

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Seven Gables

Shelby, Cleveland County, CL1731, Listed 08/01/2024

Nomination by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, February 2024



North elevation



Looking northwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Seven Gables
other names/site number Hoey, Frank E. and Delle W., House

2. Location

street & number 1340 East Marion Street N/A not for publication
city or town Shelby N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Cleveland code 045 zip code 28150

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 6/27/24
Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer Date
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	5	structures
0	0	objects
4	5	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

RECREATION: Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STUCCO

roof STONE: Slate

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929

1935

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gordon, Franklin, architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Seven Gables

Name of Property

Cleveland, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.06 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Latitude/Longitude coordinates on continuation sheet

1 Zone Easting Northing
2 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing
4 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather Fearnbach
organization Fearnbach History Services, Inc. date October 1, 2023
street & number 3334 Nottingham Road telephone 336-765-2661
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Elizabeth J. and Jeremy M. Champion
street & number 1804 Kings Road telephone (980) 295-0025
city or town Shelby state NC zip code 28150

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

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

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Section 7. Narrative Description

Seven Gables occupies a prominent site on East Marion Street's south side in the Cleveland Park subdivision approximately two miles east of Shelby's central business district. The expansive two-story, gable-roofed, brick and stucco, Tudor Revival-style, 1929 residence is situated atop a hill near the center of a 2.06-acre parcel. Intact secondary resources include a stable, garage/apartment, and pond and fountain constructed in 1929; a circa 1950 fireplace/grill; and a circa 1950 pool updated around 1970.

Setting

The surrounding area is primarily residential, with houses lining curvilinear streets in subdivisions platted from the 1920s through the mid-twentieth century. Cleveland Park and Cleveland Springs Estates flank Cleveland County Club, established in 1927, which includes an eighteen-hole golf course with nine holes on either side of East Marion Street. The eighteenth hole abuts the south edge of the Seven Gables parcel; the clubhouse is a tenth of a mile to the east. The Columns townhouses flanking Columns Circle west of Seven Gables were built in 1998 on property once associated with the Cleveland Springs Hotel, which burned in 1929.¹

Landscape

The sizeable lot provides an appropriate setting in keeping with the dwelling's estate-like character. The house faces northwest, shielded by vegetation from East Marion Street, a heavily trafficked thoroughfare. The deep setback from East Marion Street allows for an extensive sloping grass lawn punctuated by deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. The elevation increase between the road and house is substantial. Most of the shrubs that historically lined the façade had been removed by 2023. In summer 2023, deceased trees and shrubs and overgrown vegetation in the front lawn were removed, a depression was filled, and the site was graded. The blight-decimated boxwood bordering the unpaved curved path that extended from the lot's west edge to the primary entrance were removed. Near its north end, the path wound around the 1929 fieldstone-edged oval pond with a central pyramidal fieldstone fountain. The pond and path were completely overgrown with English and poisonous ivy. The pond was restored in fall 2023 and the surrounding area will be landscaped. A variegated-red-brick curved walkway was constructed between the driveway southeast of the house and the north entrance in February 2024.

The east third of the parcel is open with a wooded perimeter. Ivy was removed from the circa 1950 fieldstone fireplace/grill in the parcel's northeast corner in fall 2023. The asphalt-paved driveway extends south from East Marion Street east of the house to the parking area west of the one-story, gable-roofed,

¹ Golf course architect John LaFoy redesigned the Cleveland Country Club course. The 1927 Spanish Revival-style clubhouse at the southwest corner of East Marion Street and Country Club Road has been demolished.

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frame garage/apartment and turns west to provide Columns Circle egress. A brick retaining wall borders the round planting bed at the driveway's center. The stone-paved walkway and patio west of the circa 1970 addition were replaced with a variegated-red-brick walkway and patio in February 2024.

South of the driveway, the circa 1950 pool enclosed by a circa 1970 red-brick wall and the 1929 stable to the west parallel the south property line. A small circa 1950 pumphouse is east of the pool and south of the garage/apartment. All four resources are at higher elevation than the house and garage/apartment. A slender metal railing with a central gate extends from the apartment's southeast corner to the lot's south edge.

Resource List

Seven Gables, 1929, 1935, circa 1970, contributing building
Pond and Fountain, 1929, contributing structure
Fireplace/Grill, circa 1950, noncontributing structure
Garage/Apartment, 1929, contributing building
Swimming pool and wall, circa 1950, 1970, noncontributing structures
Pumphouse, circa 1950, noncontributing structure
Driveway planting bed retaining wall, circa 1970, noncontributing structure
Stable, 1929, contributing building

For ease of description, the following narrative is written as if the primary façade faces due north.

Seven Gables, 1929, 1935, circa 1970, contributing building

Seven Gables was decimated by fire on July 24, 1935. The full extent of the destruction is unknown. Newspaper articles indicate that although the brick walls and a portion of the slate roof remained, the interior was "guttled." Areas with little fire damage, such as the living room, were ruined by water and smoke. It is likely that most plaster walls and ceilings, wood floors, and other wood elements required repair or replacement. There is no evidence of fire damage on visible roof framing members, indicating that the roof was substantially replaced. The work was complete by late November 1935.²

Exterior (Exhibits A-D, Photographs 1-4)

Seven Gables encompasses a main block with east-west orientation and flat-roofed one-story east and south porches; a canted southwest wing with a flat roofed one-story bay at its south end; and a circa 1970

² "Flames Destroy Hoey Home," *Cleveland Star* (hereafter abbreviated *CS*), July 26, 1935, pp 1 and 6; "The Hoey Home," *CS*, July 29, 1935, p. 8; "Local and Personal News," *CS*, November, 22, 1935, p. 5.

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one-story west addition with a low-pitched gable roof. The striking asymmetrically massed, two-story, Tudor Revival-style main block features six steeply pitched gables and wide shed dormers, all half-timbered. Architect Franklin Gordon specified materials of various colors and textures to add aesthetic interest. Running-bond redbrick first-story walls punctuated by cast-stone window sills and lintels provided dramatic contrast to the stuccoed second-story with dark-finished cornices and half-timbering. The first-story façade cornice is embellished with modillions. The west addition is similar in character, with running-bond wire-cut brick walls and a half-timbered stuccoed gable. Although the entire exterior including copper gutters and downspouts was painted a cream color circa 1970, likely to minimize the addition's visual impact, the material contrast is still apparent.³ In December 2023, the house was painted off-white with brown trim, half-timbers, and window sash. New copper gutters were installed in February 2024.

Multi-pane wood windows, most of which are double-hung six-over-six sash, and casement windows light the interior. Three-pane transoms top the southeast sunroom windows. Double-hung six-over-six sash windows fill wide shed dormers on the second-story. In the gables, wood casement windows with diamond-shaped mullions emulate historic English leaded-glass windows. Likewise, the single-leaf front and rear doors, each with a vertical-board base panel and multi-pane upper section, are also reminiscent of Tudor architecture. Both retain original hardware. The arched front door, recessed within a single-bay porch, has a wrought-iron handle, door knocker, and ornamental strap hinges. The functional door hinges are brass. In contrast, pairs of single-leaf six-panel doors on the main block's east and west elevations and the eight-over-eight sash window above the rear entrance are topped with arched tracery transoms that reflect a classical influence.⁴ The wood-frame glazed storm doors at the rear and east entrances were likely installed in the mid-twentieth century.

The inset front porch and flat-roofed east and south (rear) porches are characterized by segmental-arched openings spanned by lintels comprising a soldier course topped with a header course. All retain original beadboard ceilings and broken terra-cotta tile floors. Molded wood cornices top the walls. Wood railings with robust turned balusters and molded handrails span the east porch openings. Slender ornamental black wrought-iron railings with central medallions secure the east porch's rooftop terrace. A matching railing fills the central opening in the south porch's brick parapet. Historic oversized black-finished metal sconces with translucent glazing flank the rear entrance. The variegated-red-brick step constructed in February 2024 to provide front porch egress replaced an earlier brick step.

³ It was not until the addition's construction that the building had seven gables, but it was historically known by that name. Period newspaper articles consistently refer to the house as Seven Gables. The original owner's grandchildren Christopher Sloan Bradshaw and Eleanor Churchill Bradshaw Thompson also affirmed the dwelling's historic name in conversations and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach in August 2023.

⁴ The exterior doors and transoms on the main block's west elevation encapsulated by the addition are intact.

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Three chimneys serve the house. A rectangular brick stack topped with four stuccoed chimney pots pierces the variegated slate roof near the main block's east end. The narrower brick chimney that bisects the southeast wing's gable is capped with two stuccoed chimney pots. The broad random-sized fieldstone chimney at the addition's west end has sloped shoulders.

Exterior modifications, all of which were likely executed around 1970, are minimal. The front entrance vestibule was enclosed with glass, a treatment that was reversed in August 2023. A pent roof shelters the basement windows on the southwest wing's west elevation. The small shed-roofed trash chute enclosure to the south and the railing around the basement stairwell at the wing's south end are both wire-cut brick. A tubular-steel horizontal-bar railing previously secured the stairwell opening.

Interior

First Floor (Exhibits E-G, Photographs 5-9)

Seven Gables is characterized by a finely crafted interior that is remarkably intact. Fire-damaged elements were repaired or replicated using the 1929 drawings by November 1935. Rooms retain volumes and finishes from that time. On the first floor, the central reception and stair hall is flanked by the living room and sunroom to the east and dining and breakfast rooms to the west. The service corridor between the reception hall and breakfast room provides access to a restroom, closet, and the service stair that supplies basement, second floor, and attic egress. The southwest kitchen wing has a closet and laundry room/mudroom at its south end. The 1970 addition extends from the dining room's west elevation.

Intact finishes include oak floors, smooth plaster walls and ceilings, wood and plaster cornices, and molded wood baseboards, chair rails, and window and door surrounds. In the reception hall and dining room, the plaster walls beneath the chair rails were historically painted to emulate wainscoting while the upper portion was papered. All walls, ceilings, and woodwork were repainted following wallpaper removal in 2023. Single-leaf six-panel wood doors retain original brass hardware. Painted metal screens disguise the radiators recessed in the walls beneath windows.

The reception hall extends the building's full depth. The stair rises to the south along the east wall to a wide landing, turns 180 degrees, and continues to the second floor. A molded wood handrail caps the decorative wrought-iron railing. The small rear entrance foyer under the landing is two steps lower in elevation than the hall. The foyer, which also provides sunroom egress, has curved walls to support the stair. The closet beneath the stair's lower run has a short single-leaf four-panel door. Two closets with narrow six-panel doors flank the north entrance vestibule. Around 1970, the arched openings between the reception hall and the dining and living rooms were squared and widened. The front porch was enclosed with glass and the terra-cotta floor covered with small stones to create a solarium. Those modifications were reversed in August 2023, reopening the entrance.

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The living room is distinguished by a stepped plaster cornice. The fireplace projecting from the south wall's center features full-height paneled pilasters with fluted capitals. A molded mantel shelf tops the paneled frieze. Robust molded trim frames the pink marble firebox surround that extends to the matching hearth. On both sides of the chimney, shallow circa 1970 bookshelves filled the upper half of arched openings that were originally sunroom entrances. The openings were restored and wood steps constructed in the sunroom to facilitate egress in August 2023. Two exterior doors with arched transoms on the east wall provide porch access. A five-arm crystal and brass chandelier illuminates the room.

The sunroom fireplace was even more elaborately executed. The wall surrounding the classical mantel with a crosseted surround and molded shelf was fully paneled to the ceiling between two narrow bookcases topped with broken pediments. Each had a base cabinet with a single paneled door. The mantel remains, but around 1970 the wall was sheathed with vertical-board-paneling and two shallow display cases with glass shelves were constructed on either side of the chimney. Those elements were removed in August 2023, revealing two sections of three surviving panels flanking the fireplace. A paneled mantel surround and bookcases were constructed in February 2024 in a manner that pays homage to the original design without replicating it. The hearth and firebox surround are slate. The coffered ceiling was refurbished and a five-arm copper chandelier installed circa 1970 was replaced with a crystal chandelier in 2023.

Two once-exterior doors with arched transoms on the dining room's west wall provide access to the circa 1970 addition. An arched six-panel door remains at the breakfast room entrance on the south wall. An eight-arm crystal-swag chandelier lights the room.

Since the 1970 west addition has a lower floor level, terra-cotta-tile-covered steps with metal railings rise to the dining room entrances. The gypsum-board-sheathed east wall, wood-paneled exterior walls, and wood ceiling beams and roof decking boards are painted. The room has a broken terra-cotta tile floor. A bracketed wood shelf tops the stone firebox surround on the west wall. The elevated stone hearth is topped with slate. Single-leaf multi-pane exterior doors flank the fireplace.

The breakfast room was enlarged in 1970 by the removal of the full-height cabinets with multi-pane upper doors, base cabinets with paneled doors, and drawers that originally lined the south wall and the west wall of the short passage to the kitchen. The original built-in cabinet on the passage's east wall was replaced with a cabinet with paneled folding upper doors and a base cabinet and drawers. The 1970 cabinet was replaced in February 2024 with a cabinet with double-leaf upper and lower doors. The L-shaped bar with a paneled-wood base cabinet was constructed at that time. The walls are sheathed with painted vertical-board paneling. A six-arm crystal chandelier lights the room.

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The kitchen had been remodeled several times and was gutted in May 2023. Originally, full-height cabinets with paneled doors flanked the window and sink on the west wall. The countertop and backsplash were nickel-plated zinc. New cabinets were installed in February 2024. The cabinetry that spans the west wall has paneled doors and drawer fronts and a quartzite countertop and backsplash. Matching quartzite sheathes the south wall behind the free-standing stove. Full-height paneled cabinets fill the north wall east of the breakfast room entrance. The tall double-leaf wood-frame doors that disguise the refrigerator are embellished with fretwork and decorative glass.

