

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase and
Additional Documentation**

Hendersonville, Henderson County, HN0489, Listed 12/20/2006

Nomination by Sybil Bowers

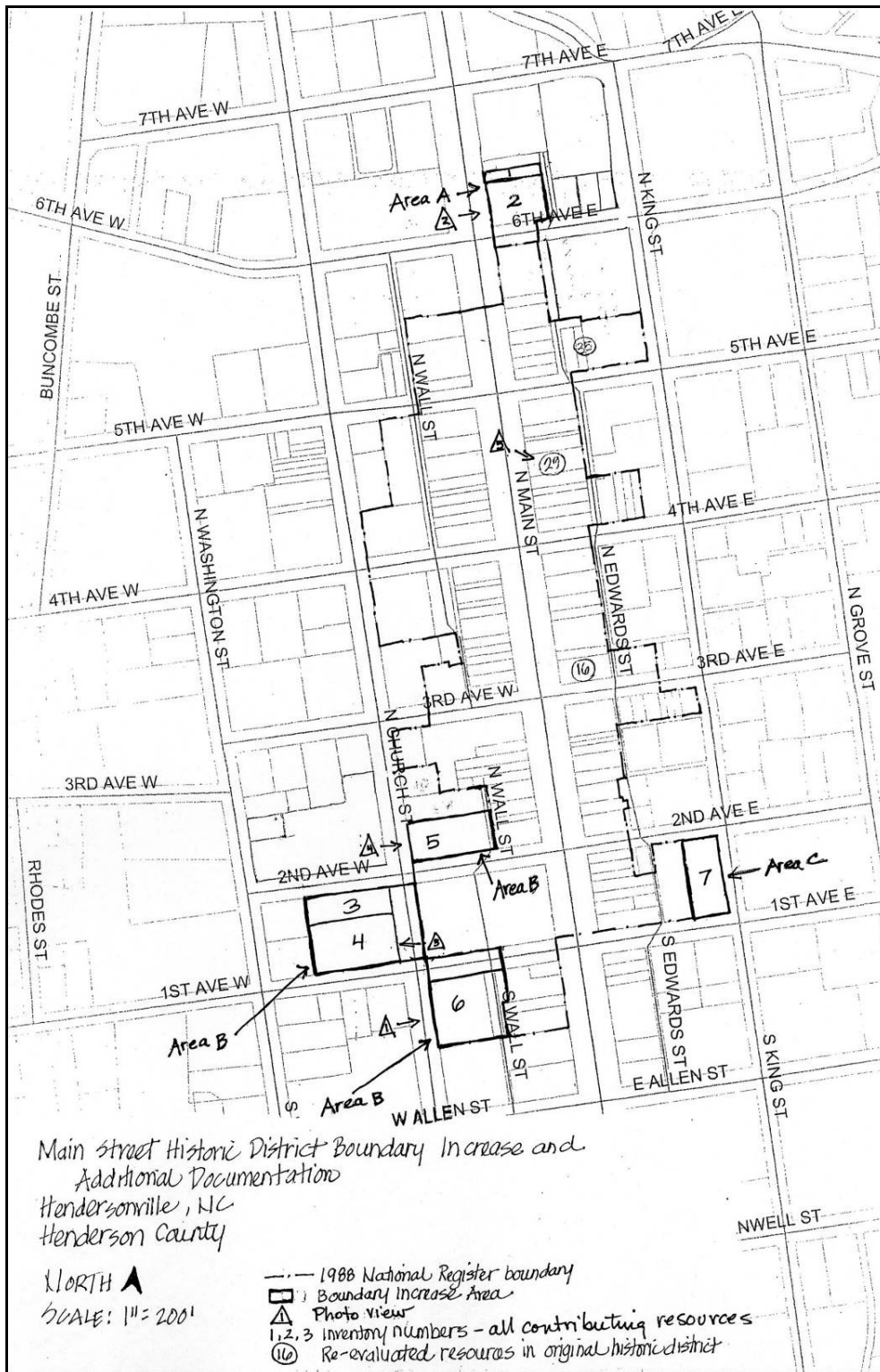
Photographs by Sybil Bowers, February 2005



