

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Henderson Central Business Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number both sides Garnett Street from Church to Young  not for publication n/a  
city, town Henderson  vicinity n/a  
state North Carolina code NC county Vance code 181 zip code 27536

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>90</u>	<u>31</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>91</u>	<u>31</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

William Spain, Jr. June 4, 1987  
Signature of certifying official Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. 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

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/ Trade: Specialty Store  
Agricultural/Subsistence: Storage  
Government: Courthouse  
Transportation: rail-related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store  
Commerce/Trade: Business  
Government: Courthouse

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque  
Classical Revival  
Other: Industrial Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
walls brick  
stone  
roof asphalt  
other concrete  
terra cotta

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Henderson Central Business Historic District is composed of approximately 16 square blocks occupying approximately 46 acres, located on either side of the 100-300 blocks of North Garnett Street and the 100-500 blocks of South Garnett Street, portions of the east and west sides of North and South Chestnut streets, and the streets connecting Garnett and Chestnut streets from Church Street to Horner and Spring streets, and Young Avenue and the Southern Railroad line. The buildings in the district are predominantly one-to-three-story brick commercial and industrial structures, with public buildings, churches, and the remnants of residential areas attesting to Henderson's role as the largest town and seat of Vance County since 1881. Although many of the first floor facades of the commercial structures were altered during the mid-twentieth century, a surprising number do retain their storefronts, and almost all retain original second and third floor facades and detailing, giving the district a remarkably intact turn-of-the-century appearance.

The district contains 128 resources, six of which are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These are the Henderson Fire Station and Municipal Building (#19, #83; 1908, 1928), the Vance County Courthouse and its two objects, a Confederate War Memorial and a free-standing bell (#81; 1908), and the Zollicoffer Law Office (#18; 1881). Only one of the buildings is an outbuilding: a garage behind 305 South Chestnut Street (#6). The one structure is a railroad overpass (#49; 1936). Of the 124 buildings/structures not yet listed on the Register in the district, 91, or 75% contribute to the overall character of the district. Thirty-one, or 25% are non-contributing, being either replacements of earlier buildings, or having been so altered over the years that they no longer contribute to the late 19th, early 20th century appearance of the district. The railroad tracks form the eastern boundary of the district.

A very interesting feature of the Henderson Central Business Historic District is that, unlike many other commercial districts which faced the tracks, the main commercial section of Henderson is one block west of the tracks, flanking Garnett Street. The principal facades face Garnett Street, and the buildings along the east side of Garnett Street back up to the railroad tracks. Most rely on careful workmanship to present a finished appearance to the tracks as well. Several are nearly as fine from the rear as from the front, notably the (former) First National Bank (#61; 1921) which retains recessed paneled bays, pilasters, cornice and frieze, and the name of the bank incised in a panel. Davis Department Store (#59; 1886, 1911) features a continuation of the wooden bracketed cornice which graces the principal facade. Other structures retain

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

<p>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</p> <p><u>Architecture</u></p> <p><u>Commerce</u></p> <p><u>Industry</u></p> <p><u>Transportation</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Period of Significance</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1870-1936</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Cultural Affiliation</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Significant Dates</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1881</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1915</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Significant Person</p> <p><u>Rose, P. H.</u></p>	<p>Architect/Builder</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Various/Unknown</p> <p>_____</p>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Henderson Central Business Historic District consists of 128 stores, warehouses, government buildings, churches and houses which form the core of the town of Henderson, the county seat of Vance County since its formation in 1881. Located in the northeast piedmont, the wealthiest region in North Carolina during the antebellum period, Henderson was a small crossroads when the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad came through in 1838. Henderson sat in the middle of the Bright Leaf tobacco-producing area to the west and the cotton-producing area to the east, and became an important regional shipping point, with three rail lines by 1900. Henderson pulled trade away from the nearby older, more established towns of Oxford and Warrenton. The period of significance begins with the earliest surviving buildings of ca. 1870 and continues to 1936 and the depths of the Depression. The large number of shops, offices, railroad depots, and tobacco and cotton warehouses, prizehouses, and factories built between circa 1870 and 1900 represent one of the finest collections of late Victorian commercial and industrial buildings in the state. In addition, the district is distinguished by architecturally significant early 20th century municipal buildings, including the most dramatic landmark in the district, the 1908 fire station with its Italianate clock tower. Stores and industrial facilities built from the early 20th century up to 1936 in such fashionable styles as the Neoclassical Revival, Art Deco, and the "Chicago Style" round out the main street district. Curiously, Garnett Street, apparently always the main street, turns its back to the railroad tracks. The first of the now-giant chain of Roses Stores, founded by local entrepreneur P. H. Rose in 1915, and the 1929 company office building still stand on Garnett Street. The Roses dime stores rivalled the Kress, McCrory's and Woolworth stores in the Southeast during the heyday of the Five and Dime. These are the two buildings most closely associated with Rose's productive career. The corporate headquarters of the 244-store chain is still located in the 1929 building. A muted stylistic theme which unifies the district are the numerous examples of decorative Italianate and Romanesque Revival style brickwork on the upper facades of the brick buildings. The four churches in the district were all built prior to 1936, and contribute architecturally to the district.

