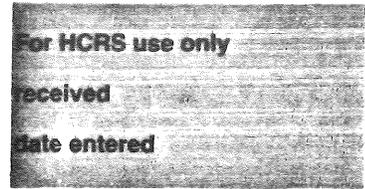


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service



National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic TOMLINSON CHAIR MANUFACTURING COMPANY COMPLEX

and/or common MARKET SQUARE

2. Location

street & number 305 West High Street _____ not for publication

city, town High Point _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state North Carolina code 037 county Guilford code 081

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name MARKET SQUARE PARTNERSHIP

street & number 305 West High Street

city, town High Point _____ vicinity of _____ state North Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. GUILFORD COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS

street & number

city, town Greensboro _____ state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF HIGH POINT, has this property been determined eligible? yes no
JAMESTOWN, GIBSONVILLE, AND GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,

date 1979 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

city, town RALEIGH, _____ state NORTH CAROLINA

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company is a significant group of industrial buildings located along West High Street just a few blocks west of High Point's business district. The Tomlinson complex is surrounded by a large fenced yard on the east and by large parking lots on the west. The entire complex is located between Elm Street and Commerce Avenue on the east, High Street on the north, and Dalton Street on the south and west (see Map A).

The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company complex presents an excellent example of the physical evolution of furniture manufacturing plants during the first part of the twentieth century. As the furniture industry grew and these plants expanded, the original structures were often remodeled, modernized and surrounded by new factory wings and additions. Charles Ebert in his unpublished master's thesis stated that this physical expansion often gave North Carolina furniture factories "... a non-uniform look, like boxes of different sizes stacked up in a haphazard way".¹ The Tomlinson complex in 1982 reflects this confusing physical design and now consists of a number of separate buildings constructed at different times during the first half of the twentieth century.

The oldest buildings in the complex are located on the northeast side of the factory's site. These buildings were constructed between 1902-1911. These buildings, in which furniture manufacturing is still carried on, are five story brick Italianate industrial buildings with large segmental door and window arches. The oldest of these buildings, designated on Map B as Building A, was constructed between 1902 and 1906.² This building features smaller window openings with six over six windows on its top floor, and much larger, double window openings with one over one windows on its second and third floor. This building also features small parapeted dividing walls which extend above the roof line, and beyond the side wall, creating interesting corbeled brick shoulders. A rear addition of similar design and construction, designated on Map B as Building B, was added sometime during the period 1906-1911.³

A similar structure, designated as Building C on Map B, was constructed in 1911.⁴ This structure is a five story brick building of similar Italianate design. This building features the same parapeted dividing walls with corbeled brick work. Although this 1911 structure features the same segmental door and window arches, there is a marked difference in the type of window design used in the building. Window openings in this structure feature one large multi-paned window, hinged to open inwardly, perpendicular to the structure's outside wall. This design may have allowed for the installation of large chimney-like vents, four of which still remain on the outside of the structure. This interesting and significant difference in window configuration is probably related to the separation of different types of manufacturing activity carried on in each section of these buildings. Sanborn Insurance Maps show that different manufacturing activities such as varnishing, packing, and shipping were carried on in different sections of these buildings. Perhaps some of these activities required greater amounts of light or ventilation and necessitated larger window openings. Most windows in the 1900-1911 structure contain their original wooden sash and glass. The structures are in a good state of preservation and only the alteration of a few windows and door arches has occurred.

This group of 1900-1911 structures has had a newer addition from perhaps the 1920s, designated as Building D, added to its northern or High Street elevation. This addition contains large multi-paned windows with re-enforced industrial glass and metal sash. Interesting corbeled brick work frames the windows on the third story of this addition.

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The Tomlinson complex also contains a significant five-story industrial building with faintly classical details constructed 1924-27, designated as Building E. This building is connected to the 1902-1911 structures by corrugated metal gangways. Although this structure, which formerly housed Tomlinson's office, storage and showroom facilities, has been renovated as modern showrooms and a restaurant, the structure still retains its original architectural significance. The major architectural feature of this building is a very elaborate entranceway. This entranceway features a concrete frontispiece surrounding the door and window just above it. A flat concrete arch with pronounced keystone tops the window. The company name is lettered above the door. The entranceway is completed by large iron light fixtures which flank the door and decorative iron grille work, which covers the first floor windows. This entranceway once led to an elaborate Art Deco lobby which was altered long before the current renovation began. This building contains interesting industrial windows consisting of two large panes with metal sash, encircled by narrow side lights and a narrow bottom opening. This building also features parapeted dividing walls with interesting brick corbeling. A wing of this building, now housing a restaurant, has only been slightly altered on the exterior of the first floor. New wooden doors have been placed in the old door openings. The original segmental arches over the openings have been unaltered. Awnings hang over these two doorways.