North Church Street, looking north, Boundary Increase Area B



620 North Main Street, Boundary Increase Area A



Historic District Map

**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 Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet not for publication N/A

city or town Hendersonville vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Henderson code 089 zip code 28739

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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 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): _____

Name of Property

County and State

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

55

Cat: <u>commerce/trade</u>	Sub: <u>specialty store</u>
<u>commerce/trade</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>vacant</u>	

Commercial Style

Classical Revival

Moderne

foundation	brick
roof	asphalt
walls	brick
	stucco
other	stone
	metal

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

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Name of Property

Henderson County, North Carolina

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1930 - 1956

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 367260 3909200
2 17 367380 3908710

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 367120 390670
4 _____
____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date March 24, 2006

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 252-0110

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 multiple, less than fifty

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.

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Location

Area A is 600 and 620 N. Main Street.

Area B is bounded roughly by Second Avenue West on the north, West Allen Street on the south, North Washington on the west, and the west lot lines of properties facing N. Main Street on the east.

Area C is 143 First Avenue East.

Summary

The Main Street Historic District in Hendersonville was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 and was related to a multiple property documentation form entitled “Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North Carolina: A Partial Inventory”. This boundary increase adds a total of seven contributing resources around the edge of the current historic district, as shown on the accompanying historic district map. These properties are contiguous to the existing historic district and are being added due to expansion of the period of significance to 1956. The only exception to this is **Pace’s Market** (#1, ca. 1925), which, while falling into the original period of significance, was not included due to formerly non-contributing properties separating it from the remainder of the district.

In addition, three buildings in the original historic district have been re-evaluated as contributing resources due to expansion of the period of significance to 1956. These are the **Commercial Building** at 300 N. Main Street (#16, ca. 1896; façade changes ca. 1950); the **J. C. Penney Building** (#29, 1939); and the **Commercial Building** at 123 Fifth Avenue East (#35, ca. 1940).

The boundary increase is comprised of three separate areas. Area A (#1-2) includes two buildings and is located on the north side of Sixth Avenue East, across the street from and contiguous to the current northern boundary of the existing district. To the north, east, and west of this cluster is more modern commercial development dating from outside the period of significance.

Area B (#3-6) is located to the southwest of and contiguous to the original district and is bounded roughly by Second Avenue West on the north, First Avenue West on the south, N.

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Washington Street on the west, and the western boundary lines of properties facing N. Main Street on the east. All buildings front onto Church Street. This is a significant grouping of modern buildings which developed at the edge of the historic district in the mid-twentieth century. This cluster includes four contributing buildings. To the north and south of this cluster is modern commercial development built after the expanded period of significance and to the west is residential development.

Area C (#7) is located to the southeast of and contiguous to the original district. It consists of one contributing building which occupies the northwest corner of First Avenue East and S. King Street. This building, a produce packing house dating from ca. 1940, is representative of the growth that continued at the edges of the older section of the central business district from 1930-1956; specifically some of the industrial expansion within the downtown through the mid-1950s.

The properties in the boundary increase areas are typical commercial/industrial style buildings dating from ca. 1925 to 1955. These buildings are brick, one to three stories, with flat roofs, and double-hung or multi-light metal frame awning style windows. They are typically in line with the other buildings in the block or free-standing, but are set at the street. One notable exception to this typical commercial/industrial style is **Lampley Motors** (#4, ca. 1945). This building is a one-story bowstring metal truss structure with an arched roof, concrete window sills, metal frame multi-light windows, and a corner entry framed by display windows at the southeast corner. Also, two service stations included in the boundary increase, **106 S. Church Street** (#6, ca. 1955) and **600 N. Main Street** (#2, ca. 1950) are late Art Moderne-influenced, one-story buildings, a style typically utilized for this type of building.