The pantry at the kitchen's southwest corner was refitted with shelves and base cabinets with quartzite countertops, replacing the original shelves that spanned the south and west walls likely removed circa 1970 when the trash chute was created. The horizontal flat-panel chute door that was hinged at the top was removed and the opening was covered in 2023. On the west wall of the laundry room east of the pantry, wood upper cabinets and a base cabinet with a laminate countertop and white porcelain sink on the west wall were replaced with upper and lower cabinets with paneled doors in February 2024. The base cabinet has an apron-front utility sink with a quartzite countertop and backsplash.

A 1935 ceiling-mount light fixture with a scalloped mirrored reflecting plate and exposed bulb remains in the service hall. The restroom south of the corridor retains basketweave black-and-white ceramic floor tile and a white porcelain toilet. The pedestal sink was replaced with a vanity and unframed mirror and crystal sconces and a ceiling-mount lighting fixture with crystal prisms were installed circa 1970. The vanity was replaced with a pedestal sink and a framed mirror was hung in early 2024. The tight winding service stair north of the hall has painted-wood treads and risers and a wall-mounted painted-wood handrail.

Second Floor (Exhibits G-H, Photographs 10-12)

The second floor contains four bedrooms, three full bathrooms, a sitting room converted circa 1970 to a dressing room, and a small laundry and storage room opposite the service stair. Plaster walls, oak floors, six-panel doors with brass hardware and faceted-glass and white-porcelain door knobs, and molded wood baseboards and window and door surrounds are intact throughout the second floor. The central hall is distinguished by a molded chair rail and cornice. Bedrooms have simple crown molding. All of the woodwork is painted. Enameled metal covers with painted-metal screens disguise radiators beneath the windows.

The reception hall stair terminates at the second-floor landing, where the decorative cast-iron railing capped by a molded wood handrail secures the opening. The double-leaf multi-pane door on the hall's north wall that provided sitting room egress was removed and the opening enclosed during the circa 1970 dressing room conversion. The opening was restored in August 2023 based upon the 1929 drawings.

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Short passages on the stair hall's east wall lead to the northeast and southeast bedrooms, which are connected via a door near the party wall's east end. In the northeast room, built-in storage on the passage's south wall encompasses a wardrobe with a full-height double-leaf three-panel door and two drawers topped with a double-leaf four-panel door. Beadboard sheathes the partition walls. The tall classical mantel at the south wall's center features a molded firebox surround; leafy scroll frieze with gouged, denticulated, and beaded bed molding punctuated by four acanthus leaf and rosette corbels; and a rope-carved mantel shelf edge. The wrought-iron firebox cover, parged surround, and concrete hearth are painted. A four-arm brass chandelier hangs from the ceiling.

The bathroom at the northwest corner, which is also accessible from the sitting room to the west, was remodeled circa 1970. The white mosaic tile floor, shower with white-ceramic-tile covered walls, vanity, and toilet replaced a basket-weave tile floor and white porcelain tub, sink, and toilet. The closets with three full-height double-leaf flat-panel doors and a zig-zag north wall that spanned the dressing room's south end were removed in August 2023.

On the southeast bedroom's north wall, a molded mantel frames the painted parged surround, wrought-iron firebox cover, and concrete hearth. A built-in arched cabinet with three shelves above a double-leaf door is west of the fireplace. The closet on the passage's south wall has a standard six-panel door. A six-arm brass and glass chandelier lights the room.

All of the historic tile and fixtures in the southeast bathroom remain: square variegated-pink-ceramic-tile wainscoting with solid pink bullnose and base tile and a decorative pink, green, yellow, and white geometric-pattern tile band; pink ceramic towel bar, toothbrush, cup, and soap holders; pink-and-white basket-weave tile floor; white porcelain wall-mounted corner sink, toilet, and tub. A wood-frame medicine cabinet with a mirrored door is inset in the wall above the toilet.

The northwest and southwest bedrooms share a central bathroom. The northwest room, which is also connected to the sitting/dressing room, has a closet on the south wall and a five-arm crystal chandelier. The bathroom retains square white-ceramic-tile wainscoting with black bullnose, pencil liner, and base tile; black ceramic towel bar, toothbrush, cup, and soap holders; black-and-white basket-weave tile floor; and white porcelain toilet and tub. A wood-frame medicine cabinet with a mirrored door is inset in the wall above the toilet. The pedestal sink replaced a pedestal sink with an oval basin. The double-leaf door on the south wall provides access to a short angled passage and the southwest bedroom, which has a closet with a mirrored door on its north wall and a six-arm brass and crystal swag chandelier.

The angled corridor between the bedroom and center hall is flanked by the service stair, a closet, and a laundry/storage room with an ironing-board cabinet in the south wall. Circa 1935 ceiling-mount light fixtures with scalloped mirrored reflecting plates and exposed bulbs remain in the corridor and laundry/storage room.

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Attic (Exhibit I)

A gabled metal skylight illuminates the central open attic room with beadboard-sheathed walls. The insulated ceiling panels and HVAC system equipment and ductwork were added circa 1970. Beadboard doors on the east and west walls provide access to unfinished storage areas.

Basement (Exhibit J)

The utilitarian basement, accessed via the service stair and south entrance, contains storage, boiler, and coal rooms with unfinished concrete floors and painted brick walls. The service stair terminates in the large north storage room. The small restroom with parged walls and a five-horizontal-panel door opposite the stair that contained a toilet and the enameled wall-mounted sink and shower in the boiler room to the south toilet were removed in late 2023. The coal room is at the basement's southeast corner. The short corridor to the west leads to the south entrance, a single-leaf door with a three-horizontal-panel base and six-pane upper section. Double-header arched lintels span the three door openings on the boiler room's north and south walls. Horizontal three-pane steel-frame windows light the basement. Following basement flooding in early 2024, a drainage system comprising gravel-filled trenches at the base of the foundation walls and a sump pump was installed. Perimeter walls were covered with water-resistant sheet membrane and interior walls were painted.

Pond and Fountain, 1929, contributing structure (Photograph 13)

The fieldstone-edged, concrete-lined oval pond at the base of the hill north of the house was completely overgrown with ivy before its restoration in September 2023. The central pyramidal fieldstone fountain is fed by the original water line. Stone size gradually decreases from the base to the top where a pipe dispenses water.

Fireplace/Grill, circa 1950, noncontributing structure (Photograph 14)

Ivy removal in September 2023 revealed the random-sized fieldstone fireplace in the parcel's northeast corner with a tapered chimney, terra-cotta flu, and brick-lined firebox topped with a steel plate with two pot grates. Fieldstone borders the seating area adjacent to the fireplace.

Driveway planting bed retaining wall, circa 1970, noncontributing structure (Photograph 3)

A low painted-brick wall encircles the planting bed at the driveway's center north of the pool.

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Garage/Apartment, 1929, contributing building (Photograph 15)

The driveway abuts the one-story German-siding-clad garage/apartment's west elevation. The building southeast of the house comprises two garage bays and an efficiency apartment at the south end. The main block has a side-gable-roof, while the apartment's projecting east bay has a hip roof, all sheathed with asphalt shingles. A painted-brick chimney stack rises from the roof at the hip apex. The building rests on a concrete slab.

All wood doors and six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows are original. Two roll-up twenty-four-panel doors fill most of the garage's west elevation. The south door includes a hinged single-leaf single-panel pedestrian door. A single-leaf six-panel door and window pierce the apartment's west wall. Three windows on the west elevation and a window and single-leaf door with a two-horizontal-panel base and nine-pane upper section further illuminate the interior. The garage has a window and single-leaf door with a two-vertical-panel base and a nine-pane upper section on the east elevation and one window on the north elevation. The walls and ceiling are sheathed with painted plywood. The concrete floor is unfinished.

The apartment encompasses a large room in the main block and a kitchen and bathroom in the east bay. Beadboard ceilings, plaster walls, simple flat-board window and door surrounds, and baseboards with molded upper edges remain throughout. The front door and single-leaf five horizontal-panel door at the kitchen entrance retains original hardware. The heating stove in the main room has been replaced with a mini-split HVAC unit above the west window. In the kitchen, full-height wood cabinets with flat-panel doors project from the east wall south of the exterior door. The sink is in a base cabinet north of the door. The pantry at the room's southwest corner has a single-leaf flat-panel door. The bathroom at the kitchen's north end has a wall-mounted white porcelain sink and tub/shower. The faux-wood luxury-vinyl-tile floors were added circa 2020.

Pumphouse, circa 1950, noncontributing structure (Photograph 15)

Dense vegetation was removed from the small gable-roofed German-siding-clad pumphouse with an asphalt-shingle roof east of the pool. A narrow matching door on the south elevation provides access.

Swimming pool and wall, circa 1950, 1970, noncontributing structures (Photograph 16)

The rectangular pool and adjacent area south of the house has been updated several times. During the original owners' tenure, a narrow concrete deck surrounded the pool. Circa 1970, the pool was re-lined and edged with red-terra-cotta pavers. A diving board was added at the west end. The deck was extended to create a north patio and enclosed on three sides by a redbrick wall. The three-foot-tall pierced-brick north and east sections are capped with a header course between square posts. Metal lanterns top the

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posts flanking the north patio edges and west gate. The six-foot tall west wall has a running-bond base and pierced upper section capped with a header course. A two-course-tall brick retaining wall borders the deck's east edge. The brick-edged concrete patio east of the deck was constructed in the late-twentieth-century. A concrete step with a brick tread ameliorates the elevation differential. A straight run of concrete steps with slender metal railings rises from the driveway to the double-leaf west gate. Matching railings flank the concrete ramp at the north wall's east end.

Stable, 1929, contributing building (Photograph 17)

The one-story, side-gable-roofed, German-siding-clad stable southwest of the house and driveway is surrounded by grass lawn on three sides. The building faces north. Invasive ivy on the trees to the west that had overgrown the west elevation and the west half of the façade was removed in September 2023. The building encompasses two corner storage rooms and a long rear stall flanking the central equipment shed. German siding was used to create two single-leaf board-and-batten doors on the east elevation and three single-leaf doors within the shed. Wood slats on the upper portion of the stall's north door and wall provide ventilation. Three small, square, four-pane, wood casement windows, one on each outer wall, light the west storage room. A single matching window pierces the east storage room's north wall. Both rooms have concrete floors. The exposed wood framing and siding in the east room are painted, while wood roof decking remains unpainted. The roof decking above the west room was replaced with OSB board and the walls sheathed with painted plywood, likely when the asphalt-shingle roof was installed.

Integrity Statement

Seven Gables possesses the seven qualities of historic integrity—location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship—required for National Register designation. The dwelling maintains integrity of location as it stands on its original site. Although the planting and hardscape configuration has been changed over time, the approximately two-acre property provides appropriate estate-like surroundings in keeping with the dwelling's Tudor Revival-style character, thus allowing for integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Seven Gables also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The asymmetrically massed two-story dwelling with steeply pitched half-timbered gables and wide shed dormers encompasses a main block with east-west orientation and flat-roofed one-story east and south porches; and a canted southwest wing with a flat roofed one-story bay at its south end. The circa 1970 one-story west addition with a low-pitched gable roof is relatively inconspicuous and was constructed in a manner that preserves both original exterior doors and transoms on the main block's west elevation.

The full extent of the July 1935 fire destruction is unknown. However, damaged elements repaired or replicated by November 1935 using the 1929 drawings are intact. Multi-pane wood windows (most of

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which are double-hung six-over-six sash); casement windows with diamond-pane sash; single-leaf front and rear doors, each with a vertical-board base panel and multi-pane upper section; pairs of single-leaf six-panel doors on the main block's east and west elevations and the eight-over-eight sash window above the rear entrance topped with arched tracery transoms; and window and door hardware have been refurbished.

Rooms maintain original volumes and finishes including oak floors; smooth plaster walls and ceilings; wood and plaster cornices; molded wood baseboards, chair rails, and window and door surrounds. Paneled wood doors with brass hardware and faceted-glass and white-porcelain door knobs, classical mantels, built-in cabinets, the central stair with a decorative wrought-iron railing, and bathroom tile and fixtures are in good condition.

The rehabilitation completed in 2024 was undertaken in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards, ensuring that the property retains the requisite architectural integrity to convey its significance. Modifications made around 1970 were reversed. The original round-arched openings between the sunroom and living room were restored. The opening between the second-floor hall and north sitting room was also reintroduced. Glazing was removed from the north entrance porch that had been enclosed to create a solarium.

Historic secondary resources are also intact. The one-story, side-gable-roofed, 1929 garage-apartment and stable retain original German siding, doors, and multi-pane wood-frame windows. Fall 2023 removal of ivy and other invasive plants from the 1929 fieldstone-bordered oval pond and pyramidal fieldstone fountain, the circa 1950 fieldstone fireplace/grill, the circa 1950 pumphouse, and the 1929 stable allowed for structural stabilization of those resources. The circa 1950 pool and surrounding circa 1970 wall are in good condition.

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Statement of Significance

Seven Gables meets National Register Criterion C for architecture as an intact and locally significant Tudor Revival-style residence. Although abodes influenced by nationally popular architectural styles are found throughout Shelby's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions, Seven Gables is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and setting. The expansive house designed by prominent Charlotte architect Franklin Gordon is situated on an approximately two-acre tract that provides estate-like surroundings. The striking asymmetrically massed two-story dwelling encompasses a main block with east-west orientation and flat-roofed one-story east and south porches; a canted southwest wing with a flat roofed one-story bay at its south end; and a circa 1970 one-story west addition with a low-pitched gable roof. Although a July 1935 fire caused extensive destruction, damaged elements were repaired or replicated by November 1935 using the 1929 drawings. The house features half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and wide shed dormers. Multi-pane wood windows, most of which are double-hung six-over-six sash, light the interior. Gable windows with diamond-pane casement sash and single-leaf front and rear doors, each with a vertical-board base panel and multi-pane upper section are Tudor Revival in style, while pairs of single-leaf six-panel doors on the main block's east and west elevations and the eight-over-eight sash window above the rear entrance are topped with arched tracery transoms reflect a classical influence also seen on the interior. Oak floors; smooth plaster walls and ceilings; wood and plaster cornices; molded wood baseboards, chair rails, and window and door surrounds; paneled wood doors with brass hardware and faceted-glass and white-porcelain door knobs; classical mantels, and built-in cabinets are intact. The central stair features a decorative wrought-iron railing capped with a molded wood handrail. Most bathrooms retain original tile and fixtures. Historic secondary resources include a stable, garage-apartment, and fieldstone-bordered pond with a pyramidal fieldstone fountain erected in 1929; a circa 1950 stone fireplace/grill; and a circa 1950 pool updated around 1970. The period of significance is 1929 and 1935, the dwelling's construction and fire damage repair dates.

