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 Lenox Park Historic District

other names/site number Columbia Park

2. Location

Bounded roughly by Allen Street on the north; Spring Street on the east; Southern railroad tracks on the south; South Whitted Street on the west

city or town Hendersonville
county Henderson

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 of certifying official Date

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
Lenox Park Historic District
Name of Property

Henderson, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<tr>
<td>42 buildings</td>
<td>17 sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 structures</td>
<td>0 structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>0 objects</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43 Total</td>
<td>17</td>
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Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, NC: A Partial Inventory

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

Domestic
Industry

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

Domestic
Industry

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne
Bungalow
Other: Four Square

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
shingles
other stone

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)

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<td>X</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
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<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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**Criteria Considerations**  
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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<td>owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.</td>
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<td>a birthplace or a grave.</td>
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<td>a reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
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<td>a commemorative property.</td>
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<td>less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.</td>
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**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)**

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**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
Lenox Park Historic District  
Henderson, North Carolina  

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  approx. 15 acres

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

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<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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<td>17</td>
<td>366400</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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  August 19, 2002

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

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing 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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
Located to the southwest of the commercial center of downtown Hendersonville, the Lenox Park Historic District is bounded roughly by the rear property lines on the south side of Allen Street on the north, South Whitted Street on the west, the Southern Railroad (formerly Transylvania Railroad) right-of-way on the south, and Spring Street on the east. The railroad right-of-way runs east-west, and then turns to the northwest on the west side of the historic district. Boundaries of the historic district are based upon the 1908 and 1917 plats of the Lenox Park (originally Columbia Park) subdivision. The historic district is smaller than the platted area because only a portion of the neighborhood was built up during the historic time period, and of that area, the streets mainly to the south of Allen Street (formerly Ewart Street) retain sufficient integrity. The topography of the neighborhood is basically flat, with most houses on small level lots. Exceptions to this are houses located on South Whitted Street which are set up on the hillsides with stone retaining walls below. The historic district consists of forty-one contributing houses and outbuildings, one contributing industrial building, one contributing structure, seventeen non-contributing houses and outbuildings, and six vacant lots. All of the non-contributing buildings fall outside the period of significance. The district covers approximately fifteen acres.

The layout of first, Columbia Park in 1908, and later, Lenox Park in 1917 followed a grid pattern typical of many subdivisions of the time, with major streets running north-south and east-west. Ochlawaha Creek, currently a much smaller creek than historically, runs through the neighborhood near the center. The plat of the neighborhood originally extended farther to the north outside the historic district boundaries. There are only a few scattered historic houses in this northern area, and they are separated from the concentration of contributing buildings in the district by new construction and vacant land. Architectural styles and house types in the neighborhood are four Queen Anne houses and two Four Square houses dating from ca. 1908; four two-story gable front houses dating from ca. 1908 to ca. 1925; one industrial building dating to 1915; sixteen bungalows dating from 1919 to ca. 1930; six front gable cottages dating from ca. 1920 to 1930; two side gable cottages dating from ca. 1920 to the mid-1930s; one hip-roof cottage dating from the mid-1930s; three Minimal Traditional houses dating from the late 1940s to the mid-1950s; and two Ranch houses dating from the mid-1950s and the 1970s. The buildings range from one to two stories in height, set in uniform setback rows lining both sides of the streets. Wallcladding materials include weatherboard, stone or brick veneer, shingles, and pebbledash.

The oldest houses in the neighborhood are those that appear on the 1908 plat of Columbia Park. These are: three houses along the west side of Rose Street (#11-13), one at the north end of Spring Street (#15) and the group located on the south side of Dale Street (#34-38).
records do not clearly confirm these construction dates, but stylistically they appear to date no later than 1908. However, deed records only go back as far as when the properties were purchased in the late 1910s by individual owners from the Hendersonville Development Company. A 1908 newspaper article indicates there were houses under construction at this time, and the Hendersonville city directory from 1915 notes several occupied residences along Dale Street. The major period of development in the neighborhood took place after the 1917 plat of Lenox Park, with the majority of homes dating from the early to mid-1920s.

Notable examples of the bungalow house type are the House at 216 S. Whitted Street (#2, ca. 1925); the Henry Cantrell House (#3, ca. 1926); the Fred Sudduth House (#4, ca. 1926); the Cooper House (#27, ca. 1925); and the Smith T. Sudduth House (#29, ca. 1925). Good examples of the Four Square house type are the House at 846 Dale Street (#35, ca. 1908); and the House at 826 Dale Street (#37, ca. 1908). A good representative of a side-gable cottage is the House at 318 Spring Street (#26, ca. 1920). The House at 411 Spring Street (#22, ca. 1925) is a good example of a front gable cottage, and the Acie H. Jones House (#30, ca. 1948) is a good example of a Minimal Traditional house.

Inventory List
Houses are listed in the order of north-south streets first, followed by east-west streets. North-south streets are listed with the west side of street first and east-west streets with the north side first. House construction dates are based upon 1922, 1926 and 1954 Sanborn maps used in the field, city directories from 1915, 1926, and 1937-1952, information provided by current owners, deeds, oral history, and original plats. The 1915 and 1926 directories are not broken down by street address, therefore without checking deeds on each property it was not possible to link an owner with a specific house. These are noted as "house" where a specific name was not available. The 1937 directory is the first time in which street addresses appear. These sources are noted with each entry.

Contributing properties must date from the period of significance and retain their historic form. The application of artificial siding, changing of window sash, the addition of modern doors, the screening of a porch, and additions placed away from the main facade of the building are features which are allowed under this classification. Non-contributing buildings are those which were built after the period of significance.
S. Whitted Street--west side:

1. **305 S. Whitted Street.** Jerry L. Orr House. Contributing. ca. 1923.
   One-story bungalow with a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends and shed roof dormers on
   the north and south sides. German siding, attached front gable porch which has been screened
   in. Exterior brick flue on north side. Windows are multi-light-over-one, multi-light door. Set on
   a small lot slightly above the street. Jerry L. Orr, a constable, was the first owner of this house,
   along with Reverend Carl Blythe. He lived here from ca. 1923 until 1938. After Mr. Orr, the
   house was owned by James C. Hayes, but occupied by James M. Bowers and wife Evelyn. He
   was a mixer at Becker's Bakery. Raynee and Beulah Morgan bought the house in 1943 from Mr.
   Hayes. Mr. Morgan was a salesman at Cantrell Produce Company. Mrs. Morgan still lives in
   the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner)

   1A. **Garage.** Contributing. ca. 1923.
   One-story garage with a shed roof, paneled doors, small addition on south side made after 1954.
   vacant lot to south

