 1/1 and 9/1 sash, single-leaf entry with stained-glass transom, hip-roof wraparound porch with colonettes on brick piers, end chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. Cary C. Boshamer owned Boshamer & Company.

412. James Y. and Bettie Miller House
209 West Third Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

(8-85)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 132

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, frame, hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts and railing, end chimneys, brick foundation, wide weatherboards, concrete block retaining wall. James Y. Miller was a grocer.

413. John E. and Annie E. McAllister House
211 West Third Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof dormer, hip-roof front porch with Tuscan columns, brick foundation, vinyl siding, one-story rear addition, concrete block retaining wall. John E. McAllister was a contractor.

414. Duplex
405-407 West Third Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick with stone accents, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, front-gable entry bay with arched single-leaf door, arcaded corner porch, facade and end chimneys, gable vents, stone retaining wall. Phanes A. Hughes, an assistant manager at Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and his wife Louise H. lived in 405 in 1938; J. Kelly Long Jr., a classer at the Cotton Receiving Agency, and his wife Marguerite, lived in 407.

- 414a. Garage
405-407 West Third Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, brick with open lattice, front-gable roof, two open garage bays, storage room with single-leaf entry in southeast corner.

415. J. White and Carrie W. Ware House
409 West Third Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, bay window, shed-roof entry and side porches with square posts, interior chimney, gable vents. J. White Ware worked in real estate, rentals and insurance and was a justice of the peace and a notary.

- 415a. Apartment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 133

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

409 West Third Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, small single-light windows, single-leaf entry, German vinyl siding, brick foundation.

416. J. Edward and Mary Brison House
413 West Third Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, shed-roof full-width front porch with paired truncated posts on brick piers spanned by brick kneewall, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, German siding, triangular eave brackets. J. Edward Brison was vice-president of Kennedy Drug Company. This lot was previously occupied by the Loray Baseball Park.

416a. Poolhouse
413 West Third Avenue, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, open at north end, shed room at south end.

417. Coite H. and Lillian C. Jones House
415 West Third Avenue, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, projecting front-gable entry bay with arched single-leaf door, arcaded corner porch on east side, screened porch on west side, facade and interior chimneys, gable vents. Coite H. Jones was the manager of Metropolitan Insurance Company.

417a. Garage
415 West Third Avenue, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, brick veneer, hip roof, two garage bays.

418. Samuel A. and Martha G. Kindley House
501 West Third Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 134

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, Foursquare, frame, low hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof entry porch with square posts, metal balustrade and single-leaf door at upper level of porch, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, one-story side room on east elevation, shed-roof rear entry porch. Samuel A. Kindley was a salesman at Matthews-Belk.

418a. Garage
501 West Third Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, weatherboards.

419. James G. and Maude Y. Jackson House
505 West Third Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Foursquare, frame, low hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof dormer, front-gable entry hood, screened side porch, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. James G. Jackson was secretary-treasurer of Gastonia Mutual Building and Loan Association.

420. Floyd A. and Helen S. Dellinger House
507 West Third Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, L-plan with clipped gables, 6/6 and wood casement windows, projecting front-gable entry bay with arched single-leaf entry, front patio. Floyd A. Dellinger worked at Exide Battery Station.

421. Albertus L. and Eula Atkins House
509 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, brick, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, small front-gable over partial-width corner porch with square brick posts spanned by brick kneewall, facade chimney, triangular eave brackets. Albertus L. Atkins was the manager of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

422. Dewey and Marie Todd House
511 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 135

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable front porch with truncated paired posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, triangular eave brackets. City directories listed no occupation for the Todds.

423. T. J. Hayden House
513 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable front porch with truncated posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. Under construction in 1924, occupied by T. J. Hayden in 1928.

424. John C. and Elizabeth Eck House
515 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, low hip roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with transom, flat-roof entry porch with grouped square posts and wood balustrade, flat-roof enclosed side porch with wood balustrade, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. John C. Eck was a certified public accountant at John Eck & Co.

425. Walter T. and Annie Tucker House
517 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-side-gable roof, 3/1 and 4/1 sash with original screens hinged at top of window trim, single-leaf entry, clipped-front-gable roof front porch with paired posts on brick piers, end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, triangular eave brackets, porte cochere. Walter T. Tucker was the secretary-treasurer of Albion Grocery.

- 425a. Garage
517 West Third Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, clipped-front-gable roof, open garage bay, weatherboards.

426. Reverend John W. and Ruth Carson House
521 West Third Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 136

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-and-one-half-story, Cape Cod, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/12 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, front-gable dormers, front-gable entry porch with paired slender Tuscan columns, denticulated cornice, end chimneys, stuccoed rear addition.

427. J. H. Miller House
525 West Third Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable front porch with truncated posts on stuccoed brick piers spanned by stuccoed brick kneewall with recessed panel, stuccoed end chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, gable vents. City directories listed no occupation for J. H. Miller.

WEST FOURTH AVENUE

North Side

428. House
114 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, triple-A roof, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof porch with square posts, brick foundation, weatherboards. The 100 block of West Fourth Avenue does not appear in city directories until 1924, at which time Jason R. McCullough lived at 114, but stylistically, the house appears to be older.

429. M. Leon and Sallie Hurley House
116-118 West Fourth Avenue, 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entries, gabled entry porch with square brick posts, end chimney, brick foundation, exposed rafter ends, eave brackets, weatherboards with wood-shingled gables. City directories indicate that the house was under construction in 1924. M. Leon Hurley was a salesman at Buckley Machine Works.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 137

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

430. J. P. Culp House
208 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

One-story, Queen Anne cottage, frame, hip roof with gabled wings, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, front-gable dormer, full-width front porch with turned posts spanned by railing and spindle frieze, interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, retaining wall. City directories listed no occupation for J. P. Culp.

- 430a. Shed
208 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, double-leaf entry, vinyl siding.

431. James W. and Vinnie S. Atkins House
210 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof with side-gable wing, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts, interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, retaining wall. James W. Atkins was president of Gazette Publishing Company.

- 431a. Shed
210 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, gambrel roof, double-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

- 431b. Carport
210 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Structure

Detached metal carport with front-gable roof.

432. Albert G. and Frieda Myers House
214 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed dormer across façade, engaged front porch with square brick posts spanned by wood shingle

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 138

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

kneewall, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, half-timber and stucco gable ends. Albert G. Myers was vice-president of the Citizens National Bank.

432a. Shed
214 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, beaded wood siding, brick foundation.

432b. Carport
214 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Structure

Detached metal carport with front-gable roof.

433. John E. and Annie McAlister House
220 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, large front-gable dormers, engaged front porch with truncated square posts on brick kneewall, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. John E. McAllister was a general contractor.

433a. Shed
220 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, single-leaf entry, weatherboards, brick foundation.

434. M. Clarence D. and Maunie Owen House
222 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 6/9 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof front porch with metal posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, shed room on east elevation, engaged porch with metal posts at north end of rear wing. M. Clarence D. Owen was a jeweler.

435. Robert W. and Annie Yount House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 139

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

224 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with front gable over entry, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters and pediment, brick stoop with metal railing, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, gable vents, one-story wing on east elevation. Robert W. Yount was a motorman for Piedmont & Northern Railway.

436. Eliza M. Whitesides House
512 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival-influence, brick, side-gable roof, 12/12 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters, interior chimney. Eliza M. Whitesides was the widow of A. F. Whitesides.

437. Roger P. and Minnie T. Washam House
514 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, recessed single-leaf entry, projecting front-gable bay with bay window and arched window in gable, two front-gable dormers, denticulated cornice, stone end chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Roger R. Washam owned Washam's Grocery.

438. Durwood E. and Virginia Morrow House
518 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns, shed-roof side porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, end chimney. Durwood E. Morrow was Clerk of County Superior Court.

439. Stacy L. Blanton House II
522 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, brick and vinyl siding, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof entry porch with square post. City directories list no occupation for Stacy L. Blanton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 140

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

440. William H. and Nettie Schultz House
524 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable dormer, engaged full-width front porch with paired posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, triangular eave brackets. William H. Schultz worked for Cocker Machinery and Foundry Company.

441. Stacy L. Blanton House I
526 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable partial-width porch with square posts, façade chimney, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, gable vents, rear addition. City directories list no occupation for Stacy L. Blanton.

442. Karl W. and Mildred L. Mull House
528 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable bay, 1/1 replacement sash, projecting front-gable entry bay with arched single-leaf door, end chimney, gable vents, rear deck. Karl W. Mull was a bookkeeper for Sinclair Refining Company.

South Side

443. House
115 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1900, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, gabled entry porch with tapered posts spanned by wood railing, two interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, one-story rear addition. The 100 block of West Fourth Avenue does not appear in city directories until 1924, at which time A. R. and Stella J. Rankin lived there, but stylistically, the house appears to be older.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 141

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

444. Otis S. and Pearl Hope House
117 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, gabled entry porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, exposed rafter ends, eave brackets, weatherboards and wood shingles, gable vents. Otis S. Hope was the assistant manager at Hope Mercantile Company. Their daughter, Pearl, also resided in the home and was a nurse at City Hospital.

445. Rufus L. and Leah Suttlemeyer House
119 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, gabled entry porch with square posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, exposed rafter ends, eave brackets, vinyl siding, gable vents. Rufus L. Suttlemeyer was a clerk at Effird's Basement Barber Shop.

446. Harvey E. and Jean A. Taylor House
205 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman-Colonial Revival, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. City directories listed no occupation for the Taylors.

447. Padgett-White House
207 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1911, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, frame, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with bracketed square posts, stuccoed interior chimneys, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, retaining wall. Robert T. and Ethel Padgett lived in this house in 1911. Robert T. Padgett's occupation was cleaning, pressing and repairing. The prominent architect Hugh White purchased the house in 1920 upon his move from Columbia, South Carolina. He had a downtown office but eventually closed it and worked out of his home until his death in 1939. At some point

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 142

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

between 1920 and 1939, he added the second floor to the house, enlarged the first floor and added the porch. Hugh White's daughter Elizabeth Cathey lived in the house until 1989.

447a. Garage
207 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, weatherboards, brick foundation.

448. Clyde C. Craig House
211 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with gabled wings, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, partial width front porch with square posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Clyde C. Craig was the Gaston County treasurer and tax collector.

448a. Carport/Shed
211 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof shed with weatherboards; flat-roof carport supported by square posts.

449. Daniel W. and Eliza Jane Padgett House
219 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1914, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, truncated hip roof with gabled wings, 1/1 sash, double-leaf entry, hip-roof dormer with wood shingle siding, enclosed front porch, interior chimneys, brick foundation, stuccoed, rear deck. Daniel W. Padgett was a butcher.

450. G. N. Alexander House
223 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entries (original entry has sidelights), hip-roof dormer with 1/1 sash, shed-roof full-width front porch with turned posts spanned by wood railing, stuccoed interior chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards. City directories listed no occupation for G. N. Alexander. The house is now a duplex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 143

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

451. F. Hoyt and Naomi Cunningham House
225 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof with gabled wing on side elevation, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entries with sidelights, hip-roof dormer, engaged front porch with square wood shingle posts spanned by wood shingle kneewall, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. F. Hoyt Cunningham owned Cunningham & Company and was the secretary of Pinnix Land Company. The house is now a duplex.

452. Thomas W. and Ruth S. Owen House
515 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns and metal railing, façade chimney, brick foundation, wide German siding, exposed rafter ends. Thomas W. Owen was a painter.

- 452a. Garage
515 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two garage bays with double-leaf doors, German siding, brick foundation.

453. Winecoff Duplex
517-519 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival-influence, brick, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, pilasters and pediment, façade and end chimneys, gable vents, enclosed side-gable side porch, one-story rear frame addition, stone retaining wall. George C. Winecoff, a food broker, occupied 519 in 1938. G. Caldwell Winecoff Jr., a clerk, and his wife Estelle J. occupied 517.

454. Charles M. and Edna S. Moore House
523 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1938, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-influence, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, recessed entry porch with brick stoop and metal railing, gable vents,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 144

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

recessed dormers, one-story rear wing. Charles M. Moore was a bookkeeper at Morowebb Cotton Mills Company.