Criterion C: Tudor Revival-style Residential Architecture in Shelby

Inspired by late Medieval and early Renaissance English domestic architecture, Tudor Revival-style houses constructed from the 1880s through the 1940s are typically executed in brick or stone with false half-timbering on stuccoed walls and steeply pitched gables. Character-defining features include multi-pane double-hung sash and diamond-pane casement windows; round- or pointed-arch door and porch openings; heavy board-and-batten, wide vertical plank, or paneled doors; and prominent chimneys, sometimes topped with decorative chimney pots. Undulating brick bond, often with stone accents; patterned masonry; wood-shingled or weatherboarded walls; and curved roof edges that emulate thatch distinguish picturesque from more traditional examples. Irregular massing and eclecticism also characterize less academic dwellings known as Period Cottages, which are smaller in scale with gabled façade bays, multi-pane windows, arched doors, façade and end chimneys, and entrance and side porches. Most Period Cottages display Tudor and/or Colonial Revival stylistic influences. Colonial Revival

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elements were more often incorporated into American houses between 1910 and 1940 than those of any other style, with events such as the United States' Sesquicentennial celebration in 1926 fueling emulation of iconic American buildings. Tudor Revival was the second most prevalent style, manifested in distinctive residences designed for elite clients as well as simpler speculatively built houses.⁵

Although abodes influenced by nationally popular architectural styles are found throughout Shelby's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions, Seven Gables is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and setting. Unlike most of the town's residences on small lots in densely platted neighborhoods, the expansive Tudor Revival-style dwelling is situated atop a hill on approximately two acres east of town, affording space for an expansive tiered lawn, gardens, recreational areas, and outbuildings. The house was designed in 1929 by prominent Charlotte architect Franklin Gordon, well-suited for the project due to his affinity for the Tudor Revival style. It is not known how the Hoeyes connected with him. They may have been aware of his Charlotte commissions such as the 1915 house at 500 Hermitage Road constructed for Southern Power Company president Edward Carrington Marshall and his wife Bertha or the 1923 residence at 1621 Queens Road (Local Historic Landmark 1984) erected for landscape architect and planner Earle Sumner Draper and his wife Norma. Both are Tudor Revival-style dwellings in the picturesque Myers Park neighborhood (NRHD 1987) designed by Earle Draper and Boston-based city planner John Nolen for the Stephens Company. The Marshall residence, built while Gordon was in partnership with Leonard Legrand Hunter, is the earliest identified extant Tudor Revival-style residence in Charlotte. Many others followed, with the most elaborate examples erected in the 1920s and 1930s in exclusive enclaves such as Myers Park and Eastover, the city's first automobile suburb, also laid out by Draper. In both neighborhoods, commodious houses with deep setbacks occupy large parcels on winding, tree-lined streets.⁶

⁵ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 414, 450-455; Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6, 89.

⁶ The Atlanta architecture firm Denny and Wachendorff sent Maine native Franklin Gordon (1870-1930) to Charlotte in September 1905 to oversee construction of the Selwyn Hotel. Willis F. Denny, who designed the hotel, had died in August after partnering with Eugene C. Wachendorff in May. Nothing is known about Gordon's education or prior employment. He remained in Charlotte after the 1907 hotel's completion and established the firm Hunter and Gordon with architect Leonard Legrand Hunter (1881-1925) in March 1908, initially operating from offices in the Law library. The firm's oeuvre included Mercy Hospital (1915) in Charlotte and myriad residences, commercial and institutional buildings, churches, and schools, most in central North Carolina. The men practiced independently after 1917. The Myer Park Historic District encompassed 958 resources in 1987 when listed in the National Register, 111 of which are Tudor Revival in style. "W. F. Denny Dies," *Atlanta Journal*, August 19, 1905, p. 2; "Denny Forms Partnership," *Atlanta Journal*, May 6, 1905, p. 4; "To Supervise Hotel Plans," "New Architect Firm," *Charlotte News*, March 16, 1908, p. 9; "To Build at Colonial Heights," *Charlotte News*, March 22, 1912, p. 2; "Colonial Heights Development by Mr. F. C. Abbott," *Charlotte News*, April 7, 1912, p. 3; "To Build a New Home," *Charlotte News*, September 13, 1920, p. 15; "Dr. Linney Will Build Apartment," *Charlotte News*, October 23, 1922, p. 2; "T. T. Allison Purchases Home of W. J. Chambers," *Charlotte Observer*, June 12, 1923, p. 12 "Gordon Funeral Held This Morning," *Charlotte News*, September 26, 1930, p. 2; "Frank Gordon Dies In Hospital," *Charlotte Observer*, September 25, 1930, p. 10; Dan L. Morrill et. al., "The Earle Sumner Draper House," report prepared for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic

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Residences of comparable scale are rare in Shelby, a much less populous municipality than Charlotte, North Carolina's largest city. Seven Gables, albeit smaller than the Marshall and Draper house, is likewise asymmetrically massed and features steeply pitched gables, brick and half-timbered stucco walls, multi-pane sash including diamond-pane casement windows, multiple porches, broad chimneys, and a slate roof. The dwelling encompasses a main block with east-west orientation and flat-roofed one-story east and south porches, a canted southwest wing with a flat roofed one-story bay at its south end, and a circa 1970 one-story west addition with a low-pitched gable roof. Multi-pane wood windows, most of which are double-hung six-over-six sash, and casement windows with diamond-pane sash light the interior. The single-leaf front and rear doors, each with a vertical-board base panel and multi-pane upper section, are reminiscent of Tudor architecture. In contrast, pairs of single-leaf six-panel doors on the main block's east and west elevations and the eight-over-eight sash window above the rear entrance are topped with arched tracery transoms that reflect a classical influence also seen on the interior.

Seven Gables' rambling form allows for distinct separation of public, private, formal, and informal areas. Rooms retain original volumes and finishes including oak floors; smooth plaster walls and ceilings; wood and plaster cornices; and molded wood baseboards, chair rails, and window and door surrounds. Paneled wood doors retain brass hardware and faceted-glass and white-porcelain door knobs. Classical mantels ornament fireplaces in the sunroom, living room, and east bedrooms. Built-in cabinets remain in the breakfast room and east bedrooms. The central stair features a decorative wrought-iron railing capped with a molded wood handrail. Most bathrooms have original tile and fixtures. Although a July 1935 fire caused extensive destruction, damaged elements were repaired or replicated by November 1935 using the 1929 drawings.

Vauxhall, the most comparable dwelling to Seven Gables in Shelby, was built in 1929 for merchant, real estate speculator, and S. and W. Cafeteria co-founder and vice-president John Dixon Lineberger Jr. and his wife Nannie Belle Sherrill at 1215 East Marion Street (three-tenths of a mile west of Seven Gables). The house is named after Vauxhall Gardens in London.⁷ Although a definitive attribution has not been

Properties Commission, 1983; Thomas W. Hanchett, "Myers Park: Charlotte's Finest Planned Suburb," circa 1983; Thomas W. Hanchett, "Myers Park Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1987.

⁷ J. D. Lineberger Jr. and his brother William Mundy Lineberger were successful vehicle, agricultural equipment, and hardware purveyors, heading a Shelby company established in 1856 by their grandfather John Wesley Lineberger from their father's 1912 death until selling the business on February 1, 1926. J. D. Lineberger's Sons, also known as Farmers Hardware, employed a blacksmith and mechanics to service equipment. J. D. Lineberger Jr. was a stockholder in the successor concern, Farmers Hardware and Supply Company. He soon partnered with Charles Hoey to operate Lineberger and Hoey, trading in real estate, stocks, and bonds, and assumed management of the Cleveland Springs Hotel, located south of Vauxhall's future site. Lineberger was among the incorporators of Cleveland County Club in April 1927. "J. D. Lineberger's Sons," *Charlotte News*, December 22, 1912, p. 21; "Charters," *Greensboro Record*, January 21, 1926, p. 3; "Shelby's Oldest Mercantile Firm," *Charlotte News*, February 2, 1926, p. 3; "New Enterprise," *Charlotte News*, March 12, 1926, p. 9; "Cleveland Springs Hotel," *Charlotte Observer*, August 3, 1926, p. 14; "Four Others Are in List," *Greensboro Daily News*, April 6, 1927, p. 9; "John

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made, it is highly probable that Franklin Gordon was the architect. Vauxhall is strikingly similar to the 1926 Tudor-Revival style house at 2148 Sewlyn Avenue in Myers Park that Gordon designed for Rockingham County merchant and fertilizer dealer John Leak Everett and his wife Elizabeth Dockery.⁸ Each side-gable-roofed variegated red-brick dwelling is distinguished by a two-and-a-half story main block with half-timbered stuccoed gables and a projecting gabled central entrance bay featuring a pointed-arch paneled-wood door framed by a cast-stone surround. Two small narrow diamond-pane wood windows flank the door and a pair of windows pierces the second story above a wrought balcony. At Vauxhall, the second-story windows are diamond-pane wood casements, while the Everett House has double-hung six-over-six sash at that location and elsewhere. Groups of three first-story façade windows are topped with rectangular limestone label moldings. The flat-roofed one-story wings of both houses have crenellated parapets. Vauxhall's wings are embellished with corner buttresses and Tudor-arch cast-stone façade window hoods. A group of three diamond-pane wood sash with transoms remains on the west wing's façade. The main block is vacant and the condition of the interior is unknown. Vauxhall's integrity was diminished by rear additions constructed in the 1970s, 1980s, and 2003 that expanded the footprint to 24,200 square feet to house Fisherman's Feast restaurant.

Seven Gables and Vauxhall display a level of architectural sophistication not seen in Shelby's other Tudor Revival-style dwellings. The West Warren Street Historic District (NR 2009), located west of the central business district, contains 223 resources, most of which are modest, frame, minimally embellished early- to mid-twentieth-century residences. Many have Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival stylistic features.⁹ The two-story, stuccoed, 1927 residence at 721 West Warren Street displays an eclectic design approach. The steeply pitched gable roof, façade chimney with octagonal terra-cotta chimney pots (two of three survive), gabled entrance bay, and gabled side porch with segmental-arched openings are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style, while the robust entrance surround with paneled pilasters, a denticulated cornice, and a broken scroll pediment is classical. The two-story, taupe-painted-brick, side-gable-roofed 1940 house at 712 West Oak Street is even more austere. Tudor Revival features include an asymmetrical brick façade chimney with one stepped shoulder, a slightly projecting gabled entrance bay with a board-and-batten door inset within a round-arched opening, and an engaged, two-bay-wide, arcaded porch that spans the façade east of the entrance bay. Dormers illuminate the upper floors of both dwellings.

Myriad smaller 1930s and 1940s Tudor Revival-influenced houses also contribute to the district's significance. Three neighboring one-and-one-half-story side-gable-roofed dwellings on South Thompson

Wesley Lineberger Family," and "William Mundy Lineberger," in *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I*, 378; Eades and J. Daniel Pezzoni, *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County*, 182.

⁸ "Rockingham Family Moves Here," *Charlotte News*, January 21, 1926, p. 6; "J. L. Everett Taken By Death," *Charlotte Observer*, May 22, 1944, p. 6; David Enna, "Charlotte Classic," *Charlotte Observer*, September 19, 1992, p. E1.

⁹ Dan Pezzoni, "West Warren Street Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2009.

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Street illustrate the wide range of stylistic interpretation. The residence at 311 South Thompson Street (1937) is distinguished by two front gables and running-bond red brick walls punctuated by blonde brick accents. In the asymmetrical steeply pitched-gable entrance bay, a round-arched stretcher-course surround frames the batten door, a round-arched header-course lintel and slightly projecting sill span the gable opening containing a louvered vent, and a round-arched header-course lintel tops the stuccoed niche north of the door. The window south of the door and two flanking façade windows have flat, crosseted, stretcher-course lintels. Blonde brick borders a decorative panel on the chimney stack that rises from the roof at the entrance bay's north end. The house at 313 South Thompson Street (circa 1937) has variegated-red-brick-veneered running-bond walls, soldier-course lintels, and slightly projecting header-course sills. A full-height front gable tops the central and south façade bays; a gabled cornice surmounts the round-arched batten door with a stretcher-course surround and adjacent diamond-paned casement window. The vinyl-sided dwelling at 317 South Thompson Street (1938) has a projecting steeply pitched facade gable with flared eaves and a round-arched gable window above a bay window flanked by two double-hung sash, all multi-pane.¹⁰ Such residences demonstrate the pervasive appeal of the Tudor Revival style.

Historical Background

Seven Gables was erected for Shelby pharmacist Franklin Ernest Hoey (1894-1967), known as Frank, and Delle Wilson Harrison (1895-1963). The couple met in summer 1916 while Delle was visiting friends in Shelby and resided there following their December 6th wedding at the North Augusta, South Carolina, home of her paternal aunt and adoptive mother Mattie Wilson Harrison and Charles Nathaniel Churchill. Delle majored in voice and music at Brenau College in Gainesville, Georgia. Frank, a Shelby native, became a manager and partner in Cleveland Drug Company after his spring 1916 graduation from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's pharmacy school. He was the eldest son of Dora Belle Henkel and Samuel Ernest Hoey, secretary-treasurer and printing foreman of Star Publishing Company, which produced the *Cleveland Star* newspaper. Frank and Delle lived with his parents and widowed grandmother Mary C. Hoey at their East Marion Street homes until leasing the Arey house on South Lafayette Street in September 1917. The couple had moved to South Washington Street by the time their only child Eleanor Churchill Hoey was born on April 23, 1919.¹¹

¹⁰ Building construction dates are from Cleveland County property cards accessed via <https://www.webgis.net/nc/cleveland/> in October 2023 with the exception of 313 South Thompson Street, which has an incorrect date on record.

