

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

Core

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939,
Gaston County, North Carolina

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

- I. Hugh Edward White: His Life and Work, 1869-1921
- II. The Work of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1927
- III. The Practice of Hugh Edward White, 1927-1939

C. Form Prepared by

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Brown SHPO 2/16/01
Signature and title of certifying official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Dell Boland 4/12/01
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain

Section E. Statement of Historic Contexts

I. Hugh Edward White: His Life and Work, 1869-1921

The work of Hugh Edward White (1869-1939), an architect whose career is representative of many throughout the nation and whose output gave shape and character to the architecture of Gastonia--and Gaston County--North Carolina is the basis for this historic context. Mr. White's professional career, spanning over four decades from ca. 1894 to his death in 1939, is marked by four distinct periods. Beginning about 1894 Hugh Edward White practiced architecture in the booming town of Rock Hill, South Carolina, where at least twenty Victorian, Queen Anne, or Colonial Revival-style houses and a half-dozen commercial buildings are credited to him. He remained in Rock Hill until 1902/1903 and returned there in 1907 when he designed four additional houses for prosperous businessmen. Sometime in the 1890s, Hugh Edward White worked in an architectural office in Atlanta, Georgia, where he apparently gained his first professional instruction. His next sustained professional engagement was as a field supervisor in the Office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury, from 1903 until 1918. On 21 October 1902 he completed the U.S. Civil Service Commission superintendent of construction examination which was an eligibility requirement for this position. His employment with the Treasury Department required residence in several Southern states. For a period of about three years, from 1918 into 1921, he was in the employ of Charles Coker Wilson, one of South Carolina's leading architects, either in the main office in Columbia or as head of Wilson's field office in Gastonia. In 1921, in cooperation with Charles J. Streeter and Carroll W. Chamberlain he formed the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain: the firm's office was located in Gastonia where, that same year, it was awarded the commission for the Tudor Revival-style design of the Gastonia High School (NR 1983). That large, important, and very visible building secured the firm's reputation in Gastonia and its handsome appearance and successful design quickly brought them other public and institutional, school, commercial, and residential work through the mid 1920s. In 1927 the firm collapsed when their largest project, the design of a lavish Oasis Shrine Temple for Charlotte, was not built and the firm apparently was unpaid for their efforts. Thereafter, and until his death in 1939 at the age of sixty-nine, Hugh Edward White practiced alone in Gastonia, where he is buried in Hollywood Cemetery.

Although the firm's practice in Gastonia from 1921 into early 1927 and White's own individual work as an architect from 1927 until his death in 1939 spans a relatively brief period (1921-1939) in the twentieth century, the large number of buildings which the firm and White designed form an important and impressive part of the architectural landscape of Gastonia and Gaston County. During these interwar decades, Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain designed buildings that reflect the tenor and character of their time; White and his partners, through experience in the Office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury, and Wilson's office in Columbia, brought to their work in Gastonia and Gaston County a sure knowledge of prevailing patterns in American architectural practice and produced a significant group of buildings which echo these nationally popular styles while meeting the requirements of a regional clientele. So doing, they repeated the example of other such small professional firms and individual practices in North Carolina including those of Henry Irvin Gaines and Anthony Lord of Asheville, Louis H. Asbury of Charlotte, and

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Thomas B. Hermant of Wilson, William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh, and Leslie N. Boney in
Wilmington, and Northup & O'Brien of Winston-Salem.

With few exceptions, the buildings designed by Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain represent the Classical, Colonial, and Tudor Revival Styles prevalent in American architectural practice during the interwar period. The large group of residential buildings designed by White and the firm include significant examples of these styles, and combinations thereof, as well as a small and handsome group of Mediterranean Revival Style brick houses that reflect the tastes of some few house builders in the 1920s. Important educational buildings erected in North Carolina in the 1920s and 1930s were in either the Tudor or Classical Revival Styles. The firm's design of the Gastonia High School (#14) produced one of the state's most distinguished Tudor Revival schools: in Rutherfordton the symmetrical elevations of the Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale (#75) were enhanced with classical features. Religious and church-related buildings were mostly either Classical Revival in design (Temple Emanuel Synagogue, #82, and the Tryon Presbyterian Church, #87) or a variant of the Gothic Revival Style that reflected religious architectural design of the period. Public and institutional buildings likewise reflected national patterns and the Gastonia Municipal Building (#97) and the Oasis Temple Building (#107) are handsome Classical Revival-Style examples of their type. The firm's design of the Gaston County War Memorial represents a certain idiosyncrasy and imagination that was typical of the 1920s and rarer afterward. The commercial buildings designed by White and his firm likewise echo nationally popular styles accommodating specific client requirements. A number of these buildings, including the Standard Hardware Company Building (#10), the Citizens National Bank Building (#60), the Bank of Belmont (#100), and the Webb Theatre (#125) are accomplished examples of their type while other buildings such as the now lost P. P. Leventis Company Store and Warehouse (#38) are typical of literally hundreds of buildings from the period, across the state, where a few stylish details, well-placed by the architect, elevate even a modest, relatively conventional building above the appearance of its contemporaries.

Early Years, 1869-1903

Hugh Edward White was born on 27 June 1869 at Fort Mill, South Carolina, to Leonidas Spratt White (1845-1878) and his wife Dorcas Ann Culp (1850-1885). He was named for his paternal great-grandfather Hugh White (1762-1825), who was a member of the Scotch-Irish community which relocated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to Lancaster County, South Carolina, in the eighteenth century. Hugh White was married to Elizabeth Spratt (1767-1816) and, according to family tradition, he settled on Spratt family lands near what is today Fort Mill. The connection with the Spratt family was reinforced in 1830 when Hugh White's son Joseph F. White (1795-1872) was married to Susan Rachel Spratt (1819-1854). Their son, Leonidas Spratt White, bore the name of his Spratt family ancestors. Hugh Edward White was the only surviving son born to the couple in a family which included two daughters: Margaret Elizabeth and Alice Ann White. In 1873 Leonidas Spratt White built a new house for his family in Fort Mill and moved with his wife and their young son into their new home. The death of Mr. White, five years later in 1878, and the death of his widow in 1885 left Hugh

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Edward White and his two sisters as orphans. Miss Lizzie Culp, their aunt, came to live with the children and essentially raised them.

Insight into White's youth, education, and work experience as a young man can be gained from captions in an informal pictorial biography of White which appeared in the 1930s as one in a series on prominent Gastonians, in the GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE.

Boyhood ambition to be a locomotive engineer. Born in Fort Mill, S.C. and educated at Fort Mill Academy and a special correspondence course in architecture from a N. Y. school.

He was reared on a farm. Then worked in a wood working plant as carpenter and advanced to foreman. Later became foreman for a contracting firm in York County, S.C. He took up architectural work in Rock Hill, Chester, Lancaster & Gastonia. Went to Atlanta, worked as a draftsman in an architects office. Passed the civil service examinations and became inspector of public buildings for the government in many states.

His obituary, published in the GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE on 26 June 1939, basically repeated the same language without elaboration.

From early manhood until his death Mr. White had been identified with the building industry as an architect. His first private practice was in South Carolina, where he did much work in Rock Hill, Chester, Lancaster, and other towns. For a while he was connected with an Atlanta firm of architects. After a few years he became an inspector in the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, Washington, in which capacity he supervised the construction of many public buildings throughout the South. The last major job of that kind he supervised was the post office building at Columbia, S.C.

The Fort Mill Academy, a local school, was under the superintendence of Colonel A. R. Banks. At present, the identity of the "N. Y. school" with which he studied by correspondence is not confirmed, nor is the identity of the "Atlanta firm of architects." In much of the South, prior to the establishment of schools of architecture, architectural training was gained by work as a draftsman and in the building trade; White's work for the Treasury Department and in the Atlanta office placed him in this tradition.

Although it has not been possible to document the absolute extent of Mr. White's turn-of-the-century work within the scope of this Gaston County project, over three dozen buildings of that period (all except one in South Carolina) are credited to him in two important documentary sources: "The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina, Dec. 1, 1901-June 1, 1902" published in Charleston as a part of THE NEWS AND COURIER on 3 December 1901; and THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTS, 1885-1935: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY published in 1992. The buildings cited in these two publications are listed, per publication, in "The Compendium of Projects" which forms a part of this thematic study. The 1901 exposition guidebook also included a three-paragraph discussion of his work under the heading, "H. Edward White, Architect."

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H. Edward White, the tasteful and capable young resident architect at Rock Hill, is a self-made man and is achieving marked success in this city and throughout this section, where his good work is appreciated and where he himself is very popular. He has been in the business seven years and his work is more and more admired. He was born at Fort Mill, near here, and though he worked a while in Atlanta, most of his time and labor has been spent in this section.

Beside about a dozen pretty residences many handsome business structures in Rock Hill testify eloquently to his ability and taste. He planned and built the A. Friedheim & Bro. three story brick department store, about the finest structure of its kind in the State. He also put up the Ratteree building, (home of the Commercial Club, the A. E. Smith store, the Evans and Johnson pharmacies, the True store and is now finishing the Rock Hill Supply Co. double two-story store. He is also the supervising architect for the splendid new dormitory now building at Winthrop College.

At Camden, Mr. White planned and built the 45 x 140 foot two-story brick store for Hirsch Bros. & Co., the handsomest of its kind in that part of the State. He remodeled and put a \$3,000 plate glass front into the fine Joseph Wylie & Co. store at Chester, remodeled the Chester Court House, \$7,600 worth, built the beautiful L. D. Childs residence at Chester, built a number of fine residences at Lancaster and Yorkville, put up handsome churches at Spencer, N. C., Lancaster, S. C., and Hodges, S. C., and constructed a 200-foot 3-story addition to the Manchester Cotton Mill at Rock Hill.

Photographs of twenty houses, rather than "about a dozen pretty residences," were published in the exposition book in two groups under the heading "Group of Residences Designed and Built by H. E. White." They are all substantial two-story or two-and-a-half story frame houses, and nearly all are elaborately finished in the Victorian or Queen Anne styles. Only one of the group, the house built for John G. Anderson at 227 N. Oakland Avenue in Rock Hill survives. The A. Friedheim & Bro. Store, the other Rock Hill landmark designed by Hugh Edward White, is an elaborate Romanesque Revival-style three-story red brick commercial building with granite trim. It has been restored in recent years and returned to commercial use. A small panel on the face of its center, first-story granite pier bears the inscription "H. E. White Architect."

The Friedheim store is one of five buildings of the period from 1898 to 1901 which appear in both published sources cited above. The other four are: a Baptist Church in Lancaster, South Carolina, of 1899; the Dr. T. A. Crawford House in Rock Hill, also of 1899; the 1900 "Office Building and Store" in Rock Hill is probably the now lost Ratteree Building which housed the Commercial Club; and the improvement to the Chester County Court House of 1901. These buildings comprise five of the first six buildings attributed to Mr. White in THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTS. The book then lists him as the architect of four buildings in 1902-1903 and three additional Rock Hill houses in 1907 which were cited in the MANUFACTURER'S RECORD of 22 August 1907. Hugh Edward White must have remained in Rock Hill into 1908. The 1908-1909 ROCK HILL--YORKVILLE, S. C. BUSINESS DIRECTORY, the earliest known city directory for the town, cites Mr. White as an "architect and civil engnr" with an office at 112 1/2 East Main Street; under the professional listing of

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"Architects" he and J. J. Keller & Co. appear as the only two practitioners. Mr. White and his wife lived at 121 Caldwell Street.

Civil Service Experience, 1903-1918

His work on the South Carolina projects, and probably others, no doubt gave him the knowledge and experience by which to complete and pass the civil service examination. On 14 September 1903, at the age of thirty-four, Hugh Edward White was appointed to the position of "Superintendent of Construction of Public Buildings" in the Office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury: the terms of that appointment (\$2,000 per annum) are stated in a later letter of 21 October 1903, whereby _____, Acting Supervising Architect, advised the Secretary of the Treasury of White's posting to Martinsville, Virginia to superintend the erection of the post office in that city beginning on 27 October 1903. From the language of a later surviving letter of 27 April 1904 it is clear that the work in Martinsville was probationary and White was then informed by H. A. Taylor, Acting Secretary, that "you are hereby appointed absolutely to said position. . . . While in Martinsville Mr. White provided designs for two buildings; photographs of both survive in his papers with handwritten notes on their backs identifying him as their designer. The Peoples National Bank, at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets, is an idiosyncratic, imposing two-story L-shaped building with picturesque stone elevations featuring ashlar and random masonry. It survives; however, his more conventional two-story on basement brick Martinsville School, erected in 1904 at the corner of Cleveland and Brown Streets, is lost.

The appointment to Martinsville was the first of some ten postings during the course of a fifteen-year federal career in the Treasury Department. In December 1904 White was appointed to supervise the erection of a post office in Ottawa, Illinois; however, it appears that he did not accept the appointment. Instead, in March 1905, he was appointed to superintend the construction of the federal post office at Natchez, Mississippi: that handsome Classical Revival-style building stands to the present. It appears that he returned to South Carolina from Natchez in mid-spring of 1907: it was probably during this furlough in the summer of 1907 that he designed the four houses for Rock Hill clients. A colored presentation drawing for the imposing Colonial Revival-style house he designed for Edward Fewell survives in the Hugh Edward White Collection. He was living there when he was engaged to superintend the construction of federal buildings in Anderson and Greenville, South Carolina, probably in 1908. According to a family memoir, Hugh Edward White was next in Athens, Georgia, in 1909, and in Washington, North Carolina in 1912, supervising federal construction projects. In 1913 he was assigned to superintend the erection of the United States Post Office in Hickory, North Carolina: that handsome Classical Revival building, completed in 1914, stands at 231 Government Avenue Place, S.W. On 6 August 1914 he assumed his duties on site as supervisor of construction of the United States Post Office in Gastonia. For a short period these two projects (Hickory and Gastonia) overlapped, and as the Hickory post office neared completion, Mr. White rented a two-story frame house on Airline Avenue in Gastonia, just west of the Armington Hotel, where the family was residing when the couple's fourth child, Ann Dorcas White, was born on 27 April 1916. After overseeing the completion of the United States Post Office in Gastonia, Hugh Edward White moved to Savannah, Georgia, and later to Marion, South Carolina, to supervise post

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office construction in those locations. The United States Post Office in Marion was his last project with the government. The family relocated to Columbia, South Carolina, where Mr. White became associated with the firm of Charles Coker Wilson; this association eventually led to his management of the Wilson office in Gastonia. In this second move to Gastonia the family first lived in a small rental bungalow on West Second Avenue, just east of the Joseph Separk mansion.