454a. Garage
523 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two open garage bays, weatherboards, shed addition with single-leaf entry and single-light window on west elevation.

455. Albert VanSleen House
525 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Ranch, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, bay window, single-leaf entry, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents, front-gable wing on west side. City directories listed no occupation for Albert VanSleen.

455a. Shed
525 West Fourth Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

FIFTH AVENUE

North Side

456. Samuel H. and Mollie Walker House
114 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story with two-story wing on east elevation, bungalow, frame, 9/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof front porch with square brick posts spanned by brick railing, west side of porch screened, end chimney, brick foundation, exposed rafter ends, wood shingles, gable vents. Mollie Walker worked at the Goodyear Shoe Shop.

456a. Garage
114 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1914, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 145

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open garage bay, German siding.

457. House
116 West Fifth Avenue, circa 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with gabled front and rear wings, 1/1 replacement sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with square posts spanned by wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, narrow weatherboards. 116 West Fifth Avenue does not appear in city directories until 1931, at which time Walter B. and Ernestine Clifton lived there, but stylistically, the house appears to be older. Walter B. Clifton was a mechanic at Spencer Lumber Company.

458. Sidney and Flow Winget House
202 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival Ranch, brick, side-gable slate roof, 8/8 sash, recessed entry with sidelights, interior brick chimney, attached gabled garage on west end, molded cornice. Sidney Winget was the president-treasurer of Winget's Inc., a jewelry and watch repair shop.

459. William and Mamie Hoskins House
210 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, portico with roof balustrade and paired square posts, gabled dormers on front roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, flat-roof addition on east elevation. William Hoskins was an employee of Dunn Mills.

460. Joseph B. and Sheila Roberts House
212 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1925, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, half-round portico with roof balustrade and columns, flat-roof enclosed side porch with roof balustrade on west elevation, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Joseph Roberts owned J. B. Roberts Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 146

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

461. John R. and Clara S. Rankin House
304 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, slate hip roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, flat-roof portico with square paired posts, hip dormer, flanking side porches enclosed as sunrooms, interior brick chimney and chimney on west elevation. John R. Rankin was the vice president of Adams Ice and Coal, an active vice-president of Citizens National Bank and a special agent for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. Hugh White designed this house.

- 461a. Garage Apartment
304 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, slate hip roof, two garage bay, 6/6 sash.

462. Harry and Cora S. Adams House
308 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with three-light transom, gabled dormers on front roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl and aluminum siding. Harry Adams was the president of Adams Ice and Coal Company, Inc. and vice-president of Gastonia Ice Cream Company.

463. Karl and Ruth Mason House
406 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, modern replacement windows, single-leaf entry, brick chimney on east gable end, enclosed porch. Karl Mason was an assistant purchasing agent with J. Lorin Mason.

- 463a. Shed
406 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, fixed-sash window, plywood siding.

464. Samuel and Ila Lanier House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 147

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

408 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, replacement windows, single-leaf entry with gabled hood, brick foundation, weatherboards, shed addition on east elevation. City directories did not list occupations for the Laniers.

465. Samuel S. and Ida R. Shoford House
410 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 and 22/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, partially enclosed wraparound porch with weatherboarded posts and balustrade, wood shingled gabled dormer on front roof slope, brick chimney on east end, brick foundation, weatherboards with mitered corners. City directories did not list occupations for the Shofords.

466. Andrew J. and Emily Rankin House
414 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Craftsman, front-gable roof with shed dormers on each side, roof extends forward over porch to incorporate shingled screened sleeping porch, 33/1 sash, hip-roof porch with shingled posts and balustrade, single-leaf entry on side elevation of projection under the porch, interior brick chimney, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends. Andrew J. Rankin was the secretary-treasurer for Home Building and Loan Association.

467. Edward T. and Ellen B. Suitzer House
416 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, brick, side-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry with sidelights, inset full-width porch with brick posts and balustrade, shed dormer on front roof slope houses a balcony with heavy curved brackets, interior brick chimney. Edward T. Suitzer was the secretary-treasurer of A. A. Cloth Mills, Inc.

467a. Garage
416 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, one-bay, gable-front garage with vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 148

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

468. Julius and Wilma Reeves House
502 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, clipped-side-gable roof, wood-frame windows on façade, French doors, sidelights at single-leaf front door, low hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns and gable over entry bay, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, denticulated cornice, eave brackets. Julius Reeves was an employee with Arlington Mills.

469. Thomas and Cynthia Summerrow House
506 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, front-gable porch with eave brackets and battered brick posts on brick piers, brick chimney on east gable end, vinyl siding, shed addition on east elevation. Thomas Summerrow owned Summerrow Furniture Company.

470. T. Grover and Esther Hope
508 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, clipped-side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, gabled portico with columns, flat-roof side porch on east elevation, brick chimney on west end, brick foundation, aluminum siding. T. Grover Hope owned Hope Mercantile Company.

471. Carroll C. and Fay Harmon House
512 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1929, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, vinyl replacement windows, single-leaf entry with sidelights, gabled portico with paired columns and arched ceiling, gabled hood over stoop on west elevation, brick chimney on west gable end. Carroll C. Harmon was a traveling salesman.

472. Lee and Electra S. Dixon House
514 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 149

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Period Cottage, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable entry bay, 6/6 sash, round-arch front door, façade chimney. Lee Dixon was a lino operator with Gazette Publishing Company.

472a. Garage
514 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 2000, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, two garage bays, vinyl siding.

473. Boyce M. and Ola Weir House
516 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, front-gable roof, 4/1 sash, original glazed front door, wraparound porch with paired posts on brick piers, large gabled wall dormers on both roof slopes, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, eave brackets, exposed rafter ends. Boyce M. Weir was a post office clerk.

473a. Garage
516 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable-roof, two garage bays, aluminum siding.

474. Charles and Virginia Fisher House
518 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, pedimented portico with paired columns over center bay, pedimented dormers on front roof slope, pedimented gable ends, brick chimney on east end, brick foundation, weatherboards. Charles Fisher was a cotton buyer.

474a. Garage
518 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two garage bays, weatherboards.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 150

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

475. Paschal C. and Berthel M. McLain House
520 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, gable-on-hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable porch with battered posts on brick piers and shingled balustrade, brick chimney on east elevation, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, eave brackets. Paschal C. McLain owed Parker and McLain.

South Side

476. House
119 West Fifth Avenue, circa 1900, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, cross-gable roof, replacement sash, single-leaf entry, partially-enclosed wraparound porch with metal posts on brick piers, interior chimney, brick foundation, cornice returns, weatherboards. 119 West Fifth Avenue does not appear in city directories until 1924, at which time W. P. and Susan Gibbons lived there, but stylistically, the house appears to be older. W. P. Gibbons owned Gastonia Cycle Company and Gibbons Transfer Company.

477. Wesley A. and Tommie V. Daniel House
201 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, recessed entry with pilasters and entablature, interior brick chimney, weatherboards on gable ends and on gabled dormers on the front roof slope, denticulated cornice. Wesley A. Daniel was the secretary-treasurer of Gray and Daniel, Inc.

478. Jennie R. Huffsteler House
205 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, flat-roof entry portico with paired square posts, flat-roof addition on west elevation, brick chimney on west end, brick foundation, weatherboards. Jennie Huffsteler was the widow of M. C. Huffsteler.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 151

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

479. Powell H. and Lillie Spurrier
207 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, hip roof, vinyl replacement windows, pent roof across façade includes a gabled hood over the front door, hip roof dormer, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, one-story gabled addition on east elevation. Powell H. Spurrier owned Spurrier and Company.

480. Emery B. and Bessie Brandt Denny House
213 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, side-gable roof, 8/8 and 6/9 sash, single-leaf entry with three-light transom, entrance located in gabled projecting bay, brick chimney on east end, brick foundation, vinyl siding, shed addition on east elevation. Emery B. Denny owned Mangum and Denny and was the president-treasurer of Gastonia Hotel Company.

481. R. Cope and Virginia Gray House
221 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, entrances located on side porches, two-story gabled wings project slightly from each gable end and a flat-roof side porch with roof balustrade is located on the house's front corners in front of these side wings, shed dormers on front roof slope, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. R. Cope Gray owned Gastonia Ice Cream Company. Hugh White designed this house in 1924.

482. H. Price and Sue R. Lineberger House
305 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-and-a-half-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable slate roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with leaded-glass sidelights and transom, flat-roof portico with paired columns, gabled dormers with arched windows, wide cornice, brick chimneys on both ends, side porch on east elevation. Price Lineberger was the secretary-treasurer of Rankin-Lineberger Realty Company.

483. House

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 152

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

307 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, bungalow, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, engaged porch with battered posts on brick piers spanned by brick balustrade, gabled dormer on front roof slope, porte-cochere on west elevation, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, German siding, exposed rafter ends.

484. Oscar and Kate Armstrong House
309 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival Foursquare, brick, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry with transom, hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns, hip-roof dormer, interior brick chimneys, vinyl-covered soffits. Oscar Armstrong was a bookkeeper. Drawings do not survive for this house, but Hugh White's firm, White, Streeter & Chamberlain designed it according to "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939."

484a. Garage
309 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, hip roof.

485. Hadden S. and Mildred R. Mackie House
403 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, front-gable roof, 10/1 and 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with square tapered posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, wood shingles and false beams in gable ends. Hadden S. Mackie was the president of Mountain View Mill.

486. Roy H. and Harriet Parker House
405 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 8/1 sash, single-leaf entry, pedimented dormer on front roof slope, engaged porch with battered posts on brick piers,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 153

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

interior brick chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Dr. Roy H. Parker was a partner at Parker and McLain Vet Hospital.

487. Henry M. and Lois Van Sleen House
407 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof, 8/1 sash, wood casement windows in attic, single-leaf entry, hip-roof porch with battered posts on brick piers, gabled wings on side elevations, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards. Henry M. Van Sleen was a jeweler and optometrist.

- 487a. Garage
407 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete block, front-gable roof.

488. Charles E. and Naomi Lyday House
409 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, cross-gable roof, 3/1 sash, front-gable porch with battered posts on brick piers, brick chimney on east elevation, brick foundation, weatherboards. Dr. Charles E. Lyday was a physician.

489. George A. and Berta Jenkins House
411 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, frame, front-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, gabled entry portico with modern metal posts, brick foundation, weatherboards. George A. Jenkins was a manager at Peoples Bonded Warehouse and Storage Company.

490. Chauncey and Arora Highsmith House
413 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, inset full-width porch with square posts, gabled dormers, interior brick chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, exposed rafter ends. Dr. Chauncey Highsmith was a dentist.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 154

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 490a. Garage
413 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, one-bay, shed roof, weatherboards.

491. A. T. Cashion House
415 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1920, Contributing Building

One-and-a-half-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, replacement windows, single-leaf entry, inset porch with vinyl-covered posts, shed dormer, brick end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding. City directories did not list an occupation for A. T. Cashion.

492. Arthur C. and Annie L. Jones House
501 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Tudor Revival, English bond brick, side-gable slate roof with front-gable wing and front-gable entry bay, leaded-glass windows with diamond-shaped panes, Tudor arch entry framed with cast stone molding, large stuccoed shed dormer on front roof slope with two levels of windows, pent roof across west gable end, interior brick chimney. Arthur C. Jones was a judge in the municipal court and an attorney. According to "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939," A. Raymond Ellis of Hartford, Connecticut designed this house and A. C. Miller served as the contractor.

- 492a. Garage
501 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, front-gable slate roof, two garage bays with a pent roof, shed dormers that match the house. Hugh White designed a garage for the Joneses in 1923, but Davyd Foard Hood suggests in his MPDF concerning Hugh White's work, that the White-designed garage was probably never built.

- 492b. Shed
501 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 155

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, hip roof, wood shingle siding.

493. Oscar L. and Pear Sappenfield House
509 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1926, Contributing Building

One-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, large shed dormer on front roof slope, inset front porch at northeast corner, side porch on west elevation, brick chimney on west end, brick foundation, weatherboards with mitered corners. Oscar L. Sappenfield was an employee of Rankin Mills.

494. Francis A. and Myrtle Whitesides House
515 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, cross-gable roof, 4/1 sash, glazed front door with sidelights, deep front porch with squat posts on tall brick piers, matching porte-cochere on east elevation, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Francis A. Whitesides was the secretary-treasurer for City Lumber Company.