¹¹ "Toils of Law Again," *Greensboro Daily News*, August 30, 1916, p. 2; "Augusta's Social Side," *Atlanta Constitution*, December 3, 1916, p. M11; "Personals," *CS*, February 2, 1917, p. 5, and September 18, 1917, p. 3; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, *Yackety Yack* (yearbook), 1915, p. 152; birth and death certificates; U. S. Census, population schedule, 1920; "S. E. Hoey Stricken at Shelby," *Charlotte Observer*, May 18, 1937, p. 6.

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Frank and his business partner, pharmacist Robert E. Carpenter, were the popular proprietors of Cleveland Drug Company, which Carpenter had purchased from Clyde Webb in 1906. The store was a community gathering place, offering sundries, periodicals, and tobacco products in addition to medicine, food, and drink. Patrons socialized at the lunch counter, soda fountain, and on sidewalk benches flanking the entrance. The establishment operated in a storefront beneath the Hotel Charles in the Blanton Building at northwest corner of Lafayette and Warren Streets from December 1917 until the structure was decimated by fire on February 23, 1928.¹² After the building was repaired, enlarged, and remodeled per the specifications of Greensboro architect Charles C. Hartmann, Cleveland Drug Company occupied the north storefront (10 South Lafayette Street) in February 1929. Robert Carpenter left Cleveland Drug Company in March 1930 to open a drug store on West Marion Street.¹³

Frank's diverse entrepreneurial interests included real estate speculation. He also partnered in April 1919 with Graham S. Dellinger to open Hoey-Dellinger, a Studebaker dealership, in Thompson's Garage. The concern became Hoey and Lackey after Lawrence Lackey bought Dellinger's share of the business in December 1921.¹⁴

Delle's father, prominent McDuffie County, Georgia, farmer James Edgar Wilson, died in July 1923. Her inheritance included a brick store on Church Street and a vacant lot fronting Gordon Street in Thomson, Georgia, and 120 acres in Columbia County, Georgia. She soon suffered other significant losses. Mattie Wilson Harrison (James Wilson's sister) and her first husband Walter J. Harrison had been Delle's caretakers since her mother Delle Gibson Wilson's death three weeks after her birth. Delle was their only child. Following Walter's death, Mattie married Charles N. Churchill in 1913. Delle lived in North Augusta with the couple until her 1916 wedding. The families regularly visited each other until Charles died on January 17, 1924. Mattie subsequently moved to Shelby when her health declined and resided with the Hoeyes until her death on June 6, 1925.¹⁵

¹² "R. E. Carpenter," CS, September 29, 1925, p. 2; "Cleveland Drug Has Entrance to Hotel," CS, March 1, 1929, p. 19; "New Drug Store to Open," *Cleveland Star*, March 3, 1930, p. 1; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Shelby, North Carolina," Sheet 3, April 1926 and May 1947; Eleanor Hoey Bradshaw, "Cleveland Drug Store," in *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1982), 11.

¹³ Hartmann's June 1928 drawings were in the possession of First National Bank in the late 1990s, but their current status is unknown. His other hotel commissions included the Alamance Hotel in Burlington and Hickory Hotel in Hickory. Charles C. Hartmann, Architects' Roster Questionnaire, 1946, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.

¹⁴ "Auto Agency," CS, April 11, 1919, p. 5; "The New Studebaker," CS, April 18, 1919, p. 5; "Agency Sold," CS, December 13, 1921, p. 5; "For Sale," CS, May 10, 1921, p. 2.

¹⁵ Wilson's will stipulates that the property was not to be sold for five years. "Interesting Wedding," *Tampa Tribune*, August 2, 1913, p. 9; "James E. Wilson Sr.," CS, July 24, 1923, p. 8; "Last Will and Testament of J. E. Wilson," April 19, 1923, McDuffie County Will Book A, pp. 208-215, McDuffie County Clerk of Superior Court, Thomson, Georgia; "Mrs. C. N. Churchill Died Here Saturday," CS, June 9, 1925, p. 1; "Mrs. Mattie W. Churchill Dead," *News and Observer* (Raleigh), June 11, 1925, p. 8; death certificates and grave markers; Eleanor Hoey Bradshaw, "Delle Wilson Harrison Hoey," *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I*, 310-311; Rosa Lee Price Paschal, *Some Paschal Ancestors, Descendants and Allied Families* (Wolfe City, Texas: Southern Baptist Press, 1969), 231.

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The Hoey bungalow at 516 South Washington Street was known as “Delcourt” due to Delle’s propensity for entertaining. She hosted myriad gatherings including meetings of the Junior Civic League, South Washington Street bridge club, and Benjamin Cleveland Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was among thirty-six charter members in 1923. Delle and Eleanor attended First Baptist Church, where Delle taught Sunday school for many years. Frank was a member of the Kiwanis club and Central Methodist Church.¹⁶

In mid-April 1929, the Hoeys conveyed their bungalow to contractor Ben Curtis in conjunction with their purchase of Curtis’s newly completed two-story brick Isaac Shelby Hotel at 111 East Graham Street. The building erected at a cost of approximately \$35,000 encompassed a lobby, dining room, kitchen, and seventeen guest rooms. Proprietor George Johnson furnished the hostelry, which opened on April 1st and soon filled to capacity, prompting Frank Hoey to commission contractors Roberts and Evans to erect a third floor in October. By that time, construction of the Hoeys’ Tudor Revival-style house was well underway in the Cleveland Park subdivision approximately two miles east of central Shelby.¹⁷

The area was developed by the Cleveland Springs Company, a consortium of Shelby businessmen organized in June 1919. Shelby lawyers and businessmen Oliver Maxwell Gardner, a North Carolina state senator (1910-1915), lieutenant governor (1916-1920), and governor (1929-1933), and Odus McCoy Mull, a six-term state representative and six-year State Democratic Executive Committee chair, spearheaded the initiative. In November 1923, the company engaged Charlotte landscape architect Leigh Colyer to plat Cleveland Park on thirty-eight acres abutting the Cleveland Springs Hotel, its 221-acre resort for which Colyer planned the grounds.¹⁸

The hotel, completed in 1921 at a cost of approximately \$250,000, was the third to occupy the site. Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury designed the expansive three-story, redbrick, Classical Revival-style building with a monumental tetrastyle portico that contained sixty guest rooms, en-suite bathrooms, a ballroom, and a dining room with three-hundred-person capacity. Amenities included five mineral

¹⁶ “Mrs. Frank Hoey Hostess to Bridge Club,” *CS*, February 15, 1929, p. 11; “P. T. A. Meeting,” *CS*, April 19, 1929, p. 6; “Kiwanis is Oldest of the Civic Clubs in the City,” *CS*, September 27, 1935, p. 21; Mrs. Frank Hoey Succumbs in Memorial Hospital,” *Shelby Daily Star*, August 15, 1963, p. 2; Ruth B. Young, “Benjamin Cleveland chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution,” Eleanor Hoey Bradshaw, “Delle Wilson Harrison Hoey,” “Franklin Ernest Hoey,” *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I*, 60, 310-312;.

¹⁷ “Johnson Leases Curtis Hotel,” *CS*, March 25, 1929, p. 1; “Frank Hoey Buys Isaac Shelby Hotel,” *CS*, April 15, 1929, p. 1; “Isaac Shelby Hotel Being Enlarged Now,” *CS*, October 7, 1929, p. 1; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, “Shelby, North Carolina,” Sheet 3, May 1947.

¹⁸ Cleveland County Plat Book 1, p. 73; “Handsome Suburb Nearing Reality,” *CS*, November 16, 1923, p. 1; Richard L. Watson Jr., “Oliver Maxwell Gardner,” in William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 2* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 276-278; Montrose Meacham Ballard and Otis Mull Meacham, “Otis McCoy Mull,” *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I*, 434-435.

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springs, two tennis courts, bowling alleys, walking and horse riding trails, gazebos, and a swimming pool, bath house, lake, dance pavilion, stable, automobile garage, and filling station. The nine-hole golf course opened on October 15, 1925.¹⁹

O. Max Gardner and Odus Mull were part of powerful political coalition known as the Shelby dynasty comprising brothers and judges James L. Webb and E. Yates Webb (Mull's law partners); attorney, North Carolina governor (1937-1941), and U. S. Senator (1946-1955) Clyde R. Hoey; and Shelby Publishing Company president, *Cleveland Star/Shelby Daily Star* editor, and four-term (1942-1950) state senator Lee B. Weathers. The marriages of O. Max Gardner and James Webb's daughter Fay and Clyde Hoey and Gardner's sister Bess further strengthened the group's bonds. Fay Gardner, Pallen McBrayer Mull, Bess Hoey, and Delle Hoey were civic, educational, and religious leaders lauded for their hospitality, philanthropy, and community engagement. Frank Hoey was Clyde's nephew.²⁰

The eighty-seven-lot Cleveland Park plat encompasses four blocks flanking curving streets on the north side of East Marion Street (now NC Highway 74 Business; then NC Highway 20, also called the Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville Highway) as well as a fifth linear block and Cleveland Springs Park south of the road. A pocket park was specified for a narrow lot along the subdivision's northwest edge. Oak and sugar maple trees were to line the streets. The subdivision covenants stipulated that each lot should contain only one residence with deep setbacks from adjacent roads. Contractor Sam C. Lattimore's crew began grading for streets and walkways and planting vegetation in November 1923. Frank and Delle Hoey purchased lots 1 and 2, located east of Cleveland Springs Park and the intermediary road leading to the Cleveland Springs Hotel on May 13, 1925.²¹

¹⁹ The third Cleveland Springs Hotel was destroyed by fire on October 15, 1929, and was not rebuilt. The Cleveland Springs Company was reorganized as the Cleveland Realty Company in December 1930. "New Enterprises," *News and Observer*, June 29, 1919, p. 22; "The New Cleveland Springs Hotel," *CS*, May 21, 1920, p. 1, June 19, 1921, p. 13; "Cleveland Springs Hotel Opens," *Charlotte Observer*, June 13, 1921, p. 4; "Souvenir Edition of the Cleveland Springs Hotel," *CS*, August 1921, pp. 1-8; "9-Hole Course Opens Friday," *Charlotte Observer*, October 12, 1926, p. 14; "Cleveland Springs Hotel Burned Last Night," *CS*, October 16, 1929, pp. 1 and 12; "Local Citizens May Bid on Company," *CS*, pp. 1 and 15; "New Charters," *Greensboro Daily News*, December 4, 1930, p. 4.

²⁰ On October 15, 1894, Clyde R. Hoey purchased the *Shelby Review*, established by John C. Tipton on December 11, 1891, and renamed it the *Cleveland Star*. Lee B. Weathers bought shares in the *Cleveland Star* in 1911. He managed and edited the semi-weekly newspaper (named the *Shelby Daily Star* beginning with the October 26, 1936 edition) for almost forty years and eventually was majority owner of the Star Publishing Company and Star Press. "Twenty Years Old," *Cleveland Star*, December 29, 1911, p. 4; Paul L. McCraw, "Shelby Dynasty," in William S. Powell, ed., *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006), 1026; "Lee B. Weathers, "Veteran Shelby Publisher, Dies," *Daily-Times News*, January 13, 1958, p. 29; "Lee B. Weathers, 71, Publisher in South," *The New York Times*, January 13, 1958, p. 29; Charlotte Hoey Mansfield, "Bess Gardner Hoey" and Ruth Moore Hoey, "Clyde Roark Hoey," *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I*, 308-310.

²¹ Cleveland County Plat Book 1, p. 73; Deed Book 3-P, p. 519; Deed Book 4-A, p. 119;

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Development in Cleveland Park as well as the Cleveland Springs Estates subdivision to the north, platted in May 1926 for the Cleveland Springs Company, burgeoned in the late 1920s. Two-story dwellings for Cleveland Oil Company employee Ed Cashion, Star Publishing Company clerk Everett Houser and his wife Elizabeth, and Standard Oil Company agent Robert C. Doggett and his wife Mary were in progress in 1929. Robert's brother John W. Doggett already resided in Cleveland Park. The neighborhoods flank Cleveland County Club, established in 1927, which includes an eighteen-hole golf course with nine holes on either side of East Marion Street. The eighteenth hole borders the south edge of the Hoey's parcel; the clubhouse is to the east. Frank and Delle were members of the country club.²²

The Hoey's engaged Charlotte architect Franklin Gordon to render drawing for a house that emulated an English country estate in June 1929. Construction estimated to cost \$25,000 commenced in July. That month, Cleveland Springs Company granted the couple an easement to extend a driveway from the hotel road onto their property. Frank, Delle, and Eleanor occupied their new home called Seven Gables, extolled as one of the most beautiful residences in Shelby, on December 13, 1929.²³

The Hoey's regularly hosted luncheons, teas, parties and club meetings at Seven Gables. Notable events included the December 25, 1930, marriage of Virginia Hoey, Frank's youngest sibling and only sister, to Sterchi Brothers store manager Floyd O. Smith. Eleanor was the ring bearer.²⁴ The household included Frank's brother Wade, a Cleveland Drug Company salesman. Wade had been briefly employed as a day clerk at the Cleveland Springs Hotel, but had returned to work at the drug store alongside his brother Flay, the concern's co-manager. Another brother, Ralph, assisted when not employed at the Mayfield Manor resort in Blowing Rock during the summer travel season.²⁵

The Hoey's Isaac Shelby Hotel remained a popular destination for travelers as well as locals who frequented its cafeteria known for hearty Southern fare. On July 24, 1934, city and county law enforcement seized thirty gallons and fifty bottles of corn liquor and distilling and bottling equipment during a raid at the hotel, still operated by George Johnson, who was arrested. In June 1935, F. M. Scurry, proprietor of the Hotel Carroll in Gaffney, S. C., assumed the lease, appointed former Hotel

²² Plat Book 2, p. 22; "Country Club Formed by Cleveland Company," *Charlotte Observer*, April 16, 1927, p. 9; "Rush Plans for Shelby Clubhouse to Completion," *Charlotte Observer*, April 23, 1927, p. 17; "Construction Work on New Homes Here," *CS*, July 15, 1929, p. 12.