S. Whitted Street--east side:

   One-story-plus-attic bungalow with side gable roof, and front gable central dormer. German
   siding, engaged full-width front porch with four tapered square posts resting on solid brick piers
   and balustrade. Exterior end brick chimney, four-vertical-over-one windows. Set up on a hill
   with low stone retaining wall, stone steps, and flanking brick piers at head of the stairs. James T.
   Thompson and wife Florence lived here from 1937 to 1938. They were associated with the Jo­
   Ann Beauty Shoppe. J. Ransom Cantrell, a painter, and wife Mary lived here from 1939 to 1940. 
   Mrs. Matilda Jenkins, widow of James E. Jenkins, lived here from 1941 to 1942; Reverend
   Huggins and wife Grace lived here from 1943 to 1949, along with J. Hilliard Henderson and wife
   Millie. Henderson was a salesman at Patterson's Department Store. Clarence N. Barnwell, a
   bookkeeper at Anders & Bennet, Inc., a concrete company, lived here with wife Elaine and Mrs.
   Sue Melton, a nurse, from 1950 to 1951. From 1952 to at least 1953 John G. Dill, a driver with
   Hendersonville Supply & Coal Company lived here. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

   One-story bungalow with low hip roof, German siding, engaged, full-width front porch. Slender
   square tapered posts rest on brick piers. Exterior end and interior brick chimneys, four-vertical-
over-one windows, multi-light front door. Set on a hill with low stone wall at street. It appears that Henry Cantrell was the first owner of this house, living there with wife Leah from 1926 to at least 1953. He was a contractor. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

3A. Garage apartment. Contributing. ca. 1926.
Two-story garage apartment with German siding, hip roof, four-vertical-over-one windows, stuccoed chimney.

One-story bungalow with clipped side-gable roof, masonite board siding, attached full-width front gable porch with tapered posts on brick piers. Exterior end and interior brick chimneys, vertical-lights-over-one windows, and multi-light front door. Small lot, slight rise above street, with granite slabs set into front hillside. Fred Sudduth, owner and secretary-treasurer of City Ice Company, located a block away on S. Whitted Street (#6), built this house and lived there from ca. 1926 to ca. 1949. From 1952 to at least 1953 Jesse W. Edwards, foreman at Higdon Knitting Mill, lived there with wife Sallie. (Sanborn maps, city directories, oral history)

4A. Garage apartment. Contributing. ca. 1926.
Two-story garage apartment with German siding, hip roof, recessed porch.

One-story Minimal Traditional brick house with a side gable roof, and stone veneer at the northwest corner. Galleroofed front entry stoop with tapered columns, interior brick chimney, six-over-six and one-over-one windows, three-vertical-over-one front door. Small flat lot. It appears from Sanborn maps that there was an earlier structure here, but this house later replaced it, ca. 1954. City directories also note a gap in the listing of this house between 1949 and 1954. The house was first occupied by James L. Dills, a clerk at the A & P Grocery store. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

5A. Storage building. Non-contributing. ca. 1990s.
One-story gambrel roof structure used for storage.

One-story brick industrial warehouse building with an irregular floor plan. Flat roof on southern section, set back front gable on addition to north. Exterior end brick chimney. Two original service bays in southern section infilled with brick and newer windows. Some arched windows
on north side. Modern doors. From Sanborn maps and information provided by the owner, it appears the earlier portion of the building was the section immediately north of the railroad tracks, with the L-shape addition added to the north by 1926. City Ice & Storage Company occupied this building from 1915 to at least 1953. S. D. Sudduth was the president; P. F. Sudduth was the secretary-treasurer. Later occupants have included Raines Electrical and Pace Heating & Plumbing. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner)

Rose Street--west side:

One-story yellow brick cottage with a low hip roof, and a porch at the south corner which has been enclosed. Interior brick chimney, four-vertical-over-one windows, vertical-lights-over-panel front door. Small level lot. It appears from city directories that Paul H. Hollingsworth was the first occupant of this house, along with wife Nell. He was the owner of the P. H. Hollingsworth Service Station, and was also a taxi driver, according to Mrs. Beulah Morgan, long-time neighborhood resident. The Hollingsworth family lived in the house until 1947. From 1948 to 1949 Rubin H. Rhodes, a trucker, and wife Irene lived there; from 1950 to 1951 Oscar B. Parker and wife Verdie were part-time residents, with a home in Homestead, Florida as well; from 1952 to 1953 John A. and Hazel W. Jackson lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories, oral history)

7A. Storage building. Contributing. ca. 1935.
One-story concrete block storage building with low hip roof and added shed roof covering to the north side.

One-story bungalow with a front gable roof and attached front porch also with a front gable roof. Porch has square posts and original balustrade. House covered with vinyl siding, with original shingles in porch gable end. Additions are recessed from the front, and are located to the north and south of the original structure. Brick foundation, replacement window sash, small level lot. One of the first occupants of this house was Ernest Roper, and wife Elizabeth. Mrs. Beulah Morgan, long-time neighborhood resident, remembers that Mr. Roper worked for a cleaning company, and later owned Superior Cleaning Company. He would come home at lunch every day and play the piano while Mrs. Morgan listened from her porch across the street. He also played for street dances held in downtown Hendersonville. The Ropers may have been the original owners of the house, but were no longer living there after 1938. From 1939 to 1940 Benjamin Levi lived there; from 1941 to 1944 Jack W. and Georgene D. Lyday lived there. Mrs.
Sue M. Farr, widow of Thomas Farr, lived there from 1945 to 1949. From 1950 to 1951 John B. Arrington, a laborer, and wife Ora lived in the house; Branch and Elsie Jackson lived there beginning in 1952. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story frame bungalow with a front gable roof, German siding, and attached front porch. Front gable roof on porch, replacement iron posts and no balustrade. Interior brick chimney, four-vertical-over-one windows, multi-light front door, small level lot. It appears from city directories that Jacob H. Beck, a farmer, and wife Ruemma lived here by 1926. Mrs. Ruemma Beck was still living in the house in 1938. From 1939 to 1940 Robert A. Coffey, an insurance agent, and wife Chloe lived here, with Mrs. Coffey continuing to reside in the house through 1942. From 1943 to 1951 Fred L. Swilling, a piano tuner, lived in the house. Beginning in 1952 Quay H. and Mary S. Beck lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

9A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1925.
One-story front gable roof garage with German siding.