- 494a. Garage
515 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1922, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, sliding wooden garage doors, flush board siding.

495. Jack Harper House
517 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1930, Contributing Building

One-story, Period Cottage, frame, front-gable roof, replacement windows, gabled entry bay with single-leaf entry flanked by flat pilasters and pediment, large shed dormers on both roof slopes, arcaded side porch, brick foundation, vinyl siding. City directories did not list an occupation for Jack Harper.

- 495a. Garage
517 West Fifth Avenue, ca. 1990, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, vinyl siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 156

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

WEST SIXTH AVENUE

North Side

496. Leslie A. and Harriet Bradford House
212 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at west end of facade, recessed corner entry at east end of facade, vinyl replacement windows, interior brick stack, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gabled additions at rear, including garage. Leslie Harriet was a station operator at the City Light, Water, and Sewerage Department.

497. Morris and Ann Levinson House
310 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay at west end of facade, recessed front porch under flared eave across the remainder of the facade, 6/6 sash, exterior chimney on north elevation, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Morris Levinson was the president and manager of Morris Jewelry Company.

498. Yates and Ann W. Mason House
318 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, hip roof with projecting front-gable bay at west end of facade, shed roof over entry, 6/6 sash, original screen door, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding. Yates Mason was a special representative of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company.

499. M. C. Abernathy House
404 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with projecting gabled bay on east elevation, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, enclosed front-gable entry porch, interior brick chimney, brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 157

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

kneewall, board-and-batten siding, eave brackets. M. C. Abernathy was the widow of J. T. Abernathy and a stenographer.

499a. Apartment
404 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, plywood siding.

500. Lawrence S. and Sadie Rankin House I
406 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, screened shed-roof front porch with square posts, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. Lawrence S. Rankin was the vice-president of the Rankin-Lineberger Realty Company.

500a. Garage
406 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, one garage bay with roll-up door, single-leaf entry, 4/4 sash, end chimney, wood shingle siding.

501. Lawrence S. and Sadie Rankin House II
408 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with slender Tuscan columns, shed dormer across façade, pent roof above first story, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. Lawrence S. Rankin was the vice-president of the Rankin-Lineberger Realty Company.

501a. Garage
408 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, one open garage bay single-leaf entry, 4/4 sash, end chimney, wood shingle siding, addition with one open garage bay and shed room on west elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 158

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

502. Henry L. and Margaret Bass House
410 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, Craftsman, frame, clipped-side-gable roof with projecting clipped-front-gable bay, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, clipped-gable attic vent dormer, screened shed-roof front porch with square posts, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, eave brackets. Henry L. Bass was a buyer for Gastonia Cotton Company.

- 502a. Shed
410 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, vinyl siding.

503. Plato and Catherine Pearson House
412 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, partially-enclosed front porch with square brick posts, original porte cochere at east end of porch, new porte cochere at rear (northeast) corner, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards and German siding. Plato Pearson was a grocer with a store at 721 West Airline Road.

504. Giles L. and Janie Ratchford House
502 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, screened front-gable roof entry porch, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents, exposed rafter ends. Giles L. Ratchford was the vice-president of Gastonia Transfer Company.

- 504a. Shed
502 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1919, Contributing Building

One-story, shed roof, single-leaf entry sheltered by bracketed shed-roof hood, wood panel siding, exposed rafter ends.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 159

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

505. Benjamin E. and Edith K. Abernathy House
504 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Cape Cod, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with reeded pilasters, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, wide weatherboards. Benjamin E. Abernathy was a patternmaker at Piedmont Iron Works.

506. Charles H. and Martha W. Ross Duplex
506-508 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, clipped-side-gable roof with projecting clipped-front-gable two-story central bay, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entries, shed-roof entry porches with square posts on both sides of façade, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, gable vents. Charles H. Ross was a manufacturing superintendent at Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Modena Cotton Mills, Pricilla Spinning Company, Spencer Mountain Mills, Hardin Manufacturing Company.

507. Duplex
510-512 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, U-plan, gabled roof, 6/6 sash, recessed single-leaf entries, gable vents. Jesse Caldwell, a gynecologist, and his wife Martha lived in 510 in 1953. Fred J. Rawlings Jr., who worked at the Rawlings Company (electric appliances and gifts) and his wife Beatrice L. lived in 512 with Nell Thompson, a widow, in 1953.

508. Leon and Virginia Y. Alexander House
514 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, two gabled dormers, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, interior brick chimney. Leon Alexander was the manager of Wix Accessories (oil filters).

509. Julius T. and Mary S. Sanders House
516 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 160

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, front-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay and gabled wing on west elevation, 6/6 sash, recessed single-leaf entry, interior brick chimney, gable vents. Julius T. Sanders was a lawyer with an office at 195 West Main Avenue.

South Side

510. Samuel and Mamie Sapperstein House
205 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, low hip roof with gabled wings, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with slender Tuscan columns, end chimney, brick foundation, narrow weatherboards, cornice returns. Samuel Sapperstein worked at Crown Tailoring Company.

511. Louis and Marian Schlanger House
207 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1931, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1 sash, single-leaf entry, hip dormer with sawtooth cornice, flat-roof front porch with slender Tuscan columns, end chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding. Louis Schlanger worked at the Cinderella Shop (shoes).

512. Benjamin M. and Irene W. Planer
209 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1953, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts, metal awnings, end and interior chimneys, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Benjamin M. Planer was a clerk at the Peoples Surplus Store.

- 512a. Shed
209 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1970, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, low front-gable roof, single-leaf entry, wood panel siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 161

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

513. Johnathan and Mary Kiliveros House
211 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof, 6/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with tapered brick posts, end chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, enclosed rear porch with 1/1 sash. Mary Kiliveros worked at the New York Café.

514. House
213 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, brick foundation, aluminum siding.

515. John Howe House
303 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, two eyebrow dormers with fanlights, front-gable entry porch with paired square posts, gabled side porch with paired square posts and wood railing, end chimney, denticulated cornice, cornice returns, gable vents, one-story rear flat-roof wing. John Howe was a cotton classer at Textiles Inc.

- 515a. Garage
303 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, sliding wood garage doors with glazed panes over panels, German siding, gable vents.

516. George F. and Annie H. Henry House
309 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 4/1, 8/1 and 12/1 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights, front-gable entry porch with Tuscan columns, flat-roof porch on west side enclosed as sunroom, stuccoed end and interior chimneys, stuccoed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 162

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

foundation, weathboards, series of rear additions. George F. Henry was a bookkeeper at T. A. Henry.

517. Joe L. and Helen R. Barnett House
311 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Craftsman, frame, side-gable roof, 8/1, 9/1 and 12/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square posts and wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Joe L. Barnett was a bookkeeper at D. M. Jones and Company.

518. Nancy E. Jenkins House
401 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, frame, side-gable roof, 5/1 sash, single-leaf entry, wraparound porch with square posts and wood railing, large shed dormers on front and rear elevations, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, shed addition on west elevation. Nancy E. Jenkins was the widow of David Jenkins.

519. David L. and Louise V. Struthers House
403 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with gabled wings, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch with square posts, interior chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents. David L. Struthers worked in the City Manager's Office.

520. Frank McLand House
405 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch with square posts, shed dormer with exposed rafter ends, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, gable vents, eave brackets. Frank McLand sold insurance.

- 520a. Garage
405 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 163

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, open two-car garage bay, German vinyl siding.

521. John M. and Clemmie Howard House
407 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with metal posts and railing, shed dormer with exposed rafter ends, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding, gable vents, eave brackets. John M. Howard worked at the Howard and Ware Agency.

522. Lurther E. and Julia Hartness
409 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, front-gable roof with gabled wing on east elevation, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof front porch with front gable at western end and square posts on brick piers spanned by wood railing, interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, gable vents, rear shed addition. City directories list no occupations for the Hartnesses.

523. Ellen Tatlock House
411 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-and-one-half-story, Craftsman, frame, side-gable roof, 1/1, 6/1, 12/1 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, engaged front porch with square posts, shed dormers with exposed rafter ends on front and rear elevations, interior chimney, brick foundation, weatherboards, gable vents, eave brackets, gabled one-story rear wing with entry porch. Ellen Tatlock was the widow of Squire Tatlock. The house is now a duplex.

524. Altman R. and Margaret Rice House
501 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with gabled wing on east elevation, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, recessed single-leaf entry flanked by bay windows in projecting hip-roof bay, screened flat-roof porch with square posts on east elevation, interior chimney, brick foundation, wood shingle siding, rear addition. Altman R. Rice owned Rice's Feed and Seed Store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 164

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

- 524a. Garage
501 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf entry, wood shingle siding.

525. Stephen B. and Eunice Dolley House
505 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, hip roof, 1/1 and 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with arched opening and vinyl siding, vinyl-sided shed-roof rear addition. Stephen B. Dolley was an attorney and president of the Gastonia Lions Club.

526. Ramsey C. and Virginia Bosserman House
507 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with four-light transom, brick stoop with metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents. Ramsey C. Bosserman was a salesman.

527. Key P. and Mary Mott House
509 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof with gabled wing on west elevation, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof entry porches on east and west sides of house, projecting hexagonal bay at east corner of façade, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl German siding, gable vents. Key P. Mott was the president-treasurer of Mott Motor Company.

528. Thomas O. and Ellen D. Starr House
511 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof front porch with paired square posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, German siding, gable vents. City directories list no occupations for the Starrs.

529. Apartments
515-519 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 165

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-story, three units, brick, front-gable roof with gabled wing on east elevation, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entries, front-gable entry porches with square posts, rear addition.

529a. Garage
515-519 West Sixth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, front-gable roof, open garage bay, vinyl siding in gables.

WEST EIGHTH AVENUE

North Side

530. House
204 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, replacement door, front-gable entry porch with replacement square posts and wood railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, German siding.

530a. Garage
204 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, sliding garage door, brick foundation, German siding.

531. Lloyd and Jennie Hope House
210 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 6/1 and 9/1 sash, single-leaf entry with six panes over panels, front-gable porch with replacement metal posts and railing, end chimney, brick piers infilled with brick to form a continuous foundation, German siding with board-and-batten siding in gables, eave brackets, rear addition.

532. House
212 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 166

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

One-story, bungalow, frame, clipped-side-gable roof with front-gable bay, 4/4, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, replacement door, front-gable entry porch with square posts and wood railing, concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, oriented sideways on lot. Moved to this location after 1959.

533. John Boggs House
214 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, bungalow, frame, side-gable roof, 2/2 horizontal sash, single-leaf entry with three panes over panels, front-gable porch with original square posts, end chimney, brick piers infilled with brick to form a continuous foundation, German siding with board-and-batten siding in gables, eave brackets, shed-roof rear entry porch. John Boggs was the pastor of South Marietta Baptist Church.

The following section of West Eighth Avenue was called Carpenter Avenue until sometime around 1950.

534. Grafton W. and Edith A. Spargo House
506 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, interior brick chimney. Grafton Spargo was a salesman with Sterchi Brothers.

534a. Garage
506 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single garage bay with modern roll-up door, German siding.

535. William Hogans House
508 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, vinyl replacement windows, shed-roof hood over single-leaf entry, interior brick chimney and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 167

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

brick chimney on west end, brick foundation, German siding, rear ell. City directories listed no occupation or William Hogans.

536. Grady and Pearl I. Haynes House
510 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry sheltered by bracketed hood, inset porch, façade chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Grady Haynes was a salesman for Orange Crush Bottling Company.

536a. Garage
510 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf entry, German siding.

537. Raymond and Martha G. Thornburg House
512 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, brick stoop with metal railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, side deck. Raymond Thornburg was a post office clerk. The couple is listed in the 1942 city directory as Froneberger.

537a. Garage
512 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, corrugated metal shed roof, roll-up door, wood panel siding.

538. Norman T. and Mary S. Payne House
514 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof porch with metal posts and railing, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding. Norman T. Payne was a parts manager for Carpenter and Robinson Motor Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 168

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

538a. Carport
514 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Structure

One-story, metal carport with front-gable roof supported by square posts.