²³ Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion; "Frank Hoey Moves In New Residence," *CS*, December 16, 1929, pp. 1 and 5.

²⁴ "South Washington Bridge Club," *CS*, March 17, 1930, p. 6; "Miss Hoey Weds Mr. F. O. Smith," *Charlotte Observer*, December 28, 1930, p. 14; "Miss Hoey Bride of F. O. Smith," *CS*, December 29, 1930, p. 6; "Flag Day to Be Observed Tuesday," *CS*, June 13, 1932, p. 8; "Dance is Given," *Charlotte Observer*, December 30, 1934, p. 6.

²⁵ Ralph Hoey died on July 27, 1937. "Day Clerk at Springs Hotel," *Highlander and Shelby News*, August 11, 1921, p. 5; "Nephew of Governor Succumbs at Shelby," *News and Observer*, July 28, 1937, p. 10; Eleanor Hoey Bradshaw, "Flay Henkel Hoey," "Ralph Reece Hoey," "William Wade Hoey," in *Cleveland County Heritage, Vol. I*, 312-314.

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Carroll clerk J. K. Scoggins manager, and opened a coffee shop. The hostelry name was shortened to Shelby Hotel. Bennett W. Jayroe was the next manager.²⁶

Seven Gables was decimated by fire on July 24, 1935, while Delle and Eleanor were visiting New York City and New England with friends and Frank and Wade were not at home. Approximately twenty volunteer firefighters arriving at 10:15 pm were hampered by the dwelling's location outside of the city limits, where only a four-inch main was available to supply the fire hose. During the three-hour battle to stop the blaze, firemen suffered smoke inhalation and fire chief Lewis McDowell sustained minor injuries when he fell through the roof to the second-floor landing. Defective wiring was thought to have caused the conflagration, which began near the kitchen. Although the structure remained, even areas with little fire damage, such as the living room, were ruined by water and smoke. The home's contents, including furnishings that had belonged to Delle's mother and grandmother and other antiques, were almost completely destroyed. The grand piano, silverware, some china and furniture, and the original architectural drawings were salvaged.²⁷

The Hoeys resided with Frank's parents during the dwelling's repair. After returning to Seven Gables in late November 1935, they commenced entertaining as usual, assisted by Millie Earle, an African American cook and maid who lived in town. The adjacent lot to the east that Delle purchased from Wade Hoey for \$100 in August 1936 provided additional space for outdoor events and gardens. A pergola covered with wisteria stood near the lot's east edge. The concrete pool south of the house was bordered by a concrete deck and gardens featuring roses and gladiolas. The garage apartment northeast of the pool served as Eleanor's painting studio. The stable erected for her pony is west of the pool.²⁸

After Eleanor married Leon Sloan Bradshaw on December 6, 1941, at First Baptist Church in Shelby, her parents held a reception at Seven Gables. The event was the culmination of a week-long series of celebrations honoring the couple including a luncheon hosted by her aunt Frances McBrayer Hoey (Frank's brother Flay's wife) at her newly constructed house east of Seven Gables. Eleanor had returned home after studying at the Semple School in New York City for a year and King-Smith Studio School in Washington, D. C., for three years, and was working as a society reporter for the *Shelby Daily Star*. Leon, a Salisbury, North Carolina, native and 1938 Citadel graduate, was a partner in the Salisbury general

²⁶ "Whiskey Outfit Taken in Shelby," *News and Observer*, July 26, 1934, p. 5; "Shelby Hotel Leased," *Charlotte News*, June 18, 1935, p. 2; "Former Shelby Resident Dies," *Charlotte Observer*, July 20, 1948, p. 7.

²⁷ "Flames Destroy Hoey Home," *CS*, July 26, 1935, pp 1 and 6; "The Hoey Home," *CS*, July 29, 1935, p. 8.

²⁸ In August 1952, Cleveland Realty Company conveyed the land upon which the Hoeys had built the pool and flower garden to the couple in exchange for road easement south of the Hoey's barn. Cleveland County Deed Book 4-L, p. 572; Deed Book 6-W, p. 523; "Local and Personal News," *CS*, November, 22, 1935, p. 5; "Three Small Parties for Mrs. Carl Hanson," *CS*, February 7, 1936, p. 6; "Pretty Luncheon Honors Mrs. Hoey," *Shelby Daily Star* (hereafter abbreviated *SDS*), December 29, 1936, p. 5; "New York Visitors Honored at Party," *SDS*, December 30, 1936, p. 5; Christopher Sloan Bradshaw and Eleanor Churchill Bradshaw Thompson, conversations and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, August 2023.

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contracting firm L. S. Bradshaw and Sons, headed by his father Leonidas Sloan Bradshaw. During Leon's service in the U. S. Army from April 1944 until November 1945 during World War II, Eleanor resided with her parents in Shelby, where her daughter Eleanor Churchill Bradshaw, known as Churchill, was born on November 7, 1944. Following the war, the Bradshaws briefly lived in California before returning to North Carolina. Their son Christopher Sloan Bradshaw was born in Shelby on December 31, 1948. Although the family moved to Salisbury in 1949, they frequently visited Shelby. By that time, Frank's niece Virginia and her second husband, physician Charles King Padgett, lived on East Marion Street's north side opposite Seven Gables. Eleanor and Leon's daughter Ashley was born in Salisbury on December 30, 1955.²⁹

Flay Hoey, a Pyramid Life Insurance Company agent, and Wade Hoey, a stock broker with John F. Clark and Company, assumed more administrative duties at Cleveland Drug Company after Frank sustained severe head injuries in a head-on collision with a Frederickson Motor Express Company truck on July 1, 1941, at the intersection of Highway 74 and West Marion Street. Frank was subsequently involved in a wreck on Highway 74 on April 7, 1945.³⁰ Hotel Shelby operated through the late 1960s, managed by Mabel W. Bruce. Geneva A. Bobbitt ran the cafeteria. Cleveland Drug Company remained at 10 South Lafayette Street through late February 1961. On February 25, as the concern began moving to its new location at 113 West Warren Street, a fire in the drug store's basement and first floor destroyed inventory and interior fixtures. Smoke permeated the entire building, but the fire did not spread. Frank retired in 1965.³¹ Webb's Dixie Discount Center, headed by J. Gene Butler, purchased the business in 1967 and moved it to 112 North Lafayette Street.³²

Delle Hoey died on August 16, 1963. On December 14th Frank sold Seven Gables to Carrie Horn Derby Gardner (1912-1979) and moved to an apartment in the Hotel Charles.³³ Carrie's husband Ralph Webb Gardner (1912-1982), the son of Oliver Max and Fay Webb Gardner, was Frank's cousin. The couple met in Washington, D. C., where Carrie, a York, Alabama native, was Standard Oil Company president and former U. S. reparations ambassador Edwin W. Pauley's executive assistant for six years. She

²⁹ "Miss Hoey is Married to Leon Sloan Bradshaw" and "Parties at Shelby," *Charlotte Observer*, December 7, 1941, Section 2, p. 13; "Eleanor Church Hoey Bradshaw," *Charlotte Observer*, May 29, 2007, p. B5; "Leon Sloan Bradshaw," *Charlotte Observer*, June 28, 2010, p. 15; Eleanor Churchill Bradshaw Thompson, telephone conversations and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, August 2023.

³⁰ "Car and Truck Crash Head-On," *Charlotte Observer*, July 2, 1941, p. 9; "Heavy Damages Asked in Suits," *Charlotte Observer*, August 30, 1946, p. 2.

³¹ *Miller's Shelby, North Carolina City Directories, 1957-1964*; "First National Bank Plans Major Remodeling Project," *SDS*, January 26, 1961, pp. 1 and 12; "Night Fire Strikes Drug Firm; Heavy Damage Noted," *SDS*, February 25, 1961, pp. 1 and 2; "Frank E. Hoey Succumbs at 73," *SDS*, October 16, 1967, p. 1; "Hoey Rites," *SDS*, June 10, 1968, p. 1; "Wade Hoey," *Salisbury Evening Post*, July 29, 1980, p. 7.

³² The Hotel Shelby was later demolished and the site is a parking lot. Eleanor Hoey Bradshaw, "Cleveland Drug Store," in *Heritage of Cleveland County, Volume I*, 11.

³³ Cleveland County Deed Book 10-I, p. 321.

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traveled to Moscow with his delegation in 1945. Ralph graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Yale University Law School, was admitted to the North Carolina bar, became a partner in his father's law firm Gardner, Morrison, and Rogers, and served a term as a North Carolina state senator (1938-1940) before enlisting in the U. S. Army in January 1942 following the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service attack on Pearl Harbor. After his April 1946 discharge, he worked in Gardner, Morrison, and Rogers' Washington, D. C. office. The couple married at Edwin Pauley's Beverly Hills, California, home on September 14, 1950, and resided in Washington, D. C. until moving in 1963 to Shelby, where Ralph operated an office of his law firm as well as Gardner Land Company and Gardner Angus Farms, which maintained one of North Carolina's largest pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle herds.³⁴

Carrie and Ralph Gardner were politically active and supported numerous civic and social organizations, Gardner-Webb College, and the Gardner Foundation. They frequently hosted events at Seven Gables and thus commissioned construction of the west addition and adjacent stone patio, updated the pool, and enclosed the pool deck with a brick fence. The red brick walls of the house were painted cream during their tenure. The Gardners conveyed Seven Gables to Lloyd C. and Gene C. Williams on February 6, 1978, and moved to Webbley (National Register 1980), Ralph's family home at 403 South Washington Street.³⁵

Lloyd Clarence Williams (1928-2009) and Gene Couch Williams (1928-2011) were both Shelby natives. Lloyd, a U. S. Army veteran, established Mauney-Williams Coal and Oil Company, Inc., in 1950 and reorganized the business in 1977 as Williams Oil Company of Shelby, Inc. Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation acquired the company in 2000. Lloyd was active in the Masonic Lodge No. 202, Oasis Temple, Elks Lodge, Shelby Lions Club, Shelby Rotary Club, and American Legion. Gene, a Mitchell College graduate, was a member of the Shelby Garden Club, Tuesday Forum Book Club, Blowing Rock Ladies Golf Association, and Shelby Junior Charity League. The Williamses attended

³⁴ "Law Licenses Go to 53 Aspirants," *News and Observer*, August 6, 1938, p. 1; "Miss Carrie Horn Derby Weds Ralph Webb Gardner," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 15, 1950, p. 5; Ralph Gardner and Miss Derby Marry in Los Angeles Service," *Greensboro Daily News*, September 17, 1950, p. 9; "Ralph Gardner in Congress Race," *Charlotte News*, January 31, 1956, p. 1; "Ralph W. Gardner for U.S. Congress," *Gastonia Gazette*, May 9, 1956, p. 11; "Carrie Gardner Dies," *SDS*, December 26, 1979, pp. 1 and 26; Joe DePriest, "Ralph W. Gardner Dies of Self-Inflicted Wound," *SDS*, March 23, 1982, pp. 1 and 18.

³⁵ Ralph's maternal grandparents Judge James L. Webb and Kansas Love Andrews Webb named the house Webbley after purchasing it in 1911. The mid-nineteenth-century dwelling at was remodeled in 1907 in the Classical Revival style for attorney J. A. Anthony, O. Max Gardner's law partner and brother-in-law. Fay Webb Gardner and her sister Madge Webb Riley inherited the property. O. Max and Fay Gardner lived there when not in Raleigh and Washington, D. C. After Fay and Madge were widowed, they resided in the house until their deaths. Cleveland County Deed Book 16-H, p. 267; Brian R. Eades and J. Daniel Pezzoni, *Architectural Perspectives of Cleveland County, North Carolina* (Shelby: Cleveland County Historic Preservation Taskforce, 2003), 124-125.

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Shelby Presbyterian Church.³⁶ Lloyd C. Williams Jr., trustee of his parents' estate after his mother's death, sold Seven Gables to Daniel J. and Diane M. Langmade on January 27, 2017. Jeremy M. and Elizabeth J. Champion bought the house and approximately 2.06 acres from the Langmades on May 4, 2023.³⁷ The couple executed a sensitive rehabilitation completed in December 2023.

³⁶ "Williams Appointed," *Record and Landmark* (Statesville), December 15, 1972, p. 2; "Lloyd Clarence Williams, Sr." *Charlotte Observer*, April 27, 2009, p. 17; "Gene Couch Williams," *Shelby Star*, March 11, 2011.

³⁷ Cleveland County Will Book 11E, p. 189; Deed Book 1735, p. 507; Deed Book 1897, p. 2247.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 35.292649 Longitude: -81.504942

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated 2.06-acre tract encompasses Cleveland County tax parcel 2557206864 as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. Scale: one inch equals approximately forty feet.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary encompasses Seven Gables and all of its associated outbuildings, structures, and landscape.

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Additional Documentation: Current Photographs

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, on February 13, 2024. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO.