Rose Street--east side:

One-story frame front gable cottage with German siding. Addition to the north side after 1954. Attached awning supported by metal posts in front. Interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, multi-light-over-panel front door. James L. Pressley, employed at Wing Paper Box Company, lived here with wife Alice from 1937 to 1938. Melvin A. Pace, also employed at Wing Paper, lived here from 1939 to 1940; Vernon U. Sexton, a driver with City Ice & Storage Company, lived here with wife Faye from 1941 to 1942. The house was vacant for a time, and was occupied from 1945 to 1946 by Thomas R. Page, a mechanic at Boyd's Service Station, and wife Beatrice. It was not listed from 1948 to 1951, but beginning in 1952 Page T. Regional lived there. It appears from Sanborn maps that this was originally a garage, and was converted to a dwelling by 1926. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

Two-story gable-front house with patterned shingles in the gable end. Pebbledash wall finish, portion of original wraparound porch has been enclosed. Porch details include round posts on brick piers. Interior stuccoed chimney, brick foundation, three-over-three windows with transom onto porch and some one-over-one windows on other elevations. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908, but deed records indicate
Lenox Park Historic District  
Henderson, North Carolina

county and state

the lot was purchased by G. F. Chaple from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1920. Pinckney P. Pressley, a boxmaker at Wing Paper Box Company, and wife Catherine lived here from 1926 to 1938. The house was vacant a short time, and then apparently rented to different occupants annually after that. Joel J. Maxwell, employed at Wing Paper Box Company, and wife Jennie along with Thomas E. Harkins, a woodworker, and wife Lucille, lived here from 1941 to 1942. From 1943 to 1944 Loy E. Garren, a bookkeeper, and wife Mary lived here with Hicks Hawkins, a clerk at City Ice & Storage, and wife Myrtle. From 1945 to 1946 O. Herbert Massey, retired U. S. Army and wife Grace lived here with E. Clifford Owenby, a driver with the City bus Company, and wife Mable. From 1948 to 1949 Mrs. Nellie F. Camp, widow of Thad D. Camp, and Lynn A. Messer, a brakeman with Southern Railway and wife Iva Lee lived here. The house was again vacant, but by 1952 John C. and Willis P. Cochran lived here with William Hall, a driver. (Sanborn maps, city directories, plats, Henderson County Deed Book 103, p. 359)

Two-story gable-front house with decorative shingles in gable end. Like 308 Rose Street (#11), house has pebbledash wall finish. Small portion of original wraparound porch has been enclosed on the northeast corner of house. Square posts and 2 x 2 balustrade on porch. Central brick chimney, brick foundation, two-over-two windows, with a single pane window onto porch with a leaded glass transom. Front door is single light-over-panel. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908, but deed records indicate that G. L. Steele bought the lot from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1919, with no indication as to whether there was a pre-existing house. Mrs. Leola Hill, widow of Eugene Hill, lived here from 1937 to 1938; John W. Sexton, a lumber, and wife Nellie were here from 1939 to 1940; G. Henry and Cynthia Orr lived here from 1941 to 1942; Raymon P. Howard, a salesman at Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and wife Alma occupied the house from 1943 to 1944 and again from 1948 to 1949. Mrs. Nellie F. Camp, widow of Thad D. Camp and a manager at Skelton's store, lived here from 1945 to 1946. Jack A. and Mildred H. Norwood lived in the house from 1950 to 1951, with Harold Gibbs, a driver with Petroleum Transportation and wife Erline living there beginning in 1952. (Sanborn maps, city directories, plats, Henderson County Deed Book 103, p. 62)

12A. Storage building. Non-contributing. ca. 1990s.
One-story modern storage building.

Two-story gable-front house with decorative shingles in gable end, and aluminum siding over the original pebbledash. Portion of original wraparound porch enclosed. Porch details include a hip
roof, round posts on brick piers. Brick foundation, one-over-one windows, single light-over-panel front door. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908, but deed records indicate it may have been built later. Amanda Mae English operated the house as a boarding house in 1926. Vernon Sexton and wife Fay lived here from 1937 to 1938. From 1939 to 1949 William R. Weston, a millwright, and wife Velle lived in the house. From 1950 to 1951 George Stepp, a farmer, and wife Mary B. lived in the house. Beginning in 1952 Leland N. and Nellie W. Wilde occupied the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories, plats)

13A. Storage building. Non-contributing. ca. 1990s.
One-story modern storage building.

vacant lot to south

One-story bungalow with cross gable roof, German siding, and wraparound porch. Handicap ramp added on north side. Porch details include tapered posts and 2 x 2 balustrade. Interior and exterior end brick chimneys, brick foundation, four-vertical-over-one windows, multi-light front door. Large level lot just to the north of railroad tracks. Henry W. McCall, a mail carrier, and wife Hazel lived in this house from 1939 to 1944. Claude R. Covill, superintendent at Advance Thread Corporation, and wife Ruth lived here from 1945 to 1946. William C. Beck, a pharmacist at Jackson Pharmacy, and wife Dorothy lived here from 1948 to at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

**Spring Street—west side:**

15. **213 Spring Street.** House. Contributing. ca. 1908.
One-story-plus-attic Queen Anne cottage with an irregular floor plan, hip and gable roof, and hip roof dormers. Weatherboard siding, original wraparound porch has been enclosed. Central brick chimney, stone foundation, one-over-one windows, small level lot. This house appears on the 1908 Columbia Park plat, and is part of a group of houses on the north end of Spring Street (then Sycamore Street) which were built at the turn of the twentieth century. From 1937 to 1938 Medford J. Cooper, employed by Southern Railway, and wife Junnie Bee, lived here. Robert B. Meek, owner of a grocery on nearby West Allen Street, lived here from 1939 to 1940. Mrs. Pauline F. Meek, widow of Robert B., continued to live in the house until at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories, deeds)
15A. Storage building. Non-contributing. ca. 1980s.
Small one-story modern storage shed.

One-story Ranch house with side gable roof, textured plywood siding, engaged front porch.
Concrete block foundation, modern doors and windows. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story T-plan side gable cottage with vinyl siding. Addition on north side with shed roof.
Original full-width porch has been replaced by modern shed roof center porch. Brick foundation, two-over-two windows, modern front door, small level lot. James C. Sexton, a driver, and wife Alice lived here from 1937 to 1938. Mayo A. Moffitt, a driver, lived here from 1939 to 1949, with his widow continuing to live in the house from 1950 to at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story bungalow with front gable roof, vinyl siding, and attached front gable porch with square posts and 2 x 2 balustrade. Two brick exterior side chimneys, one-over-one windows, three-vertical-over-panel front door, small level lot. Miss Thelma Britton, employed at Chipman-LaCrosse Hosiery Mill, lived here from 1937 to 1938. James T. Thompson, a barber with Tom's Barber Shop, and wife Florence occupied the house from 1939 to 1947. Lester Miles, a salesman, lived here from 1948 to 1949; and Kalman Sherman, manager at Sherman Sporting Goods, and wife Francee lived here from 1950 to at least 1953. The Corn family, associated with Corn Factory Outlet, owned the house in later years. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner)

One-story bungalow with front gable roof, German siding, attached front porch. Turned posts on porch are modern replacements; no balustrade. Central brick chimney, rusticated block foundation, one-over-one windows (probably replacement sash), modern multi-light front door. Wing added to south side after 1954, recessed to rear. This house does not appear in city directories until 1950, but it appears to be older. Sanborns date it from between 1926 and 1954. Charles A. Burnette and wife Inez lived here from 1950 to at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

19A. Garage. Non-contributing. ca. 1980s.
One-story front gable modern garage with rusticated siding.
vacant lot to southwest

One-story bungalow with front gable roof, German siding, attached front porch with front gable roof. Porch details include replacement iron posts, no balustrade. Rusticated block foundation, six-over-one windows, interior brick chimney, small level lot. Like 311 Spring Street (#19), this house does not appear in city directories until 1950, but appears to be older. Sanborns date it between 1926 and 1954. Adger Sexton, a farmer, and wife Catherine lived here beginning in 1950 until at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story modern wood frame storage building with front gable roof, vertical board siding.