A parking lot separating the renovated 1924-1927 structure and the 1902-1911 structures, still being used for manufacturing, has been transformed into an attractive courtyard. The parking lot has been bricked over and a brick and iron fence has been constructed along High Street. This courtyard in no way detracts from the architectural significance of the Tomlinson complex and actually adds to its attractiveness.

The Tomlinson complex also contains a 1946 one-story concrete structure used as a drying kiln. This structure, Building F on Map B, adjoins the complex's oldest structure on the east side of the site. The yard surrounding the drying kiln still retains rail tracks used to move lumber in and out of the kiln.

Several interesting industrial appurtenances add to the significance of the Tomlinson complex. These include a large brick smokestack bearing the Tomlinson name, a large metal water tower, and several extremely large industrial cyclone vents which still remain in a courtyard created between Buildings A and B and Building C (see Map C).

The interior of the buildings in the Tomlinson complex provides an excellent example of construction techniques used in early twentieth century industrial buildings. Each story of the buildings have hardwood floors and numerous large wooden supporting beams. An interesting difference in interior bracing technique is evident in the different buildings of the Tomlinson complex. The oldest structures, Buildings A, B, and C, built between 1902-1911 have large steel ceiling beams supporting roofs and floors. Although Building E, the former company offices and showrooms, was built at a later date, 1924-1927,⁵ large wooden ceiling beams are used to support floors and roof in this building. Each of these beams are joined above each wooden beam by a large iron foot. Perhaps, the use of a more primitive wooden bracing system was selected because it added to the attractiveness of the company's showrooms.

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On both its interior and exterior, then, the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company complex provides a well preserved example of the growth and development of the early twentieth century furniture manufacturing industry in North Carolina.

NOTES

¹Charles Ebert, "High Point's Evolution as a Furniture Town." (Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1953), p. 82.

²Sanborn Insurance Maps of High Point, 1917, Building A, the company's original building no longer stands.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1906, 1911, 1924-27 **Builder/Architect** UNKNOWN 1924-27 Structure
J.J. Siriene - Greenville, S.C.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company complex is significant to the development of High Point as the center of North Carolina's furniture industry. The complex, containing a number of different types of buildings built over a period of forty years, provides an excellent example of the physical evolution of North Carolina furniture manufacturing plants during the first part of the twentieth century. The complex is also an important reminder of the development of the state of North Carolina into the nation's leading furniture producing region during the early twentieth century. The complex is also associated with the lives of the Tomlinson family, which played an important role in the development of the furniture industry in High Point, as well as other civic improvement activities.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company complex is significant because of its association with North Carolina's development as the nation's leading furniture manufacturing area during the period 1900-1950, and because of its association with High Point's development as the center of North Carolina's furniture industry.
- B. The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company is significant because of its association with the lives of S.H. and C.F. Tomlinson, both of whom made important contributions to High Point's development as the center of North Carolina's furniture industry, as well as to other civic and industrial developments in High Point.
- C. The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company complex is significant because it embodies the distinct characteristics of early twentieth century industrial construction, and presents an excellent example of the physical evolution of North Carolina furniture factories during the first part of the twentieth century.

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Although the Tomlinson family came to the Guilford County area as early as 1782,¹ it was not until the establishment of the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company by Sidney Halstead Tomlinson, that this influential Quaker family began to make a significant contribution to the industrial and civic development of the city of High Point.