Work in the Charles Coker Wilson Firm, 1918-1921

Sometime during 1918 (or possibly 1919), Hugh Edward White joined the architectural office of Charles Coker Wilson where he would remain as a draftsman and construction supervisor until forming his own firm in 1921. Mr. Wilson was then probably the most prominent and prolific architect in the South Carolina capital. About 1918/1919, according to family tradition, Wilson sent Hugh Edward White to Gastonia to supervise the construction of the Renaissance Revival-style yellow brick mansion he had designed for Joseph Separk (1871-1950), a Gastonia textile executive. That house, standing at 209 West Second Avenue, survives. In the 1921-1922 GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY Wilson's office is listed for the first time under the heading "Architects" and located at 208 First National Bank Building: White is listed as the manager of the office.

In September 1921, when the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain was organized, Hugh Edward White was fifty-two years of age and past what might have been the usual age for undertaking such a professional venture. At the same time it could also be said, in turn, that he had accrued a wide experience and range of contacts in the profession which would serve him and the firm well in the 1920s. Even in his personal life Hugh Edward White had married at an age later, perhaps, than most men of the period. In 1899, at the age of thirty, he was married to Mary English Green (1876-1948), a native of Lancaster County, South Carolina, and the daughter of Francis Davis and Virginia (Cureton) Green. The couple's first child, a daughter named Mildred Virginia White, was born in Rock Hill, South Carolina, on 13 June 1902. Their second child, Margaret Elizabeth White, was born in Greenville, South Carolina, on 8 September 1908. The couple's only son, Hugh Edward White Jr., was born in Hickory, North Carolina, on 14 March 1914: his birth coincided with his father's supervision of the post office in Hickory. The couple's fourth child, Ann Dorcas White, was born in Gastonia on 27 April 1916. On 12 January 1920 Hugh Edward White purchased the one-story frame house and lot at 207 West Fourth Avenue in Gastonia: the house was later remodeled and White and his family would live there until his death in 1939.

II. The Work of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1927White's Firm is Established in 1921

The quickness with which Hugh Edward White and two former colleagues, both in the Office of the Supervising Architect and the Columbia office of Charles Coker Wilson, formed their partnership in the late summer of 1921 suggests that they must have been considering such a move for some time. Securing the commission to design the Gastonia High School (#14) was the stroke of good fortune which enabled them to move ahead with their plans. A series of eleven surviving letters, dated

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between 23 August and 30 September 1921, between Hugh Edward White, Charles J. Streeter, and Carroll W. Chamberlain describe the process by which they departed the Wilson firm, held onto the Gastonia High School commission despite some intervention by Wilson, and established the office in Gastonia. White, then resident in Gastonia, rented a two-room suite for the new firm on the second-story front of the Gastonia Gazette Building at 212 West Airline Avenue: that building is no longer standing.

When White and his partners formed the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, Hugh Edward White had enjoyed an association with Gastonia for some eighteen years. In his surviving papers, held by his son Hugh Edward White Jr., there is a photograph of the Dr. Ralph Falls House: on the reverse side of the image White wrote "My first building in Gastonia, N.C." The two-story Colonial Revival-style frame house was built in 1903 at 215 South York Street: it no longer stands and the circumstances of his work for Dr. Falls are unknown. White was again in Gastonia in the mid 1910s--when his last child was born there in 1916--supervising the construction of the United States Post Office. Whatever the facts are concerning White's presence in Gastonia in the early 1900s and the 1910s, it is clear the architect had made sufficient contacts and sufficiently impressed local leaders as to convince them to award him and his partners the contract for the \$500,000 public high school building, the most important and visible educational building of its generation in Gastonia and Gaston County. As events have proved, it was one of some half-dozen highly important high schools erected in North Carolina in the 1920s which represented the most advanced thinking in school planning and educational theory and are now recognized for their statewide significance.

Regional Architecture and the Gaston County Building Boom of the Early Twentieth Century

The organization of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in 1921 in Gastonia placed the firm in an advantageous position in a city and region which was growing and prospering from the profits of the textile industry. The textile industry sparked a thirty-year building boom in the first decades of this century as can be seen in the population statistics for the period. In 1900 the county population stood at 27,903; it grew to 37,063 in 1910 and to 51,242 in 1920. The largest increase, of nearly 27,000 persons, occurred between 1920 and 1930 when the county population swelled to 78,093. By 1920, Gaston County was a major national textile center. Gastonia, the county seat and the largest town in the county, stood at the heart of this regional activity; however, the nearby towns of Belmont, King's Mountain, Mount Holly, and smaller communities of Lowell, Cramerton, and McAdenville also had important textile-based economies. It was the managerial and owner-class of this industry, together with the leaders of related businesses and professions, who would form the bulk of the firm's clients, together with educational and governmental bodies.

White and his partners also organized their firm at a propitious time in the history of the city and county: White, Streeter & Chamberlain was the first architectural firm to establish their main office in Gastonia and they would be the only firm in that class in the first half of the twentieth century. There were no architects or architectural firms listed in the first volume of the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY published for 1910-1911: nor were there any listed in the second edition of the directory published for 1913-1914. It was not until the third edition of 1918-1919 was issued that

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there was a heading of "Architects" in the business listings: J. S. Zimmerman was listed with an office at #7 McLean Glenn Building. Beyond his name, there is nothing known of Mr. Zimmerman and his professional work in Gastonia. Zimmerman appears again in the fourth volume of the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY, published for 1921-1922, when there is also an entry for the office of Charles C. Wilson in Room 208 of the First National Bank Building. By this time Hugh Edward White had purchased the house on West Fourth Avenue and was the manager of Wilson's local office. When the fifth volume of the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY was published for 1923-1924 there were two firms listed under the heading of "Architects": White, Streeter & Chamberlain; and the firm of Wilson & Berryman in Room 404 of the First National Bank Building. Wilson & Berryman was the partnership of Charles Coker Wilson and George R. Berryman: the firm operated under this style between the partnership of Wilson & Sompayrac (1910-ca. 1918) and Wilson, Berryman & Kennedy (1924-1927). When the sixth volume of the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY was published for 1927-1928, the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain was the sole listing; however, as events will prove, the firm ceased to exist in 1926/1927 and Hugh Edward White would practice alone during the years until his death in 1939.

In retrospect, and given the prosperity of the textile industry, it might seem unusual for there to have been no resident architect or architectural firm in Gastonia prior to J. S. Zimmerman's listing in 1918-1919. With the amount of building for the textile industry alone, there was a high demand for architectural and engineering services: this demand--much of it for strictly utilitarian factory and processing facilities--was largely satisfied by architects and engineers from Charlotte offices and firms or by firms in Atlanta and other cities. Among the most important of these were companies headed by Daniel A. Tompkins and Stuart Warren Cramer. Tompkins (1852-1914), a native of Edgefield County, South Carolina, had a large and successful foundry and design firm in Charlotte which also outfitted mills with machinery. Tompkins was the author of several books related to the textile industry, including the highly influential COTTON MILL: COMMERCIAL FEATURES in 1899, as well as a HISTORY OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY and other titles. Stuart Warren Cramer (1868-1940), a native of Guilford County, studied engineering at the U.S Naval Academy and Columbia University and in the 1890s he was employed with the D. A. Tompkins Company. About 1895 he formed his own company for the design, construction, and outfitting of textile mills: he designed, built, and owned a model mill village in Gaston County called Cramerton. He is also known for the four-volume USEFUL INFORMATION FOR COTTON MANUFACTURES published from 1904 to 1909.

Prior to the arrival of Hugh Edward White in Gastonia and the organization of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, Gastonia and Gaston County citizens turned mainly to other Charlotte men for the design of their houses and public buildings. The Charlotte architects who designed buildings for Gaston County clients include Charles Christian Hook, Willard G. Rogers, Louis H. Asbury, and William H. Peeps. Charles Christian Hook (1870-1938) designed houses for James A. Costner and Abel Caleb Lineberger Sr. around 1909/1910 and a decade later designed a large, lavish, and richly detailed Renaissance Revival-style house for Lineberger in Belmont which remains the finest house built by a member of Gaston County's textile elite. Hook might also have designed the DeLambert P. Stowe House in Belmont which shares certain design similarities to the first house Hook designed for

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Abel Caleb Lineberger. In the mid-1930s Hook, together with Walter Hook, provided the design for the Art Deco-style United States Post Office in Gastonia. For a period in the early twentieth century Hook had a partnership with Willard G. Rogers who designed the First National Bank of Cherryville (ca. 1916) and the unusually handsome First Baptist Church in Gastonia (1918). Louis H. Asbury (1877-1975), perhaps Charlotte's first native-born professional architect, provided the designs for the Charles Egbert Hutchison House in Mt. Holly in the 1910s, the four-storefront George W. Ragan Building in Gastonia of ca. 1912, the ca. 1920 James Houston Matthews House in Gastonia, and for Lutheran Chapel Church which was erected in suburban Gastonia in 1922-1923. William H. Peeps designed the Gastonia Masonic Temple that was completed in 1923. There are surely numerous other buildings by these architects in Gaston County whose designers are yet to be confirmed.

In some few instances, prospective Gaston County builders looked outside North Carolina for architects to design buildings. The Washington, D.C.-based firm of Milburn, Heister and Company designed the Gaston County Court House, built in Gastonia in 1910-1911, and the seven-story Third National Bank Building which was completed in 1923 while White, Streeter & Chamberlain were busy with the Gastonia High School: both the courthouse and the bank are predictably Classical Revival style. Luther D. Proffit, a Spartanburg, South Carolina, architect, provided the design for Central School: it was completed in Gastonia in 1914 and served all grades until the Gaston High School was built and opened a decade later in 1924. The Columbia, South Carolina firm of Wilson and Sompayrac (Charles Coker Wilson and Edwin Douglas Sompayrac) provided the design for Gastonia's first high-rise building, a seven-story bank and office building for the First National Bank: it was built in 1916-1917.

White, Streeter & Chamberlain's Influence on Gaston County Architecture, 1921-1927

Once the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain was established in Gastonia in 1921 and the Gastonia High School was completed they secure virtually all of the important work in Gastonia and Gaston County. The only major exception to this was the commission to design a new house for textile executive Robert Goldberg (1893-1982) in suburban Gastonia: Goldberg (later Gurney) gave the commission to Joseph Neel Reid (1885-1926) and his firm of Hentz, Reid and Adler of Atlanta. Reid produced a handsome Georgian Revival-style brick mansion whose construction was supervised locally (for a period) by White, Streeter & Chamberlain. The work of the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain between 1921 and 1926 is well documented in the original drawings and a series of correspondence files for individual projects which survive in the possession of Hugh Edward White Jr., and are identified as the Hugh Edward White Collection. Also in this collection are drawings for projects which Hugh Edward White designed from the dissolution of the firm in 1927 until his death in 1939. Attached to this report is a compendium of projects listed by type: residential buildings, school, religious and church-related buildings, public and institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. For each building the following information is given, if known: commission number, date of drawing, client and address of building, and present status of the building. Buildings cited in the text, hereafter, will bear the commission number.

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Apparently only Carroll W. Chamberlain, of the three partners, had a formal architectural education. He received a bachelor's degree in architecture from Syracuse University in 1907. He worked for a period with a local architect in Syracuse, New York, and for some eleven years with the Office of the Supervising Architect, Department of the Treasury, prior to joining Wilson's firm in Columbia. Charles J. Streeter worked in New York in an architectural office for some five years and in the Office of the Supervising Architect for fifteen years before joining Wilson's office in Columbia. Streeter received registration to practice architecture in North Carolina in April 1922. A surviving certificate, dated 6 December 1916, documents Hugh Edward White's election to the American Institute of Architects. It was not until 1926 that Mr. White received a license in his own name to practice architecture in North Carolina: that was by virtue of a reciprocal arrangement with South Carolina where White was registered to practice architecture.

The work of organizing and outfitting the office in the GASTONIA GAZETTE building, in addition to establishing a residence in Gastonia, occupied Hugh Edward White, Charles J. Streeter, and Carroll W. Chamberlain during the early fall of 1921. The major call on their professional time was the design and completion of working drawings for the Gastonia High School (#14) and supervision of its construction which began in 1922. The handsome Tudor Revival building was completed in the summer of 1924 and opened in September of that year. While work was proceeding on it, the firm gained a number of commissions. There are at least four known residential commissions which date early in the firm's life. The most important of these was the large brick house (#6) designed for textile executive Samuel Pinckney Stowe. Built on S. Central Avenue in Belmont, it burned in 1924 and was rebuilt from the original and supplemental plans in 1924-1925. Renaissance Revival in design it clearly reflects the appearance, in smaller and less lavish form, of the Abel Caleb Lineberger House completed to Charles Christian Hook's design in 1921 at 411 N. Main Street, about seven blocks to the north.

A review of the firm's residential commissions indicates the Stowe house was the most elaborate and costly residence designed by White, Streeter & Chamberlain or by White, himself, in his later years. The patronage of Samuel Pinckney Stowe (1868-1956), a scion of the Stowe family, and the physical appearance of the mansion assured White, Streeter & Chamberlain of the patronage of other textile executives and Gaston County businessmen who decided to build in the 1920s. One of these men was Frederick Barkley whose brick Classical Revival-style house (no job number) in Gastonia would later be acquired by Albert G. Myers, president of Citizens National Bank. Other important work dating to 1922 includes the King's Mountain Graded School (#24) and four commercial buildings in Gastonia: of this later group only one building, the Standard Hardware Building (#10)--a large three-story classically detailed building, survives intact. In addition to overseeing the construction of buildings which the firm designed, White, Streeter and Chamberlain supervised the erection of the Tudor Revival-style house designed by A. Raymond Ellis of Hartford, Connecticut, for Arthur C. Jones in Gastonia.

As listings in "The Compendium of Projects" indicates, the work of the firm increased in 1923 and the fortunes of White, Streeter & Chamberlain prospered through the mid 1920s. There are at least ten residential projects for 1923, most of which were located in Gaston County: within this group three houses erected in Gastonia are exceptional and reflect the range and skill of the firm in the different

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styles of the 1920s. The Addison G. Mangum House (#32) is a large two-story weatherboarded frame Colonial Revival-style house featuring grouped windows, a handsome one-story classical entrance porch, and a double tier of porches supported by tall Doric columns on its gable end. For John L. Beal, the operator of a large building supplies firm, White, Streeter & Chamberlain designed a remarkably beautiful Mediterranean Revival-style house (#50): built in pale yellow brick, the house is covered with a green tile roof and has a six-bay S. York Street facade flanked by one-story porches. Yellow brick, and red tile, was also used for the construction of the expansive two-story house (#37) designed for John H. Kellar: while clearly a Tudor Revival-style house of the 1920s, the Kellar house departs from the symmetrical conventions of the Mangum and Beal houses and features banks of windows and asymmetrical gables in a facade that is also flanked by one-story porches.