One-story modern wood frame storage building with shallow side gable roof.

One-story front gable cottage and recessed corner entry at southeast corner. Aluminum siding, brick interior chimney, concrete block foundation, six-over-one windows, three-vertical lights-over-panel front door, corner lot. Small wing on south side is original, garage wing added after 1954 to rear. This house does not appear in city directories until 1952, but also appears to be an older building. Beginning in 1952, Perry W. Jones and wife Mildred lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story front gable cottage with German siding. Attached front porch with hip roof, replacement posts, no balustrade. Brick foundation, six-over-one windows, brick foundation. Raymond and Alma Howard lived here from 1937 to 1938. Arnold Nelson, a driver with Blue Bird Taxi, and wife Geraldine lived here from 1939 to 1940. From 1941 to at least 1953 W. Clyde Whitlock, a salesman with Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and wife Margie lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story small frame storage building.
Lenox Park Historic District
Henderson, North Carolina

One-story front gable cottage with weatherboard siding, engaged porch with tapered posts on brick piers. Brick foundation, six-over-six windows, small level lot. W. Clyde Whitlock, a salesman at the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and wife Margie lived here from 1937 to 1940. Fred C. Moody, a timekeeper for the Works Project Administration, lived here with wife Annie from 1941 to 1942. From 1943 to at least 1953, Mrs. Victoria O. Clayton, widow of Noble G. Clayton, lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story side gable roof frame garage and storage building.

**Spring Street—east side:**

One-story bungalow with a clipped gable roof and curved rafter ends. Weatherboard siding, engaged front porch with tapered columns and no balustrade. Interior brick chimney, four-vertical-over-one windows, four-vertical-over-panel front door, small level lot. A house on this lot appears on the 1908 Columbia Park plat, however, the footprint is part of a group of houses on the north end of Spring Street (then Sycamore Street) which were built at the turn of the twentieth century. Festus E. Painter, employed at Chipman-LaCrosse Hosiery Mill, and wife Bertha lived here from 1939 to 1940. From 1941 to at least 1953 C. Maurice Ledbetter, a clerk at The Food Store and wife Josephine lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story-plus-attic bungalow with side gable roof and large shed roof dormer at front. Wing at southeast corner original. Weatherboard siding, engaged front porch with solid balustrade, square posts. Interior brick chimney, brick foundation, six-over-one windows, single-light-over-panel front door, small level lot. A house on this lot appears on the 1908 Columbia Park plat, however, the footprint is part of a group of houses on the north end of Spring Street (then Sycamore Street) which were built at the turn of the twentieth century. John B. Dill, a mechanic at Rigby-Morrow Company and wife Hattie lived here from 1937 to 1938. Frank Kelly, a carpenter, and wife Naomi lived here from 1941 to 1944. From 1948 to 1951 Alonzo and Ella Galloway lived in the house, and beginning in 1952 Arden S. Galloway, a carpenter, and wife Delia occupied the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story, T-plan, side gable roof cottage with boxed returns. Original wing to rear. Asbestos
siding, attached front porch with hip roof, turned posts, no balustrade. Some replacement of window sash, single-light-over-panel front door. Small level lot with shrubbery screen at front. Glenn G. Morgan, a driver for Overton's Wholesale and wife Anne lived here from 1937 to at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

26A. Storage building. Non-contributing. ca. 1970s.
One-story frame front gable roof storage building with board and batten siding.

One-story-plus-attic bungalow with front gable roof and German siding. Entry stoop with a semi-elliptical covering, projecting sunroom bay at northwest corner. Interior brick chimney, brick foundation, four-vertical-over-one windows, with six-over-six windows at sunroom. Multi-light front door with sidelights. According to the current owner, the Cooper family built this house, apparently with several of the occupants in later years being renters. William H. Parris, a foreman at Southern Railway, and wife Augusta lived here from 1937 to 1938 and again from 1941 to 1947. William E. and Annie E. Umfleet lived here from 1939 to 1940. John B. Arrington, a foreman with Southern Railway, and wife Ora lived here from 1948 to 1949. From 1950 to at least 1953 Medford J. Cooper and wife Julia lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner)

One-story front gable cottage apparently with the wing to the south and carport at rear added after 1954 (Sanborn maps). Attached front porch with front gable roof, square posts, 2 x 2 balustrade. Vinyl siding, interior brick chimney, rusticated concrete block foundation, one-over-one windows, small level lot. W. B. Staggs bought the property from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1921, and it is likely he was the first owner of the house. From 1937 to 1938 Mrs. Julia Calloway, a widow, lived here. Reuben C. Gallman, a painter, and wife Nackie lived here from 1939 to 1940. Jesse N. Bowers, employed at Beckers Bakery and wife Zeta lived here from 1941 to 1942. Morris Pack, employed at Chipman-LaCrosse Hosiery Mill and wife Cleta lived in the house from 1943 to 1944. From 1945 to 1951 Jesse H. Laughter, a carpenter for the State Highway Commission, and wife Madge occupied the house. Beginning in 1952 Lester J. Pace, a serviceman at Carolina Central Gas Company and wife Nina lived here. (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County Deed Book 112, p. 52)
Dale Street--north side:

29. **853 Dale Street.** Smith T. Sudduth House. Contributing. ca. 1925. One-story bungalow with a cross gable roof, aluminum siding, and a large wing to the rear, original to the house. A portion of the engaged wraparound porch has been screened in. Other porch details include a solid brick balustrade and posts on brick piers. Rear porch enclosed. Interior and exterior end brick chimneys, brick foundation, four vertical-over-one windows, three vertical-over-panel front door, corner level lot. Smith T. Sudduth, owner and president of City Ice & Storage Company (#6) built this house ca. 1925. He lived there with his wife Ila through 1949. From 1952 to at least 1953 James E. Goethe and wife Lela lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)


30. **845 Dale Street.** Acie H. Jones House. Contributing. ca. 1948. One-story Minimal Traditional brick and stone house with a hip roof and beaded mortar joints on the stone. Attached front porch with square post and metal balustrade. Interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows, with some single light fixed panes and a small picture window with sidelights. Six-panel front door, level lot. Acie H. Jones, a contractor and president of Jones & Winslow, Inc., and wife Edith lived here from 1948 to at least 1953. It is likely that Jones was the contractor for the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

31. **843 Dale Street.** William L. Garrison House. Non-contributing. ca. 1954. One-story Ranch house with side gable roof and projecting front gable roof wing at the southwest corner. Flush board siding, interior concrete block chimney stack, modern windows, six-panel front door. William L. Garrison, a city fireman, and wife Barbara appear to be the first occupants of this house, which first appears in city directories in 1954. (Sanborn maps, city directories)