S.H. Tomlinson knew the furniture business well when he established the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company in October, 1900.² Following his graduation from Guilford College in 1897 Tomlinson worked for a High Point bank. In 1898 he began work as a furniture salesman for the Globe-Home Manufacturing Company, one of the largest furniture manufacturers in the South. Tomlinson left the Globe-Home Company in 1900 to establish his own furniture sales agency, but soon decided to devote his knowledge and capital to the production of furniture.³

The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company was organized in October, 1900, to assemble chair parts which were manufactured in New England and shipped by railroad to High Point. Tomlinson invested \$8,000 of his own funds in his new enterprise and received a \$15,000 investment from Durham industrialist Julian S. Carr.⁴ Tomlinson began furniture production in January of 1901⁵ with only eight employees in a one-story, iron-clad, frame structure near the company's present complex on West High Street, known as Railroad Street in 1900. This location just west of High Point's downtown was selected because of its proximity to the tracks of the Southern Railway Company, which brought in raw materials and furniture parts. Access to nearby rail facilities was considered so important to the success of the new venture that Tomlinson had a provision guaranteeing this access incorporated into the deed when he purchased the land for his new company in October, 1900.⁶

The organization of the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company in 1900 was characteristic of the development of the furniture industry in High Point and other piedmont, North Carolina cities during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. It was during the period 1890-1900 that High Point became the center of a furniture industry in North Carolina which replaced other Mid-Western, New England and Southern states as the nation's leading furniture producing region. David N. Thomas, an historian of the North Carolina furniture industry, has stated that during these years "... a dramatic shift occurred in Southern furniture production as North Carolina took a commanding lead".⁷ In 1890 there were only six furniture plants in North Carolina producing furniture valued at only \$159,000. By 1900, however, forty-four furniture plants were located in the state and these plants produced furniture valued at over \$1,500,000.⁸ This shift of furniture manufacturing from other Southern furniture plants were located in the state.⁹

Due to the influence of a number of factors High Point became the center of this growing North Carolina furniture industry and was known, during the first years of the twentieth century, as "the Grand Rapids of the South." High Point was located near the heart of the State's large hardwood forests and furniture plants located there had a good supply of raw materials for furniture making. Good rail connections, a good supply of cheap labor from the surrounding rural areas and the abundance of local capital and industrial leadership enabled High Point to rise to the top of the industry.¹⁰

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The importance of High Point in North Carolina's ascendancy as the nation's leading furniture producing region is acknowledged by David N. Thomas. Thomas stated in the North Carolina Forestry History Series, that North Carolina's dominance in furniture manufacturing". . . was due almost entirely to an unusual industrial development in the small Guilford County town of High Point."¹¹ High Point's first furniture plant was established in 1889¹² and by 1902 the number of furniture plants located in the city had increased to twenty four.¹³ Thomasville, which had eight furniture plants in 1902, was High Point's closest rival in the industry.¹⁴

The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company was extremely successful in the months following its opening in January, 1901.¹⁵ According to Thomas, S.H. Tomlinson was able to manufacture a wide variety of furniture styles by purchasing large amounts of furniture parts from northern plants and by keeping his overhead lower than other competing firms. The company was marketing 266 separate styles by 1902 and shipping its products all across the country, as well as to Mexico and Cuba.¹⁶ The company was reorganized and its facilities expanded in July of 1901. Continued profitable operations allowed the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company to declare a 100% stock dividend and a 10% cash dividend in January, 1904. At the time of this dividend the company's capital stock had risen to \$43,500.¹⁷ It was during this early period of reorganization and expansion, between 1901 and 1904, that the oldest building now occupying the plant site was constructed.¹⁸

It was during this profitable period of the company's operations in 1904 that C.F. Tomlinson, S.H. Tomlinson's brother, first joined the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company. David N. Thomas considers C.F. Tomlinson, who became the company's secretary and treasurer, to have been "... one of North Carolina's outstanding pioneers in the field of furniture manufacturing ..."¹⁹ C.F. Tomlinson was educated at Guilford College and the University of North Carolina. Following his graduation from college, he pursued a career in education and served for five years as Superintendent of the Winston-Salem school system. During his career as an educator, C.F. Tomlinson also served as President of the National Parents and Teachers Association.²⁰

For the next several decades both S.H. and C.F. Tomlinson not only developed the Tomlinson company into a leading force in the furniture industry, but also "... lent its strength and its integrity to industrial and civic developments."²¹ The Tomlinson brothers were instrumental in the development of such civic and industrial projects as the High Point Y.M.C.A., the High Point Chamber of Commerce, the High Point Library, the Emerywood Country Club, and the High Point, Thomasville, and Denton Railroad.²² One of the Tomlinsons' most important contributions involved the construction of the Southern Furniture Exposition Building. C.F. Tomlinson was an early advocate of large centralized showroom facilities and helped bring about this building's construction in 1921. The construction of the Southern Furniture Exposition Building helped establish High Point as a center for furniture display in the South.²³

