United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of property

historic name __Billmore Hardware Building________
other names/site number __________________________

2. Location

street & number __28-32 Hendersonville Road________ not for publication N/A
city or town __Asheville___________________________ vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Buncombe code 021 zip code 28803

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this __nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property __meets __does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant __nationally __statewide __locally. ( __See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
[Official]
[Date]

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

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

[Signature]
[Commenting or other official]
[Date]

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ 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)
- [X] Private
- ___ Public-local
- ___ Public-State
- ___ Public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Select only one box)
- [X] Building(s)
- ___ District
- ___ Site
- ___ Structure
- ___ Object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)
- **Contributing**  
  - 1 Buildings
  - 0 Districts
  - 0 Sites
  - 0 Structures
  - 0 Objects
  - **Total**

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
- Biltmore Village Historic Resources

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
- N/A

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)
- **Cat:** Commerce/Trade  
  - Domestic
  - Sub: specialty store  
  - Hotel

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)
- **Cat:** Commerce/Trade  
  - Domestic
  - Sub: specialty store  
  - Restaurant
  - Business

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)
- Commercial Style

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)
- Foundation: brick
- Roof: tile
- Walls: brick
- Other: asphalt

**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.

- **X** 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.
- **X** C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.

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

**Areas of Significance**

Enter categories from instructions.

- Architecture
- Commerce
- [Blank]
- [Blank]
- [Blank]
- [Blank]
- [Blank]

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1923 - 1953

**Significant Dates**

c. 1923

c. 1927

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**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**

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

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History
Biltmore Hardware Building  
Buncombe, North Carolina

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.28 acres

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

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See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization  Bowers Southeastern Preservation  date  March 10, 2003

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

city or town  Asheville  state  NC  zip code  28801

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name  C. C. Lingerfelt, Jr.

street & number  44 Forest Road  telephone  (828) 274-2358

city or town  Asheville  state  NC  zip code  28803

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
The Biltmore Hardware Building, built ca. 1923, with a ca. 1927 addition, is a free-standing Commercial Style building located south of downtown Asheville, North Carolina, within the boundary of the area covered by the thematic Biltmore Village Historic Resources National Register nomination. In 1979 when the individual building or small historic district nominations were prepared, the Biltmore Hardware Building was not nominated. The building faces west onto Hendersonville Road, a historic commercial artery originally called Biltmore Avenue that runs north-south through the city of Asheville. To the north of the building are the tracks of the Southern Railroad, to the south is Sweeten Creek Road (Lodge Street) and Biltmore Village, and to the east are additional architectural resources within the Biltmore Village nomination. The building occupies the northern half of a lot that is approximately one-fourth of an acre, with a parking area located on the southern half.

The Biltmore Hardware Building is two stories tall, with a ca. 1927 one-story wing to the north, all of brick. The one-story flat roof wing appears to have been built as a separate building and was made part of the two-story section ca. 1940 when an opening was created between the two buildings. The west main façade contains two storefront bays, with a single-light-over-panel door in the center leading to the stairs up to the second floor. This center doorway, with a fanlight above, is framed by a brick arch with a concrete keystone. The storefront on the one-story wing of the building consists of double-leaf doors framed by display windows, all flush with the front elevation. The storefronts on either side of the central door are highly intact, retaining their original recessed entry configuration and materials including copper framing on display windows. There is a replacement single light door on the northern storefront, but the southern storefront retains its original double leaf door. Glass block transoms remain above the display windows. The flat roof of the original section of the building has a stepped parapet wall on the north and south, with tile pent roofs over each of the storefronts. All of the double-hung windows in the building have been replaced with false muntin window sash. The second floor of the facade of the building consists of a row of single six-over-one sash windows. The south elevation of the building contains a single display window at the southwest corner of the first floor, with six-over-one sash windows on the second floor and double nine-over-one sash windows on the first floor. The rear (east) elevation of the building consists of single and double six-over-one sash windows on the second floor and triple twelve-over-one sash windows with multi-light transoms on the first floor. Original doors at the rear, with multi-light transoms, are intact. The north elevation of the building consists primarily of the one-story wing, where there is one display window at the northwest corner, and two additional windows and entry doors at separate store spaces at the rear, at the northeast corner. The solid brick wall of the original two-story portion of the building is visible above the wing, with a faded painted advertising sign for "Cole" (probably Cole Feed Company).