Following on their design of the Gastonia High School, White, Streeter & Chamberlain designed two small schools (#28 and #31) for Gastonia in 1922-1923; during those years the firm designed at least nine commercial buildings. None of that group is known to survive; however, the P. P. LeVentis & Co. Store and Warehouse (#38), designed for the wholesale fruit and produce merchant, is representative of the substantial buildings the firm produced for a range of smaller, yet successful merchants. The two-story five-bay building had a series of showroom windows and entrances on the first story and a quintet of paired eight-over-eight windows on the second level; soldier courses enframed these openings and enlivened the facade. It represented a client's requirement for a more prepossessing building than a contractor/builder could produce from stock plans, and the firm's competent satisfaction of that need.

Again, in 1924, White, Streeter & Chamberlain produced the plans for at least ten residential projects: most of these designs, including the John R. Rankin House (#57), the Warren Gardner House (#76), the Dameron H. Williams House (#77), and the W. Hugh Wray House (no job number), were for substantial two-story Colonial Revival houses of brick or frame. The Rankin and Wray houses featured the pairing or grouping of windows which were typical of the firm's design, as well as the traditional one-story entrance-bay porch and one-story porch wings which contained a sun room on one side and an open or screened porch in the pendant position. The design of the Foursquare-style house for Oscar Armstrong (no job number) in Gastonia also featured paired six-over-one sash windows.

Nonresidential work in 1924 included schools, religious facilities, commercial building and public and institutional work: the survival rate for these buildings is not high. The most important school commission was for the Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale (#75: National Register, 1993). Among the most distinguished and appealing of that year's designs was for a three-story Renaissance Revival-style I.O.O.F Building (#72) in Lincolnton: it was never built. The elaborate Classical Revival-style facade which the firm designed for Citizens National Bank (#60) on West Main Avenue in Gastonia survives as one of the finest products of the firm.

The firm's work in 1925 generally repeated the pattern, quantity, and quality of that seen in the preceding years. Of at least eight residential commissions, three were for exceptional houses which remain intact and impressive to the present. The frame Colonial Revival-style house designed for

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Clyde C. Armstrong (#91), president of Armstrong Cotton Mills, repeated the traditional form of a two-story main block with a center-bay entrance porch and flanking side porches: its entrance is surmounted by a fanlight whose shape is repeated in the segmental-arch form of the porch. A similar two-story, five-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style house designed for James M. Sloan (#93) departs from the convention and includes a handsome Federal-style entrance porch and a two-story wing, but no side porches. For Noah Benjamin Kenrick, White, Street & Chamberlain designed a somewhat unusual and impressive Renaissance style brick villa (#80): the main two-story block has a balustraded roofline which rises above the arcaded porch and porte cochere centered on the front elevation. The use of ornamental brickwork and cast stone enliven and enrich the house's elevations. The house stands at 402 North Mountain Street in Cherryville and originally stood beside a house (#34) which the firm had designed in 1923 for J. W. Kendrick: that house has been demolished.

The nonresidential commissions which White, Streeter & Chamberlain designed in 1925 includes some of the firm's best work; the only two known religious edifices designed by the firm date from this year as does the Gastonia City Hall. The Temple Emanuel Synagogue (#82) in Gastonia is a Classical Revival-style building with Tuscan pilasters rising up its front elevation to support a shallow pediment: it continues in use by the congregation. The unidentified design for a synagogue with a six-column Corinthian portico, surviving in the Hugh Edward White Collection, appears to be a design alternative for the building erected by the Jewish congregation. The church (#87) which the firm designed for the Tryon Presbyterian congregation, also classical in design, was completed and first occupied for services on Easter Sunday, 17 April 1927. It was replaced by a later church on another location in 1958 and now serves as the meeting hall of the local Masonic Lodge chapter.

Together with the Gastonia High School, the Gastonia City Hall (#97) was one of the finest public buildings designed by White, Streeter & Chamberlain, and it is altogether more impressive than the conventional court house designed by Milburn, Heister and Company. The two-story brick and limestone (cast stone?) Renaissance Revival-style buff brick building is distinguished by fine proportions, arch-headed window and door openings, a balustraded roofline, and a beautifully-detailed stone entrance defined by fluted Ionic pilasters. Well-maintained, it remains the city's principal municipal building to the present. Possibly dating from this period is a handsome colored presentation drawing and floor plans entitled "Gaston County Court House." Although the drawings bear no date, obvious similarities to the design of the Municipal Building suggest that Mr. White/White, Streeter & Chamberlain might have prepared these drawings to encourage the Gaston County commissioners to build a new court house as a worthy companion to the firm's new city hall for Gastonia. The elevations of both designs are distinguished by tall arch-headed windows and Ionic pilasters. The firm also produced two hospital buildings (#94 and #96) which are now demolished; however, the design for the Colored Ward Building (#96) at the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital anticipated other work for the facility by Hugh Edward White in the 1930s. The stadium (#95) which the firm designed for the Gastonia High School has been demolished as have the firm's two other school projects of 1925 in Gastonia.

The Dissolution of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1926-1927

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As events proved 1926 was the final year of business for the architectural firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain: by the end of the year, both Charles J. Streeter and Carroll W. Chamberlain had departed Gastonia, leaving Hugh Edward White who would practice alone until his death in 1939. According to family tradition the end of the firm was brought about by the fact that the partners' design for the Oasis Shrine Temple (#107), to be erected at the prominent intersection of Dilworth and Morehead Street in Charlotte, was not built. The circumstances surrounding this commission are obscure, at present, owing to the loss of the office correspondence on the project except for a few incidental but important letters. The drawings for the grand, elegant buildings were completed in 1926 and the project put out to bid. Bids were opened in late August 1926; however, construction was postponed and a final decision was to be made later. In a letter of 1 December 1926 the firm advised the Southern Steel & Rolling Mill, Inc., of Birmingham, Alabama, apparently one of the subcontractors for the project, "that the bids for the general contract ran somewhat higher than was anticipated and were all rejected. However, a meeting of the building committee will be held during January 1927 at which time it is believed definite arrangements will be made to proceed with the construction of this building."

The fate of the building--and the firm--was sealed at meetings of the directors of the fraternal organization on 11 and 12 January 1927. An outline of the events of these meetings appears in a letter which Hugh Edward White wrote to Charles J. Streeter on the 13th. A plan to advance the building, resolved on the 11th, was put to vote on the 12th.

On the night of the 12th, this resolution was presented by Mr. Myers, after quite a bit of wrangling and talking the resolution was tabled, so nothing whatever was done. There was quite a difference of opinion as to what they wanted to do. The \$40,000 was not granted. Some shriners want a building up town. Some want it in Greensboro or some other place. Guess we may as well forget about it. Tell Ruebsam that we will pay him as soon as possible. It looks like a bad thing for us. Mr. Myers did all that could be expected of him. There was no cooperation, Myers did all the talking. The other Directors kept their mouths shut. Nothing new in the office.

Mr. Myers was A. G. Myers, Sr., a prominent Gastonia banker and textilst, who had advanced the cause of the Oasis Shrine Temple and the firm's design of the building. White's short sentences at the end of the letter to Mr. Streeter, probably then in Washington, D.C., forecast the immediate demise of the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain. It is unclear, at this distance, what, if any, reimbursement the firm received for the large expenses associated with the design of the Oasis Shrine Temple and the production of the large number of detailed drawings required for its construction. Apparently, the firm did reimburse the Washington engineering firm of Ruebsam & Stevens for their expenses as consulting engineers on the design of the building. Whatever the situation, an analysis of the firm's work in 1926 indicates relatively few projects and the likelihood that a great deal of office time up to early August was given over to the Oasis Shrine Temple project. In short, having committed a large proportion of its time and resources to a project that remained unbuilt, the firm was forced to close for financial reasons.

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The firm's other projects in 1926 are typical of their five-year practice. It produced the drawings for an extension of the Gastonia High School (#102) which complemented the original design of the building. White, Streeter & Chamberlain also designed an impressive two-story portico (#110) for an existing antebellum brick building for the Church Home Orphanage in York, South Carolina: the building is lost. Except for the Oasis Shrine Temple, the firm's finest and most important design in 1926 was the Bank of Belmont (#100). The design of the three-story commercial building, with banking offices in a tall first story and offices on the upper two floors, shares clear stylistic associations with the Gastonia City Hall. It, too, is Classical Revival style with buff-brick elevations enriched and enlivened with cast stone (or limestone) used for the first-story elevation, the quoins which enframe its elevations, the cornice, and the open balustrade sections of the parapet roof.

III. The Practice of Hugh Edward White, 1927-1939

In 1927 when the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain was dissolved, Hugh Edward White was fifty-seven years of age: he would continue to practice architecture in Gastonia until his death on 25 June 1939 two days short of his seventieth birthday. His architectural design work during these years is defined by two distinct periods. From the dissolution of the firm in 1927 until 1929-1930, White had a stable, relatively busy practice which included houses, schools, educational buildings for existing churches, and commercial buildings; it is likely that some of the earliest work in this period was already commissioned in 1926 or came to White by virtue of the firm's reputation. In an effort to capitalize on the late firm's best work, Mr. White published an attractive monograph, SELECTIONS FROM THE WORK OF WHITE, STREETER & CHAMBERLAIN, ARCHITECTS, GASTONIA, N.C. (in 1929 according to family tradition). Work virtually ended in 1930, largely as a result of the Stock Market Crash.

Despite the fact the firm had essentially closed, White, Streeter & Chamberlain appeared under the heading of "Architects" in the 1927-1928 edition (Vol. VI) of the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY with offices at 509 Third Trust Company Building. Hugh Edward White is listed as a resident of 207 West Fourth Avenue; Charles J. Streeter's address is given as Washington, D.C. Carroll W. Chamberlain's address is listed as Washington, N.C., although it was probably Washington, D.C. In the subsequent, seventh volume of the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY, published for 1930-1931, there are two listings under the heading of "Architects": Hugh Edward White, still in the firm's former office at 509 Third Trust Company Building; and Edward L. Quinn whose office was in #418 of the same building; however, nothing is known of Quinn's work at present. There are no listings for architects in the GASTONIA CITY DIRECTORY published in 1934 and 1936. For a period in the early 1930s, Hugh Edward White was employed by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, to assess the value and condition of houses on which loans were sought. It was not until 1935 that he was able to return to the practice of architecture on a full-time basis.

Individual Practice in the Later 1920s, 1927-1930

The buildings which White designed in the period from late 1926 until 1930 were similar in scale and appearance to those produced by the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain. In short, he continued to design houses and other nonresidential buildings for virtually the same clientele which had earlier

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patronized the partnership. The three houses he designed in 1927-1928 are large, important residences for Gastonia and Kings Mountain businessmen. For Samuel N. Boyce, president of The Peoples Bank and vice-president of the Arlington & Flint Mills, White designed one of his largest Georgian Revival-style brick houses (#121) and one of only two whose entrance porch was a full-height two-story classical portico with handsome detailing; the five-bay Flemish-bond facade is flanked by a one-story sun room on the south and a one-story porch on the north. The other two houses of this period are free Tudor Revival style dwellings. The Charles S. Thompson House (#117) in suburban Armstrong Park is a two-story house of white-washed brick and a steeply-pitched slate roof: wall dormers, half-timbering, segmental-arched window openings, wood lintels and sills, and weatherboarded gable ends convey an evocative 1920s appearance. The F. R. Summers House (#122) in Kings Mountain is similar in spirit; however, its appearance is very different. Its red brick elevations are heightened in tone by the rusty-red metal casement windows and the rust and cream half timbering; fieldstone is used for the main chimney.

The nonresidential buildings, designed by Hugh Edward White between 1927 and 1930, include important public schools, religious buildings, and two public buildings together with several commercial buildings in Gastonia. Unfortunately, the Page High School (#108) in Pageland, the Clover High School (#141), Clover, and the Fort Mill High School (#143), Fort Mill--all in South Carolina--have been demolished. The three Sunday School/educational buildings for churches have enjoyed an altogether better fate. All of them remain in use by the congregations for which they were built. For the First Presbyterian Church, Hickory, (National Register, 1985), White designed a three-story stone veneer educational building (#115) which complements the 1906 Romanesque Revival-style stone church: White's building was completed in 1928 at a cost of \$28,000. The educational buildings which White designed for the First Baptist Church (#123), Shelby, and Clover A. R. P. Church (#128), Clover, South Carolina, also defer to the styling of the existing sanctuary and consequently enhance the appearance of the church plants. The Clover Methodist Episcopal Church (#116), Clover, South Carolina, is the second church building known to have been designed by Hugh Edward White: it is a free Gothic Revival style brick building with buttresses and cast stone parapets and dressings.

During this period White secured the commissions for two important public buildings which were built on adjacent lots on W. Second Avenue in Gastonia. The Gaston County War Memorial (#139) is a rather eccentric building, conveying a certain fortress-like appearance through the use of an octagonal tower on the center of its facade which, in turn, is surrounded by a five-sided arcade porch. The Gastonia Public Library (#142), standing to the west, is a simply-detailed Classical Revival-style one-story brick building with large windows to illuminate the reading rooms and stacks and a semicircular porch crowned by a balustrade. In 1930 White designed a second building for black patients at the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital at Gastonia: the Benjamin N. Duke Memorial Ward for Colored Children (#144) has been compromised by a dramatic roof change.

White designed at least six commercial buildings during the late 1920s and 1930, five of which were built in Gastonia. Most of these brick buildings are two-story in height with grouped windows, modest trim, and comprise office, sales, and warehouse space. Within this group there are two exceptional

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buildings. The Moore & Stewart Store and Warehouse (#119) has a bold over-scaled first-story storefront with tall plate-glass windows inside a cast-stone surround. The symmetrical upper elevation features nine sash windows flanked by tall panels. The Gastonia Mill Supply Building (#114), erected five blocks east of Moore & Stewart's building also features a tall multi-pane transom above the entrance and display windows on the first story; however, the second story has a trio of large window openings enframed with decorative brick borders. The Webb Theatre (#125) is White's single important design in the Art Moderne style and it features his most accomplished patterned brickwork with cast stone ornament. The three-story building is designed in two parts. The lower two stories are unified by a quartet of shallow brick pilasters which enframe the symmetrical three-part design of the facade. The upper, third story is sheathed in a checkerboard pattern of alternating trios of stretcher brick laid either on their long side or their ends.