538b. Garage
514 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, asbestos siding.

South Side

539. George and Jennie Rider House
207 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1934, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof, 1/1 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with square brick posts, porte cochere with square brick posts and vinyl siding in gable, interior and end chimneys, gable vents, gabled rear wing with entrance on east elevation.

540. House
211 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 2004, Noncontributing Building

One-story, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, gabled dormers, engaged porch with Tuscan columns, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents.

541. J. Bishop and Alice Bouldin House
215 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1924, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, hip roof with projecting front-gable bay, 4/4 sash, single-leaf entry, hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns, interior chimney, brick piers infilled with brick to form a continuous foundation, weatherboards, gable vents. J. Bishop Bouldin was a grocer with a store on York Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 169

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

The following section of West Eighth Avenue was called Carpenter Avenue until sometime around 1950.

542. Herman H. and Clara M. Parrott House
503 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, inset porch with square posts, brick foundation, asbestos siding, gable vents, rear addition. Herman H. Parrott was a driver with Akers Motor Lines.

543. John W. and Gladys W. Newcombe House
505 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof porch with metal posts and railing, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. John W. Newcombe was a salesman with W. D. Lawson and Company.

543a. Shed
505 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, metal, low gable roof.

543b. Shed
505 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1980, Noncontributing Building

One-story, metal, low gable roof.

544. Ralph T. and Barbara D. Thornburg House
509 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable wing, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, shed-roof porch with square posts, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, rear addition. Ralph T. Thornburg owned the Bus Station Soda Shop. Barbara D. Thornburg was a clerk at Textiles, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 170

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

544a. Shed
509 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf door, vinyl siding.

545. Edward W. and Veronica S. Anderson House
511 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 3/1 sash, single-leaf entry, flat-roof porch with metal posts, railing and roof balustrade, interior chimney, brick foundation, aluminum siding. Edward W. Anderson was in the U. S. Army.

545a. Garage
511 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, double-leaf door, German siding.

546. George and Helen T. Willis House
513 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof with projecting front-gable bay, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry sheltered by gabled hood, interior and end chimneys, brick foundation, aluminum siding. George Willis was a clerk with Gulf Oil Company.

546a. Garage
513 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf door, aluminum siding, gable vents.

547. Nelson E. and Dorothy S. Parks House
515 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry, front-gable entry porch with columns, interior chimney, brick foundation, vinyl siding, gable vents. Nelson E. Parks was the president-secretary-treasurer of the Valet Men's Shop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 171

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

547a. Garage
515 West Eighth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, concrete, front-gable roof, roll-up garage door, weatherboards in gable ends.

WEST TENTH AVENUE

North Side

548. Francis W. and Tempie M. Mangum House
202 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1949, Contributing Building

One-story, Minimal Traditional, brick, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, wood casement and multi-light picture windows, single-leaf entry, interior brick chimney. Francis W. Mangum was a classer at Kincaid Cotton. Tempie M. Mangum was a case worker with the Department of Public Welfare.

549. John K. and Marguerite C. Long House
204 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof with front-gable wing, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry, gabled portico with arched ceiling and columns, gabled dormers on front roof slope, gabled wing on east elevation, brick chimneys between main block and gabled wings, vinyl siding. John K. Long Jr. owned Carolina Cotton Classing Agency.

550. Richard and Elaine McPhail House
218 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with transom, inset entry porch with square posts, hipped dormers with German siding, brick chimney on east gable end, hyphen connects to detached garage. Richard McPhail was the treasurer for Finer Fabrics Company, Inc.

550a. Garage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 172

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

218 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, brick, front-gable roof, two garage bays.

551. Harold and Panelthia Mercer House
304 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, bay window with scalloped and denticulated cornice, recessed single-leaf entry with louvered screen door, pilasters and entablature, brick stoop with metal railing, interior and façade chimneys, brick foundation, weatherboards, denticulated cornice, enclosed side porch with roof balustrade, two-bay basement garage. Harold Mercer was a general manager with Firestone Textiles, Inc.

551a. Shed
304 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1945, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, single-leaf door, weatherboards.

552. William H. and Katherine R. Kelley House
312 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

One-story, French Eclectic, tripartite, hip roof, brick, 8/8 sash, arched single-leaf entry, brick stoop and metal railing, interior chimneys, modillion cornice, quoins, west wing is single-bay garage. William H. Kelley was the president of Holsum Baking Company.

South Side

553. James T. and Eleanor K. Comer House
201 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1954, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, brick, hip roof, 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters and entablature, brick chimneys on each end of the main block, quoins, hip roof wing and gabled garage wing on east elevation. The Cromers owned J. T. Cromer and Company. James T. Cromer also worked for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 173

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

554. David R. and Mary L. LaFar House
205 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1942, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, Flemish bond brick, hip roof with gable over central pavilion, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with pilasters, transom and pediment, brick chimneys on east and west elevations, quoins, cartouche in stuccoed pediment, one-story hip-roof garage wing on west elevation. David R. LaFar Jr. was a manger at the Modena Plant of Ranlo Manufacturing Company.

555. Alf S. and Mary E. Robinson House
209 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1940, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with broken pediment and rectangular transom, one-story gabled screened porch on east elevation, one-story gabled wing with dormer on west elevation, quarter lunette windows in gables, chimneys on gable ends of main block, brick foundation, weatherboards with mitered corners. Alf Robinson was the president of Parkdale Mills, Inc.

556. Robert and Jennie M. Pinnix House
215 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1928, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, hip roof with central gabled pavilion, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, double-leaf entry surmounted by transom and segmental arch, shield-shaped window in front gable, inset side porch, brick chimney on west elevation, brick foundation, wide weatherboards. Robert Pinnix was a general contractor. When Tenth Avenue was first listed in the city directory in 1934, Robert Pinnix was the only name on the street; no addresses were given.

- 556a. Garage
215 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1950, Contributing Building

One-story, frame, front-gable roof, two garage bays, brick chimney flue, 6/6 sash.

557. House
301 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1936, Contributing Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 174

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival, brick, side-gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash, single-leaf entry with sidelights and fanlight, two-story engaged portico with square posts, pilasters and arched cornice, interior and end chimneys, cornice returns, two-story wing on east elevation, one-story hyphen connects house to two-bay garage.

558. J. Lander and Esther M. B. Gray Jr. House
311 West Tenth Avenue, ca. 1947, Contributing Building

Two-story, Colonial Revival, frame, side-gable roof, 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry with leaded-glass sidelights and transom, interior chimneys, brick foundation, vinyl siding, denticulated cornice, one-story wing on west elevation, one-story screened porch on east elevation. J. Lander Gray was manager of Gaston Products and president-treasurer of Gray Mills, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

8. Statement of Significance

Architect/Builder

Ellis, A. Raymond, architect

Miller, A.C., contractor

Summary

The York-Chester Historic District meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance begins in 1856, the year in which the district's oldest resource, the earliest marked grave in Oakwood Cemetery, was erected, and extends to 1955, the fifty-year cut-off date for the National Register criteria. The post-1955 period is not of exceptional significance. The 1882 Caroline Hanna House (#30), 402 South Chester Street, stands as the district's earliest building. Located in the Gaston County seat of Gastonia, just south of downtown, the locally-significant district contains an eclectic mix of nationally popular styles and vernacular house forms common to the suburbs and residential areas that developed in North Carolina's towns and cities during the last decades of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century. Fourteen dwellings, one school, and one synagogue designed by regionally-prominent architect Hugh White Sr. stand as some of the district's more stylish. While the district's oldest resources date from the 1800s, most were constructed in the 1910s and 1920s, with fewer built in the 1930s and the post-World War II era. The Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Period Cottage styles predominant, although many Queen Anne, Minimal Traditional, and Tudor Revival residences are counted among the district's resources. Textile mill owners and investors occupied commodious, stylish homes on South York and South Chester streets. Bankers and other capitalists whose businesses flourished along with the mills also lived on South York and South Chester streets in large homes, as well as along the district's other streets in slightly smaller, but stylish bungalows and one- and two-story revival-style dwellings. Clerks, office staff, mill workers and other employees lived in the district's more modest bungalows, duplexes, or apartment buildings. The 1924 Gastonia High School, designed by Hugh White Sr. and individually listed in the National Register in 1984, is a monumental Tudor Revival composition. Oakwood Cemetery forms most of the district's northern border and features a wide variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth century funerary art as well as the graves of many prominent Gastonia residents. Churches in the district are brick Colonial Revival and stylized Gothic Revival edifices.

The York-Chester Historic District also meets Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. The district encompasses residential areas that grew organically as well as small platted suburbs laid out between the World Wars. While the district was not platted as one

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

large suburb, it is Gastonia's best example of the suburban development experienced in towns and cities across the country at the turn of the twentieth century. Most building occurred before World War II, with some post-war infill occurring during the mid-1940s and into the early 1950s.

The York-Chester Historic District encompasses approximately 193 acres and 556 primary and 190 secondary resources of which eighty-seven percent contribute to the district's historic and architectural integrity.

Community Development Context and Historical Background

As early as the 1856, some families in the sparsely settled area that became Gastonia buried their loved ones in what became Oakwood Cemetery, but Gastonia's history, like the history of many towns in North Carolina, starts with the arrival of the railroad. In 1873, the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line, known after 1877 as the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, completed a line between Charlotte and Atlanta.¹ Plans called for the corridor to pass through the original Gaston County seat of Dallas. Some residents eagerly awaited its arrival, but others, fearing noise, dirt, and danger, forced the railroad company to build the line along a route four miles to the south where the railroad built a warehouse and one-room dwelling for the stationmaster near Shiloh Methodist Church, which served a widely-scattered agrarian population, and named it Gastonia Station. A blacksmith shop run by an African American named Prince Holland and a one-room saloon soon went up.² A few years later, the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad bisected Gaston County from north to south, passing through Dallas, which apparently by that time had recognized the economic benefits of a rail line. The Chester and Lenoir crossed the Atlanta and Charlotte line in the sparsely populated vicinity of Gastonia Station.³ During the New South era of the late 1800s, almost any location along the Atlanta and Charlotte rail corridor could have become a successful town, but a location with an intersecting railroad enjoyed even more advantages, and in 1877, the General Assembly chartered the town of Gastonia with just such a juncture at its heart.⁴

¹ Georgia's Railroad History and Heritage website, <http://www.railga.com/atlcharal.html> and <http://www.railga.com/atlrchmd.html>, accessed on August 16, 2004. The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway and its parent company, the Richmond and Danville Railroad, became part of Southern Railway in 1894.

² Robert F. Cope and Manly Wade Wellman, *The County of Gaston: Two Centuries of a North Carolina Region* (Gastonia: Gaston County Historical Society, 1961), 107.

³ Tarheel Press website, <http://www.tarheelpress.com/CNW1.html>, accessed on August 16, 2004. The Chester and Lenoir became the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad after reorganization in the late 1890s when it too came under the control of the Southern Railway. Southern is now part of the Norfolk Southern Corporation.

⁴ Joseph Separk, *Gastonia and Gaston County, North Carolina, 1846-1946* (Gastonia, NC: by the author, 1949), 4-5, 83-84.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Three years after incorporation, only 236 people lived in Gastonia, but over the next twenty years, new cotton mills fostered a radical rise in that number.⁵ Textile production was the foundation of New South industrialism in Piedmont North and South Carolina, and it had early roots in and around Gaston County. In 1813, Michael Schenck started North Carolina's first successful cotton mill in Lincoln County, of which Gaston was a part until 1846.⁶ Mountain Island Mill, established in 1848, and Woodlawn, built in 1849, were the first two mills located in present-day Gaston County.⁷ The county's post-Civil War manufacturing grew from these initial seeds particularly after the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-line Railroad steamed across the region. Rail access to two major transportation hubs enticed local entrepreneurs and investors from neighboring Mecklenburg County to set up several mills across Gaston County. This initial wave of mill construction occurred in the county, outside of Gastonia, but the economic activity they stimulated spurred growth in the town, which, by 1880 was home to several stores, two schools, and the town's first successful newspaper, the *Gazette*. New homes, including the York-Chester Historic District's earliest and other houses in the district that were later torn down to make way for grander dwellings, were also part of this progress. By 1885, eight cotton mills hummed in Gaston County.⁸

In 1886, local businessmen John H. Craig and Laban Lineberger Jenkins decided to organize a mill for Gastonia. Towards that end, they partnered with merchants J. D. Moore, R. C. G. Love, T. W. Wilson, and Robert H. Adams. The investors invited George A. Gray, superintendent of the nearby McAden Mills, to Gastonia and installed him on their board of directors. In 1887, the General Assembly incorporated the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company and in 1888, the new mill's steam-powered generators started driving 3,000 spindles.⁹

In 1890, Craig and Jenkins opened a second bank in Gastonia, First National. By that time, the town's population had more than quadrupled to just over one thousand, and citizens worked at and patronized numerous merchants, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a Young Men's Christian Association, two hotels, and an Episcopal mission.¹⁰ Local businessmen established three more cotton mills, Trenton, Modena, and Avon, between 1893 and 1896.¹¹

⁵ Liston Pope, *Millhands and Preachers: A Study of Gastonia* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1942), 52.