Dale Street--south side:

covering at rear over an open storage area. Weatherboard siding, attached front gable porch with tapered posts on brick piers, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, eight-over-one windows, small level lot. Acie H. Jones, a contractor who later built the house at 845 Dale Street (#31), lived at this house from 1937 to 1940. From 1941 to 1942 William M. Sitton, Jr., a planer with Hendersonville Supply & Coal Company lived here with wife Marie. Garrison G. Holland, also a planer at Hendersonville Supply lived here with wife Annie from 1943 to 1944. O. Raymond Latt, a clerk at Hendersonville Supply lived here with wife Violet from 1948 to 1951. (Sanborn maps, city directories, oral history interview with current owner--this house built the same time as 910 Dale Street, #33).

vacant lot to east

33. **910 Dale Street.** Emil F. Latt House. Contributing. 1919. One-story bungalow with a front gable roof with knee braces. Attached front porch with front gable roof. A portion of the porch, at the northeast corner, appears to be rebuilt, with a new shed roof. Small addition at southwest corner, built after 1954. Single shoulder side brick chimney, brick foundation, one-over-one windows, multi-light front door. Small level lot. Emil F. Latt had this house built, and lived there with wife Gayle through 1940. In the 1930s Latt was secretary-treasurer of Hendersonville Supply & Coal Company. From 1941 to 1944 Acie Jones, a contractor, lived here. Garrison B. Maneval, a foreman, and wife Anne lived here from 1945 to 1951. From 1952, O. Raymond Latt lived in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories, oral history interview with current owner, whose family built this house).

vacant lot to east

34. **848 Dale Street.** House. Contributing. ca. 1908. Two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne house with a high hip roof and projecting gable wings. Notable corner turret at the northwest corner with concave pyramidal roof. Wide eaves, pressed shingle roof covering, decorative gable ends including starburst motifs. Weatherboard on first floor, shingles on second, wraparound porch with single and triple columns, no balustrade. Two tall interior brick chimneys, cut stone with beaded mortar joints foundation, one-over-one and diamond-pane windows, single light-over-panel front door. Door trim is scalloped. Corner lot. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908. It is possible, though deeds don't confirm, that H. S. Anderson was the first owner of this house, and it was built earlier than 1908. He owned all of the land which later became Columbia Park, and, with being the most elaborate house in the neighborhood, it is possible he built it. The 1915 city directory also notes that Anderson lived on Dale Street. Mrs. Leona Haworth of Ohio
bought the property from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1917, but it is not clear on the deed if a house was pre-existing. Mrs. Elizabeth Camp operated this house as a boarding house known as Whispering Pines from 1937 to 1938 and again from 1941 to 1942. From 1939 to 1940 Mrs. Margaret C. Dotson, a widow, lived here. J. Howard and Edith Butler and James L. and Alice Pressley lived here from 1943 to 1944. Both men were employed at Swing Paper Box Company. Acie H. Jones, a contractor, lived here from 1945 to 1946. From 1950 to 1951 Lloyd Hill, a driver with the State Highway Department and wife Clara, along with Charles and Arlies Pruitt, lived in the house. Occupants beginning in 1952 included Donald G. Sizemore, a station attendant with Shipman Motor Company and wife Roberta, and O. Howard Toney, employed at Wing Paper Box Company (441 S. Whitted Street), and wife Mamie. (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County Deed Book 93, p. 412)

Two-and-one-half-story Four Square house with a side gable roof and unusual wide clipped gable dormer at the front. Central brick chimney, weatherboard and shingle siding, attached front porch with hip roof and front gable at one end. Porch details include a stuccoed solid balustrade, probably originally brick. Stone foundation, one-over-one windows. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908. W. H. Anderson bought the lot from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1924, with the lot noting that there was an eight-room house already built. R. Anderson Coffey, an insurance agent, and wife Cleo lived here from 1937 to 1938. From 1941 to 1942 Emma H. Thompson, widow of J. C. Thompson, lived here. Harry B. McClain, a farmer, and wife Evelyn lived here from 1943 to 1946. From 1950 to 1951 Joseph M. and Lucille Carver and Hugh A. Hill, employed by Southern Railway, and wife Gladys lived here. The house was vacant several times between these occupants’ time in the house. (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County Deed Book 121, p. 400)

35A. Storage building. Non-contributing. ca. 1960s.
One-story front gable frame storage building with plywood siding.

Two-and-one-half-story Four Square house, similar in appearance to 846 Dale Street (#36). Clipped gable roof with wide eaves and shed roof dormer at front. Brick on the first floor, weatherboard on the second. Attached shed-roofed front porch with paired tapered columns on stuccoed brick piers. Windows are one-over-one, some with flat arches and keystones. Some diamond pane windows in attic. Front door is single-light-over-panel with a transom. Stone foundation, level lot. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia
Park, dated June 1908, but deed records indicate it may have been built later, ca. 1919 by Emma B. Wingo of Greenville, South Carolina, who purchased the lot from the Hendersonville Development Company. The deed is unclear as to the existence of a house in 1919. Emma Wingo, widow of Jonathan O. Wingo, rented furnished rooms here in the 1920s. Dena E. Francisco was also living in the house in 1926. He was the proprietor of Hendersonville Coal & Wood Company, located at the railroad. Emma Wingo sold the house to Mary L. Fancisco, widow of Dena E. Francisco, in 1934. She continued to live there until at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County Deed Books 103, p. 145 and 210, p. 165)

vacant lot to east

Two-story-plus-attic Queen Anne house with hip roof and projecting front gable dormers. Wide eaves, pressed shingle roof covering, asbestos siding, wraparound porch with square posts and no balustrade. Corner entry. Interior brick chimney, cut stone foundation, one-over-one windows, multi-light replacement door with transom. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908. Mrs. M. E. Hinds purchased the lot from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1917, but it is not clear if a house was pre-existing on the lot. Albert L. Beck, with Beck Hardware Company, lived in this house from 1926 to 1951, with Mrs. Ethel L. Beck, his widow, continuing to live there through at least 1953. Beginning in the 1930s, the house was known as the Beck House or Beck Villa, a boarding house for summer tourists to Hendersonville. A Chamber of Commerce brochure from 1931 noted that a single room and meals per week cost $12.50 to $15.00. This same ad noted the home was "... cool, pleasant and restful ... two blocks from very popular mineral spring ... large, well ventilated rooms, spacious shaded lawns and porches, private family tables, fresh vegetables from our own garden ..." (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County Deed Book 93, p. 415)