A Practice Interrupted, 1931-1934

During a three-year period, from 1931 through 1934, White's practice as an architect was limited in its extent as there was very little building in Gastonia and Gaston County. In 1931, Hugh Edward White compiled research on manufacturing concerns, farms, and public buildings in the county and produced "The 1931 Industrial and Farm Map of Gaston County." He located the county's major industries, churches, schools, farms, and other facilities on the map. It was produced in two editions: the linen paper version was sold for \$1.00 a copy; the plain paper map was sold for fifty cents. The "Compendium of Projects," chiefly compiled from the surviving drawings and files in the Hugh Edward White Collection, includes only two cited residential commissions for the years of 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934: the William S. Patterson House (#200) at Davidson, North Carolina of 1933, and the J. D. Wood House (#204) in Shelby. At least one of the houses which appear in FROM THE FILES OF HUGH E. WHITE, the Tudor Revival-style Ira Falls House, for which neither drawings nor files are known to survive, probably dates from these years. In 1932 Mr. White designed alterations to the Raylass department store (#120C) in Gastonia, and in 1933 he prepared preliminary designs for two school buildings which were probably never built. It was during this period that Hugh Edward White Jr., after completing one year at Davidson College (1931-1932), began working for his father as a draftsman and completed the International Correspondence Course in Architecture from the International Correspondence School in Scranton, Pennsylvania: he would work for his father until his death. In 1940 Hugh Edward White Jr. enrolled in the School of Architecture at Georgia Institute of Technology and received a bachelor of science degree in architecture in 1943. In April 1946, after three years' service in the U.S. Navy, White joined the firm of Walter Hook, AIA, in Charlotte which, in 1965, became Freeman-White Associates, Architects. Mr. White, Jr., remained with this firm until his retirement in 1981.

The Final Years of a Practice, 1935-1939

In the mid 1930s, as economic conditions improved, Hugh Edward White reinvigorated his architectural practice and in 1935 he moved his office out of his residence to quarters in Room 303 of the National Bank of Commerce building at 170 West Main Avenue in Gastonia. The changed circumstances in American social and economic life--evident as well in Gastonia and Gaston County--are reflected in the reduced scale of buildings which he would design during the period from 1935 until 1939. Like changes in clients' requirements and certain clear shifts in architectural style and practice are also evident in the work from the later 1930s. Alterations to existing houses constitute a new,

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important area of work. Late in his practice, by 1938, Mr. White had taken young men into his office as draftsmen; the names of two, _____ Astor and R. B. Lyons, appear on surviving drawings from 1938 and 1939.

In 1936 Hugh Edward White published a paperbound monograph, FROM THE FILES OF HUGH E. WHITE, ARCHITECT, GASTONIA, N.C., in which he illustrated his own individual work and five buildings produced by the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain. The booklet is clearly intended as a promotional device to acquaint prospective clients of the range of White's work and the select company a client would join were he to hire White. The choice of buildings illustrated also reflects the general character of work produced by White and the firm from 1921 to 1936. The first five buildings are major works by White, Streeter & Chamberlain and distinguished buildings in the landscape of Gastonia and Belmont: the A. G. Myers (Frederick Barkley) house; Citizens National Bank (#60); Gastonia High School (#14); Gastonia City Hall (#97); and the Bank of Belmont (#100). Individual buildings designed by White are: Webb Theatre (#125); the educational building for the First Baptist Church, Shelby (#123); the Gaston County War Memorial (#139); the Gastonia Public Library (#142); and the Fort Mill High School (#143). Residential projects include: the Dr. Ralph Falls House of ca. 1903; the Charles S. Thompson house (#117); the Samuel N. Boyce house (#121); the Hugh Wray house (no commission number); the Murray Mack House (no commission number); the R. Luther Todd house (no commission number); the W. Ira Falls house (no commission number); the Martin Henry Epps House (#210); the Orlanda Hudson house (#222); and the James D. Peebles house (#211).

While the Orlanda Hudson house (#222) was a substantial brick house, more typical of the large fashionable upper middle-class houses of the 1920s, the Peebles (#211), Epps (#210), and Mack (no commission number) houses are more modest one-and-one-half story brick or frame cottages, modest yet attractive, and typical of the houses he would be called upon to design in the later 1930s. Their inclusion here, in equal representation with larger, earlier houses and impressive public buildings, was a calculated appeal to prospective clients of different, probably lesser means. The other important appeal to new clients was the inclusion of three pairings of photographs which showed three houses "Before Remodeling" and "After Remodeling." For P. P. Murphey of Lowell, White converted a frame one-and-a-half story bungalow into a Colonial Revival-style cottage (#236): White added brick veneer, a two-story side wing, and a two-story "Mount Vernon" portico to a conventional 1920s frame Colonial Revival-style house for William A. Julian (#234) of Gastonia. In retrospect, White's remodeling of a turn-of-the-century frame cottage for Willis Holland (#213) in Mt. Holly cannot be described as successful. In short by including the smaller houses of the late 1930s and the remodeling projects, White was seeking both to attract a clientele who might not have otherwise engaged an architect and who would have built, instead, from the increasing number of published house plans and clients who wished to have a fashionable house and who could achieve that appearance for their residence by a relatively inexpensive remodeling.

Thus, it was design work on a smaller scale that characterized White's work in the later 1930s just as it did that of other architects in North Carolina. Of the fourteen known residential commissions dated to 1935, eight were built according to plan, five were either never built or remain unconfirmed, and one, the Jack Lou Drucker house (#230), was either not built to plan or radically altered. Mr. White

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also designed two apartment buildings in 1935 (#215, 228). The James D. Peebles house (#211) is a charming Colonial Revival-style one-and-a-half story brick cottage with a classical entrance porch and segmental arch dormers flanking a gable-roof dormer: its design departs from convention by the incorporation of an inset northeast corner porch which addresses its location on the corner of East Third Avenue and Broad Street. It is a house with a distinct personality and the same characterization applies to the Orlanda Hudson house (#222), a substantial two-story white-washed brick house with an entrance inset at the base of a projecting front gable. White-wash was also applied to the brick elevations of the Pinckney C. Froneberger house (#219) where a pair of projecting gables flank the entrance porch.

The number of known residential design projects then decreased in the years of 1936, 1937, and 1938 when White gained several important public school and institutional commissions. In 1936 White undertook the aforementioned Colonial Revival-style remodeling of houses for William A. Julian (#234) and P. P. Murphey (#236). In 1938 Mr. White designed a beach house for W. A. Julian (#257) which is probably the summer cottage Mr. Julian is known to have erected at North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. He also designed two rather different houses for Clarence A. Ross (#232) and Dr. Alfred C. Current (#241). The Ross House, consisting of one- and two-story hipped roof blocks connected by a flat roof hyphen, has a fresh contemporary quality: the house, with whitewashed elevations, is similar to those advocated in the shelter magazines of the period as new houses for American suburbs. For Dr. Alfred C. Current, White repeated his well-accepted two-story Colonial Revival house formula; however, here the detailing is nowhere as impressive or lavish as that which appeared on his houses of the 1920s. In 1937 White undertook remodeling projects on two adjoining houses on Hillside Drive in suburban Forest Hills in Gastonia. The S. Emmett Morrison House (#249) and the Earl E. Groves House (#254) are both one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style houses with dominant gambrel or gable-roof blocks, respectively, on their front elevations: these features are balanced, in turn, by brick or stone chimneys, respectively, whose stacks are engaged by dormer units.

In the last two years of his life Hugh Edward White was called upon to serve as architect for several residential projects, and at least four houses are known to have been completed to his designs while others remain unconfirmed or were never built. Three of the quartet were built in Gastonia. The Paul P. Kincaid House (#256) is a two-story weatherboarded frame house, Colonial Revival in style, and features an engaged two-story portico which is similar in appearance to the portico added to the house for William A. Julian (#234). In spirit it recalls houses with engaged two-level porches built in coastal North Carolina in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. A Colonial Revival character also distinguishes the design of the small one-and-a-half story frame house Mr. White designed for Hoyle T. Eford (no commission number) in 1939. The final known house in Gastonia, a residence for William H. Jarman (#266) built by contractor John Kaylor at 440 Collier Street, is contemporary with a house Hugh Edward White designed for Neal A. Hanks (#263) of York, South Carolina. The "certificate book" documenting Mr. White's supervision of the Hanks house construction by R. W. Buice of Hickory Grove, South Carolina, survives in the Hugh Edward White Collection; the sixth,

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final certification is dated 17 June 1939--a date that proved to be eight days before the architect's death on 25 June.

During the years of 1935 to 1938, White undertook nine important commissions for public school work in Gaston County: five of these (#224, 260B, 260C, 260D, and 261) were erected by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The Gastonia Colored High School (#224), designed in 1935, was a spare brick building with simple classical trim: it survives but in a compromised state. The Cherryville High School (#235) of 1936 is lost; however, the one-story brick Robinson School (#237) in rural Gaston County survives largely intact with symmetrical elevations, paired windows, ornamental paneled brickwork, and a stepped parapet roof. The Robinson School remains in use as a public school and so, too, does the Gastonia Junior High School (#1346F), now Yorkchester Junior High School, of 1938. These two and the Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale (#75) are the only three public schools designed by White or White, Streeter & Chamberlain which remain in use as public schools. Of the four buildings erected under the auspices of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works in 1938-1939, the Cramerton Gymnasium (#261) was apparently the most imposing; it survives today in a remarkable state of preservation for an athletic facility of that period. The design of the rectangular brick building, covered by a segmental roof, is distinguished by corner pavilions enlivened with quioning and classical frontispieces enframing the doorways; the façade features ornamental brickwork while faux buttresses define the bays on its side elevations.

In 1937 Hugh Edward White designed three additional buildings for the campus of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital at Gastonia. The Colored Nurses's Home (#251) is a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style five-bay residence with a half-circle entrance-bay porch whose form is repeated in the shallow arch-headed bays holding the first-story windows. The Isolation and Admittance Building (#252) is a long one-story brick building symmetrically arranged with a projecting three-bay entrance porch flanked by five bays to either side holding tall nine-over-nine sash windows. The profile and detail of the archway giving onto the entrance recalls the like form on the Colored Nurses' Building. The third building of 1937 which Mr. White designed for the hospital campus was an eight-car garage and workshop (no commission number) whose construction has not been confirmed. While the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital projects were certainly important to his practice in the final years of his life, Hugh Edward White's design for the Gaston County Negro Hospital (#244) is of greater significance, and the building survives today as one of the major interwar landmarks of the city's once-thriving Black community in north Gastonia. The rectangular brick building, with wide three-bay gable-front blocks framing its symmetrical front elevation, is a one-story on basement facility that continues in use today at 721 North Marietta Street as the Rosewood Rest Home.

Hugh Edward White died on Sunday, 25 June 1939, following an illness of one month. His funeral was held in the First Presbyterian Church on Monday morning, 26 June, and his body was interred in Hollywood Cemetery in Gastonia. The office in the National Bank of Commerce building was closed. In 1940, Hugh Edward White, Jr. enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology to study architecture. The architect's widow, Mary Green White, remained in residence at 204 West Fourth Avenue until her death on 12 August 1948: she was buried on 14 August beside her husband in Hollywood Cemetery.

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At his death Hugh Edward White was eulogized in the lead editorial in the GASTONIA DAILY GAZETTE on Monday, 26 June 1939.

Gastonia and Gaston County have lost one of their finest citizens in the death of Mr. Hugh E. White, well known architect of the city. Although not a native of Gaston County, Mr. White had become thoroughly acclimated and had become affiliated with every forward looking movement in the county. . . .

Mr. White was a man of vigorous capacity and mentality.

He filled an important position in the business, church and social life of Gastonia and his passing brings grief to hundreds of sorrowing friends.

END NOTE

1. The principal documentary source for studying the career of Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain is the Hugh Edward White Collection, a large collection of uncataloged and uncounted linen and tissue drawings and correspondence files which survive in the possession of White's son Hugh Edward White Jr. (born 1914). The drawings, generally grouped by building project, were examined by this author in 1996 and used in the compilation of "The Compendium of Projects" which forms a part of this multiple property documentation form. Per project, the number of surviving drawings range from one sheet to a dozen or more for larger complicated buildings: drawings in the collection date from 1922 to 1939. The correspondence files, arranged in envelopes per project, virtually all date from 1922 to 1926 when the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain was at the height of its operation. These files include correspondence with the client, contractors, suppliers, and other related materials. Hugh Edward White Jr. also retains other correspondence including the letters exchanged between White, Charles J. Streeter, and Carroll W. Chamberlain as they went about the organization of the firm in 1921. The work of Hugh Edward White in South Carolina during the period from ca. 1894 until 1929 is cited in two important works: "The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition(,) Charleston, S. C.(,) December 1, 1901-June 1, 1902," and THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTS, 1885-1935: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY by John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton (1992). Two paperbound monographs document work by Mr. White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain. SELECTIONS FROM THE WORK OF WHITE, STREETER & CHAMBERLAIN, ARCHITECTS, GASTONIA, N.C. is believed to have been printed in 1929. FROM THE FILES OF HUGH E. WHITE(,) ARCHITECT(,) GASTONIA, N.C. was published by Mr. White in August 1936 when he was reviving his career. His obituary, other articles, and works examined in the preparation of this nomination are cited in the bibliography.

In 1997 as this multiple property documentation form draft was being completed and reviewed by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Hugh Edward White, Jr., and his wife moved from their Charlotte residence to Plantation Estates, a retirement community in Matthews, North Carolina. During the course of that move and resettlement, a further cache of drawings was found. This group of work for over sixty projects, including the presentation drawing for the Gaston County Court House (no commission number), add significantly to our understanding and appreciation of White's

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career. Especially important among this group were drawings documenting his design for buildings, including the Gaston County Negro Hospital (#244) and the Cramerton Gymnasium (#261), among others, that had not previously been associated with him, and drawings for residential commissions by Neal A. Hanks (#263), William H. Jarman (#266), and Hoyle T. Eford (no commission number) that reflect his architectural practice in the final years of the 1930s and his life. These drawings were examined by this author and Lucy Penegar on 3 April 1998. New entries were subsequently added to "The Compendium of Projects" and the text of this multiple property documentation form was revised to incorporate this newly-discovered information.