Resources within the three boundary increase areas are listed first from the north side of the district, to the southwest, and then to the southeast. All the contributing buildings were built during or prior to the expanded period of significance – 1930-1956. These buildings also retain a high degree of original architectural integrity. Construction dates are based upon 1926, 1943, and 1954 Sanborn maps used in the field, city directories from 1927 to 1956, and Henderson County property records. These sources are noted with each inventory listing. Names of buildings are based upon the original business located in the building or, if not known, are classified as a commercial building.

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Inventory List

Area A:

1. 620 N. Main Street. Pace's Market. ca. 1925. Contributing.

Two-story Commercial Style brick building with a flat roof and an intact original storefront. Double leaf doors are located in the center of the storefront area, with a single door on the south side leading to the second floor. Decorative brick bands divide the storefront from the second door, with brick quoins at the corners of the north and south sides of the first floor. There is brick corbelling at the cornice, and flat brick arches over second floor windows. Window sash on the second floor have been replaced with modern one-over-one windows in the original openings. Brick is painted on the façade and part of the north and south elevations. There is a concrete block addition at the rear. This building was known as Pace's Market from the 1920s through the early 1940s. Ellison's Market occupied the building from the mid-1940s through at least the mid-1950s (Henderson County property records; Sanborn maps; city directories).

2. 600 N. Main Street. Service Station. ca. 1950. Contributing.

One-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed, concrete block building comprised of two distinct blocks, setback from the street. On the north is a garage bay with the original multi-panel door, and a three-light fixed pane window, a later alteration in what appears to have been a solid wall. On the south is a store with its original corner metal-frame display windows on either side of a recessed entry. Built as a service station, this is a typical late Art Moderne design of this period. It appears on Sanborn maps by the early 1950s (Sanborn maps).

Area B:

3. 121 N. Church Street. Commercial Building. ca. 1940. Contributing.

One-story painted brick Commercial Style building which appears to have been an office or small store. Modern door is flanked by the original display windows. This building was originally part of the Lampley Motors complex which occupied much of this block (Sanborn maps; city directories).

4. 101 N. Church Street. Lampley Motors. ca. 1945. Contributing.

One-story bowstring truss brick building with an arched roof, concrete window sills, metal frame multi-light windows, and a canted corner entry flanked by display windows at the southeast

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corner. City directories note that this building was first in use as Lampley Motors, a company founded in the 1920s. Sanborn maps note that it has steel trusses, concrete floors, brick piers, and concrete block facing. It later became Thomas Motor Company, Inc. beginning in the mid-1950s. Currently it is in use as a resale shop (Sanborn maps; city directories).

5. 212 N. Church Street. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company Building. 1949. Contributing.

Three-story mid-century Classical Revival style brick building with a center entry framed by limestone pilasters and architrave molding. Polished granite front steps lead to the entrance, and three six-over-nine windows flank the central entry. The second and third floors are seven bays with six-over-six windows. The building is capped by a limestone cornice. Sanborn maps from 1954 note that this building was completed in 1949, and was of fireproof construction (Sanborn maps; city directories).

6. 106 S. Church Street. Service Station. ca. 1955. Contributing.

This one-story building which faces west is covered with enameled steel panels and is an intact late Art Moderne-influenced service station. The retail store area in the northwest corner of the building is rounded, with a multi-light corner display window. There are three garage bays on the south side of the building. A one-story brick garage bay at the rear appears to be a later addition (business owner interview; city directories).

Area C:

7. 143 First Avenue East. Produce Packing House. ca. 1940. Contributing.

Sanborn maps from 1943 indicate this one-story brick building with a flat roof and terra cotta coping was complete and in use as a produce packing house. Construction materials noted were concrete floors, steel framing, and plaster walls. The building is four bays wide, each a separate garage door opening, on First Avenue, with the east elevation facing onto King Street being ten bays wide. Each bay on this elevation consists of a single multi-light, metal frame awning style window. The Second Avenue elevation is seven bays wide alternating between windows, entry doors, and garage door openings.

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Re-evaluated Resources within the Main Street Historic District

The following buildings within the original Main Street Historic District (NR, 1988) have been re-evaluated as contributing resources as the period of significance for entire district has been expanded to 1956. These buildings are all two-story Commercial Style brick buildings. Inventory numbers refer to the original historic district inventory list.