38. **824 Dale Street.** House. Contributing. ca. 1908.
Two-story-plus-attic Queen Anne house with an "L" plan. Hip roof with clipped gable dormer at front and side gables on sides. Portion of original wraparound porch enclosed after 1954, at the northeast corner. First floor brick, second floor shingles. Central brick chimney with corbelling, cut stone foundation, one-over-one windows; front door is single light-over-five panels. This house appears on the original plat for the neighborhood, Columbia Park, dated June 1908. Miss Nellie Orr bought the property from the Hendersonville Development Company in 1917, with no indication on the deed if a house was pre-existing. Beginning in the late 1930s this house was called the Beck Villa Annex, needed for more rooms when the Beck Villa next door was full. It remained as the Beck Villa Annex until 1951. Beginning in 1952 Albert L. Beck, Jr, with Beck
Brothers Pharmacy and wife Aileen; Carl R. Brown, with OK Stores and wife Ruth; and Gordon
(Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County Deed Book 93, p. 445)

Two-story front gable house which probably originally was an outbuilding to 824 Dale Street (#39).
Projecting screened porch bay on second floor cantilevers out over first floor at northeast
corner. Brick foundation, four-vertical-over-one windows, four-light-over panel front door.
Frank Klipple of Florida bought the lot from the Hendersonville Development Co. in 1924.
Occupants are as follows: 1937-38 -- Quincy Sherill, a mill worker and wife Eloise and Evan
Sparks, a carpenter, and wife Maude; 1939-40 -- James L. Pressley, with Wing Paper Box
Company and wife Alice and Lloyd G. Ward, a mechanic at Super Service Garage, and wife
Madeleine; 1941-42 -- Harry E. Drake, with the Pure Oil Service Station and wife Adele along
with Thad B. Page, a painter at Hunter Chevrolet, and wife Annie; 1943-44 -- Jesse H. Laughter,
employed with the State Highway Department and wife Madge; 1945-46 -- James C. Phillips, a
tinner, and wife Pauline and Allard J. Ravan, an agent with Imperial Life Insurance Co. and wife
Inez; 1948-49 -- Gerald Phillips; and 1950-52 -- Clarence S. Thompson, a driver with Kalmia
Dairy and wife Lois lived here from 1950. Beginning in 1952 Mrs. Mary Gilgram lived with the
Thompsons. (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson Co. Deed Book 121, p. 335)

One-story Minimal Traditional brick house with hip roof, interior brick chimney, brick
foundation, and eight-over-one and picture windows. Original front door has a fanlight over
panels. Attached hip roof porch with round posts and a garage wing on the east side. This house
does not appear in city directories until after 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

One-story front gable cottage with attached front gable porch. Porch to rear. German siding,
brick foundation, eight-over-one windows, front door is three-vertical-over-panel. House was
vacant for part of the 1930s, but from 1939-40 Raymond Howard, employed at Coca Cola
Bottling Company, and wife Alma lived here. It was vacant again in the early 1940s, with
William E. Davis, employed at the Courthouse Coffee Shop, and wife Kate lived here from 1945
to at least 1953. (Sanborn maps, city directories)

42. Spring Street Bridge. Contributing. 1930
Concrete bridge over Ochlawaha Creek with recessed panel solid balustrades. Concrete posts
with caps at both ends. (Don Sides, Public Works, City of Hendersonville)
Lenox Park Historic District, with a period of significance from ca. 1908, when it was first platted as Columbia Park, to 1952, is significant for its contributions to the social and architectural history of Hendersonville. Most of the development in the historic district took place after 1917, when the neighborhood was replatted as Lenox Park, into the 1920s, but an intact grouping of Queen Anne, Four Square and two-story, gable-front houses built ca. 1908 are an important architectural feature of the neighborhood. The Lenox Park Historic District meets Criterion A for social history as a neighborhood where residents from many different social backgrounds co-existed within the same community. Business and industrial owners of companies such as the Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mill, the City Ice Company, and the Wing Paper Box Company lived as neighbors with their employees. Real estate developers, contractors, and employees of the railroad and other local mills and businesses also resided in the neighborhood during its period of significance. Lenox Park Historic District is significant for its association with the railroad-related industrial development at the south side of the neighborhood, with owners, managers, and employees of these industries all living in the same community. Lenox Park is also significant for its association with tourism-related businesses which were part of the neighborhood in the 1920s, when many of the owners of the larger ca. 1908 homes took in summer boarders. While there were other boarding houses in Hendersonville, the concentration of them in Lenox Park is significant, probably as a result of the neighborhood's location next to the Transylvania Railroad, a main tourism line, and for its close proximity to Lenox Spring, known throughout the southeast for its mineral waters. The association the Lenox Park neighborhood had with tourism was part of a trend throughout all of western North Carolina where one of the economic mainstays of many mountain communities in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries was the income derived from visitors. Lenox Park, like many other neighborhoods in Hendersonville, slowed in development in the 1930s, but began to grow again as the local economy improved in the late 1940s and 1950s, resulting in houses dating from this latter period being built as infill on vacant lots within the district. The district also meets Criterion C for architecture for its important collection of residences dating from ca. 1908, which are all excellent examples of the Queen Anne, Four Square, and two-story gable-front houses. A particularly notable house in the district, located at 848 Dale Street, is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in Hendersonville.

The context for the development of the town of Hendersonville is documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North
Carolina: A Partial Inventory", and in particular, the context sections entitled "Tourism Development in Hendersonville, NC in the Railroad Years 1879-1929" and "Residential Development in Early Hendersonville, NC, 1879-1929" are relevant to the Lenox Park Historic District. Lenox Park Historic District meets registration requirements for significance in architecture and social history as outlined in Property Type 3, Residential Buildings.

Historic Background

The late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries in Hendersonville proved a tremendous boom time for speculative residential real estate development. Once the railroad arrived in 1879, popular style house plans and the materials to construct houses became more readily available. Local brickyards and sawmills became important commercial enterprises. As the population of both year-round and summer residents began to grow, the need for housing became a top priority and an opportunity for many entrepreneurial developers. The Lenox Park Historic District was first platted as Columbia Park in 1908. The developers were H. S. Anderson, S. F. Wren, J. W. Streetman, and R. F. Burton and the Columbia Park Land Improvement Company. H. S. Anderson, an attorney and real estate developer, began buying land in Hendersonville as early as 1890. He personally owned all of the land later platted as Columbia Park, transferring ownership to the development company in 1909.

Columbia Park was laid out in two sections, the north section extending from Chestnut Street on the north to the Transylvania Railroad on the south. Whitted Street formed the west boundary, and Sycamore and Justice Streets formed the east boundary. Most of the lots on the south side of Dale Street, the east side of Rose Street, and the northern part of Sycamore Street (now Spring Street) had houses shown on them in the 1908 plat. However, deeds do not clearly confirm the construction dates of these early houses, and indicate that some of these may have changed ownership or perhaps been built after 1917, when Lenox Park was platted. It is possible, since ownership of Columbia Park remained with H. S. Anderson until 1909, that he built many of these houses as speculative ventures, and hoped to sell them through the development company.