Inside, the building also retains a high degree of architectural integrity. On the first floor, the two original stores consist of open spaces from front to back, with the southern store bay retaining its original pressed tin ceiling. Walls and ceilings are plaster, except as noted above. Floors are wood tongue-and-groove. The inside of the one-story wing is divided into one large room at the front with two smaller rooms at the rear, with the original doorway opening between rooms. Floors here are concrete slab. The second floor of the building retains its original configuration, with a main entry hall above the central stairs from the street.
The balustrade of these stairs is original, with simple Craftsman detailing. Walls and ceilings throughout the second floor are plaster, with wood tongue-and-groove floors. Eight rooms open off of the central entry hall, with textured glass transoms located around the perimeter walls. Original doors, textured glass-over-three-panel, remain throughout the space, with some interior doors being five-panel. A hallway leads off this central space to the east, with additional rooms on either side. Two baths, which appear to be original, are located at the end of the hall. Original doors and fixed pane windows in the corridors, apparently to let light into the rooms, are still intact (see Exhibit A, floor plan).
Summary
The ca. 1923 Biltmore Hardware Building is significant under Criterion C as a highly intact and representative example of a Commercial Style building located within Biltmore Village, a thriving commercial area to the south of downtown Asheville. It also has commercial significance under Criterion A as a high quality building that made an important contribution to the village’s new role as an independent commercial center for South Asheville. The Biltmore Hardware Building is important as an early boarding house/hotel building located near the railroad that housed workers in industry and transportation and for its association with Biltmore Hardware, a business that existed in Biltmore Village from ca. 1936 to 2000. In contrast to the primarily contiguous rows of commercial structures elsewhere in Biltmore Village, the building stands out as a freestanding structure that forms a clear edge to the historic commercial core of the village. The property’s period of significance begins ca. 1923 and ends in 1953. The post-1953 period is not of exceptional importance, therefore the fifty-year cut-off date for Criterion A is the end of the period of significance. The building is located with the geographic area covered by the 1979 thematic nomination entitled “Biltmore Village Historic Resources.”

Historic Background and Commercial Context
Planning for Biltmore Village began in 1889 as part of the development of George Washington Vanderbilt’s Biltmore Estate. Frederick Law Olmsted, the estate’s landscape architect, also laid out the fan-like Biltmore Village, in conjunction with Richard Morris Hunt, the estate's architect. The original intent of the village was to serve as a picturesque entry to the main estate grounds and to provide housing for estate workers and servants. Beginning in 1896 and continuing until ca. 1910, many buildings were constructed in the village, the majority of which were designed by Estate architect Richard Morris Hunt and supervising architect Richard Sharp Smith. Some of these buildings included All Soul's Episcopal Church, the depot, the estate office, residential cottages, a school, an infirmary, retail buildings, and a post office. The village during these years was the center of social life for the estate workers, with all services needed by the community available in the village.

George Washington Vanderbilt died in 1914, and by 1920 much of the village was sold out of Biltmore Estate’s land holdings. Apparently the village was sold to the Plaza Realty Company, which platted the lands, including many of the existing buildings, by July 1920. The Vanderbilt family tried, somewhat unsuccessfully, to attach design restrictions to the future development of the village, but some of the later construction was not in keeping with the scale of the earlier village. Later development, most built by 1930, included larger commercial buildings such as the McGeahy Building (ca. 1925-1930), the Biltmore-Oteen Bank (ca. 1925-1930), filling stations, motels, and a bowling alley. Some original buildings were

2Ibid.
3Ibid.
4Buncombe County Plat Book 2, p. 129.
lost, including some of the early commercial structures, some original cottages, and the school.\textsuperscript{5} As the south side of Asheville began to expand, the need for a commercial center for this part of town became necessary. While downtown Asheville continued to serve as the main commercial core through the 1920s, Biltmore Village, once it was sold out of the holdings of Biltmore Estate, witnessed its own small boom in the 1920s.