**16. 300 N. Main Street. Commercial Building. ca. 1896; alterations ca. 1950.
Contributing.**

Additional description for this building relates to the ca. 1950 façade, which is painted brick. The south elevation windows, part of the ca. 1896 original portion of the building, are segmentally arched, with one-over-one replacement sash.

29. 424 N. Main Street. J. C. Penney Building. ca. 1939. Contributing.

Additional information for this building relates to the building construction date and corrected address. The storefront appears to be an original design from the late 1930s. Louvers in the window openings have been added, but the date of this is unknown. The original nomination listed this building incorrectly at 422 N. Main Street. The date is also a correction from the original nomination which stated it was built ca. 1950s. The building appears on the 1949 Sanborn map, and appears in Henderson County property records as early as 1939 (Sanborn maps, Henderson County property records).

35. 123 Fifth Avenue East. Commercial Building. ca. 1949. Contributing.

Additional information for this building relates to the storefront area which has been recently recessed back, and the windows on the second floor, while in the original openings, have been changed to a casement style. According to Sanborn maps, this building was built ca. 1949 (Sanborn maps). This more definitive date is a correction from the original nomination. Sufficient overall integrity of design and materials has been retained for it to be re-evaluated as a contributing resource.

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Summary

Development in Hendersonville slowed in the Depression years, but, as in most small towns in western North Carolina, beginning in the late 1930s through the mid-1950s, the community experienced renewed growth and development. When World War II ended, Hendersonville's population expanded and there was a need for housing and employment for many of the war veterans. Downtown benefited from this new period of growth, with new buildings constructed, businesses expanded or coming in new, and older buildings renovated to keep up with the needs of the community. The Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation to the Main Street Historic District (NR, 1988) meets National Register Criterion A for its important associations with the commercial development of Hendersonville in the 1930-1956 time period. It also meets Criterion C for its collection of commercial and utilities buildings dating to the 1930s through the mid-1950s and designed in the Commercial Style, Classical Revival, and late Art Moderne styles of architecture. The period of significance for the Boundary Increase and the original Main Street Historic District has been expanded to include 1930 to 1956. Although the commercial development of the community continued after 1956, this time period is not of exceptional significance. Due to the fact that the multiple property documentation form related to the original historic district does not document the post-1929 period, additional architectural and commercial context for the 1930-1956 time period is presented in this nomination.

Historic Background and Commercial Context

The history of the Main Street Historic District, as noted in the original nomination, typifies a western North Carolina town, Hendersonville, which, while in existence as early as 1841, did not reach its peak of development until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While not of the scale of the growth and development of the original period of significance, an additional significant growth period took place in the town from the mid to late 1930s through the mid-1950s.

While coming to an economic standstill after the stock market crash and continuing into the better part of the 1930s, the late 1930s in Hendersonville witnessed an upswing in new development and renovation of or additions to existing buildings in the downtown. While never of the intensity of the town's development from the arrival of the railroad in 1879 through the 1920s, the late 1930s through the mid-1950s were once again prosperous times for the town. Some of the buildings constructed in this time period include the **J. C. Penney Building** (#29,

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ca. 1939); the **Produce Packing House** at 143 First Avenue East (Area C, #7, ca. 1940); the **Commercial Building** at 121 N. Church Street (Area B, #3, ca. 1940); **Lamley Motors** (Area B, #4, ca. 1945); the **Commercial Building** at 123 Fifth Avenue East (#35, ca. 1949); **Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company** (Area B, #5, 1949); the **Service Station** at 600 N. Main Street (Area A, #2, ca. 1950); the **Commercial Building** at 300 N. Main Street (#16, façade changes ca. 1950); and the **Service Station** at 106 Church Street (Area B, #6, ca. 1955).