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traces of painted signs on rear facades.

Most of the buildings in the district date from the period 1885 to 1929, with examples from the periods immediately prior to and after these dates. The end of the period of significance is 1936, marking the depths of the Great Depression and the resulting cessation of building for a number of years. Those buildings which pre-date 1885 are the survivors of a devastating fire in that year which virtually leveled the commercial district. The vitality of the town as a rail and commercial center and seat of county government was attested to by the fact that within a year the commercial district had begun a revival, and within five years was virtually rebuilt. The Sanborn Map of 1885 shows large gaps in the commercial area, and at least four major construction projects either underway, or under contract. The 1901 Sanborn Map shows the area virtually rebuilt.

The earliest building in the district is believed to be the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Depot (#51), built ca. 1870 at 210 North Garnett Street. The building is situated with its long side and loading docks facing the tracks; loading docks which faced Garnett Street have been removed. The building is constructed of 1:5 common bond brick, with the modestly bracketed gabled roof of the period. By 1887 the Oxford and Henderson Railroad Company had also built a freight depot (demolished ca. 1985) in Henderson. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company built a Passenger Depot (#120; 1890) on Spring Street. The depot was a one-story, three-by-six bay frame structure (brick-veneered in mid-20th century) with a modestly bracketed front gabled roof. The porch is a later replacement. The depot is now used by American Legion Post No. 60, which maintains it with care. By 1900 the Southern Railroad had consolidated the earlier lines under one company and had taken over the earlier depots.

Local entrepreneurs were operating tobacco and textile manufacturing concerns by the time of the Civil War. Several tobacco prizehouses, so called because here tobacco was pressed, or "prized" into hogsheads for shipment, and warehouses from the late 19th century still stand in the district. These are two to three story brick gabled buildings set gable-end to the street, with segmental arched windows, severe brick walls, and occasionally, stepped parapet end walls. One of the earliest known tobacco-related buildings is Pogue's Tobacco Works (#50; ca. 1880), a two-story brick gable front building with intact side elevations with segmentally arched windows and an early-20th century replacement street facade. Another of the earliest is the core of the Planters Warehouse (#105; ca. 1880, 1915, mid-20th century) containing two tobacco-related structures, a prizehouse and a warehouse. Although early and mid-twentieth century additions stand to either side, the large arched loading bays are still visible from the parking lot on Montgomery Street. The J. B. Owens Tobacco Warehouse (#93; ca. 1890, ca. 1960s) is also a reminder of the importance tobacco played in the development of Henderson. Although the main facade has been veneered, the side and rear elevations retain segmentally

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arched bays. Behind the storefront at 404-406 South Garnett Street lies the Harris, Gooch and Company Warehouse (#42 ca. 1885, ca. 1920), a tobacco warehouse from its construction in late 1885 until the early 1920s. Although infilled, there are ten loading bays down the Orange Street facade beneath the stepped parapet roof. Two three-story tobacco-related structures located on Horner Street, the J. A. Kelly Tobacco Prizehouse (#116; ca. 1888) and the E. M. Walker Tobacco Prizehouse (117; ca. 1888), appear on the 1888 Sanborn Map. A third prizehouse located to the east of these two buildings was demolished early in the 20th century. Although the first two floors of the front facades have been veneered, these late 19th century brick structures retain segmentally arched bays above the veneering and along the side and rear facades. Two other brick tobacco manufacturing facilities, the Imperial Tobacco Factory Prizehouse (#124; ca. 1915) and the J. P. Taylor Tobacco Factory (#125; ca. 1890) are located along the railroad tracks at Young Avenue. The Taylor Tobacco Factory is a one- and two-story structure with a stepped parapet roof, loading docks along the tracks, smokestack, water-tower and segmentally arched bays. The Imperial Tobacco Factory Prizehouse is a smaller one-story common-bond brick building with stepped parapet gable roof and segmentally arched bays.