The Biltmore Hardware Building, constructed ca. 1923, when Biltmore Village was no longer part of the Biltmore Estate, was part of the trend toward more extensive commercial development within the village. It appears that Joseph C. Cole was the builder. Cole purchased the property for this building as well as additional lots totaling 0.616 acres from the Plaza Realty Company, purchasers of the Village from the Estate, on October 28, 1921.\textsuperscript{6} On October 29, 1921, Cole had his property platted, with a total of nine lots. Lots 7 and 8 were used for construction of the Biltmore Hardware Building.\textsuperscript{7} Sanborn maps support this date, with the building appearing between 1917 and 1925. Asheville city directories indicate 28-30 Biltmore Avenue was first known as the Jackson Building. The first floor was occupied in 1923 by Gaston-Biddix Company, wholesale dry goods, and E. H. Gaston, wholesale lumber, and housed boarders upstairs. These early boarders were associated with industries around the railroad or worked for Southern Railway. By 1924 there were two lumber companies in the building and boarders upstairs. The building was called the Biltmore Inn by 1926, with the Biltmore Grocery Company and Biltmore Lumber & Manufacturing Co. located on the first floor. When the one-story wing was added ca. 1927, there were then a total of four storefronts on the building, three at the front and one at the northeast corner. The Biltmore Inn continued in operation until 1930, when the Piggly Wiggly Grocery occupied the building. From 1931 on there was no mention of the upstairs being in use.\textsuperscript{8} By 1932 there were three occupants of the first level, Vanderbilt Barber Shop, Biltmore Cafe, and the Cole Feed Company. Cole Feed Company occupied the two-story portion of the building, with Vanderbilt Barber Shop and the Biltmore Cafe located in the one-story wing. Biltmore Hardware Company first occupied the building in 1936, continuing to do so until the business closed in 2000. Other occupants from the mid-1930s until the early 1950s included Plaza Barber, Biltmore Quality Store Grocery, Stevens Store Grocery, Tuxedo Feed Store, Arch D. Martin, wholesale dry goods, and Biltmore Barber Shop. Biltmore Hardware occupied all of the first floor of the original two-story section, with the other occupants in the one-story wing at various times. The barber shop had a separate street entrance for many years. The feed store later occupied all of the one-story wing until 1970 when it closed and Biltmore Hardware then occupied the first floor of the entire building (the original section plus the one-story wing).\textsuperscript{9}

\textsuperscript{5}"Biltmore Village Historic Resources". National Register nomination.
\textsuperscript{6}Buncombe County Deed Book 252, p. 157. Also Plat Book 2, p. 129.
\textsuperscript{7}Buncombe County Plat Book 2, p. 101.
\textsuperscript{8}Lingerfelt, C. C., Jr. Interview by Sybil A. Bowers 2 May 2002. Mr. Lingerfelt noted that he remembers there was a hotel in use from approximately the early 1920s to 1930. Over the years, he and his father, owners of Biltmore Hardware, and owners of the building from the 1960s on, rented out some rooms on the second floor, but not on a regular basis.
\textsuperscript{9}Asheville City Directories, 1921 to 1953. Interview with C. C. Lingerfelt, Jr. by Sybil A. Bowers, 7 March 2003.
J. C. Cole mortgaged the building in 1930, as the Depression began, with W. G. Fortune and G. L. Crawford listed as trustees.\textsuperscript{10} Cole managed to hold on to the building for another five years, but lost it in 1935, at which time the building went into foreclosure. Grover L. Crawford bought the building on February 11, 1935 and owned it until 1962.\textsuperscript{11} Crawford sold the building to the current owner C. C. Lingerfelt, Jr. on August 15, 1962 under a lease purchase agreement.\textsuperscript{12}

The one-story north wing appears to have been constructed by 1927, originally as a separate structure. This was lot 9 of J.C. Cole's 1921 plat that Cole had sold on October 31, 1921 to S. Chakale.\textsuperscript{13} Chakale sold the lot to Robert Dyas on May 1, 1923, and Dyas sold the lot to General Securities Corporation on May 24, 1923.\textsuperscript{14} General Securities Corporation sold the lot to W. B. Nixon on April 23, 1926, with W. B. Nixon selling it to J. B. Nixon on May 9, 1927.\textsuperscript{15} J. B. Nixon apparently built the building on lot 9 ca. 1927, supported by the fact that a Deed of Trust was filed on September 1, 1927, with L. E. Johnson as trustee.\textsuperscript{16} Nixon defaulted on the mortgage on July 31, 1936, at which time the building was sold to Federal Corporation.\textsuperscript{17} Federal Corporation sold the building to Herman Souther on May 28, 1940, with Grover L. Crawford purchasing it on June 19, 1940.\textsuperscript{18} Since Crawford also owned the adjacent 1927 building (lots 7 and 8 of the J. C. Cole plat), it is likely that he was responsible for the cut-through on the north wall to connect the two buildings, creating one building as exists today. Crawford sold the building on lot 9 to C. C. Lingerfelt on August 15, 1962 when the remainder of the building was sold to Lingerfelt.