⁶ William S. Powell, *North Carolina Through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 236 and 570.

⁷ Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, *Facts: Gastonia, North Carolina* (Gastonia: by the author, ca. 1965), 4.

⁸ Separk, 6-5 and 125; Cope and Wellman, 114-115.

⁹ Cope and Wellman, 125-126; Robert Allison Ragan, *The Ragans of Gastonia: 1790-1995* (Charlotte: R. A. Ragan and Company, 1995), 99.

¹⁰ Cope and Wellman, 130.

¹¹ Gastonia Commercial Club, *Illustrated Handbook of Gastonia, North Carolina* (Gastonia: by the author, 1906), 18; Separk, 151; Ragan, 103.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

As the nineteenth century drew to a close, Gastonia looked more like a city than a town. In addition to four cotton mills, thirty stores, and two banks, an assortment of smaller factories lined the town's oil-lit streets. Distilleries or outlets for purchasing alcohol were not among the town's enterprises as Gastonia, fearful of corrupting mill operatives or hosting an industry that would compete against textiles, remained a dry municipality within a county known as the distilling capital of North Carolina.¹² Thirty-one Gastonia residents subscribed to the Gastonia Telephone Company and the town square boasted maple trees planted by George Gray. Two dentists and two doctors cared for the expanding population that included the town's first Jew, David Lebovitz, who arrived in 1894. A new city hall, built for \$3,385, was erected in 1899 while schools and churches grew rapidly as residential areas blossomed. Numerous dwellings in the York-Chester Historic District were constructed along the district's northern edge during this period. As of 1900, the town's population had quadrupled again to 4,610, six cotton mills hummed, and Gray and John F. Love started planning Loray Mills, by far the largest cotton mill conceived in Gaston County.¹³

In 1900, Flynt Building and Construction Company from Palmer, Massachusetts, completed Loray Mills. With 100,000 square feet under one roof, the factory was one of the largest textile mills ever built. Local investors financed most of the plant's construction, but like many Southern textile concerns, the facility changed hands several times. In 1919, Jenckes Spinning Company of Rhode Island purchased the facility. With New England owners, it became the first mill in Gaston County directed by "outside capital." While its sheer size was a point of pride for Gastonia, the mill eventually became infamous for its Northern ownership and labor unrest that festered in the building's cavernous spaces.¹⁴

The new century saw Gaston County, with Gastonia at its center, emerge as the "banner cotton mill county of the South" with more cotton factories than any other county in the South and more looms and spindles than any other county in North Carolina.¹⁵ New South advocate and textile pioneer D. A. Tompkins stated in 1902 that "whoever may wish to know what sort of success the present generation of North Carolinians are making of manufactures, and in building a strong and prosperous Commonwealth, may learn best by coming to see Gastonia."¹⁶

¹² Cope and Wellman, 136; Ragan, 103-104.

¹³ Cope and Wellman, 136 and 140-141; Separk, 55.

¹⁴ Pope, 222-223.

¹⁵ Gaston County Board of Commissioners, *Some Facts about Gaston County, North Carolina* (Gastonia: by the author, 1905), 5.

¹⁶ D. A. Tompkins, *Fourth of July Address, Gastonia* (Charlotte: Observer Printing House, 1902), 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

By 1906, more than thirty-six mills operated in Gaston County, including eleven in Gastonia where 145,000 spindles and 2,500 hundred looms employed 4,000 operatives.¹⁷ Fourteen daily passenger trains (ten on the Southern Railroad, formerly the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railroad, and four on the Carolina and Northwest Railroad, formerly the Chester and Lenoir) served the town's population of around 8,000.¹⁸

With increasing civic pride, as evidenced by the large number of Chamber of Commerce publications produced in the first half of the twentieth century, and a growing tax base (the county's real estate value was estimated to have increased "several hundred percent" between 1895 and 1905), the city and county undertook numerous improvement projects. Between 1895 and 1905, the county spent nearly forty thousand dollars on new bridges, and by the end of that ten-year-span, twenty-seven miles of macadamized roads eased mobility within the county. Gastonians voted to create a graded public school system in 1900, and they organized a public library in 1904. In the 1905-06 academic year, about 900 white children and 350 African American students enrolled in Gastonia's schools. In 1905, the county's citizens passed a \$300,000 bond issue for macadamizing and grading one hundred more miles of roads.¹⁹

As Gastonia's industry and population grew, its influence on the county's administration and economy expanded accordingly, but Dallas remained the county seat. Twice Gaston County voters considered moving the seat to Gastonia and twice the measure failed, but on August 5, 1909, the county returned to the polls over the issue. By a margin of 639, Gaston County residents relieved Dallas of its duties and set the transfer of power for 1911.²⁰

The same year Gastonia officially became the county seat, construction began on the Piedmont and Northern Railroad (P & N), an electric and interurban line linking the region's main textile centers. The P & N ran its first train between Charlotte and Gastonia on May 20, 1912.²¹ The line offered passenger service until 1951, but its primary market was freight, and with its slogan "A Mill to the Mile" true for much of its length, the P & N remained profitable for much of its sixty-year history.²²

¹⁷ Gastonia Commercial Club, *Illustrated Handbook of Gastonia, North Carolina* (Gastonia: by the author, 1906), 64; Gaston County Board of Commissioners, 5.

¹⁸ Commercial Club, *Handbook*, 13, 64.

¹⁹ Commercial Club, *Handbook*, 62, 64; Board of Commissioners, *Some Facts*, 9-10.

²⁰ Cope and Wellman, 150.

²¹ City of Mount Holly website, www.ci.mount-holly.nc.us/history.htm, accessed September 9, 2004.

²² The Piedmont and Northern Railroad was formed in 1909 and merged with the Seaboard Coast Line in 1969. William Huffman, "The Thrift Depot of the Piedmont and Northern Railroad," Local Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission website, <http://www.cmhpf.org/surveys&erthriftpn.htm>,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Despite a slight economic downturn following the First World War, the general nationwide prosperity of the 1920s encouraged Gastonians to produce more and more yarn and fabric. During 1920 alone, seven weaving and spinning mills were incorporated in Gastonia.²³ Around that same time, Jenckes Spinning Company, the owner of Loray Mill, converted the mill's equipment to manufacture textiles for use in tire production by Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.²⁴ By 1924, ninety-four mills stood in Gaston County, of which forty-three were located in Gastonia. Only two counties in the country (both in New England) could boast of more spindles than Gaston County's 1,135,793, and only one county produced more fine combed yarn than Gaston.²⁵

Meanwhile businessmen opened shops to support the industry. By the mid-1920s, Barkley Machine Shop, Gastonia Mill Supply, Gastonia Comber Needling, Gastonia Brush Company, A. B. Carter Company, and others fulfilled the needs of the industry in Gaston County and across the country.²⁶

As the city's businesses expanded so too did its population. Between 1910 and 1920, Gastonia's population doubled to 12,871.²⁷ Ten more years brought the population to just over 17,000.²⁸ The Jewish population had also grown, enabling congregants to hire Hugh White to design Congregation Emanuel Synagogue at 320 South Street in 1925. The first services were held on the first day of 1930.²⁹

Commercial and manufacturing activity, combined with an escalating population, stimulated public works projects. Regionally-prominent architect Hugh White Sr. designed Gastonia High School between 1922 and 1924. The monumental Tudor Revival facility opened for the 1924-25 school year and included a swimming pool, gymnasium, library, auditorium with a \$15,000 pipe organ, and twenty-nine

accessed September 9, 2004; Richard L. Mattson and Francis P. Alexander, "(Former) Thrift Mill," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1994, section 8, 3.

²³ Cope and Wellman, 163.

²⁴ Pope, 223.

²⁵ Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, *Gastonia, North Carolina: Combed Yarn Manufacturing Center of the South* (Gastonia: by the author, 1924), no page number.

²⁶ Jim Atkins, ed., *Gastonia Centennial, 1877-1977, Commemorative Book* (Gastonia: Gastonia Centennial Celebration, Inc., 1977), 46.

²⁷ *The Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume III, Part 2* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1932), 367.

²⁸ *The Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume III, Part 2* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1932), 367.

²⁹ Separk, 55.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

classrooms, each with its own telephone.³⁰ While the building's design and amenities illustrate the decade's technological advances and emphasis on education, its location, five blocks south of the city's downtown, also reveals changes in residential development as upper income white citizens moved farther from Gastonia's core.

By the time the new high school opened, Gastonia's tax base paid the city's teachers the highest salaries in North Carolina.³¹ Motorized fire fighting equipment protected the city's buildings while citizens enjoyed twenty-eight miles of sewerage and a water system planned to absorb capacity for many years to come. Bitulithic paving, an asphalt mix similar to today's asphalt, smoothed transportation on twenty-three miles of city streets, and twenty-five miles of concrete sidewalks offered a mud-puddle-free experience for pedestrians.³²

Gastonia was not alone its rapid growth. The majority of North Carolina's cities saw their populations double or triple between 1900 and 1930, and many new citizens made their homes in freshly platted subdivisions and mill villages in or around these municipalities. People moved to Charlotte and Greensboro to work in the textile mills, to Winston-Salem and Durham for textile and tobacco manufacturing jobs, and to Wilmington for shipping and railroad work. In Gastonia, the major employers were textile firms. Banks, construction firms, restaurants, and retail outlets created even more opportunities for a regular paycheck.³³

Most people inundating towns and cities during this time were from rural areas: farmers and farm laborers tired of scratching a living from poor land. Newcomers had to adjust to the noise, pollution, and rigid working hours that accompanied urbanity. Furthermore, the ancient notion of the city as a "den of iniquity" and the countryside as healthy became more firmly entrenched every time a technological advance increased the pace of city life. In reaction, urban planning that idealized separation of commercial and residential uses—as well as the separation of classes and races—took on an unprecedented importance, particularly once it was facilitated by transportation improvements. Industry, commerce, and homemaking were each given their own sector of town, with homes preferably built along tree-lined streets. Suburban lawns and shade were meant to create a sanctuary for the urbanite and bring a bit of the country to those with

³⁰ Mary Alice Dixon Hinson, Tony L. Gray, and Jeff Cross, "Gastonia High School," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1984, section 8, 1.

³¹ Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, *Combed Yarn Manufacturing Center of the South*.

³² Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, *Combed Yarn Manufacturing Center of the South*; Washington Asphalt and Pavement Association's website, accessed via www.asphaltwa.com/wapa_web/01_history.htm on September 29, 2004.

³³ Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley, eds., introduction to *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

memories of a farm or crossroads town. Planners based “rural” residential retreats that were within or close to a city in large part on nineteenth-century cemeteries and parks: their curving drives, trees, flowers, planned vistas, and sculpture were meant to provide relief from the city’s gray stone, steel, and concrete. Towards the end of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth century, the advent of streetcars and better transportation made it possible for developers to build houses in similar park-like settings carved from outlying open land previously inconveniently distant from downtown.³⁴

Most of the residential development in the York-Chester neighborhood began during this period of newfound mobility and segregation. Geographically, building in the district generally started near downtown and spread south. Homes in the northernmost blocks of South Chester, South York, and South streets date from the late 1800s, 1910s and early 1920s while development farther south on those arteries dates from the late 1920s, 1930s, and the mid-twentieth century. Although Second Avenue is closer to downtown, and most of its dwellings were built in the 1920s, the earliest development on the east-west avenues is found on Third and Fourth avenues where homes from the first two decades of the twentieth century stand close to South Street (the district’s eastern edge) and residences from the 1920s stand on the avenues’ more western blocks. Dwellings from the 1920s populate Fifth Avenue while Sixth Avenue features a mix of architecture from the 1920s, 1940s, and 1950s. Most houses on Garrison Boulevard, Eighth, and Tenth avenues were built in the 1940s and 1950s.