Henderson, the seat and the largest town in Vance County, has several public buildings, including the County Courthouse (#81; 1881, 1908; NR) and the Municipal Building (#83; 1928; NR). These are clustered principally in an angle between the 100 block of Young and the 200 block of North Garnett streets. The Henderson Fire Department (#19, 1908; NR) dominates the skyline of the town with a four-story clock tower at the southwest corner of the two-story main block. Both the tower and the main block are constructed of brick in the Italianate style. The tower is capped with a low pyramidal roof, and has paired flat-arches on each facade. To the rear is a later wing, the Municipal Building (#83; 1928; NR), constructed in 1928. The low, one-story building has a parapeted flat roof with concrete coping, and a frieze with "The Municipal Building" incised in vaguely Art Deco lettering. Adjacent to it is the Vance County Courthouse (#81; 1881, 1908; ca. 1960; NR). Originally a two-story brick Romanesque structure, the building was completely remodeled in 1908 by Frank Milburn of the North Carolina firm of Milburn and Heister, who were responsible for a number of courthouses and other public buildings across the state. The main block of the courthouse is a three-bay Neoclassical gable front building of tan brick with a monumental portico with modillion cornice supported by Doric columns. Windows are segmentally arched on the first floor and flat arched on the second. To either side are massive ca. 1960 additions, in keeping with the materials and scale of the original, but which have made great inroads on the lawns, leaving only a small section on which the Confederate memorial and a bell stand.

Across the street from the courthouse is the (former) H. Leslie Perry Public Library (#87; 1924, 1950s). The austere exterior is executed in the Neoclas-

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sical style, with engaged pedimented portico supported by fluted Doric columns with a dentil cornice and plain frieze with "H. LESLIE PERRY MEMORIAL LIBRARY" in applied lettering. Now empty, the building is in good repair, and has potential for adaptive reuse.

Closely associated with the legal and county business conducted in the Courthouse are a number of law offices which are clustered closely around the Courthouse and Municipal buildings. The earliest survivor is the Zollicoffer Law Office (#18; 1881; NR) at 207 North Garnett Street. This two-story common-bond brick building is finely detailed in the late Victorian style, with a full-facade porch with dentil cornice, turned posts and brackets, and its original inset entry. Located a block away, at 125 N. Garnett Street, is the Gholson and Gholson Law Office (#20; 1896), a one-story brick office building. The porch was originally supported by brick columns; the side openings have been infilled with brick, but the original columns are visible. Beside the Municipal Building (#83; 1928) is the Law Building (#82; 1913) built by a consortium of lawyers associated with the courthouse. The two-story brick building continues to serve as offices. The windows on the side and second floor of the main elevation are segmentally arched with heavy stone lintels and sills on the principal facade. The first floor windows are flat arched, also with stone lintels and sills. Across Young Street is the McCain Building (#89; 1928), a Beaux Arts office building in blond brick.

Three blocks to the south, at 300 South Garnett Street, stands the 1911 (former) United States Post Office (#39; 1911), perhaps the most academically detailed structure in the district. The one-story Neoclassical building, with habitable attic, is five bays wide and eight bays deep. The rear four bays are an addition executed in the same style as the original block. With rear parking lots, the property stretches the entire width of the block. The granite building has rectangular bays with heavy bracketed lintels, surmounted by diminutive round windows which swing out to serve the attic. The entry is surmounted by a broken pedimented frontispiece with eagle motif. A balustrade encircles the roof above the plain frieze and modillion cornice. To the south side is a small landscaped area.