Hendersonville as a community, not just in the downtown, experienced growth in many areas between 1930 and 1956. Some of this development included the dedication of a new hospital, Pardee Memorial Hospital, in 1953; and school expansion, including additions to Hendersonville High School in the 1950s along with more diverse curriculum offerings such as band and vocational courses, and expansion of the Ninth Avenue School, an African American school until 1965, when schools were integrated.¹ A twelfth grade class was added to Hendersonville High School in 1942; the Immaculata School, a private Catholic facility, opened in 1949, enrolling 125 students; and both Blue Ridge School for Boys and Fassifern School for Girls expanded in the 1940s and 1950s.² Churches continued to be built or expanded between 1930 and 1956, including construction of Immaculate Conception Church (1936) and First Baptist Church (1932).³

Housing needs expanded in this time period, with many neighborhoods surrounding downtown Hendersonville witnessed the construction of new houses. The Hyman Heights/Mount Royal neighborhood in particular saw the largest number of new houses built, typically in Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles. A total of thirty-nine new houses dating from the late 1930s through the early 1950s were built in this neighborhood. In Druid Hills, sixteen new houses were built in the same time period, and in West Side, forty-two houses were built.⁴

Industry in the downtown area and all around the town was in a period of growth in the late 1930s as well. Some of the manufacturing facilities in the late 1930s included Becker's Bakery,

¹ Henderson County Genealogical Society. The Heritage of Henderson County, North Carolina, Volume II. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Hunter Publishing Company, 1988, pp. 123, 128, and 458.

² Galen, Reuther, and LuAnn Welter. Images of America: Hendersonville. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2005, pp. 38, 39, 40, 42.

³ Ibid, pp. 28, 32.

⁴ Bowers, Sybil Argintar. "Hyman Heights/Mount Royal" National Register nomination; "Druid Hills" National Register nomination; and "West Side" National Register nomination. Compilation of number of houses taken from the inventory lists.

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Kalmia Dairy, City Ice & Storage, two metal/machine shops, Wing Paper Box Company, three printing presses, two brick manufacturers, Advance Thread Corporation, Grey Hosiery Mill, Burrows Manufacturing Company, Blue Ridge Cord Company, Superior Laundry, and Sinclair Nurseries.⁵ By 1956, many of these same businesses were in operation, and new ones had come in. New industries included Belding Hemingway Company, Carson Ice Cream Company, Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Colonial Spin Braid Company, Gilbert Concrete, Spinning Wheel Rugs (located just to the north of the Main Street historic district), Hendersonville Lumber, Hendersonville Supply & Coal, Higdon Knitting Mill, Ruth Originals, Thompson Produce Company, and Turner's Knitting Mill.⁶ The Curb Market, located on Church Street, was incorporated in 1933 as a non-profit farmer's co-op. It continued to thrive into the 1950s, and current building was built in 1965.⁷

Documentary photos which appear in Images of America: Hendersonville, denote that Main Street in particular was thriving in the 1940s to 1950s. Numerous photos depict parades, shoppers downtown, bond rallies for war efforts, street dances, and openings of new stores on Main Street. There were three movie theaters on Main Street, including the Fox Theater (originally built as the Queen Theater in 1915), the Rialto, and the Palace.⁸ There was a wide variety of businesses located on Main Street and the adjoining cross and parallel streets. According to city directories from the late 1930s, there were eight auto service and sales companies; two bakeries; one bank; six barbers; three beauty salons; one bookseller; fourteen cafes; four cleaners; eight clothiers; four department stores; five drugstores; two 5 & 10 cent stores; one florist; four furniture stores; nine grocers; two hardware stores; two hotels; one ice cream parlor; two jewelers; two photographers; one printer; two shoe stores; and two theaters.⁹ In the early to mid-1940s there were many of these same businesses, with two more bakeries; two more barber shops; seven more cafes; one more furniture store; one more ice cream parlor; one more theater; one gift shop, and many doctors, lawyers, and other professional offices

⁵ Department of Conservation and Development. Industrial Directory and Reference Book of the State of North Carolina, p. 151.

⁶ Division of Statistics, North Carolina Department of Labor. North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms, p. 150.

⁷ Galen, Reuther, and LuAnn Welter. Images of America: Hendersonville. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing Company, 2005, p. 71.