At the turn of the twentieth century, Sanborn Maps did not record any east-west streets south of Third Avenue and no north-south streets west of Cemetery Street, later known as Chester Street. By 1915 however, the area between Jackson and South streets and from Second to Seventh Avenue (most of the York-Chester Historic District) appears on the index for the city’s Sanborn Maps and detailed maps showed most streets lined with houses as far south as Fourth Avenue. Cemetery Street had also been given the less ominous name of Chester Street.³⁵

The area comprising the York-Chester Historic District was not developed as a single formal suburban expansion. The most common way development occurred in the district was through the slow subdivision of small tracts by individual landowners. Mrs. Emma Beard carved her Hanna Street property into eleven narrow lots in 1923.³⁶ Another plat dates from 1929 and

³⁴ Margaret Supplee Smith, “The American Idyll in North Carolina’s First Suburbs: Landscape and Architecture,” in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina*, edited by Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley, (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 21-22.

³⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Gastonia, North Carolina, 1898, 1904, and 1915.

³⁶ John Stacy, “Mrs. Emma Beard Property,” plat dated April 18, 1923, Gaston County Register of Deeds, Gastonia.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

illustrates development on the block now occupied by the Gastonia High School gymnasium and bounded by Neil and Gibbons streets and Seventh (renamed Garrison Boulevard in 1970) and Eighth avenues. The irregularly-sized lots fronting Neil Street and Seventh (now Garrison Boulevard) Avenue belonged to four property owners. A long parcel remained on the Gibbons Street side of the block, prime for further subdivision.³⁷

In some cases, landowners with larger tracts subdivided their land to take advantage of the economic and population boom of the 1920s. In 1919 and 1921, the Gastonia Housing Corporation created building lots along Sixth Avenue between Jackson and Chester streets and along Chester Street, south of Sixth Avenue.³⁸ Another example is the 1921 survey of The Pines, a small subdivision of twenty lots between York and Chester streets, likely along those streets' 800 or 900 blocks. In 1926, Rankin Realty Company platted Rankin Place, which consisted of the blocks bounded by Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh avenues and Lee, Neil, and South streets. Behind the lots fronting Lee and Neil streets, alleys ran the length of the blocks from north to south.³⁹ The Pinnix Land Company subdivided its property along York Street and Edgewood Circle between Eighth and Tenth avenues in 1924, although much of the development in that area did not occur until the post-World War II period.⁴⁰

The district's residents in the 1910s and 1920s ranged from two farmers living on South Chester Street to doctors, dentists, and lawyers. Mill supervisors included Samuel A. Lanier on Harvie Street and Arthur Dixon on South Chester Street. James W. Atkins, the president of Gazette Publishing Company, lived on West Fourth Avenue while Marcus T. Wilson, an assistant cashier at First National Bank, lived on South Chester Street. Hoyt Cunningham, owner of Cunningham and Company and secretary of the Pinnix Land Company, lived on West Fourth Avenue, and another Pinnix Land Company employee, Homer R. Chestnutt, built a house on Lee Street.⁴¹

As the York-Chester neighborhood experienced its greatest period of growth, the textile industry, upon which Gastonia's prosperity rested, suffered its own growing pains. During the late 1920s, excess

³⁷ A. W. Hoffman, "Survey of Lots As Shown Above," plat dated April 18, 1929, Gaston County Register of Deeds, Gastonia.

³⁸ P. T. Withers, "Subdivision of Ten Lots for Gastonia Housing Corporation," plat dated September 26, 1919, Gaston County Register of Deeds, Gastonia; P. T. Withers, "Revised Subdivision of Four Lots," plat dated January 22, 1921, Gaston County Register of Deeds, Gastonia.

³⁹ W. E. Leeper, C.E., "Map of Rankin Place," plat dated March 8, 1926, Gaston County Register of Deeds, Gastonia.

⁴⁰ John L. Stacy, "Map of Pinnix Land Co.'s Property," plat dated March 22, 1924, Gaston County Register of Deeds, Gastonia.

⁴¹ Gastonia City Directories, various years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

capacity among the region's textile mills caused price-cutting, which precipitated an industry-wide recession, layoffs, and labor abuses.⁴² As a consequence, labor unrest resulted in strikes and fatal violence at textile mills across North Carolina, but the most notorious struggle happened in Gastonia at Loray Mill, whose village stands on the western edge of the York-Chester Historic District. Between January and September 1929, tensions among Communist labor activists, Loray Mill operatives, Gastonia police, and Gastonians resulted in violence, animosity, protests, and two deaths.⁴³

Unlike many of North Carolina's rural counties where the Depression's effects arrived slowly, the economic crash hit Gaston County swiftly. By 1930, the average income of wage earners in Gaston County (nearly all of whom were textile workers) stood at \$691. That was a sharp decrease from the mid-1920s when wage earners took home about \$786 per year. In fact, over the course of just one year, wage earnings in Gaston County had regressed to 1920 levels.⁴⁴ At the end of 1930, First National Bank of Gastonia closed. It reopened the following year, but closed permanently in 1933. Peoples Bank of Gastonia closed its doors in 1931. Most mills in Gastonia either shut down or went into receivership, with many of the survivors eventually coming under control of Textiles, Incorporated with A. G. Myers as the receiver.⁴⁵ By 1933, the hulking Loray Mills stood nearly idle and operatives occupied fewer than 200 of the village's 625 homes.⁴⁶ The silence in Gastonia, where spinning and weaving machines had hummed loudly and constantly, was startling.⁴⁷ Numerous businesses and other industrial concerns closed during the early 1930s and the local population was left "in pitiful want."⁴⁸

Bolstered by New Deal programs, particularly the National Industrial Recovery Act which created the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the Cotton Textile Code, Gastonia began looking towards its future. It garnered attention from the *New Republic* which published an article in 1933 entitled "Gastonia: Outpost of Recovery?" The author noted that "this summer the revival of trade started the cotton spindles turning again," creating a "gold rush, Southern style." The writer feared a return to low pay, long hours, and abusive conditions, but he cited improved pay for adults and an end to child labor under the guidance of the NRA as proof that Gastonia, for the foreseeable future, was indeed "an outpost of recovery."⁴⁹ As part of the city's recovery, two small textile mills, Gray's Specialty Yarn Company

⁴² Ragan, 267.

⁴³ Glass, 69-72.

⁴⁴ Pope, 59.

⁴⁵ Ragan, 267.

⁴⁶ Pope, 309.

⁴⁷ Ragan, 267.

⁴⁸ Cope and Wellman, 177.

⁴⁹ George Libaire, "Gastonia: Outpost of Recovery?" *New Republic* LXXVI, October 11, 1933, 233 and 235.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

and Piedmont Mills, opened in 1934.⁵⁰ In 1935, Firestone Cotton Mills purchased the Loray property, including the mill village, and began an extensive rehabilitation and modernization project.⁵¹

As Gastonia's commercial and industrial operations rebounded, so too did construction in the York-Chester neighborhood. Although most of the houses in the district had been built by 1929, construction in the mid- and late 1930s resulted in development along the district's edges, and within its core as a few houses went up on previously undeveloped lots. By 1936, Coite H. Jones' management position with the Metropolitan Insurance Company allowed him and his wife, Lillian, to build on West Third Avenue. Two years later, Hoyt Smith, a traveling salesman, Augustus Froneberger, a secretary with the Rankin-Armstrong Company, and their wives had recovered sufficiently to build houses on South Chester and Hanna streets, respectively. Also, in 1938, the Boy Scouts of America started raising money for the construction of the Piedmont Council Headquarters and finished the new building around 1940.⁵²

The 1940 census recorded 21,313 residents in Gastonia.⁵³ During that decade, Gastonia and the York-Chester neighborhood sent men and women to serve in World War II. Those who stayed behind found work at Gastonia's textile mills. The plants hummed twenty-four hours a day, turning out fabric for American and Allied troops. Across Gaston County, new mills opened, wages increased, and production skyrocketed. Boys too young to join the armed forces participated in the Boy Scouts.⁵⁴

After the war, the county celebrated its centennial and Gastonians began building houses. Construction, which had nearly ceased as resources and materials were reserved for the war effort, resumed as troops came home and rationing ended. In the York-Chester neighborhood, new houses appeared among older homes and in groups clustered on the district's edges, particularly along South, Jackson, and Clay streets. York-Chester and central Gastonia, however, were not the scene of most of Gastonia's post-war residential growth. The car-owning public now preferred subdivisions on the edge of town with easy access to the area's ever-widening highways, and commerce followed suit. Retail businesses, services, and offices moved out of downtown Gastonia.

Meanwhile, changes and upheaval to the city's economic engine loomed on the horizon. Robert Allison Ragan called the 1950s "lean years" for the textile industry during which "numerous weak competitors fell by the wayside." During the post-World War II era, textile mill consolidation, which started before

⁵⁰ Cope and Wellman, 181.

⁵¹ Pope, 310.

⁵² Gastonia City Directories, various years.

⁵³ *The Sixteenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume II, Part 5* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1943), 298.

⁵⁴ Cope and Wellman, 190-191.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

the war, accelerated. Textiles, Incorporated, a conglomerate of thirteen mills as of 1949, closed two plants during the summer of 1950. Other mills, like the Trenton Cotton Mills, expanded and modernized, but some, like the Bernside Mills, which was operating in the old Gray Manufacturing Company building, closed. In 1961, Trenton Cotton Mills merged with a larger group called Carolina Mills, Inc. before closing in 1972.⁵⁵

As the 1970s progressed, Gastonia's textile mills continued consolidating, laying off workers, and closing. Improvements in diagnosis, textile mill machinery, and ventilation decreased rates of "brown lung" disease among mill operatives, but Gaston County's murder rate reached 26 per 100,000 persons in 1974. That rate was higher than any major metropolitan statistical area, any rural or suburban county, or any suburban town or city in the nation. Meanwhile, downtown faced increasing competition from suburban businesses such as Eastridge Mall and Kmart which opened in 1976 and 1977, respectively. In an effort to compete, a \$1 million urban renewal project repaved Main Street and created wider sidewalks, and plans were underway to lower the railroad tracks through downtown into trenches, eliminating many at-grade crossings.⁵⁶

During the last two decades of the twentieth century and first years of the twenty-first century, Gaston County continued losing textile jobs. Between 1984 and 2004, Gaston County lost more than 15,000 manufacturing jobs, with about half of those losses occurring between 2000 and 2004.⁵⁷ Most of those layoffs occurred in the textile industry, which lost forty-one percent (over 7,000 positions) of its local jobs between 1995 and 2000. By 2000, the industry was still the county's largest industrial employer, but it was the only industry in the county in decline. Some observers believe the worst blows fell in 2001 when 116 textile mills closed nationwide, eliminating 67,000 jobs. Still others expect work to continue moving overseas despite technological advances in machinery and new fabrics that offer some hope for the industry's future.⁵⁸

While ties to Charlotte and industrial and commercial development in suburban locales are a major component of development plans in Gastonia, leaders now recognize central Gastonia as a place of potential economic success. Downtown revitalization is a key component of Gastonia's economic development strategy, and the Gastonia Downtown Development Corporation, formed in 2001, is

⁵⁵ Ragan, 433-434, 442-443; "Textiles Review" newsletter published by Textiles-Incorporated, March 16, 1949, July 15, 1950, August 1, 1950.

⁵⁶ *The Gastonia Gazette*, November 12, 18, 19, and 25, 1975 and April 6 and 8, 1977.

⁵⁷ "CRS-Gastonia Closing Plant, 200 People Jobless," *Charlotte Observer*, Tuesday September 14, 2004, accessed via www.charlotte.com at

http://www.charlotte.com/mld/observer/news/local/states/north_carolina/counties/gaston/9657453.htm.