1. North elevation

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2. Southeast oblique (above) and 3. Looking northwest (below)



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4. West elevation (above) and 5. Reception hall, looking south (below)



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6. Living room, looking east (above) and 7. Sunroom, looking east (below)



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8. Dining room, looking west (above) and 9. 1970 addition, looking west (below)



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**10. Second floor, northwest bedroom, looking northwest (above) and
11. Northeast room, south wall (below)**



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12. Southeast bedroom, north wall (above) and 13. Pond and fountain, looking southeast (below)



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14. Fireplace/Grill, looking west

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**15. Garage/Apartment and pumphouse, looking northeast (above) and
16. Swimming pool and wall, looking west (below)**



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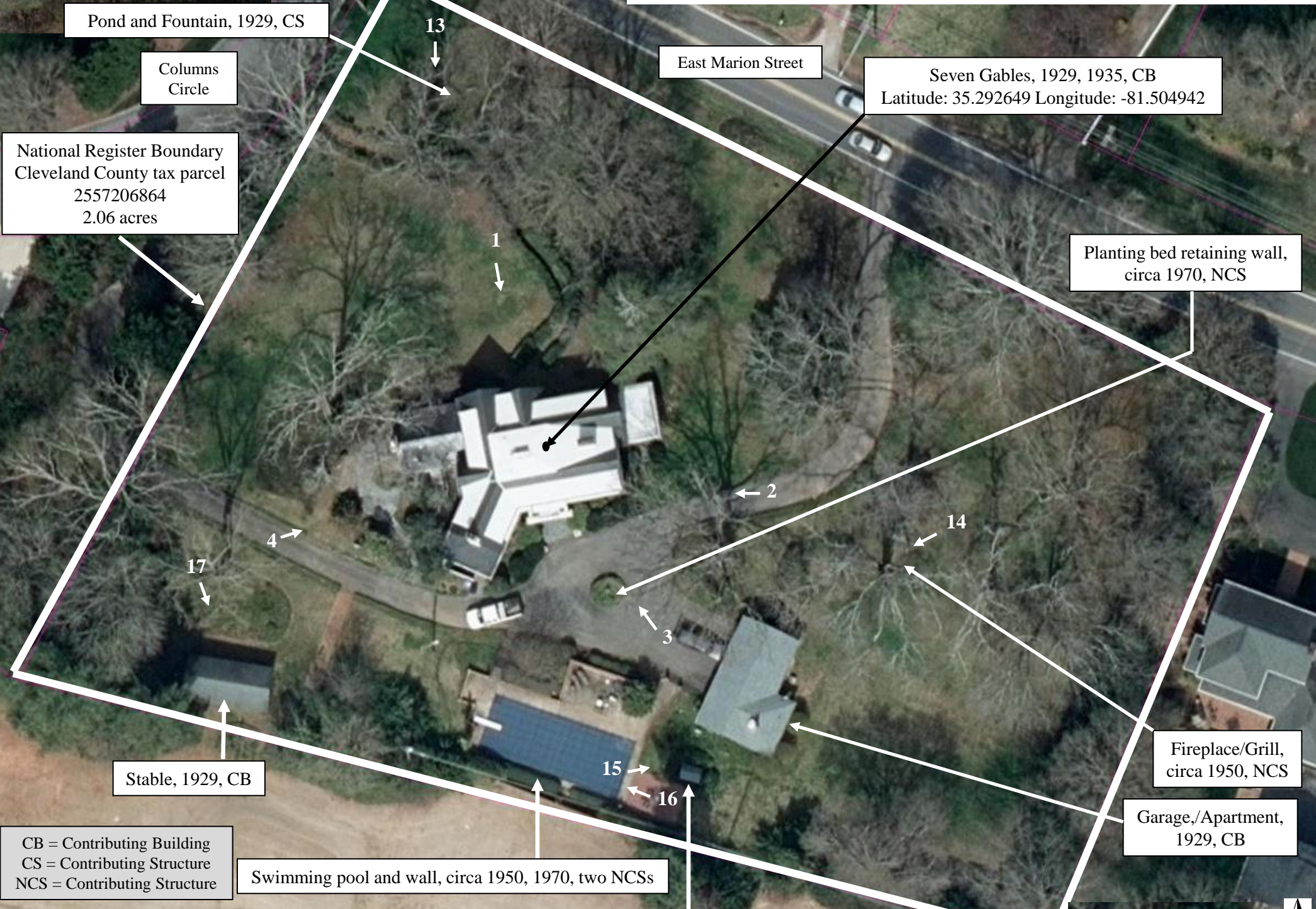
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17. Stable, northwest oblique

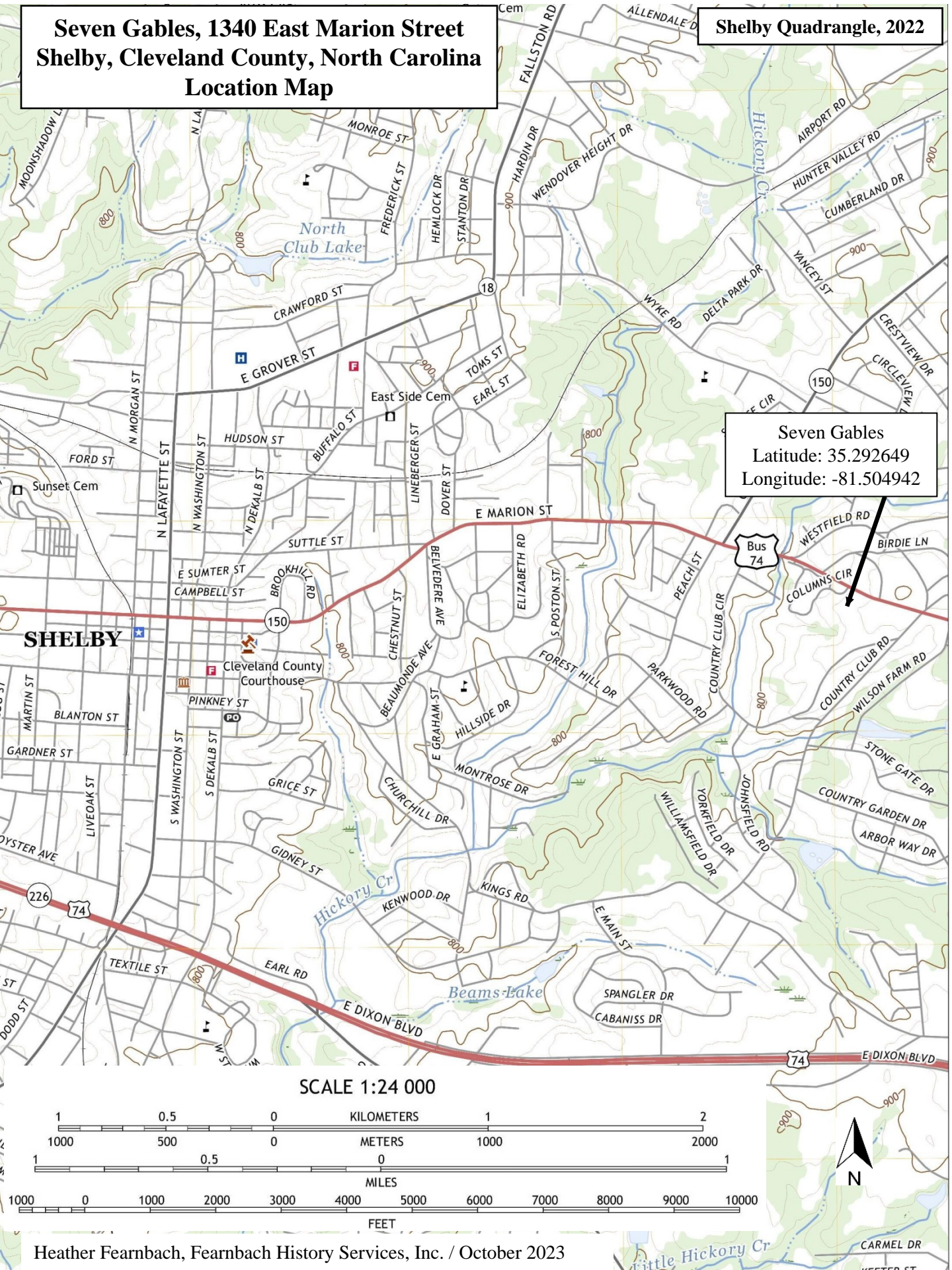
Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina
National Register Boundary Map, Site Plan, and Photograph Key



CB = Contributing Building
CS = Contributing Structure
NCS = Contributing Structure

Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina Location Map

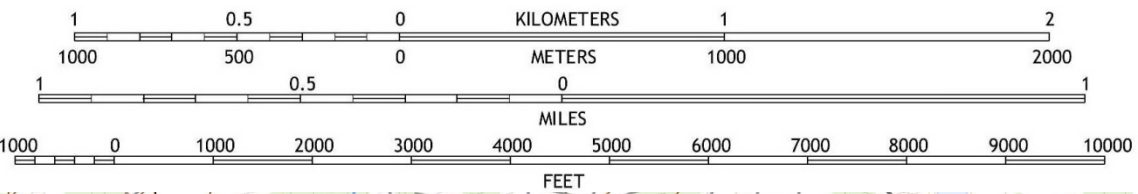
Shelby Quadrangle, 2022



Seven Gables
Latitude: 35.292649
Longitude: -81.504942

SHELBY

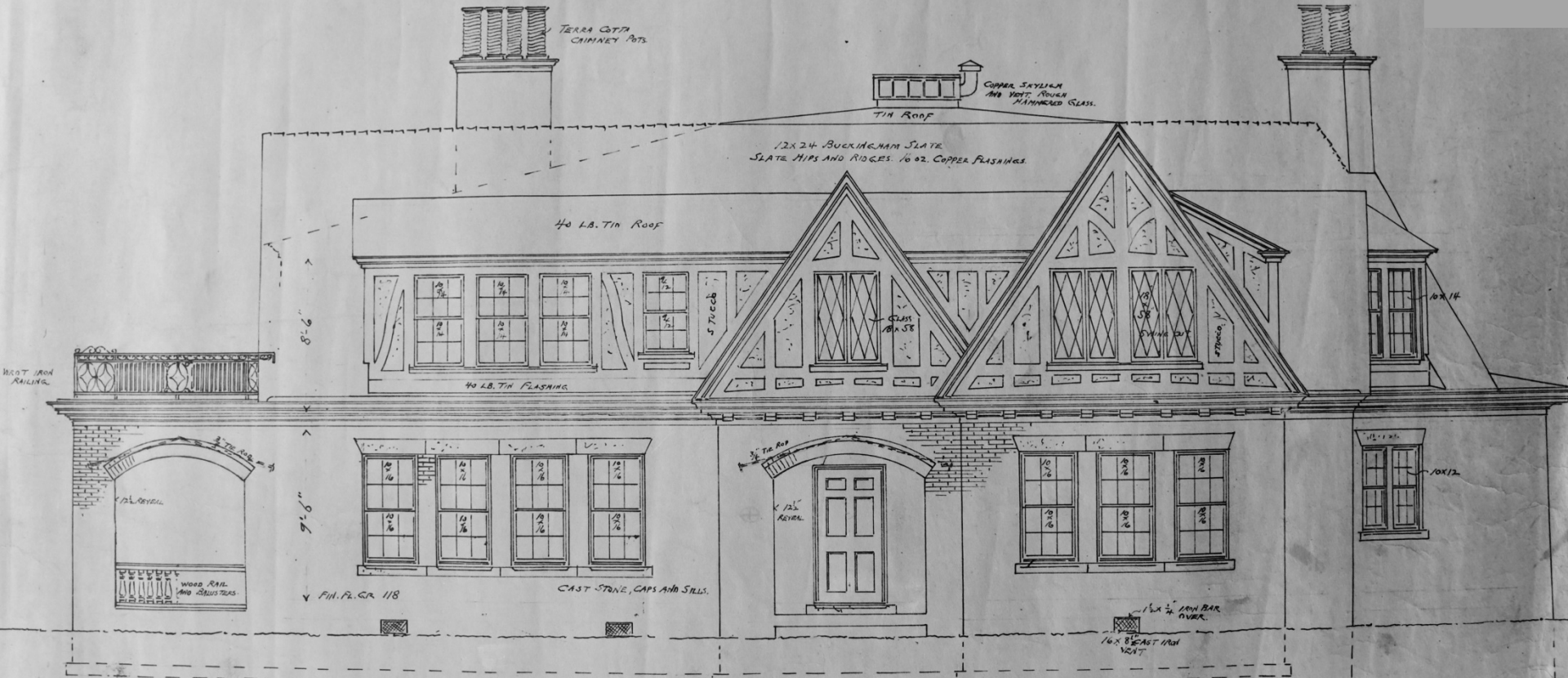
SCALE 1:24 000



Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, North Elevation, Exhibit A

BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR. FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N. C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCHT

PLAN
122
SHEET 5
6/29



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FOOT

Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
Blueprint converted to black-and-white image by Heather Fearnbach in August 2023

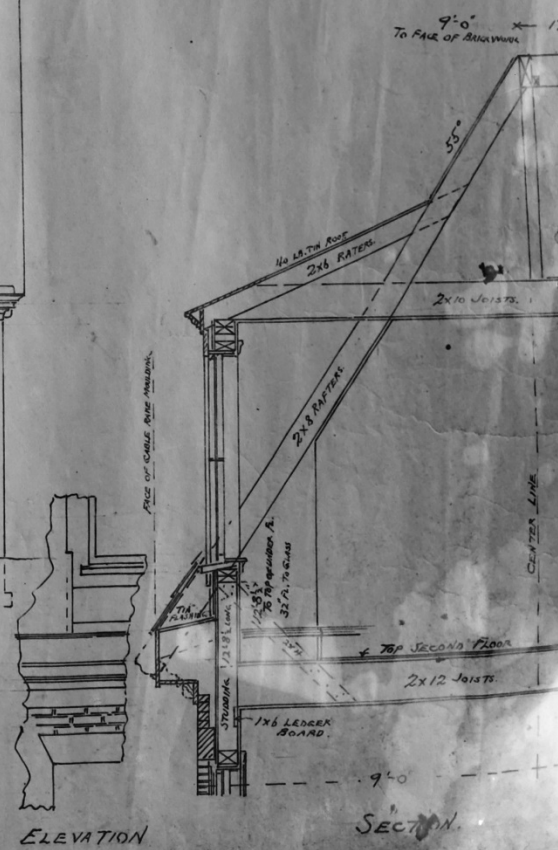
Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, East Elevation, Exhibit B

BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR. FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N. C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCHT.

PLAN
122
SHEET 6
of
79



SIDE ELEVATION, NORTH EAST.
SCALE 1/4 IN. = 1 FOOT.