Adjacent to the Henderson Railroad Depot (#51; ca. 1870) are the railroad tracks which skirt the commercial area. Between Garnett and William streets is the Seaboard Railway Overpass (#49; 1936) which was constructed using public bonds and matching funds from the railroad. The concrete overpass provides unobstructed access to and from the residential and commercial areas of the town, and is significant as the last publicly funded project until well after World War II.

The majority of the buildings in the Henderson Central Business Historic District are commercial structures, generally of brick, and from one to five

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stories in height, most commonly being two-to-three stories. A significant building type in the district is the commercial block, found throughout the area. These structures are generally two stories in height, and contain multiple storefronts. The Cooper-Parham Building (#9; ca. 1915) and the Young Block (#56; ca. 1890) are the best representatives of this type, being two stories in height, and containing seven and six storefronts respectively.

A number of late 19th and early 20th century styles are found in the district. The majority are two-story brick buildings most of which have replacement first floor storefronts but which retain second story detailing. The earliest map of the area is Gray's 1882 Map of Henderson, which shows the locations and names of buildings, but which does not list building materials. There was a fire in 1870, and another in 1885. One may surmise that the earlier pre-1870 and pre-1885 buildings were mostly frame construction. Survivors of the 1885 fire are all brick, and virtually all post-1885 construction in the area is brick, clearly demonstrated by the Sanborn Maps from 1885-1924.

Rare survivors of the 1885 fire are scattered throughout the district. Among these are the already mentioned Pogue's Tobacco Works, (#50; ca. 1880), and, to the south, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Depot (#51; ca. 1870), constructed of common bond brick. The already mentioned Planters Warehouse (#105; ca. 1880), at 224 W. Montgomery Street, escaped the conflagration. As a rule, these buildings, as well as those built immediately after the fire, retain ornate brickwork, including corbelled cornices, voussairs, mouse- and sawtooth and other decorative banding, and arched brickwork.

The most coherent feature found in the Henderson Commercial District is the use of decorative brickwork. The facades of most of the late 19th and early 20th century structures have segmentally arched windows, heavy lintels, string courses tying bays together, paneling, and heavily corbelled cornices. Even the most modest structures from this period have some corbelling. Small storefronts at 424-426 South Garnett Street (#47; ca. 1885) and at 114-118 Montgomery Street (#98; ca. 1885) both have segmentally arched bays and mousetooth banding. The original location of P. H. Rose's department store, 115-117 South Garnett Street (#55; 1890), and Davis' Department Store (#59; 1886) feature decorative brick work and parapeted rooflines. The Rose's store, built as a grocery, has segmentally arched bays with decorative surrounds, and a heavily corbelled cornice with drop pendants, while Davis' has molded surrounds, wooden brackets, and a false gable parapet. The affinity for decorative brickwork continued well into the twentieth century, although the heavy corbelling and surrounds were abandoned for less ornate surrounds and paneling.

While most of the commercial structures follow the above-described design norm, there are several stunning exceptions along Garnett Street. The (former) First National Bank (#61; 1921), located at 213-215 S. Garnett Street is a monumental Neoclassical structure. The flat roofed three-story brick building is faced with cut limestone on the Garnett Street facade. A

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monumental two-story portico is carried on fluted Doric columns; a broken pediment with a stylized eagle at the apex surmounts the entry. The interior was equally well detailed with plaster cornices and decorative work which was covered when the ceilings were dropped several years ago. The plaster work is said to remain underneath. At 214-216 S. Garnett Street is the Stevenson Building, (#35; 1926) which was built to house a theater and offices. The nine-bay Neoclassical facade is faced with tan terra cotta tiles with ornate floral decorations, and a wave motif cornice which defines the first floor bays.

Another outstanding commercial building is the P. H. Rose Building (#36; 1929, 1949) at 218-220 South Garnett Street. Built to house the store and company headquarters, the building features paired "Chicago Style" windows with glazed terracotta spandrels and an ornate entablature with the inscription "P. H. ROSE BUILDING" and sprays of red roses with green stems in side panels, all executed in glazed terracotta. In 1949 the building was expanded two bays to the south, and the present entablature apparently dates primarily from this expansion.