Under the leadership of the Tomlinson brothers, the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company was successful for several years in jobbing chairs from parts made in New England and in other Southern furniture plants. This success led to expansion of the company's operations in 1911. It purchased the Globe-Home Furniture Company in High Point²⁴ and

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enlarged its own facilities with the construction of a new brick manufacturing building.²⁵ This 1911 expansion created a Tomlinson manufacturing complex that occupied an entire city block and made the company one of the largest manufacturers of bedroom furniture in the South.²⁶

The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company responded swiftly and innovatively to the development of new trends within the furniture industry during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The company was one of the first furniture manufactureres to use sound marketing and advertising techniques to overcome fierce competition. The slogan "Tomlinson Quality" is one of the oldest furniture trademarks.²⁷ Tomlinson became, in 1916, the first Southern furniture manufacturer to market matched dining-room suites, and the first to produce properly designed period dining-room suites.²⁸ These innovative production and marketing decisions proved so successful, that by 1918 J.J. Faris, editor of the High Point Enterprise and self-styled booster of High Point's furniture industry, reported that Tomlinson made... a specialty of the manufacture of complete dining-room suites in all finishes; correct and artistic, unequalled in workmanship, and sold at popular prices."²⁹ The company also originally developed the concept of displaying furniture in a gallery setting. This concept, which was utilized in the company's showroom building constructed in 1927, revolutionized the public display aspect of the industry.³⁰

S.H. and C.F. Tomlinson also instituted a number of other innovative management concepts, which made the company's plant one of the most efficient in the business. Special honor clubs were established for employees who had worked for the company for five, ten, and twenty years. During the years of World War II, Tomlinson was one of the first furniture companies to employ women in the manufacturing process. During the 1940's the company was also recognized for having the best safety record in the national furniture industry.³¹

Throughout the 1940's the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company continued to operate as one of the nation's largest, most profitable and most innovative furniture factories. By 1945, the company, which had been organized with an initial investment of \$8,000 in 1900, had a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The Tomlinson Manufacturing complex, which had consisted of a one-story frame structure in 1900, contained six individual buildings containing over 650,000 square feet of space in 1945.³²

The growth and expansion of the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company, during the first part of the twentieth century was again characteristic of the growth and development of the state's furniture industry during the same period. North Carolina, which had forty-four furniture plants in 1900, had 107 by 1914, at which time it was stated that "... 90 per cent of the Southern furniture industry had its inception at High Point."³³ During the first quarter of the twentieth century, furniture manufacturing became North Carolina's third largest industry. The industry, which produced products valued at \$1,547,000 in 1899, manufactured furniture products in 1929 which were valued at \$54,000,000. High Point, due in large measure to the success and leadership of the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company, became, by the mid 1940s, the chief manufacturing and marketing area³⁴ for an industry which led the nation in production of wooden household furniture.

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NOTES

1. "Tomlinson of High Point, "The State, vol. 12, no. 82, (January 6, 1945), p. 8.
2. Ibid.
3. David N. Thomas, "Early History of the North Carolina Furniture Industry, 1880-1921." (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1964), p. 67.
4. Ibid., pp. 68-69.
5. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 8.
6. Guilford County Deed Records, Book 124, pp. 493-495.
7. David N. Thomas, "Foundations of the North Carolina Furniture Industry," North Carolina Forestry History Series, no. 1, p.2.
8. Hugh T. Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, (eds), The History of a Southern State, North Carolina. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), p. 512.
9. David N. Thomas, "Early History of the North Carolina Furniture Industry, 1880-1921," p. 64.
10. Thomas, "Foundations of the North Carolina Furniture Industry", p. 2.
11. Ibid.
12. Blackwell P. Robinson and Alexander Stosen, (eds), The History of Guilford County, North Carolina, to 1980. (Greensboro: Guilford County Bicentennial Commission, 1971), p. 216.
13. Lefler and Newsome, The History of a Southern State, North Carolina, p. 512.
14. Ibid.
15. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 8.
16. Thomas, "Early History of the North Carolina Furniture Industry, 1880-1921," p. 69.
17. Ibid.
18. High Point Sanborn Maps show this building was consructed during the period 1902-1906.
19. Thomas, "Early History of the North Carolina Furniture Industry, 1880-1921," p. 71.
20. J.J. Faris, High Point, North Carolina, (High Point, 1918), n. p.