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Section F. Associated Property Types

Property Type I. Residential BuildingsDescription

During the period from ca. 1894 to 1939, Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain were engaged on the design of 125 documented residential projects. These included original house designs and alterations and expansions of existing dwellings. During the years from ca. 1894 to 1907, Hugh Edward White designed at least twenty-six houses: twenty-five were for clients in South Carolina and one was the Dr. P. Ralph Falls residence in Gastonia. The firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain was engaged on at least forty-nine known residential projects during the period of their existence, 1921-1927 (#3 through #103). White's remodeling of the house at 207 W. Fourth Avenue for his family occurred in the early 1920s and is included in the count of the firm's projects. During the dozen years of solo practice from 1927 to 1939, White himself produced plans for fifty residential projects (#117 to #266). There are five houses, together with the supervision of the Joseph H. Separk House, which are attributed to White/the firm; however, there is no known documentation available at present for this group: these projects are not included in the total residential project building count but they are included in "The Compendium of Projects."

With the loss of the Dr. P. Ralph Falls House of 1903, White's only known individual residential commission in North Carolina prior to the formation of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, there are no known surviving houses in North Carolina designed by White before the firm's organization in 1921. Beginning with the Samuel Pinckney Stowe mansion (#6), the houses designed by White, Streeter & Chamberlain are an impressive group of handsome, substantial two-story houses of weatherboarded frame or brick construction. Stylistically, they can be considered in three major categories: Renaissance Revival style, Colonial Revival style, and Tudor Revival style.

Of these three categories of houses, those built in the Renaissance Revival style are probably the costliest and they are surely among the most richly detailed and impressive buildings produced by the firm. The scale and richness of the Samuel Pinckney Stowe house (#6) in Belmont was emulated by the somewhat smaller John L. Beal House (#50) on S. York Street in Gastonia and the Noah Benjamin Kendrick House (#80) in Cherryville which shares certain similarities with the Gastonia Municipal Building (#97).

The Colonial Revival-style houses designed by White, Streeter & Chamberlain are a larger and equally distinguished group of residences: the first of this group known to survive, is the Addison G. Mangum House (#32). Its wide three-bay façade is graced by a classical entrance porch and flanked by porches on each side; however, here the porch is a full two stories in height, supported by handsome fluted Doric columns, and provides sleeping porches on the second story. The firm's use of the two-story order for residential buildings was rare: its only other known surviving usage was at the nearby and contemporary Frederick Barkley House (no job number) where a Corinthian portico carries across the facade of a brick dwelling. In the late 1920s, White would use a two-story portico for the facade of the

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Georgian Revival-style Samuel N. Boyce House (#121) and the portico and side porches of the George Blanton House (no job number) in Shelby.

The bulk of the Colonial Revival-style houses produced by the firm followed a traditional formula. Nearly all of them consisted of a two-story main block, covered by a hip or side-gable roof and having symmetrical facades of three or five bays: the one-story entrance-bay porches were usually their most elaborate exterior feature and enriched with classical columns and detailing. Usually, this center block was flanked by classical side porches. To one side, often opening off the living room, was a sun room with extensive glazing: in the pendant position, at the other side of the house, was an open or screened porch. Examples include the John R. Rankin House (#57) and the Clyde C. Armstrong House (#91).

Stylistically, the third group of houses, designed by the firm and continued by White in his private practice in the later 1920s and 1930s, was a small band of Tudor Revival-style houses that were free in their composition and use of stylistic details. Perhaps the first of these was the J. H. Kellar House (#37) whose elevations are laid up in buff brick and enlivened by a red tile roof. The Charles S. Thompson House (#117), probably in the office when the firm disbanded, has white-washed brick elevations and a more complex appearance incorporating segmental-arch openings, wall dormers, half-timbering, boarded gable ends, and a slate roof. The large Tudor Revival-style house designed for F. R. Summers (#122) of Kings Mountain might also have been in the office when the firm closed: it has red brick elevations enlivened with rusty red and cream colored half timbering and a fieldstone chimney. The one-and-a-half story W. Ira Falls House (no job number), dating from the 1930s, features tall gable ends, dark brick, brown painted woodwork, and half timbering.

While White was practicing alone in the later 1920s, his residential work was similar in scale and appearance to the houses produced by White, Streeter and Chamberlain; however, in the 1930s, the size, scale, and overall feeling of his house designs changed and likewise reflected their time. For some clients, like W. Ira Falls and Orlanda Hudson (#222), he designed substantial houses; however, the general character of this period is reflected in the smaller Colonial Revival-style houses and cottages. The Dr. Alfred C. Current House (#241) is a spare two-story symmetrical brick house: the lush entrance and side porches, typical of the 1920s, are absent and replaced by an inset center entrance below a segmental-arch pediment. Two years later, in 1938, White engaged a two-story portico under the side-gable roof of the Colonial Revival-style house (#256) he designed for Paul P. Kincaid. The Lawrence Rankin House (no commission number), believed to date from the later 1930s, has an imposing six-column portico centered on its five-bay façade. Dating from the mid-1930s, the James D. Peebles House (#211), the Martin Henry Epps House (no commission number), and the Pinckney C. Froneberger House (#219) are one-and-a-half story brick cottages with Colonial Revival styling. One of the last houses designed by Mr. White before his death was the one-and-a-half story frame Colonial Revival-style residence with a freestanding garage for Hoyle T. Eford (no commission number), the plans for which were drawn by his assistant R. B. Lyons in 1939. It and the William H. Jarman House (#266) were the last two houses designed by Hugh Edward White to be built in Gastonia.

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The Clarence Ross House (#232) is White's one known, distinguished design of a contemporary residence whose appearance reflects the type of dwelling then being championed for suburban residences by the shelter magazines of the period. Its clean linear character and modern informal plan, probably influenced by the International Style, is devoid of references to historical style which formed an important part of his other residential work.

The second important category of residential work undertaken by White, Streeter & Chamberlain and Hugh Edward White included alterations and expansions of existing houses. In some instances this work was focused on the facades of houses and involved the addition of a porch, the refashioning of the entrance with a new doorway, and perhaps some improvements to the fenestration: the alterations to the John S. Petcheos House (#46) fitted this pattern and gave the house a one-story classical, balustraded portico and, overall, a more impressive appearance. The alterations to the A. A. Farrar House (#38) and White's own residence at 207 W. Fourth Avenue in Gastonia converted existing frame bungalows to 1920s Colonial Revival-style cottages.

In his 1936 monograph White illustrated in before and after photographs two of his most successful and important remodeling projects. For William A. Julian (#234), White covered an existing, somewhat conventional two-story frame house with brick veneer and added an imposing two-story portico crowned with an open-work railing. For P. P. Murphey (#236), the appearance of a traditional bungalow was given a Colonial Revival flavor through the conversion of one large dormer window into three small individual dormers and the reconfiguration of the shed porch which was partially enclosed and also fitted with a projecting gable-front pavilion. It appears likely that the inclusion of these two projects in the monograph and their successful appearance induced two neighboring property owners on Hillside Drive in Gastonia to undertake improvements to their houses in 1937. White remodeled the brick house at 1006 Hillside Drive for S. Emmett Morrison (#249) and likewise refitted the Colonial Revival-style frame house of Earl E. Groves (#254) next door.

Significance

These buildings are significant in the area of architecture under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive features of the design work of Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in this building type. A small subgroup of these buildings are also potentially eligible for listing under Criterion B for their association with significant persons, especially those important to the development of the textile industry in Gaston County.

Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, residential buildings must retain and embody integrity of plan, materials, finish, workmanship, character, and feeling that reflect their design by Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, and they must be important, intact examples of this property type. At present ten residential buildings designed by either Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, documented through surviving drawings and/or office files, and satisfying the above criteria are included on the North Carolina Study List, together with the

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Joseph Separk House whose construction White supervised. Four additional houses, attributed to White or the firm, were also added to the North Carolina Study List on 9 April 1987: to be eligible for listing for their design by White or the firm, the association with the architect/firm will have to be documented. As a part of this project all residential buildings designed by White or the firm were evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register for their association with White and/or his firm. Some dozen additional residential buildings, including the J. H. Kellar House (#37), the Noah Benjamin Kendrick House (#80), the Charles S. Thompson House (#117), the Ira Falls House (no job number), and White's own residence at 207 West Fourth Avenue in Gastonia, are important in the history of the architect/firm's practice, discussed in this report, and proposed for addition to the North Carolina Study List and National Register nomination.

Although houses are often remodeled, enlarged, or otherwise renovated by successive owners to accommodate different families, residential buildings must retain the signal features of their original character, appearance, and period to be eligible for listing in this property type. Residential buildings whose appearance, materials finish, and character have been substantially altered and which, thereby, no longer reflect their design by White or his firm will not be eligible for listing. Normally conventional remodeling projects undertaken by White and/or the firm will not be considered to be eligible; however, when a remodeling project undertaken by White or the firm is of such a magnitude as the William A. Julian House (#234) and produces a building which represents an important phase of work by White/the firm it is eligible.

Property Type II, SchoolsDescription

There are thirty-four known projects for North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia schools, school extensions, and related facilities designed by Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain between 1902 and 1939. At present nothing is known of the schools which White designed for Yorkville and Chester, South Carolina, in 1902 and 1903, respectively: they are believed to be lost. During the period of the firm's operation, 1921 to 1926, there is a total of thirteen known commissions which are documented by one or more sheets of surviving drawings. Only three of those building projects are known to survive to the present: the Gastonia High School (#14), the Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale (#75), and the Gastonia High School Extension (#102). The (former) Gastonia High School and its extension is a grand, very handsome Tudor Revival-style three-story brick building enriched with cast-stone ornament. Listed in the National Register in 1983, it is one of a small group of some half-dozen public high schools in North Carolina, erected in the 1920s which reflect progressive planning in their design and outfitting and a comprehensive curriculum. The Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale (#75), listed in the National Register in 1993, was also a part of the progressive school building program that swept North Carolina in the 1920s: the school is an unusual L-shape building of three stories with banked windows and modest classical trim. While the (former) Gastonia High School was abandoned for use in public education and converted to a series of apartments, the Rutherford County school remains in use for intermediate grades. Of the eleven major projects designed by Hugh Edward White

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between 1929 and 1939, five remain standing, in use, and in varying states of preservation. The Gastonia Colored High School (#224) is a two-story rectangular masonry building with very modest classical trim: sadly neglected and compromised, it has had some of its window openings infilled and the fenestration changed in other openings. The Robinson School (#237) designed in 1936 is a traditional one-story brick school building, symmetrical in plan and elevation: it is typical of buildings erected in the great school building boom of the 1920s and 1930s which feature ornamental brickwork, simple cast-stone trim, and a parapet roofline. It remains in use as a school. The two-story Gastonia Junior High School (#1346F), designed in 1938, also remains in use as a school. It has simple painted masonry walls symmetrically punctuated by large openings holding grouped windows. While the openings remain intact, the fenestration has been replaced: the center entrance has been enclosed by new construction. Another project of 1938, the Dallas Gymnasium (#260-B), is a simple rectangular brick building with large window openings on its longer side elevations: these have been infilled with brick. It is one of four known buildings constructed through the P.W.A. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (name taken from title block on drawings). White's final school project, the Cramerton Gymnasium (#261) designed in 1939, is probably his best preserved educational facility and features well-placed Colonial Revival-style detailing on a functional yet prepossessing physical education building.

Significance

These buildings are significant in the area of architecture under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive features of the design work of Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in this building type. These buildings are also potentially significant for listing under Criterion A in the area of education. The Dallas Gymnasium, the Gastonia Colored High School, and the Cramerton Gymnasium are also potentially eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of politics/government.

Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, school and school-related buildings must retain and embody integrity of plan, materials, finish, workmanship, character, and feeling that reflect their design by Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain and they must be distinguished examples of this property type. The Gastonia High School (#14) and its extension (#102) were listed in the National Register in 1983. The Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale was listed in the National Register in 1993. To be eligible for listing other school and school-related buildings must retain the signal features of their original character, appearance, and period which define their design by White or the firm.

Property Type III. Religious and Church-Related BuildingsDescription

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Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain produced the known designs for seventeen religious or church-related buildings and projects during the period from ca. 1894 to 1937. These buildings were in the Classical Revival or Gothic Revival styles. The appearance of the first of these, White's design for a Baptist Church in Lancaster, South Carolina, is not known at present nor has its status been confirmed.

White, Streeter & Chamberlain produced the designs for seven projects between 1923 and 1925 and of that group only two survive: Temple Emanuel Synagogue (#82) in Gastonia and the (former) Presbyterian Church (#87) in Tryon, North Carolina. Both were designed in 1925 and both are Classical Revival-style buildings. The Temple Emanuel Synagogue is a painted brick building with a parapet rising above its gable-front facade and rear elevation. On the South Street facade, six Tuscan pilasters rise in symmetrical positions to support an entablature and pediment: the entablature carries down the side elevations where tall window openings are recessed in bays. It remains in use by the congregation for which it was built, whereas the Tryon Presbyterian Church, a stucco-covered building with a tetra-style portico, was abandoned for a new church in 1958 and has since served as a Masonic Lodge hall. A surviving drawing for a building labeled simply "Jewish Synagogue" featuring a Corinthian portico with six columns, is believed to be an alternative design for Gastonia's Temple Emanuel.

It appears likely that the three commissions for Sunday School buildings in North and South Carolina and the Clover Methodist Episcopal Church were in the office when the firm disbanded and that they were eventually produced by White about 1927. All are in a variant of the Gothic Revival style, provide numerous meeting rooms for Sunday School classes, and all remain in use by their respective congregations. The Sunday School Building (#115) for the First Presbyterian Church in Hickory, North Carolina, is a rectangular three-story stone building which complements the turn-of-the-century sanctuary. The designs of the brick Sunday School Additions for the First Baptist Church (#123), Shelby, North Carolina, and the Clover A.R.P. Church (#128), Clover, South Carolina, are in brick and likewise compliment the existing sanctuaries. The Clover Methodist Episcopal Church (#116) is a free Gothic Revival style brick building with stone/cast stone trim. It is similar in spirit to the J. H. Kellar house (#37). Hugh Edward White's final church-related design, in 1937, was an addition to the Boy Scout hut at First Presbyterian Church in Gastonia; that building was demolished.

Significance

These buildings must meet Criteria Consideration A with significance in the area of architecture under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive features of the design work of Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in this building type.

Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, church and church-related buildings must retain and embody a high degree of integrity of plan, materials, finish, workmanship, character, and feeling that reflect their design by Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain and they

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must be distinguished examples of this property type. The educational building designed for the First Baptist Church in Shelby is listed as a part of the church in the Central Shelby Historic District (NR, 1982). The Sunday School Building for the First Presbyterian Church (#115) in Hickory, North Carolina, was listed as a part of the church nomination to the National Register in 1985. Sunday School buildings, designed by White or the firm as support facilities for existing church buildings, will not normally be eligible for listing individually.

Property Type IV. Public and Institutional BuildingsII. Description

There are nineteen known commissions and three other designs for public and institutional buildings and projects by Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain during the period dating from ca. 1894 to 1937. All but three of these were for clients in North Carolina. At present the existence of the first two known projects, an annex to the Chester County Court House of 1901 and the Dr. S. W. Pryor Hospital of 1903, both in Chester, South Carolina, has not been confirmed. The third South Carolina project, a two-story Tuscan portico for the Church Home Orphanage (#110) at York designed by the firm in 1926, was lost when the building was demolished.

Including the Church Home Orphanage portico, there are eleven known public and institutional buildings and projects designed by the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain during 1924, 1925, and 1926. Of these, two are of exceptional significance in the history of the firm: the Gastonia Municipal Building (#97), and the Oasis Temple Building (#107). The city hall for Gastonia is a large rectangular Renaissance Revival-style buff brick building with stone enrichments: it is two stories in height, on a basement, and is crowned by a paneled balustrade. Formally opened on Wednesday, 19 January 1927, it remains the county seat's principal municipal building. An annex (#58) housed the city fire department and apparently preceded the building of the city hall. The Oasis Temple Building (#107), the largest building designed by the firm except for the Gastonia High School, was a handsome Classical Revival-style building with rich detailing. The failure of the Oasis Shrine Temple members to build this building--and to pay the percentage of its costs as the architectural fee--precipitated the collapse of the firm in 1927.

Hugh Edward White designed eight public and institutional buildings/projects: three at the end of the 1920s and five in 1937. The Gaston County War Memorial (#139) and the Gastonia Public Library (#142) stand beside each other on W. Second Avenue in Gastonia. The Gaston County War Memorial (#139) is a somewhat eccentric meeting hall dominated by the octagonal fortress-like tower which rises above the five-sided, arcaded porch. The public library (#142) is a classical one-story brick building with a symmetrical five-bay facade graced by an elliptical classical portico. The four buildings which White designed for the campus of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital at Gastonia are traditional brick buildings of one or two stories. The first in the quartet, the design for the Benjamin N. Duke Memorial Ward for Colored Children (#144) was a T-plan Tudor Revival-style one-story building enlivened with cast stone ornaments, hood moldings at the doors and windows, and a battlemented parapet: when built the hood moldings were replaced by soldier course lintels between

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cast stone end blocks, and other refinements were downgraded. Its appearance has been compromised by replacement windows and an inappropriate replacement roof. The T-plan Isolation and Admittance Building (#252) is a simple yet nearly elegant classical building with symmetrical elevations and slightly projecting entrance pavilions: its nine-over-nine sash windows and hip roof remain intact. The two-story brick Colored Nurses Home (#251) is a residential-type building, five bays wide, with an elliptical porch and arch-headed bays holding the first-story windows. The fourth building designed for the hospital campus by Mr. White was an eight-car garage and workshop for staff. A final institutional building designed in 1937 was the Gaston County Negro Hospital (#244) which remains in use today as a retirement/nursing home facility.

Significance

These buildings are significant in the area of architecture under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive features of the design work of Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in this building type. The Gastonia Municipal Building (#97), the Gaston County War Memorial (#139), and the Gastonia Public Library (#142) are also important and eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of politics/government. The Colored Nurses Home (#251) and the Isolation and Admittance Building (#252) are potentially eligible for listing under Criterion A in the area of health/medicine. The Gaston County Negro Hospital building (#244) is potentially eligible for listing under Criterion A in the areas of health/medicine and social history as a surviving interwar and Segregation-era hospital for Black citizens in North Carolina.

Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, public and institutional buildings must retain and embody integrity of plan, materials, finish, workmanship, character, and feeling that reflect their design by Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain and they must be distinguished examples of this property type. Minor changes to these buildings will not preclude the eligibility of the individual building, so long as the factors cited above are preserved. However, substantial changes to these buildings, such as those made to the Benjamin N. Duke Memorial Ward for Colored Children at the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital (#144) and described above, will render them ineligible. At present, two buildings of this property type, the Gastonia Municipal Building (#97) and the Gastonia Public Library (#142) are included in the North Carolina Study List, and the Gaston County Negro Hospital will be proposed for addition to the Study List.

Property Type V. Commercial BuildingsDescription

There are fifty-five known commissions for the design of commercial buildings and related projects that were executed by Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain between ca. 1894 and 1939. The ten earliest buildings in this group, designed by Hugh Edward White between ca. 1894 and 1903 for South Carolina clients, includes his earliest known work. The A. Friedheim Bros.

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Store Building in Rock Hill was noted in the MANUFACTURER'S RECORD on 22 April 1898: the building survives and on its cornerstone Hugh Edward White is identified as its architect. The status of three store buildings in Chester, Rock Hill, and Heath Springs has not been confirmed.

The firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain produced the designs for at least twenty-nine known commercial buildings during the period from 1921 through 1926. After schools, commercial buildings have proven to be the second most perishable body of buildings designed by the firm: this occurred in large part to the redevelopment of Airline Avenue and the adjoining blocks of its intersecting streets where a substantial number of these buildings were erected. Airline Avenue was situated on the north side of the main railroad line into Gastonia and parallel to it and Main Avenue, the city's principal commercial street. The Piedmont & Northern Railroad Passenger Station, remodeled by White, Streeter & Chamberlain, was heavily burned in December 1995 and the ruins of the building were later demolished.

A review of the drawings for these projects, and the buildings which survive from the group, places the buildings in two principal categories: large, imposing buildings designed in the Classical Revival style, and substantial brick store and warehouse buildings whose appearance is defined by the symmetrical disposition of elements and ornamental brickwork with occasional cast-stone trim. The Standard Hardware Building (#10) in Gastonia, among the firm's earliest designs and perhaps its largest store building, is a three-story brick building whose broad South Street elevation is marked by large banks of symmetrical fenestration set in bands of ornamental brickwork which, in part, rise as pilasters to support a projecting cornice and parapet roof. The most lavish of the firm's commercial buildings is the richly detailed Classical Revival-style three-story facade for the Citizens National Bank (#60). Designed as a version of the triumphal arch, it features two-story Corinthian columns flanking the arch-headed central entrance and rising to support an entablature whose frieze carries the inscribed name of the bank: an attic, third story embellished with carved/cast stone panels crowns the building. The classical vocabulary is repeated in the overall design of the double storefront for R. G. Rankin (#61) and the larger, quite handsome Bank of Belmont (#100). The most impressive commercial building in Belmont, the bank is a three-story buff brick building whose principal features and elevations are enriched and enclosed with classical stone detailing: its arch-headed main entrance is flanked by pilasters and a balustraded parapet crowns the composition.

The fourteen known projects designed by Hugh Edward White during the period from 1927 to 1939 generally repeats the pattern established by the firm's work. The American Yarn and Processing Company office (#112), and the Gastonia Mill Supply Building (#114), are substantial two-story, three-bay brick stores whose facades feature modest ornamental brickwork. The more imposing Moore & Stewart Store and Warehouse (#119) is a three-story brick building: its lower two stories are designed as a single glazed element enclosed in a molded stone enframingent while nine windows are symmetrically disposed across the third-story elevation between recessed stucco/cast-stone panels. The name of the building is retained on a painted sign on the side elevation. The Webb Theatre (#125) is probably the single most engaging commercial building designed by White alone. It is a three-story three-bay brick building which combines elements of the classical vocabulary in an overall Art Moderne concept. Here four somewhat futuristic looking pilasters rise from the street through the

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lower two stories: the third story facade is laid up in checkerboard-pattern brickwork and capped by a parapet top.

Significance

These buildings are significant in the area of architecture under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive features of the design work of Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in this building type. Most, if not all, are also significant in the area of commerce under Criterion A.

Registration Requirements

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, commercial buildings must retain and embody integrity of plan, materials, finish, workmanship, character, and feeling that reflect their design by Hugh Edward White or the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain and they must be distinguished examples of this property type. At present four buildings, meeting all or most of the above considerations, are included in the North Carolina Study List: Standard Hardware Building (#10); Citizens National Bank (#60); Gastonia Mill Supply Building (#114); and the Webb Theatre (#125). Another commercial building meeting the above criteria and evaluated during this project as eligible for listing is the Moore & Stewart Store and Warehouse (#119). Commercial buildings, like residential buildings, are usually subjected to some degree of alterations by successive owners or tenants. Minor alterations to commercial buildings can be tolerated so long as the essential integrity of the building survives. The Bank of Belmont (#100) is listed in the National Register as a building within the Belmont Historic District (1996).

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G. Geographical Data

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The genesis of this project to compile, study, and record the buildings designed by Hugh Edward White (1869-1939), individually, and by the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain is a pioneering effort in North Carolina by the Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission to document the work of a man and a firm that produced a large number of important, impressive buildings, during a brief period from 1921 to 1939 that comprise a significant part of the architectural landscape of Gastonia and Gaston County in the interwar period. An initial effort, undertaken in 1986-1987 by Cheryl Widdell, concerned itself with some two dozen buildings in Gastonia that were known or believed to have been designed by White or the firm. A draft report was produced: "Architecture of Hugh White, Sr., in Gastonia, North Carolina," a thematic nomination, and twenty individual buildings in Gastonia were added to the North Carolina National Register study list on 9 April 1987.

In 1994, Lucy Penegar, chairman of the Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission, revived the project and discussed it with this author: in cooperation with Mrs. Penegar he undertook the research on the project in 1995 and completed it in 1999. In the seven-year period between Ms. Widdell's initial work in 1987 and 1994, Mrs. Penegar discovered the existence of a large and important collection of drawings and files for buildings designed by Hugh Edward White and the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain. These records were in the possession of Hugh Edward White Jr.: a large number of the drawings were stored in the office of his son, Hugh Edward White, III, in Pineville, North Carolina: the smaller part of the drawings and correspondence files were then stored in the garage at Mr. White Jr.'s residence in Charlotte, North Carolina. During a series of visits, Mrs. Penegar, Hugh Edward White Jr., and this author examined all of these drawings. The author compiled notes from the surviving drawings of each building including the name of the project, job number, and date of the drawings. (Because of the informal arrangement of the drawings he did not compile the number of drawings per project.) Likewise, he compiled a list of the projects documented by correspondence files that survived from the period of 1922 to 1926.

During the course of this work, it became apparent that there were neither drawings nor files for some buildings previously believed to have been designed by White or the firm. At the same time, dozens of other impressive buildings were identified as having been designed by White or the firm through the drawings. Consequently, a roster of designs, "The Compendium of Projects: The Architecture of Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1939," was prepared which reflected the source of documentation or attribution. It was organized under five broad categories which reflect types of projects undertaken by White and the firm: residential buildings; schools; religious and church-related buildings; public and institutional buildings; and commercial buildings. As "The Compendium of Projects" indicates, the largest number of known buildings are supported by surviving drawings. The compendium provides information in four areas: the commission number if known and given on the drawings; the date of drawings; the client/project and the address of the building; and the present status of the building.

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During 1995 and 1996, Ms. Penegar and this author undertook the investigation of all projects represented by surviving drawings, files, or inclusion in FROM THE FILES OF HUGH E. WHITE () ARCHITECT () GASTONIA, N. C. A comprehensive and consistent effort, including site visits, was made to determine whether the project was built, its address, and its present status. Black and white photographs and color slides were made of all of the known surviving buildings for study purposes. In all but a few instances we were able to confirm whether designs by White and/or the firm were realized in buildings: given the total number of projects, relatively few remain "unconfirmed" to the present.

During the course of the initial project by Cheryl Widell, twenty buildings attributed to White or the firm were added to the North Carolina Study List for the National Register of Historic Places. The (former) Gastonia High School had been listed in the National Register in 1983. During 1995 and 1996 the larger body of surviving works in each of the five major categories were evaluated and an additional group of some twenty-seven buildings, potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, has been identified. Reference is made to these in this multiple property documentation form.

The three historic contexts for this Multiple Property Nomination are defined by chronological period. The first context, "Hugh Edward White: His Life and Work, 1869-1921," covers the period up to the organization of the firm of White, Streeter & Chamberlain in the late summer of 1921. "The Work of White, Streeter & Chamberlain, 1921-1927" serves as the context for the many projects produced by the three-man partnership during the short period of its existence. The final thirteen years of White's career, when he practiced alone, are addressed in "The Practice of Hugh Edward White, 1927-1939."

During the course of reviewing the many surviving drawings and the known buildings, the projects designed by White and the firm became easily grouped into the five categories which reflect building type and function: residential buildings, schools, religious and church-related buildings, public and institutional buildings, and commercial buildings. These five categories are likewise treated as five building types in this nomination.

The survival rate and integrity of buildings designed by Hugh Edward White and White, Streeter & Chamberlain vary widely by the categories in the "Compendium" and the five property types. The survival rate and integrity level are highest for residential buildings and religious and church-related buildings. Residential buildings form the largest category of buildings designed by White and the firm: for the most part they survive largely intact and with a high degree of integrity--sufficient for their individual listing in the National Register--or they have been substantially altered and ineligible. Only four of the many school projects survive largely intact; of these, three remain in use as public schools; the (former) Gastonia High School has been adaptively refitted as upscale apartments. Less than one-half of the other public and institutional buildings designed by White and the firm survive. A similar percentage also applies to the survival of commercial buildings: many of these have been lost in urban renewal projects or redevelopment, particularly on Airline Avenue and the adjoining blocks of intersecting streets in Gastonia.

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Buildings designed by Hugh Edward White that are cited in an article, "Rock Hill, South Carolina," that was published in "The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition Charleston, S.C. (.) Dec. 1, 1901--June 1, 1902," a special part of THE NEWS AND COURIER (Charleston, S. C.) on 3 December 1901. The twenty residences, the James S. White Building, and the A. Friedheim & Bro.'s Store were illustrated in individual photographs: photographs of the houses appear in groups above the title, "Group of Residences Designed and Built by H. E. White." The buildings are listed in order of their citation in the newspaper article; no dates are given for their construction; however, from internal reference all date from ca. 1894 to 1901. All buildings in this list were located in Rock Hill, South Carolina, unless otherwise noted.