⁵⁸ Cleveland-Gaston Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy on the Gaston County Chamber of Commerce website, accessed via <http://www.gastonchamber.com/> on September 28, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

leading the way. Within two years, the corporation saw twelve new businesses and 112 new jobs come downtown along with the renovation of sixteen buildings. The city is deliberating a tax increment financing program to stimulate more development and the county is considering plans to move offices into a historic downtown building. Additionally, a downtown historic district was listed in the National Register in January 2004.⁵⁹

The Architecture of the York-Chester Historic District

The dwellings, small outbuildings, commercial and office buildings, churches, cemetery, and school in the York-Chester Historic District have the distinctive characteristics of the architectural styles and forms that occurred in Gastonia and throughout Piedmont North Carolina from the late nineteenth century to the post-World War II period. During this period, architecture reflected the social and economic changes occurring as Gastonia rapidly transformed from an isolated rail crossroad to a bustling New South industrial center.

In Gastonia's suburban neighborhoods, the Lineberger Park area to the east of the York-Chester Historic District, the Highland community north of Franklin, and Brookwood south of the York-Chester Historic District, in addition to the York-Chester neighborhood, a wide array of dwellings and styles are displayed. Highland shares a similar history and architectural character with York-Chester, although on a smaller scale, and the Lineberger Park neighborhood is exclusively more modest houses. Brookwood, to the south of the York-Chester Historic District, is a locally-designated historic district with homes dating from the 1910s through the 1930s.

Many dwellings in the York-Chester neighborhood represent high-style design but most are more modest yet stylish houses, while others reflect the use of common house forms with little or no ornamentation. The Caroline Hanna House is the district's oldest dwelling (#30). Built around 1882, the two-story residence is an I-house, which is a simple one-room-deep, two-story, side-gable house form with a central passage built throughout North Carolina from the early 1800s into the early 1900s. The Hanna House's only stylistic references are Tuscan porch posts (which are probably early twentieth century additions), simple sidelights at the front door, and modestly corbelled chimneys. Other forms seen in the York-Chester Historic District are minimally-adorned gable-front bungalows and triple-A cottages, which are one-story, single-pile, center-passage dwellings with a front-gable centered on the front roof slope of a side-gable roof.

Even on modest house forms, however, including I-houses such as the Caroline Hanna House and smaller cottages, prevailing tastes and fashions influenced the final product. In Gastonia, and specifically in the York-Chester neighborhood, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and transitional

⁵⁹ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

designs incorporating both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival characteristics dominated residential design from the late 1800s into the 1910s. George Gray, a leading Gastonia industrialist, probably built the Joseph H. and May Gray Separk House I (#316) around 1900 as a wedding present for his daughter May and her new husband, Joseph Separk.⁶⁰ The one-and-a-half-story transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style dwelling features a complex hip roof with a gabled wall dormer on the façade and projecting clipped-gable wings on either side. Asymmetrical gabled dormers punctuate the roof slopes. Weatherboards cover the exterior walls and pebbledash accents the gable ends. Rectangular, oval, and square windows feature a variety of sash and light arrangements and many include stained glass. The simple balustrade, accented with orbs inserted between the balusters to mimic a swag, and the classical columns, however, indicate attention to the evolving Colonial Revival style. The interior reveals lavish oak woodwork.

A smaller and less complex example is the Mack and Eunice Cloniger House (#223), built around 1910 at 510 Lee Street. Queen Anne style references, such as the turned posts, sawnwork brackets, triple-A roof, and sawnwork frieze that decorate the porch, enrich the otherwise simple cottage.

As the Queen Anne style fell out of favor, the Colonial Revival emerged as the national style of choice by the late 1910s, and it became popular in the York-Chester neighborhood during the 1920s and lingered well into the post-World War II period. Builders covered Colonial Revival houses with weatherboard, brick, stucco, and stone. The Colonial Revival style from the pre-World War II period harkened back to the Georgian and Adam styles of early America in massing and detail. New methods of mass printing developed in the early part of the century allowed for the distribution of magazines that featured photographs of Colonial Revival dwellings and helped to popularize the style.

The rise of Colonial Revival design in Gastonia coincided with Hugh White's establishment of his firm, White, Steeter & Chamberlain, in Gastonia in 1921. While other architects worked in Gastonia and the York-Chester neighborhood, White was the most prolific and successful. White began his career in the mid-1890s in Rock Hill, South Carolina, where he designed Queen Anne and Colonial Revival residences and commercial buildings. He went on to work throughout the South and in 1921, White, Charles J. Streeter and Carroll W. Chamberlain set up their firm in Gastonia and got to work on their first commission: the imposing Tudor Revival style Gastonia High School (#331). The productive firm designed Classical, Colonial, and Tudor Revival style

⁶⁰ Kim Withers, "Joseph H. Separk House," North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet, recorded February 8, 1980, on file with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

buildings until 1927 when a commission for a lavish Oasis Shrine Temple in Charlotte fell through. From that time until his death in 1939, White practiced alone in Gastonia.⁶¹ Hugh White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain left an enduring mark on the York-Chester Historic District where White or the firm designed nineteen extant buildings (fourteen houses, one synagogue, one church, one garage, one apartment building, one school) and alterations to four residences. White also served as the supervising architect for two projects, the Arthur C. and Annie L. Jones House (#492) and the Joseph H. and May G. Separk House II (#379).

In the York-Chester Historic District, the Colonial Revival style began appearing with substantial houses such as the circa 1920 Samuel A. and Sue Robinson House (#315) designed by Hugh White and located at 310 York Street. The five-bay, two-story dwelling features delicate and elaborate woodwork including an entablature enriched with a Greek key frieze and bead-and-reel molding. Slender, tapered columns with stylized acanthus leaves accenting the capitals support an eyebrow-arched portico with a gouged frieze, corner blocks featuring oval sunbursts, and a Greek fret. The portico's vaulted ceiling is paneled. Sidelights, pilasters, a rectangular transom, and an arched panel enriched with bas-relief carving to mimic a fanlight compose the entrance. Classically inspired gabled dormers with arched windows punctuate the slate roof.

Fred A. and Myrtle Cathey built their more modest Colonial Revival dwelling (#383) at 501 West Second Avenue around 1922. The two-story frame house has a hip roof, single-leaf entry with sidelights and transom, a front-gable entry porch, and, as was typical at many Colonial Revival style houses, a side porch.

Colonial Revival design remained fashionable during the 1930s and 1940s. David and Mary LaFar built a Palladian-influenced Georgian Revival house at 205 West Tenth Avenue around 1941 (#554). The two-story, hip-roof brick dwelling features quoins and an entry surround composed of pilasters and a molded pediment. A gabled central pavilion projects slightly from the façade and is finished with a stuccoed cartouche in the gable's pediment.

Colonial Revival elements were also added to simple house forms. Triple-A cottages such as the circa 1911 rental house at 508 South Street (#272) had hip-roof porches with Tuscan columns and a pediment centered on the porch roof. These porches were often the only stylistic element applied to some vernacular house forms.

⁶¹ Davyd Foard Hood, "The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939, Gaston County, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1999, Section E, page 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

Other revival styles also gained acceptance in the York-Chester Historic District during the 1920s. Mediterranean Revival designs drew from Spanish, French, and Italian buildings found on the Mediterranean coast. Stucco or light-colored brick walls, tile roofs, and large windows and French doors characterize the style. Hugh White designed the Beal-Ragan House (#329), which was completed in 1924 at 706 South York Street. The dwelling features a tiled hip roof, yellow brick exterior, French doors, and deep overhanging eaves. A stone-walled sunken garden complements the house and includes traditional shrubberies and mature trees surrounding a grassy lawn. A similar Mediterranean Revival style residence is the Joseph H. and May Gray Separk House II (#379), the couple's second home located at 209 West Second Avenue.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style with its characteristic gambrel-roof proved popular in the district in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The circa 1926 Oscar L. and Pearl Sappenfield House (#493) at 509 West Fifth Avenue presents typical elements of the style. The gambrel-roof dwelling features weatherboard siding, six-over-one sash windows, a large shed dormer extending across most of the front roof slope, and an inset porch. Like Colonial Revival designs, the Dutch Colonial Revival style also enjoyed longevity. About twenty years after the Sappenfield family built their house on West Fifth Avenue, Frank S. Emmett and Catherine Morrison built a gambrel-roof dwelling at 1006 Hillside Drive in the late 1940s. The Morrison House (#185) features an intersecting gambrel roof, a fanlight over the front door, and a gabled front portico with a vaulted ceiling.

The Tudor Revival style also emerged as a fashionable style in the York-Chester neighborhood during the 1920s. Around 1922, municipal court judge Arthur C. Jones and his wife Annie built an impressive one-and-a-half-story house at 501 West Fifth Avenue (#492). The gabled roof incorporates slate and stuccoed shed dormers. Walls are Flemish bond brick with continuous pent roofs extending across the gable ends. Leaded glass casement windows illuminate the interior. Behind the house is a matching brick garage and a shingled, picturesque, hip-roof garden shed. The circa 1930 house at 203 Forest Hills Lane (#103), is a detailed example of the style with intersecting front-gable wings, a round-arch front door, and leaded metal casement windows.

Like the scaled-down Colonial Revival porches applied to simple side-gable house forms, Tudor Revival style houses were also executed in more restrained versions, usually called Period or English Cottages. One example, a one-story, clipped-gable cottage, is repeated at least twice in the district in both brick and frame. A particularly intact rendering of this house is the circa 1925 Ed and Alice Adams House (#358) at 615 South York Street. The shingled dwelling incorporates

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

a clipped-gable roof with an eyebrow arch over the segmental-arch front door. A granite façade chimney mimics a rural English cottage. The other example is the Larkin Ellis and Lucille Rankin House at 704 Lee Street (#233). This cottage is executed entirely in brick but features an inset porch, eyebrow-shaped attic vent, and arched entrance.

In response to an ever-growing population, developers erected duplexes and apartment buildings in the 1920s and 1930s. Many carried Colonial Revival characteristics including the Georgia Copeland Residence and Apartment Building (#221) at 506 Lee Street. Built around 1925 and designed by Hugh White, the two-story hip roof building features a partial-width inset front porch with square columns and a molded cornice. The second-story rooms above the front porch may have been a sleeping porch. Just across the street, at 501-505 Lee Street, is the two-story, brick Spurrier Apartment Building (#237). Built around 1929, the building has a broad hip-roof with deep eaves, eyebrow attic vents, and six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows. The circa 1937 Edgewood Apartments (#332, 333) in the 900 block of South York Street consist of two multi-unit, two-story brick buildings with six-over-six window sash and gabled porticos.

During this period, middle-class families built bungalows throughout the district, while residents of greater means erected substantial Craftsman houses that, in some cases, incorporated elements of the Prairie style. The bungalow enjoyed national popularity in the late 1910s and 1920s and architects designed fine examples for clients from coast to coast. Bungalows both in high-style form and in scaled-down versions, proved immensely popular in towns and suburbs across North Carolina into the early 1930s. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines and catalogs. The bungalow was inexpensive and easy to build and appealed to families' desires for a modern house.

The York-Chester Historic District contains a substantial number of bungalows and Craftsman homes distributed widely in the district, although only one (the Zoe Rankin House [#314]) can be attributed to an architect. Hugh White's circa 1912 design for the Rankin House incorporates very deep eaves, a wide gable-front porch with Prairie-influenced capitals, and a low hip roof to emphasize the influence of the Prairie style. A change in exterior siding at the level of the second-story window sills, from weatherboard siding on the lower two-thirds of the walls to shingles on the upper third, further underscores the dwelling's horizontal orientation.

Two bungalows are particularly notable for their Asian inspiration. Around 1921, Robert G. and Mildred Cherry were in the process of building their home at 711 South York Street (#361). The result was a side-gable bungalow covered in weatherboards with mitered corners dominated by a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

substantial front gable porch with massive square granite posts. The dwelling's kicked roofline with wide bargeboards, which is repeated on the porch roof and a small gabled dormer on the front roof slope, are a reference to the Craftsman style's Asian influences. The J. H. and Lottie Sims House (#225) at 514 Lee Street shares with the Cherry House a side-gable form with a gable front porch, but its bargeboards end in sharp points and are supported by open false beams. A water table at the window sill level intersects at the house's corners to form overlapping joints with sharp projecting points. Vertical wood slats in the porch's gable end further express an Asian influence.