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21. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 8.
22. Ibid. p. 9.
23. Robinson, and Stosen, The History of Guilford County, North Carolina, to 1980, p. 217.
24. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 8.
24. High Point Sanborn Insurance Maps 1911.
26. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 9.
27. Thomas, "Foundations of the North Carolina Furniture Industry," pp. 16-18.
28. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 21.
29. Faris, High Point, North Carolina, n. p.
30. "Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 21.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Dr. Holt McPherson, High Pointers of High Point. (High Point: Hall Printing, 1976), p. 21.
34. Lefler and Newsome, The History of a Southern State, North Carolina, p. 582, and "The Furniture Industry," The Wachovia, December, 1943, p. 3.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 4 acres

Quadrangle name High Point West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>117</u>	<u>5'819</u>	<u>31610</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>21210</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

B						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

C						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

D						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

E						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

F						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

G						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

H						
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

Verbal boundary description and justification The Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company complex is located between High, Dalton, and Commerce Streets, two blocks from High Point's central business district. These streets effectively separate the complex from other surrounding residential and commercial properties. See enclosed site map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ray Manieri

organization Urban Research Associates date September 1, 1982

street & number 1301 Cornwallis Drive telephone 919/273-0291

city or town Greensboro, state North Carolina 27408

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date February 7, 1983

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date
Keeper of the National Register
Attest:
date
Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Thomas, David N. Early History of the North Carolina Furniture Industry, 1880-1921. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1904. North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

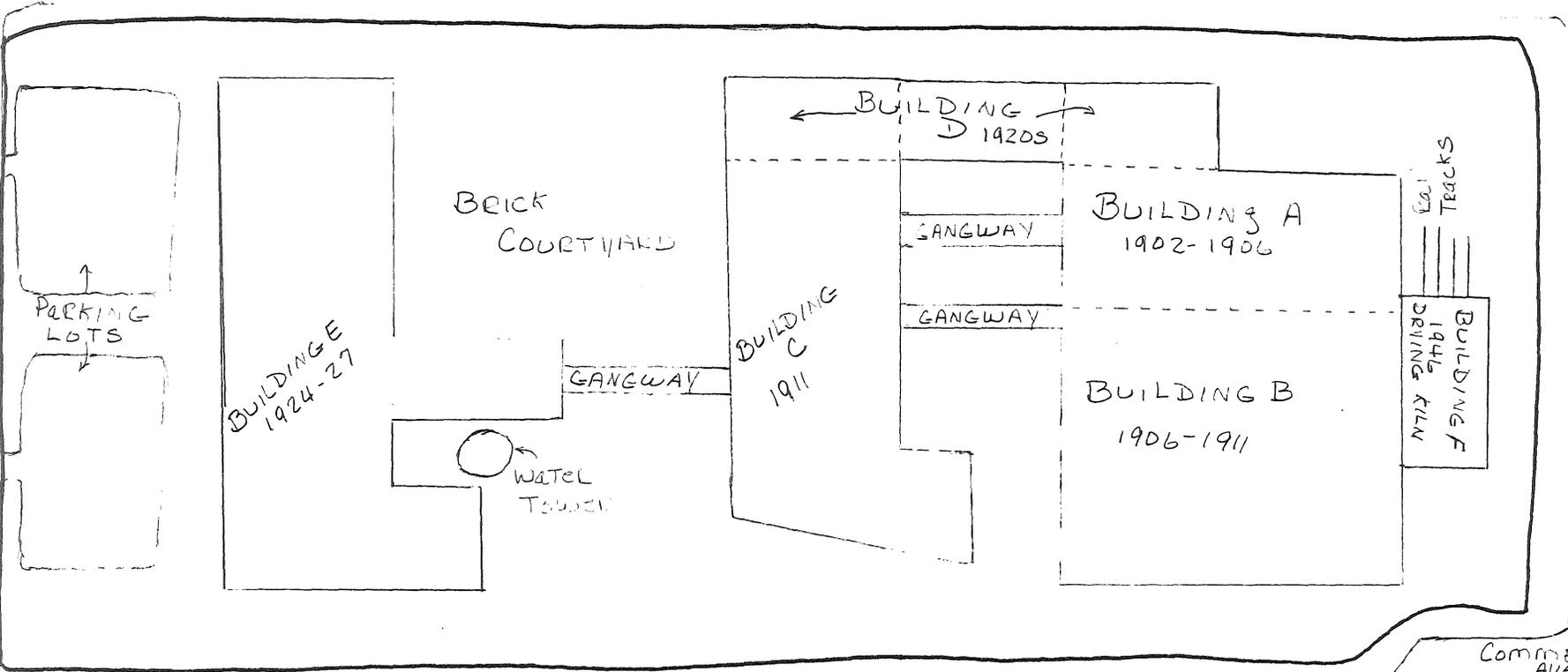
_____. "Foundations of the North Carolina Furniture Industry," North Carolina Forestry History Series, Vol. 46, no. 10.