While there were other businesses and uses in this building through the years, Biltmore Hardware occupied the building for the longest length of time, from ca. 1936 to 2000. The store occupied all of the first floor of the two-story wing from ca. 1936 to 1970, and the entire first floor from 1970 to 2000. The company originally started in 1924 as Three Points Hardware, located at 51 Hendersonville Road. The original officers were C. C. Lingerfelt, Sr., president, N. W. Ratliff, vice-president, and C. P. Lingerfelt, secretary-treasurer. Three Points Hardware continued in operation, but it appears that C. C. Lingerfelt started a separate business in 1936, in the building at 28-32 Hendersonville Road, and C. P. Lingerfelt ran Three Points Hardware.\textsuperscript{19} Charles Cleveland Lingerfelt, Sr., original owner of Biltmore Hardware, was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina and was a graduate of the former Farm School in Buncombe County (currently Warren Wilson College).

\textsuperscript{10}Buncombe County Deed of Trust Book 315, p. 80.
\textsuperscript{11}Buncombe County Deed Book 473, p. 137.
\textsuperscript{12}Buncombe County Deed Book 872, p. 85.
\textsuperscript{13}Buncombe County Deed Book 253, p. 246.
\textsuperscript{14}Buncombe County Deed Books 270, p. 189 and 270, p. 492.
\textsuperscript{15}Buncombe County Deed Books 344, p. 133 and 346, p. 212.
\textsuperscript{16}Buncombe County Deed of Trust Book 267, p. 291.
\textsuperscript{17}Buncombe County Deed Book 491, p. 93.
\textsuperscript{18}Buncombe County Deed Books 525, p. 523 and 525, p. 221.
\textsuperscript{19}Asheville City Directories 1923 to 1936.
The Biltmore Hardware Building is one of a handful of two-story buildings located in commercial centers outside of downtown Asheville that are important for their association with the commercial development of these areas in the 1920s to 1930s. Biltmore Village, located south of downtown Asheville, is one of these commercial centers, and West Asheville, to the west of downtown Asheville, is another. In Biltmore Village, the McGeahy Building (NR, 1979) is another building with a similar history to the Biltmore Hardware Building. It is located southeast of the Biltmore Hardware Building at 7 1/2 Biltmore Plaza. Built ca. 1930, it was designed by Asheville architect Ronald Green. The developer of the building was W. Archie McGeachy, president of Biltmore-Oteen Bank. In the 1930s, Biltmore Estate offices were located in the building, along with medical, legal, and insurance offices, all in the second story. In 1940 they were joined by the United States Works Progress Administration handicraft office. It wasn't until the early 1940s that first floor occupants appeared in the directories, with a store, restaurant, and office all noted on the 1943 Sanborn map. These first floor uses included the Plaza Cafe Restaurant and Biltmore Lodge No. 446 (F & AM). Second floor occupants in the mid to late 1940s were primarily medical offices along with a beauty shop, tailor, dressmaker, and a real estate office. In contrast to the Biltmore Hardware Building, the McGeahy Building was continuously occupied by businesses on the second floor through the 1930s and 1940s. The Biltmore Hardware Building has a longer history of commercial use on the first floor. Its importance as a hotel and later as housing for employees of Southern Railway and other railroad-related industries from ca. 1923 to 1931 make it distinctive among the commercial buildings in the village of this time period.

The Bledsoe Building in the West Asheville commercial center of town is also similar to the Biltmore Hardware Building. Built in 1927 and located at 771-783 Haywood Road, the Bledsoe Building housed a variety of commercial businesses from 1928 to the early 1950s including plumbers, grocers, bakers, dry goods, beauty parlors, cafes, realty offices, utility company offices, pharmacies, furniture stores, a seed company, and dental offices. Residents occupied much of the second floor with employees of the Southern Railroad, Sternberg and Company, Asheville Oil Company, Enka, Thomas Brick Company, Westall and Company, and Skybrook Dairies represented. They are all businesses associated with the industrial development located along the nearby French Broad River. This building, much like the Biltmore Hardware Building, is significant for its contributions to the commercial development of West Asheville.