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Client/Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
		Ed Barron Residence 133 Oakland Avenue	Lost
		John W. O'Neal Residence 419 E. Main Street	Lost
		Fred Nims Residence	Unknown
		Will Williams Residence	Unknown
		Charles L. Wroton Residence 406 Oakland Avenue	Lost
		Mrs. Phil Taylor Residence	Unknown
		A. Friedheim Residence 304 E. Main Street	Lost
		John G. Anderson Residence 227 N. Oakland Avenue	Intact
		Dr. T. A. Crawford Residence 232 Hampton Street	Lost

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	James M. Cherry Residence 204 N. Oakland Avenue	Lost
	Col. John J. Waters Residence 208 Hampton Street	Lost
	John E. Roddey Residence 241 E. Main Street	Lost
	“Witherspoon Homestead”	Unknown
	<hr/>	
	James F. Reid Residence 330 E. Main Street	Lost
	R. Lee Kerr Residence 125 N. Academy Street	Lost
	A. F. Roof Residence	Lost
	<hr/>	
	Alley D. Holler Residence 231 W. Main Street	Lost
	Richard T. Fewell Residence 405 Oakland Avenue	Lost
	W. J. Roddey Residence 620 Oakland Avenue	Lost
	Alex E. Smith Residence 503 E. Main Street	Lost
	Ratteree Building/Commercial Club 100 E. Main Street	Lost
1901	James S. White Building (Rock Hill Supply Company) 135-137 E. Main Street	Altered
	A. Friedheim & Bro. Store 113-115 E. Main Street	Intact; restored and adaptively reused as a bank and commercial offices.

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	A. E. Smith Store 117 E. Main Street	Survives
	“Evans & Johnson pharmacies” _____	Unknown
	True Store _____	Unknown
1901	Supervising architect for South Dormitory, Winthrop College; renamed McLaurin Hall in 1925	Survives in use for instruction and faculty offices.
	Hirsch Bros. & Co. Store _____	Unknown
	Camden, SC	
	Joseph Wylie & Co. Store remodeling _____	Unknown
	Chester, SC	
	Chester County Court House remodeling _____	Unknown
	Chester, SC	
	L. D. Childs Residence _____	Unknown
	Chester, SC	
	_____ Church _____	Unknown
	Spencer, NC	
	_____ Church _____	Unknown
	Lancaster, SC	
	_____ Church _____	Unknown
	Hodges, SC	
	Addition to Manchester Cotton Mill _____	Believed to survive as part of existing mill complex.
	Rock Hill, SC	

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BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY HUGH EDWARD WHITE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
CLIENTS, 1898-1907 (This list is taken from THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTS, 1885-
1935: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press,
1992.) All of these projects, except one, were located in THE MANUFACTURER'S RECORD.)

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Client Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
	1898	A. Friedheim Bros. Store Building 113-115 E. Main St. Rock Hill, SC	Intact: restored and adaptively reused as a bank and commercial offices.
	1899	Eureka Cotton Mills Store <hr/> Chester, SC	Unconfirmed
	1899	Baptist Church <hr/> Lancaster, SC	Unconfirmed
	1899	Dr. T. A. Crawford Residence 232 Hampton Street Rock Hill, SC	Lost
	1900	Office Building and Store <hr/> Rock Hill, SC	Unconfirmed
	1901	Annex, Chester County Court House <hr/> Chester, SC	Unconfirmed
	1902	School <hr/> Yorkville (York?), SC	Unconfirmed
	1903	Dr. S. W. Pryor Hospital <hr/> Chester, SC	Unconfirmed

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1903	School <hr/> Chester, SC	Unconfirmed
1903	Springs Banking & Mercantile Co. Store and Warehouse <hr/> Heath Springs, SC	Unconfirmed
1907	C. M. Kuykendall Residence <hr/> Rock Hill, SC	Lost
1907	R. A. Beall Residence <hr/> Rock Hill, SC	Lost
1907	C. E. Coker Residence <hr/> Rock Hill, SC	Lost

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BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY HUGH EDWARD WHITE IN MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Photographs of these buildings survive in the Hugh Edward White Collection with handwritten
notations by White identifying himself as their designer.

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Client Address of Building</u>	<u>Status</u>
	ca. 1904	Peoples National Bank Corner of Main and Walnut Streets	Survives
	1904	Martinsville School Corner of Cleveland and Brown Streets	Razed in the 1960s.

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Residential Buildings for which Drawings Survive

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date of Drawing</u>	<u>Client Address of Building</u>	<u>Status</u>
	1907	Edward Fewell Residence 419 Oakland Avenue Rock Hill, SC	Lost
#3	No date	G. G. Williamson Residence <hr/> Columbia, SC	Unconfirmed
#6	1924	Samuel Pinckney Stowe Residence 217 S. Central Avenue Belmont, NC	Built; burned in 1924; rebuilt in 1924 from same plans. Study List: 7/13/95
#16	1922	Lacey E. Adams Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#22	ca. 1922	W. Thomas Love Residence 301 S. Chester Street Gastonia, NC	J. F. Clemmer, contractor; demolished, early 1970s.
#23	1922	Alterations to Fred L. Smyre Residence 516 W. Airline Avenue Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed
#32	1923	Addison G. Mangum Residence 215 East Franklin Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87
#34	1923	J. W. Kendrick Residence 400 N. Mountain Street Cherryville, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed

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#35	1923	Central Methodist Church Parsonage 310 E. Marion Street Shelby, N C	Demolished, date unconfirmed
#37	ca. 1923	J. H. Kellar Residence 711 S. New Hope Road Gastonia, NC	A. C. Miller, contractor; intact.
#38	ca. 1923	Alterations to A. A. Farrar Residence <hr/> Mt. Holly, NC	Intact
#40	1923	O. A. Neill Residence 205 Kings Mountain Street Clover, SC	Intact
#41	1923	Arthur C. Jones Garage 501 W. Fifth Avenue Gastonia, NC	Probably not built.
#46	1923	Alterations to John S. Petcheos Residence 417 South Street Gastonia, NC	Intact
#47	1923	Morris Kaufman Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#50	1923	John L. Beal Residence 706 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87
#51	ca. 1924	Model House (?) <hr/> <hr/>	Unconfirmed
#55	1924	R. Grady Rankin Apartment Building <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#57	1924	John R. Rankin Residence 304 W. Fifth Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87

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#66	1924	Alterations in Residence for Mr. W. E. Haynes 311 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Lost
#68	ca. 1924	Earle Wilson Residence ___ N. Highland Street Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#74	1924	Edgar G. McLurd Residence 105 W. Third Avenue Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed
#76	1924	R. Cope Gray Residence 221 W. Fifth Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87
#77	1924	Dameron H. Williams Residence 602 N. Highland St. Gastonia, NC	Survives in deteriorated state
#78	1924 (and 1928)	Alterations to W. J. Shuford Residence 265 Fifth Avenue, N.E. Hickory, NC	Not built; house intact
#79	1925	Dr. W. B. Hunter Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#80	1925	Noah Benjamin Kendrick Residence 402 N. Mountain Street Cherryville, NC	Intact. Designated as a local historic property by the Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission in 1993.
#81	1925	Peter W. Garland Residence 510 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87
#83	1925	Alterations to William H. Patrick Residence 1202 Belvedere Avenue Gastonia, NC	Altered

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#84	1925	Georgia Copeland Residence & Apartment 506 S. Lee Street Gastonia, NC	Altered
#85	1925	Alterations to Allen H. Sims, Jr., Residence 1200 block, S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Burned, ca. 1950s
#91	1925	Clyde C. Armstrong Residence 519 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87
#93	1925	Dr. James M. Sloan Residence 806 Carolina Avenue Gastonia, NC	George R. Tennent, contractor; intact
#103	1926	T. D. Cooper Residence <hr/> Burlington, NC (This project, with drawings dated 12 April 1926, is the last of the residential commissions by White, Streeter & Chamberlain.)	Unconfirmed
	n.d.	Residence for J. L. Beal (Not same as #50) (WSC)	
	1923	Residence for D. M. Jones Gastonia, NC (WSC)	
	n.d.	Residence (duplex) for David Lebovitz Gastonia, NC (WSC)	
	n.d.	Residence for Dr. Samuel A. Wilkins 212 W. Trade Street Dallas, NC	Earlier house remodeled for Dr. Wilkins; later adapted for use as Dallas Funeral Home.
#117	ca. 1927	Charles S. Thompson Residence 2411 Armstrong Circle Gastonia, NC	Intact

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#121	ca. 1927	Samuel N. Boyce Residence 301 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Adapted and expanded as a bank in 1970s. Study List: 4/9/87
#122	ca. 1927	F. R. Summers Residence 1220 Piedmont Avenue Kings Mountain, NC	Intact
#127		"Residence for J. L. Webb, Gastonia" (Webb's name has been erased on drawings)	Probably not built
#136	1929	Thomas Sparrow Residence Sparrow Dairy Road Gaston County, NC	Burned, December 1962.
#__	1929	Alterations to George Blanton Residence 303 W. Marion Street Shelby, NC	Intact
#141		Residence for Mr. C. L. McCain Greer, SC (McCain's name erased)	Probably not built
#200	1933	William S. Patterson House __ Lorimer Road Davidson, NC	Intact
#204	1934	J. D. Wood House <hr/> Shelby, NC	Unconfirmed
#210	1935	Martin Henry Epps House 710 Lee Street Gastonia, NC	Pinnix Construction Co., contractor; intact.
#211	1935	James D. Peeples Residence 207 East Third Street Gastonia, NC	Intact
#212	1935	Alterations to Marshall Dilling Residence 721 New Hope Road Gastonia, NC	Intact

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#213	1935	Alterations to Willis Holland Residence 142 Oakland Street Mt. Holly, NC	Intact
#215	1935	Apartment House for Ben S. Guion <hr/> <hr/>	Unconfirmed
#218	ca. 1935	Roger M. Grier Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed; probably not built.
#219	ca. 1935	Pinckney C. Froneberger Residence 1400 Jackson Road Gastonia, NC	Intact
#220	ca. 1935	John C. Roberts Residence 611 Lee Street Gastonia, NC	Intact; Study List: 4/9/87
#222	ca. 1935	Orlanda Hudson Residence 1640 New Hope Road, South Gastonia, NC	Intact
#225	1935	Residence for Tom E. Leavitt 1124 Edgemont Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact
#227	1935	Andrew S. Melvin Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed; probably not built.
#228	1935	Apartment House for Mr. B. M. Drum Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#229	1935-1936	Clarence A. Ross Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Not built
#230	1935	Jack Lou Drucker Residence 15-- Jackson Road Gastonia, NC	Radically altered or not built to plan.

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#232	1936	Clarence A. Ross Residence 1116 Cumberland Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact
#233	1936	Enlargement of Sun Room & Addition of Garage to Residence of Mr. J. R. Hudson 206 Mill Street Lowell, NC	House is altered.
#234	1936	Alterations to William A. Julian Residence 1849 Old Country Club Road Gastonia, NC	Intact
#236	1936	Alterations to P. P. Murphy Residence 209 Railroad Street Lowell, NC	Intact
#241	1936	Alfred C. Current Residence 1510 Jackson Road Gastonia, NC	Intact
#242	1936	Residence for Mr. M. C. Bailey, Jr.	Unconfirmed
#243	ca. 1936- 1937	W. H. Crenshaw Residence 15 Circle Drive Belmont, NC	Intact
#248	1936/1937	Residence for W. Joel Carter	Unconfirmed; probably not built.
#249	1937	Alterations to S. Emmett Morrison Residence 1006 Hillside Drive Forest Hills Gastonia, NC	Intact
#250	1937	Alterations to Residence for James Houston Matthews 412 S. Chester Street Gastonia, NC	Intact
#254	1937	Alterations to Earl E. Groves Residence 1002 Hillside Drive Gastonia, NC	Intact

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#2__	1938	Robert P. Siler Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#256	1938	Paul P. Kincaid Residence 435 Collier Street Gastonia, NC	Intact
#257	1938	Frame Beach House for W. A. Julian	Possibly summer cottage built by Julian at North Myrtle Beach, SC.
#258	1938	Altman R. Rice Residence <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
	n. d.	Residence for F. Murray Mack Fort Mill, SC (HEW)	Published in <u>From the Files of Hugh E. White</u> ; present status unknown.
	n. d.	Residence for J. Mack Holland 905 Edgewood Avenue Gastonia, NC (HEW)	Intact
	n. d.	Residence for Lawrence Rankin 602 S. York Street Gastonia, NC (HEW)	Intact
	n. d.	"First Floor Plan(,) Proposed Apartment House" Gastonia, NC (HEW)	Unconfirmed
	n. d.	"Apartment for W. J. Francis Belmont, N. C." (HEW)	Unconfirmed
	n. d.	Apartment House for Mr. Alfred Moore Gastonia, NC (HEW)	Unconfirmed
	n. d.	"First Floor Plan" and "Second Floor Plan" (HEW)	Probably not built.
	n. d.	Ten miscellaneous plans for houses (HEW)	Probably not built.

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	n. d.	Unidentified two-story apartment building fronting on Rodman Street	Unconfirmed
	n. d.	"Real Estate Development for Mr. R. O. Crawford," Gastonia, four brick houses and one two-story duplex (HEW)	Unconfirmed; Robert O. Crawford was president of an eponymous real estate firm.
	n. d.	"Teachers Dormitory"	Probably not built.
#262	1938	Alterations to Residence of T. G. Daniel Shelby, NC (Drawn by Astor)	Unconfirmed
#263	(1937)-1939	Residence for Mr. Neal A. Hanks <hr/> York, SC	Built; present status unknown.
#265	1939	Residence for Paul Derr Mt. Holly, NC (Drawn by R. B. Lyons)	Unconfirmed
#266	1939	Residence for William H. Jarman 440 Collier Street Gastonia, NC (Drawn by R. B. Lyons)	Intact
	1939	Residence for Hoyle T. Eford 1215 Oakwood Avenue Gastonia, NC (Drawn by R. B. Lyons)	Intact

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Residential Buildings for which Correspondence Files Survive

(These are not supported by known surviving drawings. All were executed by White, Streeter & Chamberlain, except for Arthur C. Jones House.)

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date of Correspondence</u>	<u>Client Address of Building</u>	<u>Status</u>
	1922-1923	Supervising architect for Arthur C. Jones House 501 W. Fifth Avenue Gastonia, NC	House designed by A. Raymond Ellis, Hartford, Conn.; A. C. Miller contractor; intact
	1924	Oscar Armstrong House 309 W. Fifth Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact
	1921	Painting specifications for William L. Balthis House and Garage 302 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	House survives; garage lost.
	1924	Robert Frank Goldberg House 730 Gastonia Highway Bessemer City, NC	Substantially altered for use as funeral home.