"Tomlinson of High Point," The State, January 6, 1945, p. 8, 9, 21.

MAP C - SITE PLAN

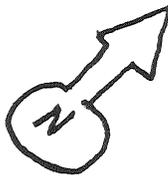
DALTON ST.

WEST HIGH ST.



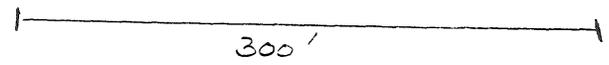
ELM ST.

COMMERCE AVE. →



TOMLINSON Chair Manufacturing Co.
 305 WEST HIGH ST.
 HIGH POINT, N.C.
 GUILFORD COUNTY
 AUGUST, 1982
 APPROX. 4 ACRES

Approximate scale 1" = 300'



EAST Tomlinson

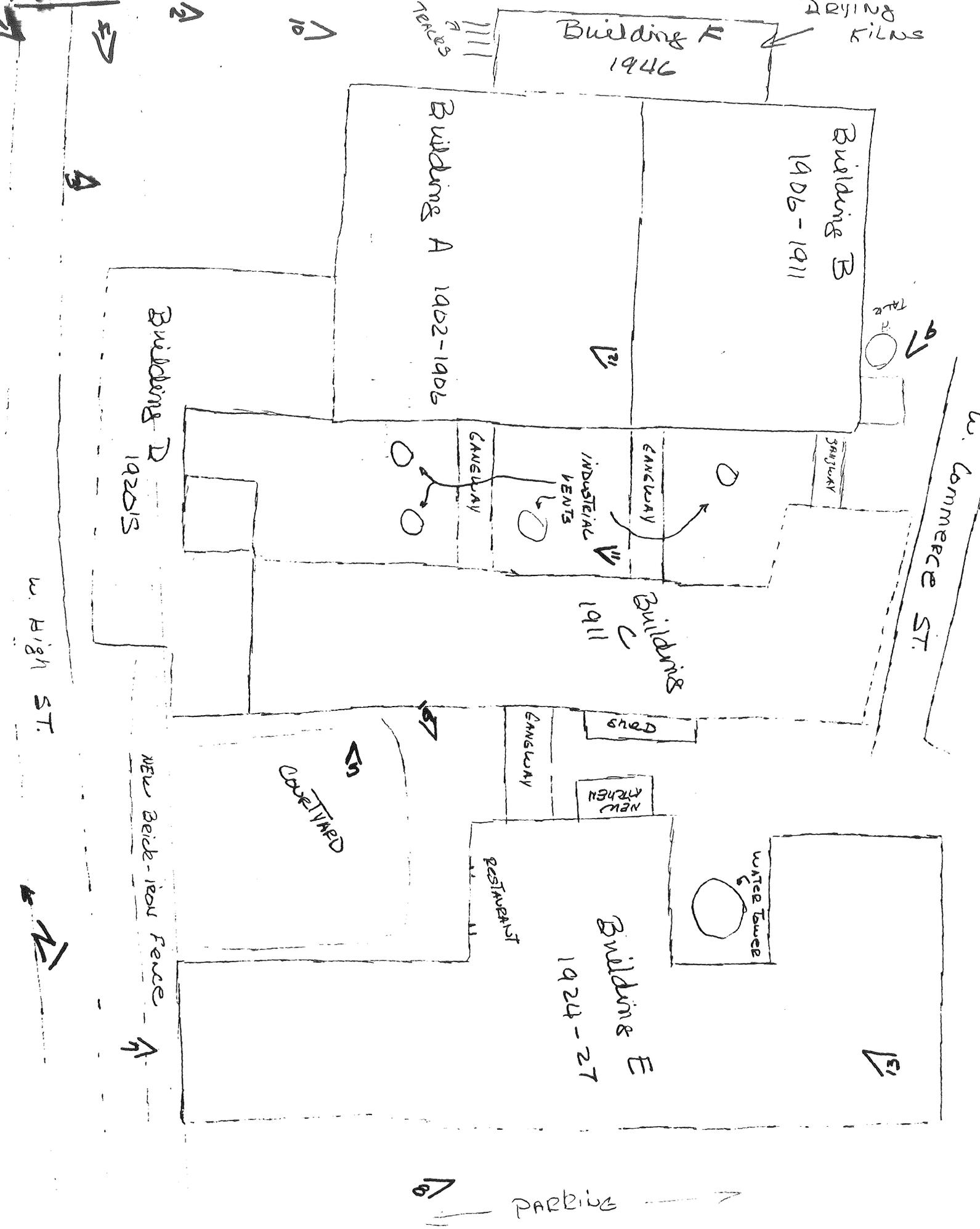
JACOBS PLACE

GREEN DR.