20It should be noted that Asheville city directories spell this building as the McGeachy Building, but it is called the McGeahy Building in the Biltmore Village nomination.
21Building first appears in city directories in 1930, and on Sanborn maps after 1925.
22The 1943 Sanborn Map indicates that the original Biltmore Estate offices by this time were occupied by the Fire Department, so it appears the Estate moved their offices into the McGeahy Building.
231943 Sanborn Map.
Architectural Context

Architecturally, the Biltmore Hardware Building is an excellent example of an early 1920s Commercial Style building. The two-story brick building is identified as this style because of its planar wall surfaces ornamented simply by brick patterning and masonry texturing. The arched central door opening and brick parapet and tile pent roofs are the building’s only decoration. It is rare to find commercial buildings that retain their original storefronts, both in configuration and materials. It also retains the original pent tile roof on the front, and all original windows. The second floor plan is intact and it retains its original architectural materials.

The Biltmore Hardware Building is a well-preserved commercial block built during the Biltmore Village’s post-Vanderbilt boom era. It compares favorably with the McGeahy building (called the McGeachy building in Asheville city directories), built ca. 1925-1930, a large commercial block of a high quality in both design and craftsmanship. Designed by noted Asheville architect Ronald Green, the building features Sullivanesque ornamentation and decorative brickwork, and, like the Biltmore Hardware Building, is an important example of Commercial Style architecture of high quality design in the post-Vanderbilt era. While of a different style than the simple Commercial Style Biltmore Hardware Building and the Sullivanesque McGeahy Building, the Biltmore-Oteen Bank (NR, 1979), built ca. 1925-1930, is an example of the Georgian Revival style displaying classical ornamentation including Flemish bond brickwork and Doric pilasters. The Biltmore Hardware Building, McGeahy Building, and Biltmore-Oteen Bank are the three most significant commercial architectural landmarks built in Biltmore Village in the 1920s. The McGeahy and Biltmore-Oteen Bank buildings were deemed to have sufficient architectural significance to be listed in the Biltmore Village Historic Resources Nomination in 1979. The less ornate but well-preserved Biltmore Hardware Building also deserves individual listing.

24“Biltmore Village Historic Resources”. National Register nomination, building number 11.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Asheville City Directories 1918-1953.

"Biltmore Hardware to Close After 72 Years in Business". Asheville Citizen-Times. 12 April 2000.

Buncombe County Deed Books.

Buncombe County Deed of Trust Books.

Buncombe County Plat Books.


Sanborn Maps: 1917, 1925, 1925-1943.


Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is indicated on the accompanying survey drawn at a 1 inch = sixty feet scale.

Boundary Justification

The property being nominated consists of the lots historically associated with the building. This includes lots 7 and 8 of the original J. C. Cole plat, with the addition of Lot 9 by ca. 1927.

Biltmore Hardware Building Photographs

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

Name of property: Biltmore Hardware Building
28-32 Hendersonville Road
Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers

Date of photos: April 2002
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _photographs_ Page _9___

Biltmore Hardware Building
name of property
Buncombe, North Carolina
county and state

Location of original negatives: Division of Archives and History
One Village Lane
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Main elevation, view SE
2. Original storefront, view E
3. Exterior, view NE
4. One-story wing, view S
5. Typical windows.
6. First floor, southern store space, view W
7. First floor, northern store space, view W
8. Second floor entry hall, view SW
9. Second floor, secondary hall, view W
10. Second floor, secondary hall, view S
BARTLETT & ASSOCIATES, P.A.  
** SURVEYING & MAPPING **  
4 HERMAN AVENUE, SUITE A  
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 28803  (828) 650-9719

BOUNDARY  
BILTMORE HARDWARE BLDG.
REBUILD NORTH HALL - SEE SHEET A-102

EXISTING BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED

RECONFIGURE EXISTING STAIRCASE FOR MEN, 40" DOOR.

EXISTING PARTITIONS TO REMAIN - TYP.

EXISTING ENTRY DOORS TO REMAIN - TYP.

EXISTING STAIRWELL TO REMAIN

FUTURE TENANT SPACE

NOTE: RESTAURANT DESIGN AND LAYOUT INCLUDING CALCULATION OF OCCUPANT LOAD, EXIT REQUIREMENTS, PLANNING FUTURE REQUIREMENTS, COMMERCIAL KITCHEN LAYOUTS ET AL. BY TENANT'S ARCHITECT. SEE DRAWINGS BY HASTERS ENGINEERS, P.A. AND ASHEVILLE SHOWCASE FOR ADDITIONAL DETAIL IN THESE SPACES.