1 Henderson County Plat Book B, p. 253.
2 Grantor indexes note that the official sales were made primarily under the name of the Columbia Park Land Improvement Company, with H. S. Anderson selling some lots on his own. Anderson did not officially deed the land for Columbia Park to the development company until 1909 (Henderson County Deed Book 61, p. 518).
3 Henderson County Grantee Index, Founding of County to 1948.
4 Henderson County Deed Book 61, p. 518. After the Columbia Park development, H. S. Anderson apparently continued in real estate, developing plans for the Florida Carolina Estate Corporation in 1926 as one of his later projects (Henderson County Plat Book B, p. 139A).
A 1908 newspaper article about Columbia Park, however, indicates there were indeed some houses under construction, and the Hendersonville city directory from 1915 does note that there were residents on Dale Street, including H. S. Anderson, an attorney and the developer of Columbia Park; Professor W. H. Cale; J. F. Freeze, owner of Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mill located on the south side of the railroad tracks; Frank Freeze, also an owner of Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mill; and J. B. Morris, the superintendent for Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mill, all lived on Dale Avenue. Lots ranged from fifty to ninety feet in width, with some larger lots reserved for the northern part of the development. A creek ran through the middle of the development.

Section 2 of Columbia Park, which was located southwest of the railroad right-of-way was also developed by H. S. Anderson in 1908, but consisted only of the road layout and no lot divisions. Whitted's Spring, named for Dr. W. D. Whitted, who owned the land in the area in the mid-nineteenth century, was located just across the railroad tracks in Section 2 of the development. When Lenox Park was platted in 1917, this spring was renamed Lennox Spring. According to several articles in the French Broad Hustler, H. S. Anderson had originally planned a 150-room hotel for the southern section of Columbia Park. It was also noted that "...the work in Columbia Park will not cease until it becomes a beautiful village...." As work began in Columbia Park in July of 1908, it was noted that "...a number of new residences are in process of construction and more to be started within a short while...." By August of 1908, it was noted in the newspaper that work had "...begun on the 50-room house which Hon. H. S. Anderson will build on the Whitted place in Columbia Park...plans for the building specify a 50 room four story house [apparently a tourist boarding house]....a fine stone foundation...a spacious veranda will extend nearly all around the house, and in it will stand huge colonial

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5 "The Remarkable Improvements Being Made in Columbia Park", French Broad Hustler, 13 August 1908.
6 This area only developed minimally, and is currently occupied by new housing or vacant land.
7 Henderson County Plat Book B, p. 242A.
8 FitzSimons, Frank. From the Banks of the Oklawaha, Volume I. Hendersonville, North Carolina: Golden Glow Publishing Company, 1976, pp. 157-158. This spring was known throughout the southeast for its healing mineral waters. In the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, the waters were bottled and shipped by train all over the southeast. Visitors to the many boarding houses in Lenox Park were drawn to this spring and its waters. The remnants of the spring still remain in Lennox Park, a small park owned by the City of Hendersonville. Stairs leading to the spring from properties up the hill, and a stone wall around the waters still exist. The actual spring is covered over with concrete.
9 "Big Hotel for Hendersonville", French Broad Hustler, 16 July 1908.
10 "Columbia Park", French Broad Hustler, 23 July 1908.
columns. . .". 11 This same article also noted that Mr. Anderson, when completing all the 
houses in Columbia Park, would have "a city of his own . . .". The article also noted that streets 
were gravel and there was a lake. Plans included an "automobile line" to the passenger depot, 
unless the streetcar was completed in the area first. 12 A passenger depot was built on the tracks 
to accommodate the year-round and summer residents in Columbia Park. 13 The spring in the 
neighborhood was certified by the state chemist, furnishing 30,000 gallons of water per day.

Some of the lots in Columbia Park sold, but two judgments against the Columbia Park Land and 
Improvement Company in 1910 in the amounts of $5735.00 and $16,912.00 marked the end of 
the development company. It was taken over in this settlement by American National Bank of 
Asheville. 14 The area was sold by American National Bank to a new company, Hendersonville 
Development Company, in 1917, and the area was then platted as Lenox Park. 15 Some of the 
larger lots from Section 1 of Columbia Park were subdivided, but overall boundaries of the 
subdivision remained the same in Section 1 of Lenox Park, except for a small area to the west of 
South Whitted Street which extended Dale Street to the west one block. 16 Hendersonville 
Development Company also bought up the second section of Columbia Park south of the 
railroad, divided the land into lots, and changed the layout of some of the streets. 17 According to 
deed records, most of the development in Lenox Park took place from 1917 to 1927. 18

Social History Context

Many of the residents of Lenox Park were employed by the various industries along the railroad 
located on the south side of the neighborhood. Residents included management of the Freeze­
Bacon Hosiery Mill which was located just across the railroad tracks, and owners or managers of 

11 "The Remarkable Improvements Being Made in Columbia Park", French Broad Hustler, 13 August 1908. This 
large home apparently was never completed or was torn down and appears to have been planned for the southern 
section of the development.
12 Ibid.
13 The depot appears on the 1922 Sanborn map, but it is not known when this was built.
14 Henderson County Deed Book 75, p. 146.
15 Henderson County Plat Book B, p. 251 and Henderson County Deed Book 93, p. 145.
16 Ibid.
17 Henderson County Plat Book B, p. 252. The area south of the railroad apparently developed as far as the roads 
being laid out, but very few houses of the period were built. It has since been developed into a modern subdivision.
18 Henderson County Grantor Index, Founding of County to 1948.
Lenox Park Historic District
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the City Ice Company, another industry located along the railroad. Later, when the smaller bungalows were built in the 1920s and 1930s, some residents were employees of the Wing Paper Box Company, located in the former location of the Freeze-Bacon Mill. Some residents were employees of Southern Railroad, and some residents either owned or were employed in other local businesses and mills not located in the neighborhood such as Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Chipman-LaCrosse Hosiery Mill, Hendersonville Supply & Coal Company, and Rigby-Morrow Company.

Other residents worked as carpenters, painters, or drivers for local industries or automobile companies. Other occupations included laborers, plumbers, mail carriers, city firemen, and barbers. A few ran their own businesses, such as the Francisco family and the Hendersonville Coal & Wood Company, the Hollingsworth family and the P. H. Hollingsworth Service Station, and the Beck family and the Beck Hardware Company. Other residents in the neighborhood were real estate developers and two residents in the 1910s and 1920s, Acie H. Jones and Henry Cantrell, were contractors. In the 1920s, many of the larger ca. 1908 houses were turned into boarding houses for the summer tourists, making these property owners the proprietors of a thriving tourism-related business venture. In the 1926 city directory, six houses are listed as boarding houses, including the Beck Villa at 826 Dale Street, and those run by Mrs. A. C. Bowen, Mrs. Mae English, Mrs. H. I. Geddings, Country Home run by Mrs. Ida M. Davis, and Lenox Park Villa run by Mrs. Louise Quarles. Other residents in the neighborhood played an important role in furthering the development of the tourism industry that had begun in Hendersonville in the mid-nineteenth century and expanded when the railroad arrived in 1879. While the "golden years" of the tourism boom ended with the Depression, many of these boarding houses continued to take in renters during the 1930s. It is likely that these boarders were not tourists but year-round residents who were taken in to help the family income during the Depression years.