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Residential Buildings Illustrated in FROM THE FILES OF HUGH E. WHITE (1936)

(Note: There are no known surviving drawings for these projects.)

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Client Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
	1903	Dr. P. Ralph Falls Residence 215 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
	Ca. 1922	Frederick Barkley (later Albert G. Myers) Residence 211 W. Second Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
		R. Luther Todd Residence 311 S. Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Intact
	1924	W. Hugh Wray Residence 319 N. Highland Street Gastonia, NC	Intact
	1930s	W. Ira Falls Residence 1028 Belvedere Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Residential Buildings Believed to be by the firm/White for which there is no known documentation

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Client Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
		Supervising architect for Joseph H. Separk House 209 W. Second Avenue Gastonia, NC	Designed by C. C. Wilson, Columbia, S.C.; intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
	1920s	Hugh Edward White Residence 207 W. Fourth Avenue Gastonia, NC	Existing house remodeled by HEW; intact.
		Benjamin E. Atkins Residence 1112 Belvedere Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
		Van A. Covington Residence 1208 (or 1207) Belvedere Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
		R. Pink Rankin Residence 317 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
		Samuel A. Robinson House 310 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
		Nell Smyre Jones House 501 N. Highland Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished in 1980.

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SCHOOLS

Schools for which Drawings Survive

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date of Drawing</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Status</u>
#7		Gastonia Colored Graded School Extensions Gastonia, NC	Lost
#14	1922	Gastonia High School 800 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Adaptive reuse as apartment complex; listed in National Register in 1983.
#24	1922	Kings Mountain Graded School Kings Mountain, NC	Unconfirmed
#28	ca. 1923	W. P. Grier School 1622 E. Garrison Boulevard Gastonia, NC	Demolished; replacement school on site.
#31		South Gastonia School ___ S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished ca. 1993; replacement school on site.
#75	1924	Consolidated High School for Rutherfordton and Spindale Charlotte Road Rutherfordton, NC	Renovated in 1993-94 for use as a middle school; listed in National Register in 1993.
#88	1925	North Gastonia School, Grammar School 214 N. Cherry Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#89	1925	Loray School Addition ___ W. Second Avenue Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.

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#90	1924	Kings Mountain Graded School Extension <u>Kings Mountain, NC</u>	Unconfirmed
#95	1925	Gastonia High School Stadium <u>Gastonia, NC</u>	Demolished in 1990s.
#102	1926	Gastonia High School Extension 800 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Adaptive reuse as apartment complex; listed in National Register in 1983.
#108	ca. 1926	Page High School <u>Pageland, SC</u>	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#141	1929	Clover High School <u>Clover, SC</u>	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#143	1930	Fort Mill High School <u>Fort Mill, SC</u>	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#224	1935	Gastonia Colored High School N. York Street Gastonia, NC	Survives in altered state; now used as Elks Lodge.
#235	1936	Cherryville High School <u>Cherryville, NC</u>	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#237	1936	Robinson School 3122 Union Road Gaston County, NC	Intact and in use as a school; expanded.
#255	1937	Lowell High School Addition <u>Lowell, NC</u>	Demolished, date unconfirmed.

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The following five projects were erected by the P.W.A. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

#260-B	1938	Dallas Gymnasium 200 block, S. Oakland Street Dallas, NC	Survives with infilled windows.
#260-C	1938	Bessemer City Graded School Alterations <hr/> Bessemer City, NC	Burned in 1942.
#260-D	1938	Vocational Building for Bessemer City <hr/> Bessemer City, NC	Unconfirmed
#261	1939	Cramerton Gymnasium 1 Julian Street Cramerton, NC Docket #1522	Intact
#1346F	1938	Gastonia Junior High School (now Yorkchester Junior High School) 601 S. Clay Street Gastonia, NC	Remains in use but substantially altered.

School projects for which drawings exist but which were probably not realized; number of drawings per project varies as does identifying information per sheet.

ca. 1925	“South Side School, Gastonia, N.C.” Auditorium wing plan (WSC)
1928	“Proposed School Building” for Hickory Grove, S.C. (HEW)
n. d.	“Design for a School”
1933	“Design for a School,” with colored presentation elevation dated 22 November 1933 (HEW)
1933	Rear elevation of school with “1880” and “1933” on panels in wall (Not same as above).

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n. d.

“Study for a High School Building at
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RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH-RELATED BUILDINGS

Religious and Church-Related Commissions for which Drawings Survive

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date of Drawing</u>	<u>Client Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
#36	1923	Calvary Baptist Church ___ S. York Road Gastonia, NC	Burned, date unconfirmed.
#65	1924	Pisgah A. R. P. Church Extension (Sunday School Rooms) 3600 S. Linwood Road Gaston County, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#69	1924	Presbyterian Church Hut Marietta & Franklin Gastonia, NC	J. L. Glenn, contractor; demolished, date unconfirmed.
#82	1925	Temple Emanuel Synagogue 320 South Street Gastonia, NC	Remains in use by congregation.
#87	1925	Presbyterian Church _____ Tryon, NC	Dedicated in 1927 and used until 1958; now a Masonic Lodge hall.
#115	ca. 1927	First Presbyterian Church Sunday School Addition 237 Second Street, NW Hickory, NC	Built in 1928; remains in use by congregation; listed in National Register in 1985.
#116	ca. 1927	Clover Methodist Episcopal Church Bldg. ___ Bethany Road Clover, SC	Remains in use by congregation.
#123	ca. 1927	First Baptist Church Educational Building 120 N. Lafayette Street Shelby, NC	Built in 1928-29; remains in use by congregation; listed in National Register in 1982.

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#128	ca. 1927	Clover A. R. P. Church Sunday School Building ___ Kings Mountain Road Clover, SC	Remains in use by congregation.
#129	1928	Hickory Grove Methodist Church Sunday School Building _____ Hickory Grove, SC (or NC?)	Unconfirmed
#___	1934	Choir Alterations for First Presbyterian Church ___ Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished
	ca. 1923	Central M. E. Church Shelby, NC (WSC)	Unconfirmed; see #35, Residential Buildings.
	ca. 1925	"Jewish Synagogue" (HEW)	Probably a design alternative for #82.
	1937	"Addition to Boy Scout Hut" First Presbyterian Church ___ Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed; building demolished.

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PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

Public and Institutional Buildings for which Drawings Survive

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date of Drawing</u>	<u>Client/Project Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
#58	1924	Fire Engine House <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Intact
#64	1924	Power House Extension <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#72	1924	I. O. O. F. Building <hr/> Lincolnton, NC	Never built
#94	1925	Garrison Sanatorium 210 S. York Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#96	1926	Colored Ward Building, NC Orthopaedic Hospital <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Demolished
#97	1925	Municipal Building (City Hall) 240 W. Franklin Boulevard Gastonia, NC	C. W. Spencer, contractor; survives in use by city. Study List: 4/9/87.
#99	1925	Gaston County Jail Addition 151 South Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished or subsumed in overbuilding.
#107	1926	Oasis Temple Building Dilworth & Morehead Streets Charlotte, NC	Never built. (The failure of this project occasioned the end of the firm's practice.)

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#110	1926	Church Home Orphanage (porch addition to antebellum building) <hr/> York, SC	Demolished in 1970s.
#139	ca. 1928	Gaston County War Memorial 113 W. Second Avenue Gastonia, NC	Remains in original use.
#142	1930	Public Library 115 W. Second Avenue Gastonia, NC	Adaptive reuse as city police station in 1980s. Study List: 4/9/87.
#144	1930	Benjamin N. Duke Memorial Ward for Colored Children, NC Orthopaedic Hospital <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Built; altered by new roof, etc.
#244	1937	Gaston County Negro Hospital 721 N. Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Intact; now used as Rosewood Rest Home.
#251	1937	Colored Nurses Home, NC Orthopaedic Hospital <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Intact
#252	1937	Isolation and Admittance Building, NC Orthopaedic Hospital <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Intact
	1937	"Eight Car Garage and Workshop for N. C. Orthopaedic Hos.," <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#253	1937	Gaston County Court House Addition 151 South Street Gastonia, NC	Probably subsumed in overbuilding.

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ca. 1925	“Gaston County Court House” (HEW’s name appears on colored presentation drawing; WSC appears on floor plans on which “Gaston” has been erased.)	The date and purpose of these drawings are uncertain; possibly produced to encourage county commissioners to build a new court house rather than enlarge the 1911 building.
n. d.	“Library Building” (WSC)	Probably not built.
n. d.	“Auditorium”	Probably not built.

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COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Commercial Buildings for which Drawings Survive

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date of Drawing</u>	<u>Client/Project Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
#4	No date	John L. Beal Store Building (208 N. Marietta Street??) Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed; no building on site.
#10		Standard Hardware Building 148-156 South Street Gastonia, NC	Brown-Harry Co., contractors; intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
#11	ca. 1922	Remodeling of Kennedy's Drug Store 205 W. Main Avenue Gastonia, NC	Altered
#17	1922	Extension to store building for Mr. W. W. Glenn	Unconfirmed
#18		Piedmont & Northern Railroad Passenger Station Remodeling 120 S. Broad Street Gastonia, NC	Burned, December 1995; ruins later demolished.
#19	1922	Store and Apartment Building, for Mr. F. M. Francum, Gastonia	Unconfirmed
#26	1922	D. M. Jones & Co., Store & Office Bldg. 216 Falls Street Gastonia, NC	H. B. Patillo, contractor; demolished.
#33	1923	Loftin & Co. Store & Office Building 113-115 S. Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#38	1923	P. P. LeVentis and Co. Warehouse & Store Building 408 W. Main Avenue Gastonia, NC	Guion & Withers, contractors; demolished.

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#39	ca. 1923	W. T. Rankin Store & Office Building Corner of W. Airline & Dallas Street Gastonia, NC	C. W. Spencer & Co., contractor; demolished; date unconfirmed.
#42	1923	A. Q. Kale Storage Warehouse N.E. corner of Main & Broad Streets Gastonia, NC	W. Otis Pratt, contractor; demolished; date unconfirmed.
#43	1923	"Shop Building for Mr. Clyde C. Armstrong" Gastonia, NC	Guion & Withers, contractor; unconfirmed.
#44	1923	"Stiffening of Second Floor and Bracing of Roof Trusses," Art Cloth Shop <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#45	1923	Mason Mills Office Building <hr/> Kings Mountain, NC	Unconfirmed
#48	1923	John L. Beal Garage Remodeling (for automobile showroom) ____ E. Airline Avenue Gastonia, NC	Demolished; date unconfirmed.
#53	1924	Lewis H. Balthis Store Bldg. Remodeling N.E. corner of East Airline & Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Guion & Withers, contractor; demolished; date unconfirmed.
#56	1924	Michael & Bivens Shop & Office Building 627 E. Franklin Boulevard Gastonia, NC	Brown-Harry Co., contractor; demolished; date unconfirmed.
#60	1924	Citizens National Bank Remodeling 212 W. Main Avenue Gastonia, NC	Adaptive reuse as Gaston Co. office building. Study List: 4/9/87.

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#61	1924	R. G. Rankin Store Building 339-341 East Franklin Boulevard Gastonia, NC	Survives, somewhat altered.
#63	ca. 1924	Office Building for Groves Mill Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#86	1925	"Business Block and Dormitory, American Spinning Co.", Bessemer City, NC	Unconfirmed
#92	1925	W. H. Wray Automobile Service Station N.E. corner of Long Avenue & Dallas Street Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#98	1925	"Alterations in Store Building, P. P. Leventis & Co., Gastonia, N. C." (see #38)	Demolished
#100	1926	Bank of Belmont 32 N. Main Street Belmont, NC	Remains in use as a branch of Wachovia Bank. Listed in National Register in 1966 in Belmont H.D.
#111	1926/1927	"Alterations to Store Building for Mr. V. E. Long," Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed
#112	1927	American Yarn & Processing Co. Office Building Repairs 131 S. Main Street Mt. Holly, NC	Adaptive reuse as Mt. Holly Municipal Building
#114		Gastonia Mill Supply Building 613 E. Franklin Blvd. Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
#119	ca. 1927	Moore & Stewart Store & Warehouse 121-127 E. Franklin Avenue Gastonia, NC	Intact
#120	ca. 1927	"Remodeling of Store Bldg., Earl Groves, Owner.", Gastonia, NC (HEW)	Unconfirmed; possibly same as #120C, below.

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#120C	1932	Alterations to store building for Raylass Chain Stores 100-108 W. Main Avenue Gastonia, NC	Now altered and covered with stucco.
#125		Webb Theatre 182-190 South Street Gastonia, NC	Intact. Study List: 4/9/87.
#130	ca. 1928	Belmont Rod and Gun Club Clubhouse <u>Belmont, NC</u>	Probably not built.
#137		Wethers & Blanton Store Building <u>Shelby, NC</u>	Unconfirmed.
#140	ca. 1928	Sears, Roebuck & Co. "B" Type Retail Store 124-132 S. Marietta Street Gastonia, NC	Substantially altered.
#148	ca. 1930	Alex H. Guion Filling Station 301 Franklin Boulevard Gastonia, NC	Demolished, date unconfirmed.
#211	1935	Alterations to Iris Theatre 27 S. Main Street Belmont, NC	Substantially altered.
#214	1935	Alterations to Matthews-Belk Store 128-144 W. Main Avenue Gastonia, NC	Altered; building now occupied by BB&T banking office.
#240	1936	Animal Veterinary Hospital for Drs. Parker and McLain 2820 Wilkinson Boulevard Charlotte, NC	Overbuilt
#264	1939	"Altered Building for American Yarn & Processing Company" Mt. Holly, NC	Same as #112; adaptively refitted in 1967 for Mt. Holly

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		Municipal Building.
1928	“Study for 2-Story Hotel” (HEW)	Probably not built.
n. d.	“Store Front for Lawrence Moton” (HEW)	Unconfirmed
n. d.	Plans of Store Building for Mr. Hazel Long (HEW)	Unconfirmed
n. d.	Photographic Studio and Apartments, Gastonia, NC, Mr. M. Honigman, owner	Probably not built: Maurice Honigman had a photographic studio and gift shop; at 276 W. Main Ave. in 1936, at 238 W. Main Ave. in 1938, and at 144 S. South Street in 1942.

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COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Miscellaneous Project for which Correspondence Survives
(Not supported by known surviving drawings.)

<u>Commission Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Client/Project Address</u>	<u>Status</u>
		V. Edward Long and Wade S. Buice Shop Building <hr/> Gastonia, NC	Unconfirmed. This project is possibly #111 of 1926/1927.

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