SITE PLAN & PHOTO ANGLES

MAP B

← YARD →



MAP A

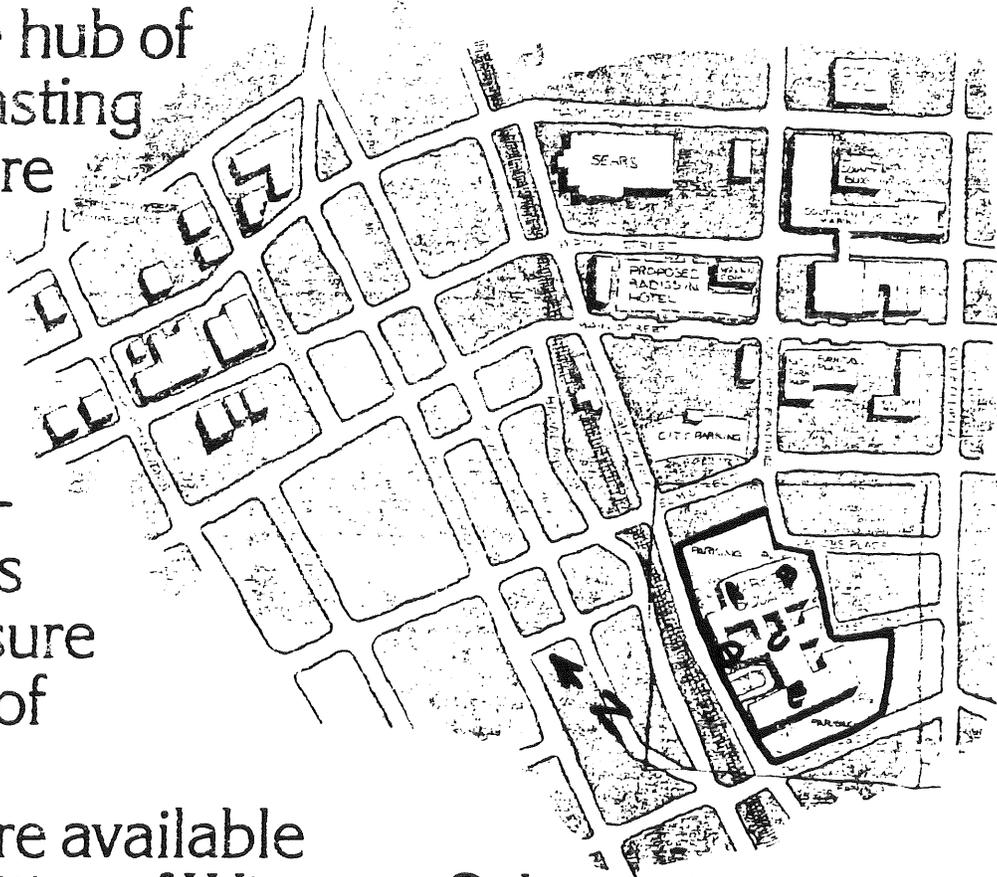
location of Tomlinson site in relation to downtown High Point.

olina is the hub of industry, boasting of furniture mer city.

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odations are available
e nearby cities of Winston-Salem
egional airport, offering easy access to
nere 20 minute drive. In addition, the
llowing a wide range of year-round
ties.