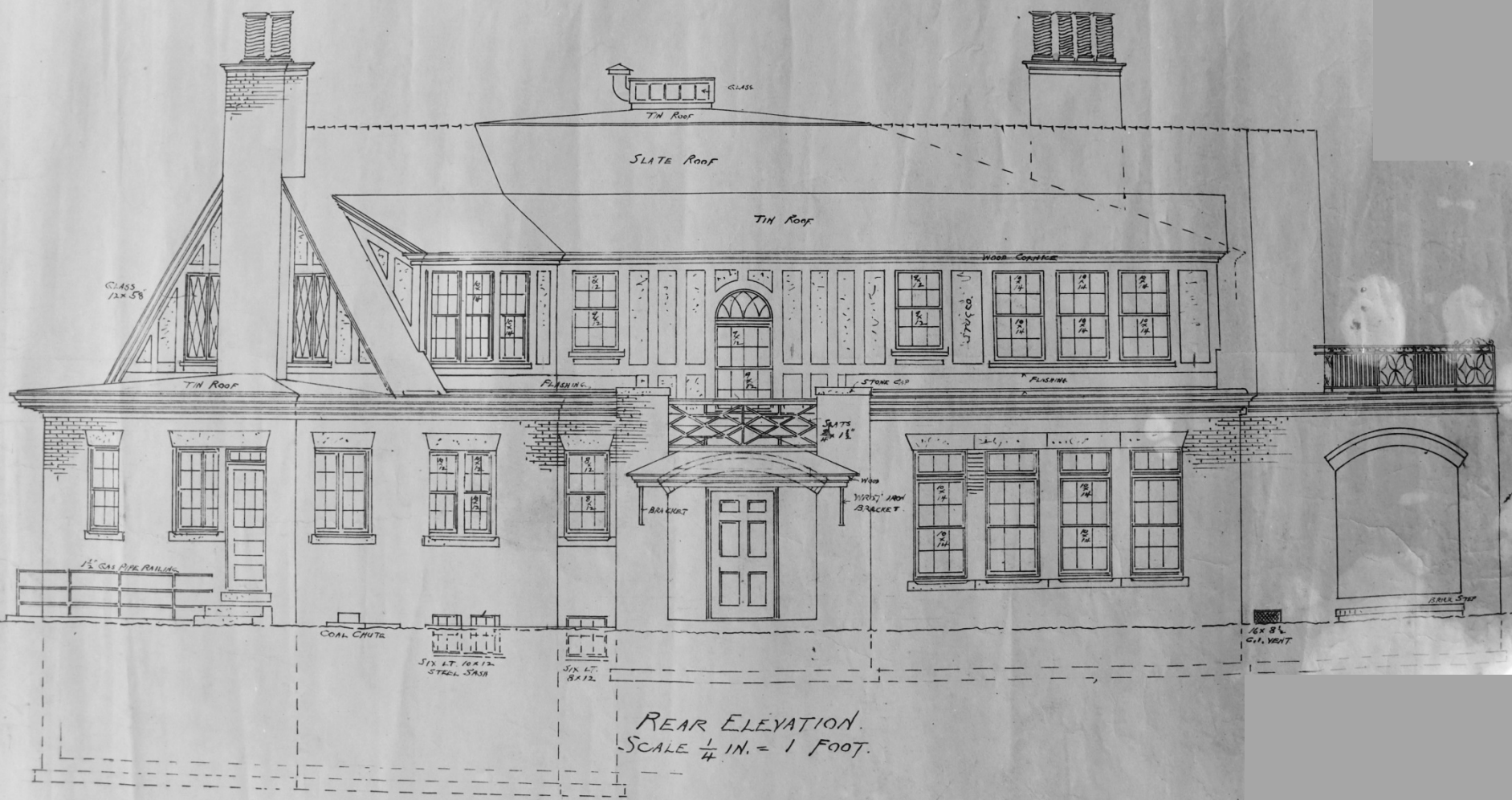


Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
Blueprint converted to black-and-white image by Heather Fearnbach in August 2023

Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, South Elevation, Exhibit C

BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR. FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N. C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCH'T.

PLAN
1/22
SHEET 8
6/21

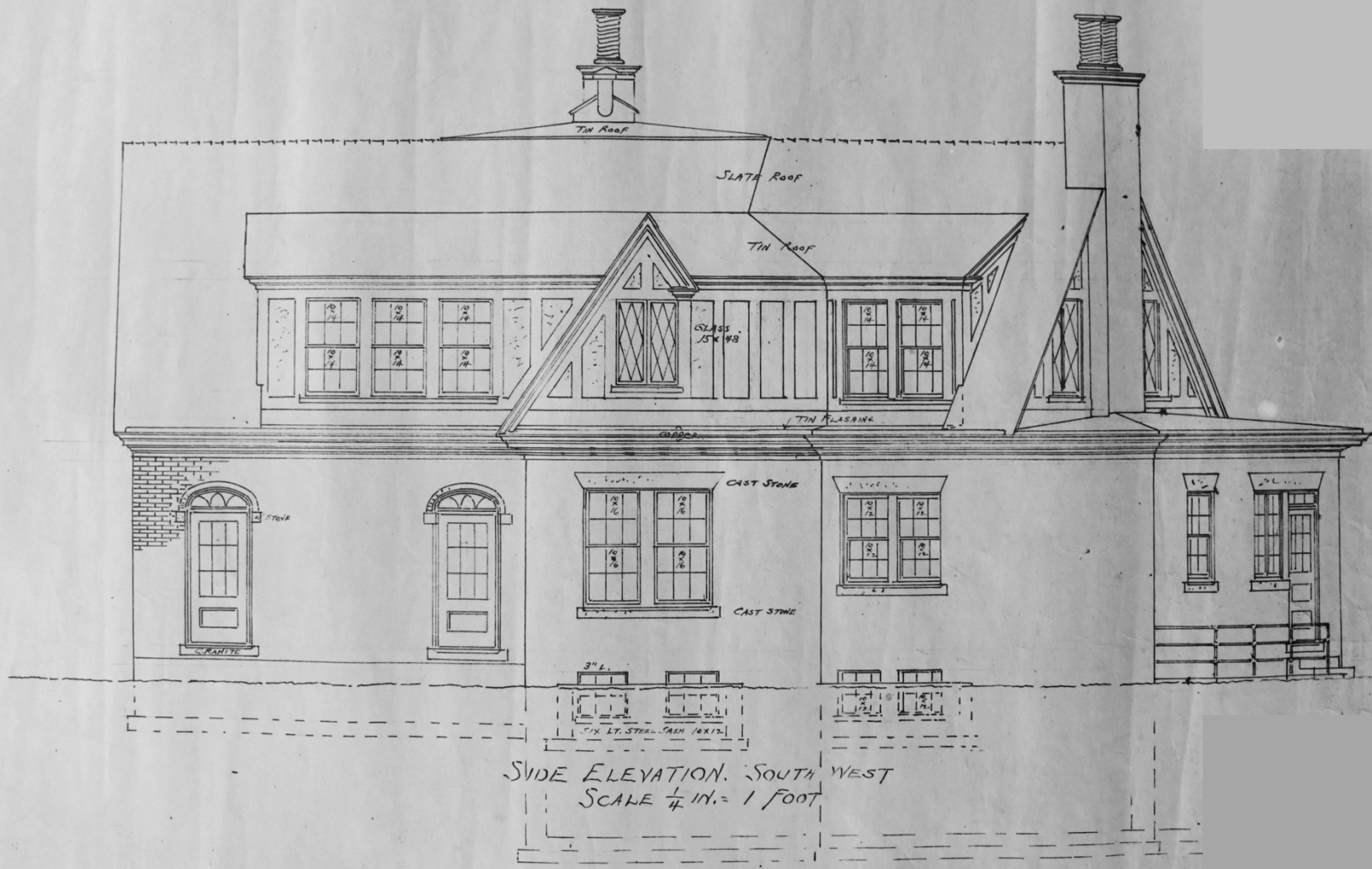


Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
Blueprint converted to black-and-white image by Heather Fearnbach in August 2023

Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, West Elevation, Exhibit D

BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR. FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N. C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCHT

PLAN
122
SHEET 7
6/29



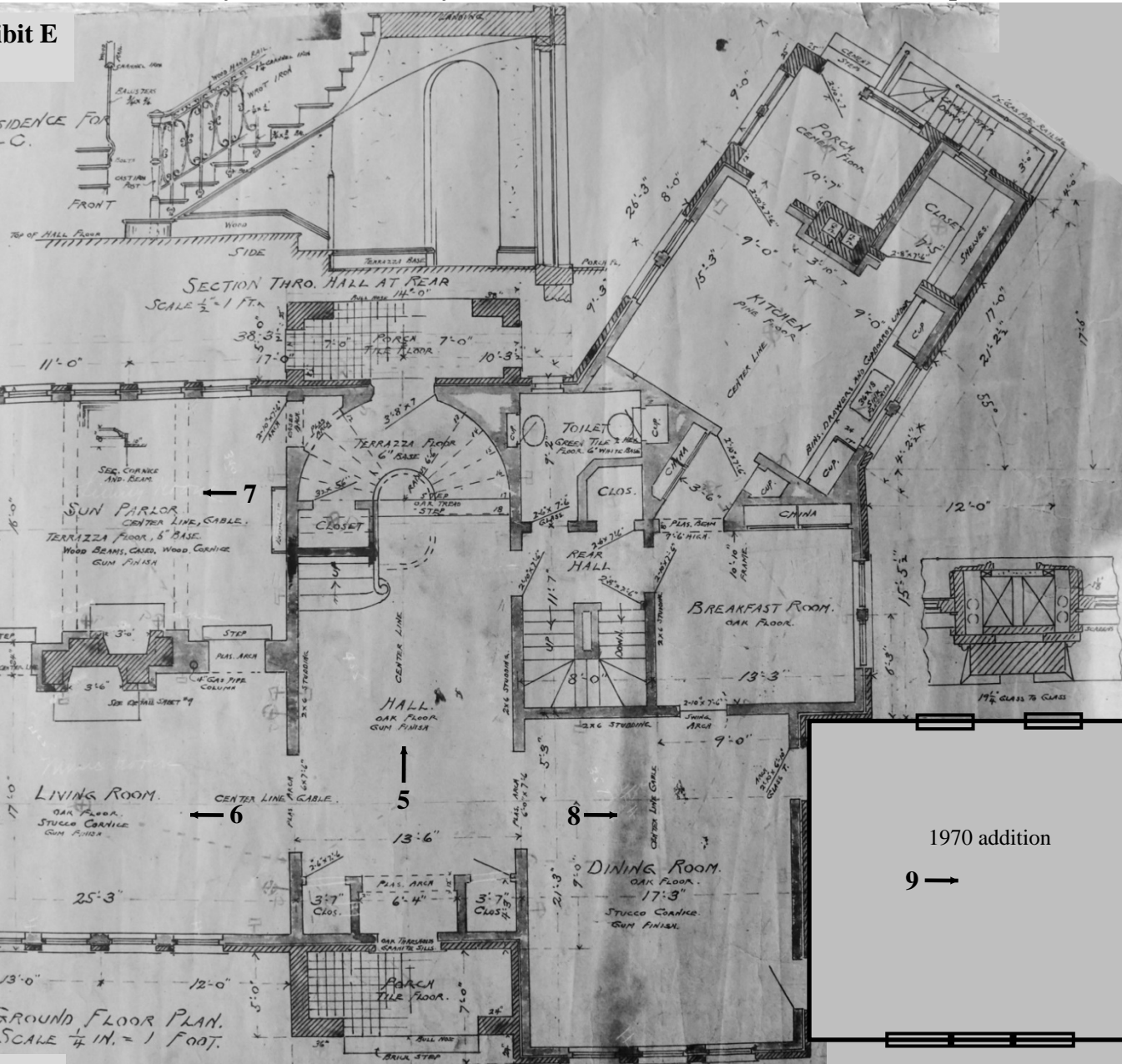
Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
Blueprint converted to black-and-white image by Heather Fearnbach in August 2023

Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, First Floor Plan and Reception Hall Stair

Photograph Key, Exhibit E

BRICK VENEER, AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N-C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCHT.

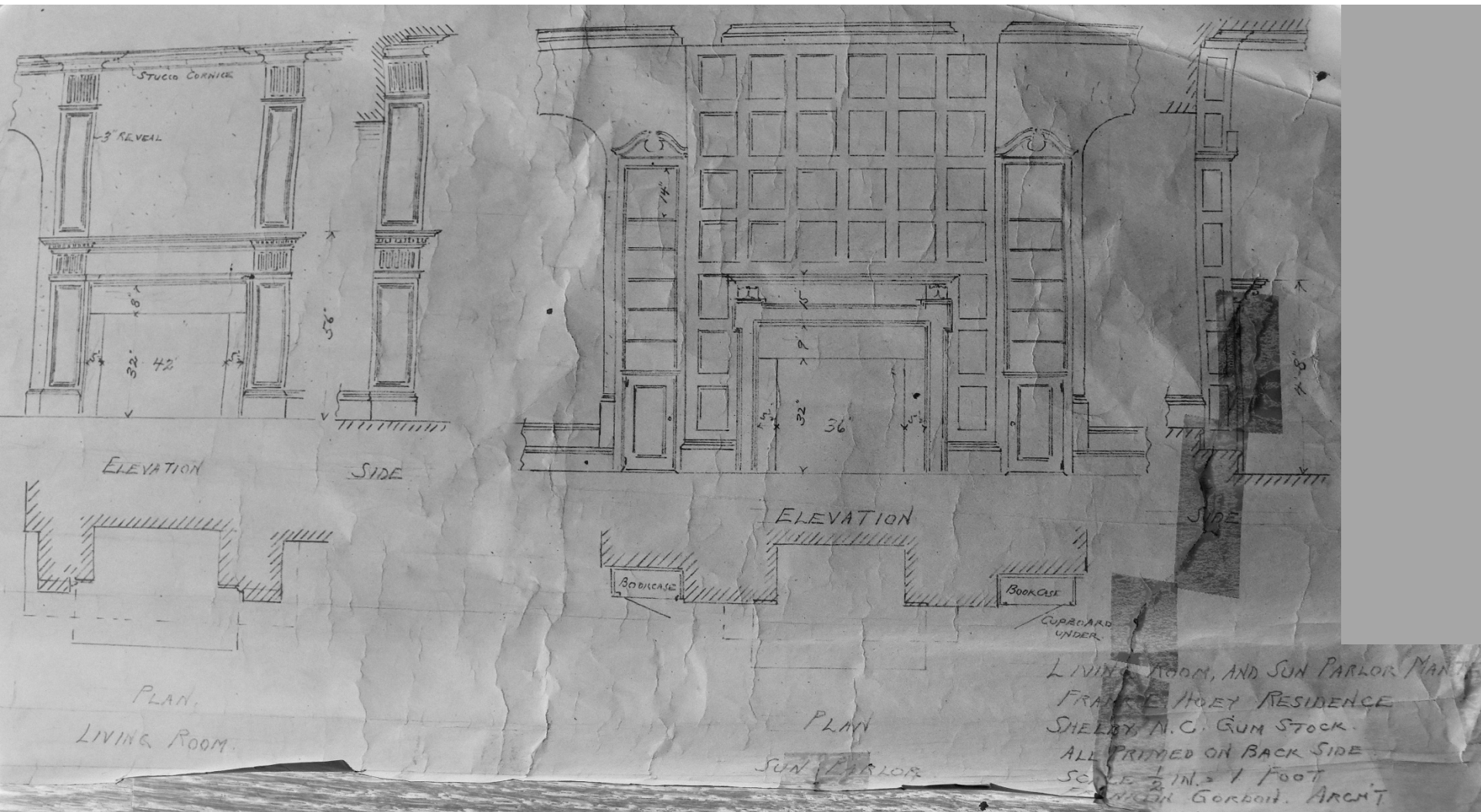
PLAN
122
SHEET 2
OF
23



Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
Blueprint conversion to black-and-white image and annotation by Heather Fearnbach, February 2024