⁸ Ibid. pp. 9, 25, 71, 72, 80, 84, 85, 86, 88, 92, 94.

⁹ Hendersonville City Directory, 1937-1938. Located in Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

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located on the upper floors of downtown buildings.¹⁰ In the early to mid-1950s, this expansion trend continued, with an additional four clothiers; two furniture stores; five jewelers; and two office supply stores.¹¹

Architectural Context

Architectural styles within the Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase areas and the re-evaluated contributing buildings within the original historic district include examples of Commercial Style, late Classical Revival, and late Art Moderne. The Commercial Style, even as late as the late 1940s, remained a popular style for buildings in the downtown. Features of this style, many of which can be seen on these buildings, include flat roofs, one or two stories, typically a storefront on the first level and windows on the second, and small amounts of decorative brick at the cornice. An example of this is the **Commercial Building** at 121 N. Church Street (Area B, #3, ca. 1950), and **Pace's Market** (Area A, #1, ca. 1925). The two service stations (Area A, #2, ca. 1950; and Area B, #6, ca. 1955) in the boundary increase area are good examples of the late Art Moderne style, typically used for this type of building from the 1930s to the 1950s. Features of this style include sleek, unadorned, often curvilinear surfaces, built of either stucco or enameled metal panels. These buildings would also typically feature one or more service bays and a small store/office to one side. Display windows were often multi-light with large expanses of glass curving around one wall. Another interesting example of a more modern style in the boundary increase area is the bowstring truss brick building dating from ca. 1945 (**Lampley Motors**, Area B, #4). This type of architecture was one which eliminated the need for post and beam construction, allowing a fully open space. This would have worked well for an auto showroom such as this building. The Classical Revival style, although used in many buildings throughout the Main Street Historic District, was still being used as late as 1949 in the construction of the **Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company Building** (Area B, #5). Typical features of this style which also appear on this building include a center entry framed by limestone pilasters and architrave molding, a limestone cornice, a balanced, symmetrical appearance, and six-over-nine windows (multi-light double hung windows being another feature of this style).

¹⁰ Ibid, 1941-1942; 1945-1946.

¹¹ Ibid, 1950-1951; 1956-1957.

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The building styles which appear in the Boundary Increase areas of Hendersonville's Main Street Historic District, while drawing on architectural styles used for many years, are also more modern interpretations of these styles. The movement towards more modern forms of architecture is reflected in less ornamentation, sleek, unadorned surfaces, and practicality of design, especially as shown in the use of the bowstring truss construction. Also, the three re-evaluated contributing buildings in the original historic district (**Commercial Building, #16, J. C. Penney Building, #29, and Commercial Building, #35**) clearly reflect these design trends toward simplicity and flat masonry surfaces. Only the coursing patterns in their brick masonry façades serve as decoration.

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Bowers, Sybil Argintar. "Druid Hills National Register Historic District Nomination". 2000.

Bowers, Sybil Argintar. "West Side National Register Historic District Nomination". 2001.

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Hendersonville City Directories 1926 – 1956, located in the Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

Henderson County Genealogical Society. The Heritage of Henderson County, North Carolina. Volume II. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Hunter Publishing Company, 1988.

North Carolina Department of Labor, Division of Statistics. North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms, 1956.

Sanborn Map Company, Hendersonville, North Carolina (1926, 1943-1954 update). Available online at www.nclive.org and at the Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

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Boundary Description

The boundary for the three boundary increase areas are indicated on the accompanying tax/sketch map, drawn at a 1" = 200' scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for each of the three boundary increase areas encompass the lots historically associated with the resources.

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Photographs

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

Name of property:	Hendersonville Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation Hendersonville Henderson County North Carolina
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Photographer:	Sybil Argintar Bowers
Date of photos:	February 2005
Location of original negatives:	Division of Archives and History One Village Lane Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. 106 S. Church Street, view east.
2. 600 N. Main Street, view southeast.
3. 101 N. Church Street, view northwest.
4. 212 N. Church Street, view southeast.
5. 424 N. Main Street, view southeast.