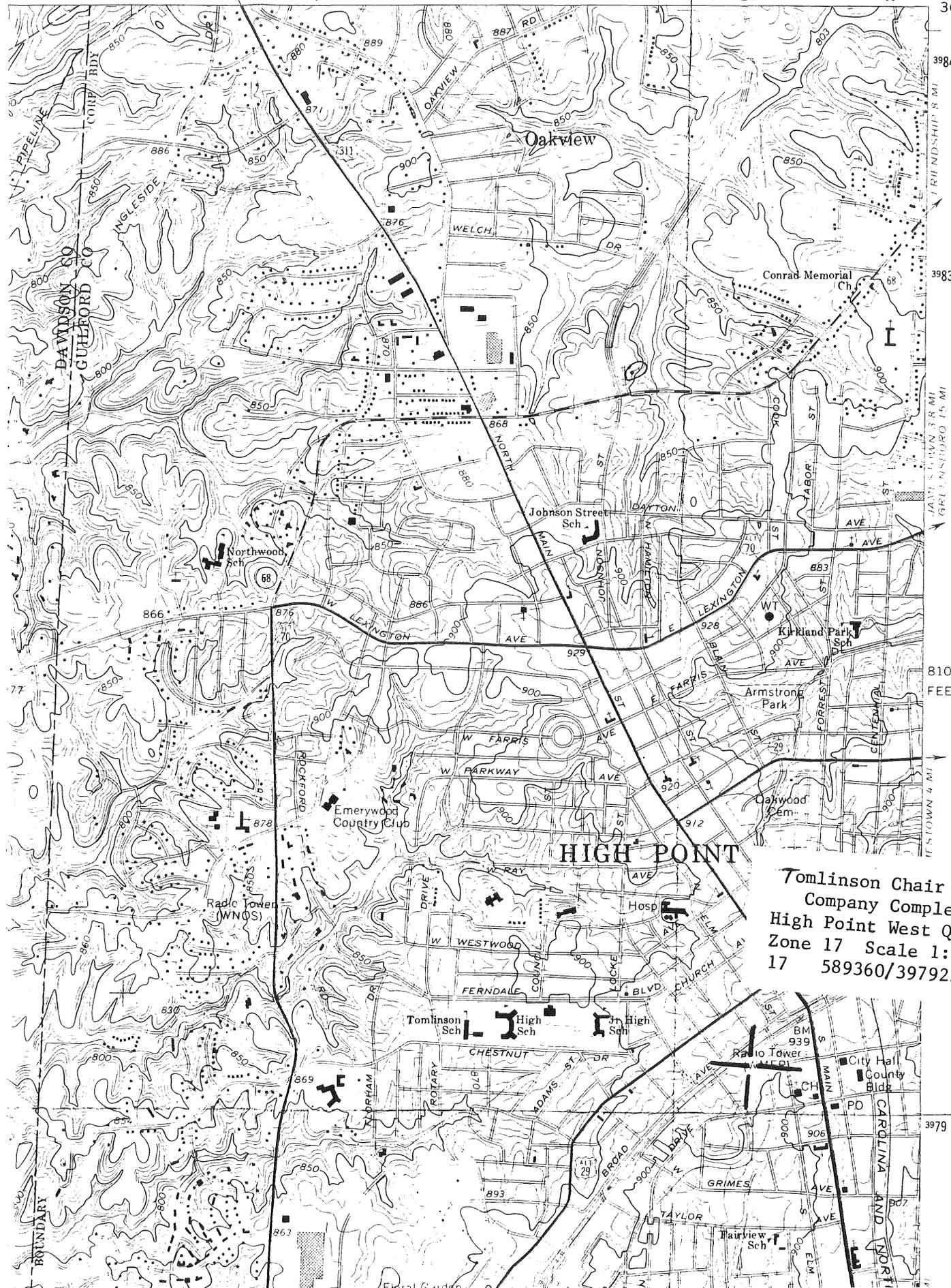


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HIGH POINT WEST QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5056 III SW
(GUILFORD)

86 2'30" 588 1 700 000 FEET 80°00' 36'00'



Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing
Company Complex
High Point West Quad.
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000
17 589360/397920

3984
3983
3982
3981
3980
3979

810 000
FEET

BOUNDARY

CAROLINA AND NORTH