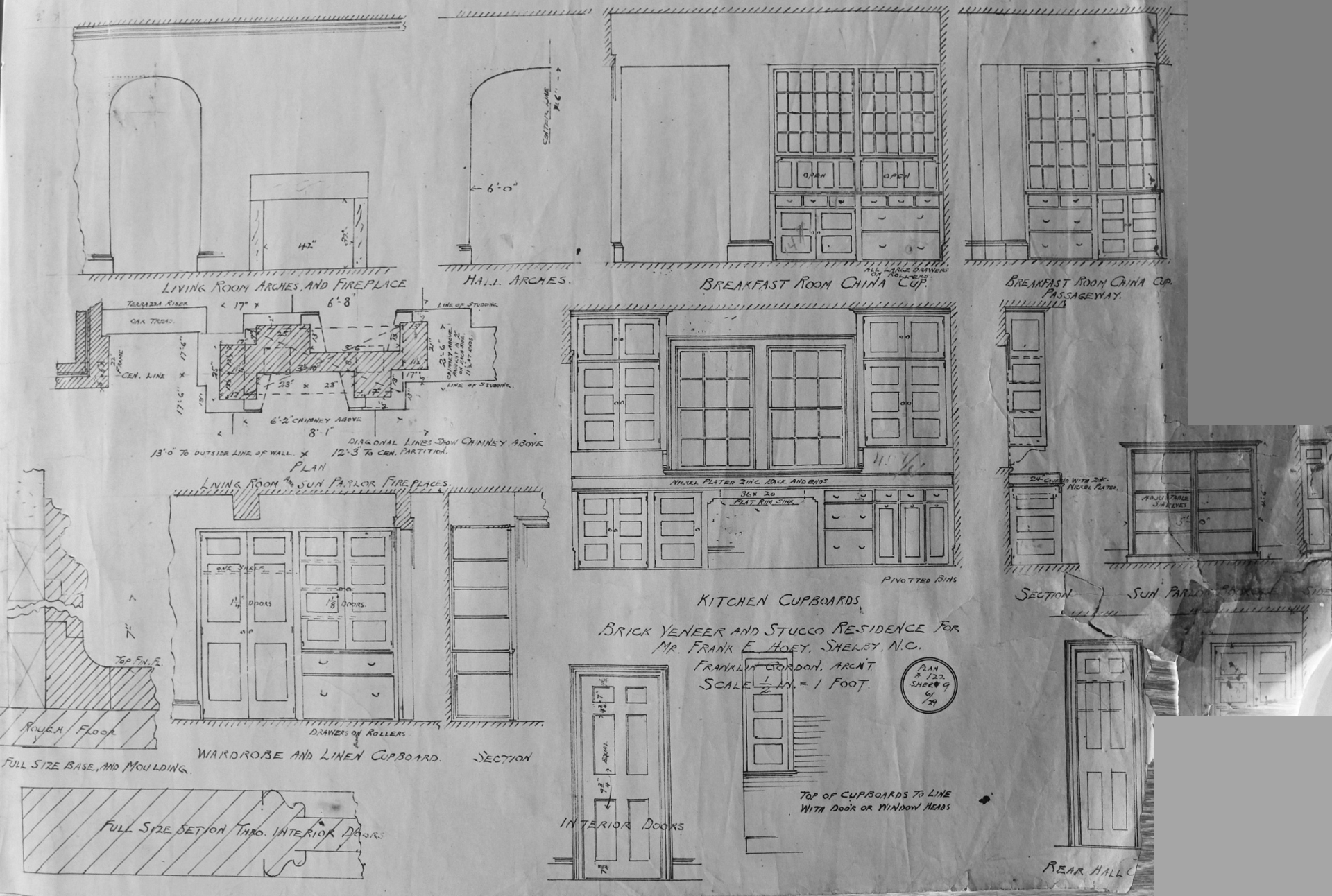


Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina
Living Room and Sunroom Mantels, Exhibit F



Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
Blueprint converted to black-and-white image by Heather Fearnbach in August 2023

Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street, Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina, Interior Elevations, Exhibit G

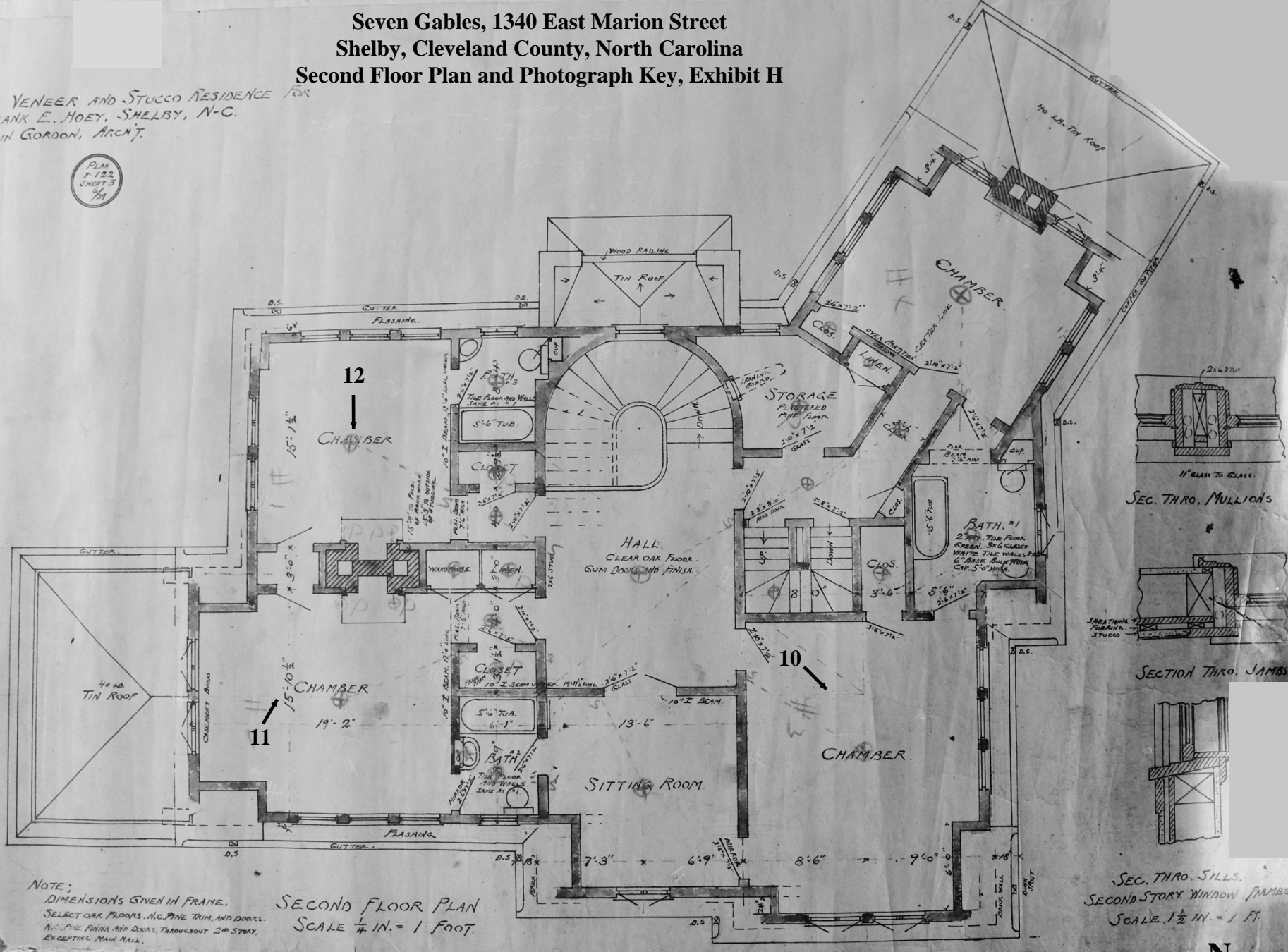


Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
 Blueprint converted to black-and-white image by Heather Fearnbach in August 2023

**Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street
Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina
Second Floor Plan and Photograph Key, Exhibit H**

BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR. FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N.-C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCHT.

PLAN
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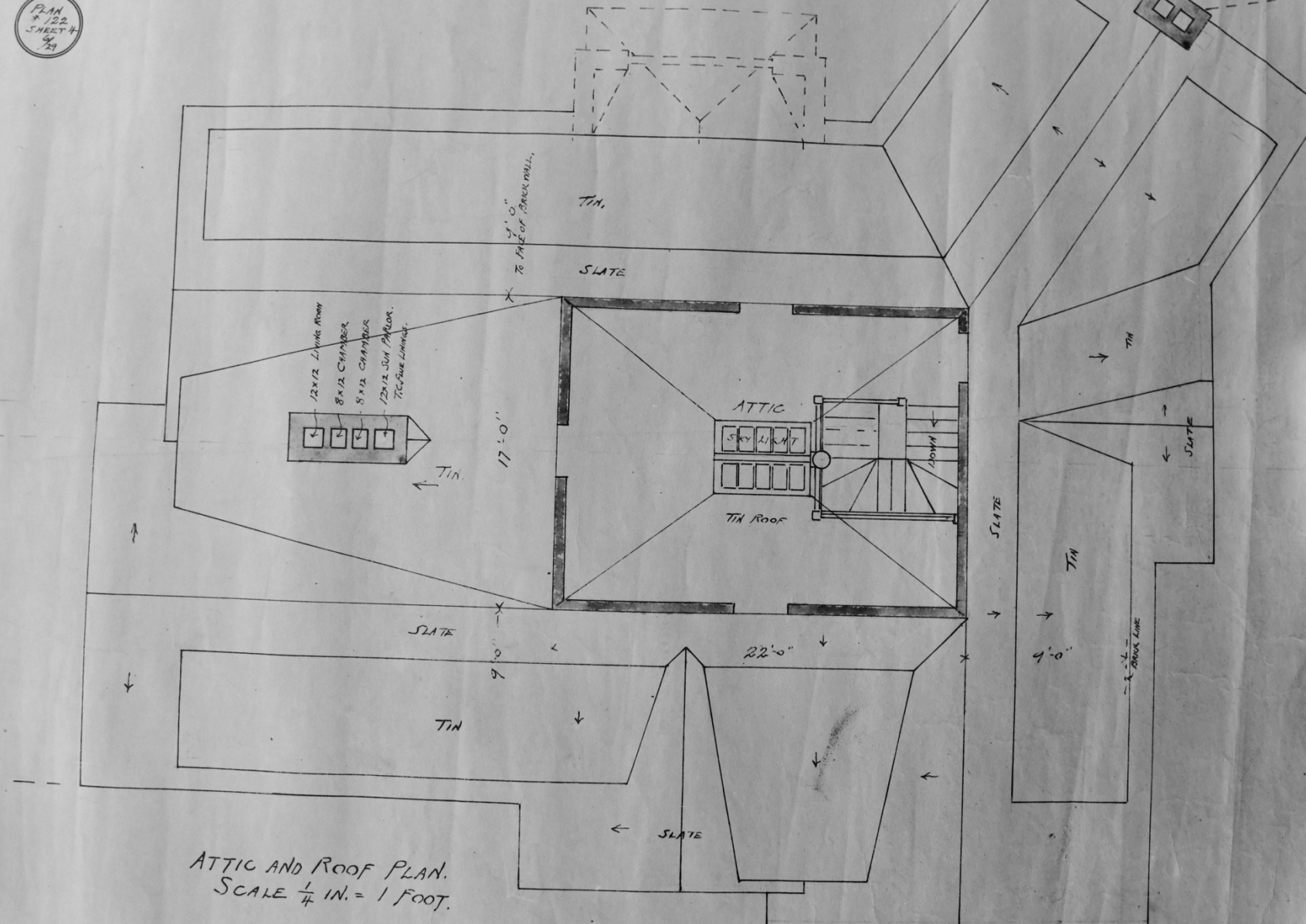


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BRICK VENEER AND STUCCO RESIDENCE FOR
MR FRANK E. HOEY, SHELBY, N.C.
FRANKLIN GORDON, ARCHT.

Seven Gables, 1340 East Marion Street
Shelby, Cleveland County, North Carolina
Attic and Roof Plan, Exhibit I

PLAN
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ATTIC AND ROOF PLAN.
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. = 1 FOOT.

Franklin Gordon, "Frank E. Hoey Residence, Shelby, N. C.," June 1929 drawings in the possession of Jeremy and Elizabeth Champion
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