The business of boarding tourists was not a new venture for Hendersonville residents. This began at the turn of the century and continued into the late 1920s and 1930s. Many hotels were built around downtown, and owners of some of the larger houses also began to take in summer boarders as a way to boost income. Summer visitors from the "low country" of coastal South Carolina continued to pour into Hendersonville and nearby Brevard. Some stayed in the grand resorts in nearby Flat Rock, and others stayed in town at the hotels and boarding houses. Some built grand summer homes near downtown, including the Curtis-Burckmeyer House at 731 Fourth Avenue West (#172); the Mauney-Blythe House at 705 Fourth Avenue West (#176); the

19 Hendersonville City Directory 1926. Unfortunately, no street addresses are given, but all are noted as being on Spring, Rose, and Dale Streets in the neighborhood, where all the large houses were located.
Baker House at 613 Fourth Avenue West (#179); and the Scheper House at 407 Fourth Avenue West (#188), all located within the West Side Historic District (NR 2001). It is likely that the proximity of the Lenox Park neighborhood to the Transylvania Railroad line at the south end of the neighborhood made access to the larger homes easy and helps to explain why there was such a large concentration of boarding houses in the neighborhood. The Transylvania Railroad was built to connect Hendersonville to Brevard, another tourist destination in the mountains.

Many residents in Lenox Park owned their homes and lived there for many years, while some houses, especially those along Rose Street, were rented to a different occupant almost annually beginning in the late 1930s through the 1940s. As the economy in Hendersonville picked up again in the late 1940s and early to mid-1950s, several new homes were built in the neighborhood. These owners, like many in the neighborhood had in the previous decades, worked for or owned local businesses, or were employed as local contractors, health professionals, mill employees, Southern Railroad employees, or city employees.

Architecture Context

The Lenox Park Historic District contains an intact grouping of nine Queen Anne, Four Square, and two-story gable-front houses built ca. 1908. These houses form a significant collection of turn-of-the-century buildings, pre-dating the majority of the historic development of the neighborhood, which took place from the 1920s to the early 1950s. This latter period of development is typical for most Hendersonville neighborhoods, including West Side, Hyman Heights, and Druid Hills, although these neighborhoods, too, contain a few examples from the first decade of the twentieth century. However, in contrast to the scattered pattern of placement of the Queen Anne and Four Square houses located in West Side Historic District (#71, George H. Valentine House, ca. 1910, Four Square; #78, Oscar A. Meyer House, ca. 1910, Queen Anne; #79, Reverend Fred G. MacKenzie House, ca. 1910, Queen Anne; #84, James F. Stepp House, ca. 1900, Queen Anne; #87, Wiltshire Griffith House, ca. 1910, Queen Anne; #179, Baker House, ca. 1910, Queen Anne/Classical Revival; #198, Junius Anders House, ca. 1900, Queen Anne; #205, Lyda House, ca. 1900, Queen Anne; and #242, Claude M. Pace House, ca. 1910, Queen Anne) The Lenox Park Historic District is distinctive in that it contains the largest intact grouping of houses in the town from the turn of the century in the Queen Anne, Four Square, and two-story gable-front styles. All of the earliest houses in Lenox Park are significant as excellent examples of these styles, with the row of houses along Rose Street being particularly notable. The House at 848 Dale Street (#34), in contrast to the more plain Queen Anne houses in other areas of Hendersonville, is one of the best examples of the picturesque, ornamented Queen Anne style of any early neighborhood in the community.
A Queen Anne style house (1880-1910) generally is a rather large, massive two-story building with an irregular floor plan and most often displaying a steep hip roof, multiple gables, wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, shingle or weatherboard siding, large corbelled chimneys, decorative gable ends, and corner turrets. Variations to this can include smaller one-story cottages, which still retain many of the features of the larger house. The Four Square style house (1900-1920) is always two stories, with a hipped roof, symmetrical massing, center front entry, and a full-width attached front porch.

In the Lenox Park Historic District, the majority of Queen Anne houses on the south side of Dale Street are good examples of the style. The exceptions are the highly decorative house at 848 Dale Street (#34), and the houses on Rose Street (#11-13) which are more plain as compared to the "textbook" examples. However, they are closer in overall massing and detailing to houses of the same style in other parts of Hendersonville. The houses on Dale Street are set back from the street at uniform distances and while as a group display the basic configurations of the Queen Anne and Four Square styles, are individually unique in their architectural features, an indication that while the Queen Anne and Four Square styles were widespread throughout the Southeast, they were often open to interpretation and availability of materials for their final appearance.

The house at 848 Dale Street (#34) is the most notable and architecturally-detailed building in the neighborhood with many features of the Queen Anne style including a corner turret with concave pyramidal roof, pressed roof shingles, wraparound porch with triple porch posts and a corner entry, decorative gable ends including a starburst motif, and diamond-pane windows. The Queen Anne house at 826 Dale Street (#37) is notable for its corner entry from the wraparound porch, and classical influences including paired porch posts and pediment over the entry. The L-plan Queen Anne house at 824 Dale Street (#38) with a hip roof and clipped gable dormer, wraparound porch, shingle and brick wall cladding, one-over-one windows, and corbelled central brick chimney also displays many of the features of the style. The one-story Queen Anne house at 213 Spring Street (#15), while not as large in its overall massing or as architecturally detailed, displays many of the features of the style including an irregular floor plan, hip roof with dormers, wraparound porch (now enclosed) and weatherboard siding. The two Four Square houses on Dale Street (#35 and #36) are excellent examples of this style, with notable features including clipped gable roofs, diamond-pane windows, and stone foundations. The row of three two-story, gable-front houses on Rose Street (#11-13) are derivatives of the Queen Anne style, but are more rectangular in plan, a variation on the usual asymmetrical massing of the true Queen Anne. They are similar in appearance, with uniform setbacks, as the houses on Dale Street. Notable architectural features include pebbledash wall finishes, patterned shingles in gable ends, wraparound porches, and leaded glass windows.
Bibliography

"Big Hotel for Hendersonville", French Broad Hustler. 16 July 1908.
"Columbia Park". French Broad Hustler. 23 July 1908.
Henderson County Deed Books.
Henderson County Plat Books.
Hendersonville City Directories 1915, 1926, 1937-1953.
"The Remarkable Improvements Being Made in Columbia Park", French Broad Hustler. 13 August 1908.
Additional UTMs:

5. 17 Easting 366320
Northing 3908180

6. 17 Easting 366340
Northing 3908280

**Boundary Description**
The boundaries for this nomination are indicated on the accompanying tax/historic district map at a scale of 1" = 200'.

**Boundary Justification**
Boundaries encompass portions of the original plat for Section One of Lenox Park (1917). The boundaries are drawn to include the greatest concentration of contributing early to mid-twentieth century resources which fall within the southern portion of the platted subdivision. The northern portion of the original plat has lost its integrity and is comprised primarily of buildings which fall out of the period of significance.