A great number of York-Chester bungalow designs incorporate upper level sleeping porches and balconies. Another common practice in the district is the repetition of some bungalow designs, which results in the same house plan appearing on several streets. The Ellis and Jennie Rankin House (#359) at 701 South York Street falls into both categories. The cross-gable, weatherboarded bungalow features a recessed porch in the shingled gable front porch. The porch incorporates brick posts and slender tapered columns. On West Fifth Avenue, the Edward T. and Ellen B. Sutzer House (#466), a brick, side-gable bungalow built around 1922, and the Andrew and Emily Rankin House (#465), a frame, front-gable house built next door about two years earlier, display porches at the upper half-story level. The shingle-clad Rankin House also includes wide thirty-three-over-one sash windows.

Another common form built in the York-Chester Historic District in the 1910s and 1920s is the Foursquare. Foursquares are two-story dwellings generally two bays in width. On three-bay examples, the entrance is located in one of the outer bays. Most Foursquares also have full-width porches reflecting the applied style, usually Craftsman or Colonial Revival. The John E. and Annie E. McAllister House (#413) at 211 West Third Avenue is a circa 1914 Foursquare featuring a hip-roof porch with Tuscan columns.

During the 1930s, despite the Great Depression, some construction occurred in the York-Chester Historic District. Most buildings from the period were modest dwellings with classical or Colonial Revival nuances. The Durwood E. and Virginia Morrow House (#438) at 518 West Fourth Avenue was built around 1938. The two-story, side-gable roof dwelling with Tuscan columns and a single-leaf entry with sidelights and a fanlight illustrates the continued popularity of the style into the post-depression recovery period.

Period or English Cottages continued to be built in the 1930s and 1940s but usually with fewer stylistic references than those of the 1920s. Typical examples were small, side-gabled dwellings with steep front gables and façade chimneys. The mid-1940s Nelson and Bertha Kessell House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

(#282) at 1106 South Street features characteristic brick construction with a steep side-gable roof, two steep front-facing gables, and a façade chimney.

When World War II war ended, the city's population rose to just over 23,000 as soldiers returned home.⁶² As wartime rationing was lifted, construction revived. Many families in North Carolina and Gastonia sought the comfort and reassurance of building in styles of the past such as the Colonial Revival. This held true in the York-Chester neighborhood. Although most of the houses in the district were constructed before World War II, some of the infill among the neighborhood's older houses and the dwellings built on the district's edges fall into the category of traditional design. Representing the staying power of Colonial Revival design is the First Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church Parsonage (#397) at 408 West Third Avenue. The church built the dwelling around 1951, and the design incorporated many elements found on earlier examples, including sidelights, a fanlight over the front door, and a front-gable entry porch with paired posts.

Another example is the Lloyd C. and Jessie L. Hoffman House (#311) at 907 South Street. Built around 1947, the one-story frame dwelling has a side-gable roof and an inset porch on south end supported by square posts.

More commonly, however, new houses struck a balance between modern and traditional by incorporating Colonial Revival elements in more modern designs. The result was a simple, one-story dwelling with stripped-down classical elements that could be constructed quickly. The style has been termed Minimal Traditional because it uses a minimal amount of decorative elements to communicate traditional design values. The style began appearing just before the war, but proved more popular in the last half of the 1940s and into the 1950s. Paul E. and Ylia P. Walsh built their Minimal Traditional dwelling at 519 South Clay Street around 1951 (#80). The one-story, frame, side-gable dwelling features a projecting front gable entry bay and a flat-roof entry porch with metal posts sheltering a single-leaf front door.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the Ranch house, with its low-pitched roof and open floor plan, enjoyed popularity in Gastonia, but with limited open lots in the York-Chester area by the 1950s, only a handful of examples exist within the district. The Ranch style originated in California in the 1930s and by the middle of the century it had been adapted to meet the needs of families who desired a low-cost dwelling with its living area on one level and enough space for all their members to enjoy their privacy. Ranch houses in the York-Chester Historic District are generally

⁶² *The Seventeenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume II, Part 33, North Carolina* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1952), 33-58.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

side-gable dwellings with large picture windows lighting family spaces and ribbon windows, placed high on the exterior walls, punctuating the private spaces such as bedrooms and bathrooms. Most Ranch houses stand on the district's edges, particularly along South Street. The circa 1954 house (#150) at 508 Hanna Street is a brick Ranch with metal frame windows horizontal-light windows, a recessed single-leaf entry, an interior chimney and an attached carport. and an inset carport.

Garages constitute the majority of the district's outbuildings. Most are one-story, gable-front, weatherboarded buildings. Older garages have one narrow bay for a single car, while later examples dating from the 1940s and 1950s contained wider bays, often with space for two vehicles. The district's finest residences, particularly those built during the 1920s, came complete with matching garages that exuded a stylishness to complement the dwelling. At the circa 1927 Spencer House on Neil Street, the two-story, hip roof, brick house features a one-story, brick, hip-roof garage (#257a) with one narrow bay. When John and Clara Rankin built their commodious Colonial Revival style home on West Fifth Avenue in the mid-1920s, they also built a two-story, two-bay, brick garage (#461a) with a slate hip roof to match the main dwelling. An apartment on the garage's second floor probably served as the quarters for one or more servants. In addition to the Tudor Revival style garage (#492a) at the circa 1926 Arthur and Annie Jones House, also on West Fifth Avenue, stands one of the few historic outbuildings in the district that is not a garage (#492b). At about the same time the Joneses built their house, they also constructed a one-story, hip roof building with a shingled exterior. Visible on the 1930 Sanborn Map, the building probably served as a garden, potting, or tool shed.

Like dwellings, the buildings constructed for religious worship reflect the trends of the period. Congregation Emanuel Synagogue (#266), built in 1929 on South Street at its intersection with West Third Avenue, is the oldest religious building in the historic district. The two-story, brick Colonial Revival building draws heavily on Greek Revival designs of the mid-1800s. Pilasters support a pedimented gable end and a Star of David surmounts the apex of the roofline parapet. A wide frieze and cornice extend around the entire building while tall stained glass windows pierce the side elevations. First Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, having outgrown its location north of the district at the intersection of York and Franklin streets, began building at 301 South Chester Street with the completion of a two-story, brick education building (#29b) in 1948. The congregation completed its imposing Colonial Revival sanctuary (#29) in 1951. A temple-front portico with Doric columns dominates the pedimented gable-front façade. A heavy entablature extends across the double-leaf front door, while a classically-inspired steeple with pilasters, urns, swags, and arched louvered openings rises from the roof. The Presbyterian campus also includes a Boy Scout Hut (#29d) built around 1950. Like the construction of post-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

war schools, this Boy Scout Hut illustrates the growing need to educate, socialize, and entertain the rising tide of baby boom children who were just beginning to enter schools and programs such as the Boy Scouts by 1950. Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, established in 1899 and housed in a downtown church building until the mid-twentieth century, completed their new sanctuary (#363) in 1951 at the corner of South York Street and Garrison Avenue. Like the Minimal Traditional houses of the era, the church's design uses minimal Gothic Revival references to communicate traditional church design. The red brick building features Gothic arch door and window openings, cast stone trim, and a square bell tower on the north elevation.

The district's oldest resource is a grave marker in Gastonia's municipal cemetery, Oakwood (#27). Located at the corner of Franklin Boulevard and South Chester Street, the cemetery's bounds are defined with a black metal fence on the north and east sides and a chain-link fence on the south and west sides. Brick pillars accent the South Chester Street entrance. The oldest marker commemorates the death of Frances T. Davis who died on September 30, 1856. The grave of a Davis infant who died later that same year is the second oldest marker. Between then and 1887, many burials occurred in Oakwood, indicating that it was not simply a family cemetery but an unofficial town burying ground. In 1887, Henry Spencer and his wife sold four acres that included these graves to the Town of Gastonia, creating Oakwood Cemetery. The tract is divided into four quadrants containing limestone and granite-edged plots, modest gravemarkers, stone obelisks, and grave houses. Most markers are standing granite tablets or granite monoliths, although some standing marble tablets exist. A few obelisks dot the landscape while two granite mausoleums mark Ragan and Separk burial sites.

Boy Scouts Piedmont Council Headquarters located at 113 West Third Avenue (#409) is among the district's small number of non-residential buildings. In 1938, W. E. Garrison started raising money for the building's construction, which was completed around 1940. The resulting two-story, brick building features decorative buttresses, a flat roof with crenellated parapet and concrete coping, arched panels and cast-stone keys above some windows, and single-leaf entries with transoms. Now converted for use as offices, the building originally housed offices on the first floor and a large banquet hall on the second. The Scouts' Piedmont Council included Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, McDowell, Polk and Rutherford counties.

The district's most prominent landmark is Gastonia High School (#331). Designed by Hugh White, between 1922 and 1924 and opened for the 1924-1925 school year, Gastonia High School was one of the finest school buildings in the state at the time of its completion. Rising two stories above a raised basement, with a third story in the central frontispiece, the twenty-one bay

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

building presents a monumental edifice to York Street. The red brick Tudor Gothic building features lavish limestone moldings and ornament including panels, finials, quoins, window hoods, and window sills. A grand stone staircase leads to a double-leaf entry recessed in a Tudor arch opening. Windows retain transoms and four-over-four and six-over-six sash. The school originally had an E-shaped footprint, but a 1954 addition between the south wing and the central wing altered the footprint. The building has been converted for use as Ashley Arms Apartments.

During the mid-twentieth century as schools swelled with baby boomers and educators proposed curriculum changes, high school campuses across the country expanded using Modernist architecture. As more students enrolled in and completed high school and as the country's economy became increasingly urban and industrial, vocational classes were added for those students who sought skilled trade occupations that did not require college degrees. Additionally, physical education became more structured and attained more importance within the educational field during the mid- and late twentieth century. In 1955, a two-story, Modernist Vocational Building (#107) was added to the Gastonia High School campus at the southeast corner of York Street and Seventh Avenue (Garrison Boulevard). About ten years later, the school built a larger gymnasium (#114) to the south beyond the athletic fields. While athletics were included in Gastonia High School's curriculum and physical plant from the school's beginning, the 1965 gymnasium reflects the national movement towards formal physical education.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

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Gaston County, North Carolina

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

York-Chester Historic District
Gaston County, North Carolina

10. Geographical Data

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	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
5	17	483200	3900500	6	17	482780	3900500
7	17	482400	3900800	8	17	482480	3901680
9	17	482740	3901880				

Verbal Boundary Description

The York-Chester Historic District boundary is marked with a black line on the accompanying map drawn to a scale of 1"= 125.'

Boundary Justification

The York-Chester Historic District, which lies south of downtown Gastonia, north of Catawba Creek and the more suburban, curvilinear streets of the Brookwood neighborhood, east of the Loray Mill Village, and west of a neighborhood of houses possibly associated with Clara Manufacturing Company, Armstrong Cotton Mills, and Dunn Cotton Mills. Intrusive commercial development in the district's northeast corner, particularly along South York Street, was not included in the district. The York-Chester Neighborhood Association considers a larger area as the York-Chester Neighborhood, but the loss of integrity experienced by some dwellings, commercial encroachment near the district's edges, and natural geographic features dictated the bounds. The boundary encompasses the greatest concentration of resources built within the York-Chester neighborhood during the period of significance.

YORK-CHESTER NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

GARISON, GARRON CLOVER, NORTH CAROLINA

-  Contributing Resource
-  Noncontributing Resource
-  York-Chester National Register Historic District Boundary
-  Levey Hill National Register Historic District Boundary
-  Photograph Number and Direction

- Photograph Key**
1. 355-359 Essex Street
 2. 424-414 Harvie Street
 3. Oakwood Cemetery
 4. North side of the 310 block of West 1st Avenue
 5. 405-409 West 6th Avenue
 6. 559 West 3rd Avenue
 7. Green & 220 Forest Hill Lane
 8. 283 Forest Hill Lane
 9. 522-506 South York Street
 10. 309 West 2nd Avenue
 11. 465 South Chester Street
 12. 323 South Street
 13. 400 South York Street
 14. 711 South York Street