The Art Deco style is best represented in Henderson in the O'Neil Building (#38; 1885; 1929) at 230-234 S. Garnett Street. This two-story brick building was constructed for O'Neil's Carriage Works in 1885, but was gutted by a fire in the late 1920s. The owners veneered the exposed south side facing Winder Street with Flemish bond brick with burned headers, and put a parapeted carriage glass veneer on the front facade. The facade is sheathed in alternating bands of black and grey marbelized glass with nine bays of casement windows across the second floor. The first floor contained three storefronts, one of which remains. The other two have been brick veneered and fitted with plate-glass to form one storefront.

In the early 20th century Henderson was also home to a number of bottling companies, notable the Pepsi-Cola Company (#99; ca. 1885, ca. 1920, mid-20th century), the oldest bottling facility in the town; the Satinet Bottling Company (#75; 1905, 1915); Coca Cola (#73; 1915, 1922); and the Lane-Chero (#91; ca. 1920) companies. Two of these, the bottling facilities of Coca-Cola and Lane-Chero companies, remain relatively intact at 413-431 S. Garnett and 236-240 Montgomery streets respectively. The Coca Cola Company built a one-story brick building divided into two sections by pilasters and multi-paned bays surmounted by corbelled blind panels about 1915. Circa 1920 additions were made to the either side of this block, in keeping with the detailing of the original. The Lane-Chero Bottling Company also began in what is now the core of an expanded building. The main block is a one-story brick building with three display windows, and segmentally arched bays along the exposed side facing Chestnut Street. There is a two-story rear ell.

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Remnants of the surrounding residential areas remain interspersed through the edges of the district. These dwellings, most of which have been converted to business uses, lie in the blocks off Garnett Street, primarily along Chestnut Street. In the 200 and 300 blocks of South Chestnut Street are four dwellings, in four different styles, including, chronologically, a small one-story retarditaire Greek Revival cottage (#4; ca. 1870), a two-story late Victorian frame house (#3; ca. 1915), a Colonial Revival/Bungalow cottage (#6; ca. 1915), and a brick Bungalow (#5; ca. 1925), with typical broad full-facade porch. Two small cottages are located in the 200 block of Winder Street; one is a story-and-a-half frame duplex (#110; ca. 1885); the other, the Kelly-McNair House (#109; ca. 1930), is a frame cottage which has been stuccoed. Other examples of domestic architecture lie scattered throughout the district. These dwellings, while not in coherent groupings, do represent the various styles popular during the period at the turn of the twentieth century, and which are still found elsewhere in Henderson, and testify to the close relationships between the residences and the business places in Henderson.

Ecclesiastical architecture within the district is represented by four churches, three of which are constructed in the Gothic Revival style. The First United Methodist Church (#16; 1930) is a massive parapeted front gabled structure with a square bell tower at the southwest corner, constructed of granite from the Paschall family quarry at nearby Wise, N. C. To the rear, as with the other churches, are additions, here of granite, which house educational facilities. A small granite gable-front chapel was built to the northeast in 1956. Holy Innocents Episcopal Church (#1; 1885, 1916, 1957), constructed of brick, is a fine example of English Gothic architecture. The church is constructed in a cruciform plan, with additions to the rear and north side. These, however, are set back, and do not detract from the dramatic effect of the principal facade. A Parish House (#2; 1915/16), also of brick and executed in the Gothic/Tudor Revival style, was built to the southwest. The final example of the Gothic Revival is the First Baptist Church (#114; 1912-1926), constructed of Mount Airy granite (see Mount Airy Granite Quarry, Surry County, NR), also composed of a gable front main block, with additions to the side. The Gothic arched bays have molded surrounds; the buttresses are coped with molded stone. The First Presbyterian Church (#80; 1900, 1929, 1960) is the only example of the Colonial Revival style in the district. This church sits on a slight knoll, and commands a view of the district. The church is constructed of brick, with a pedimented gabled main block. The gable end features a dentil cornice and a broad set of steps leading to the engaged portico. To the west is an addition which forms a "U" shape, leaving a central lawn/courtyard.

The period of the Great Depression saw almost no new construction in the commercial area. In 1936 public bonds were sold, and matched by the Southern Railroad Company, to build an Overpass (#49; 1936) over the tracks, which up to that time had bisected the town. This is the last major construction and also the last publicly funded project until after World War II.

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The mid-twentieth century ushered in a period of modernization. Many storefronts were replaced during the 1950s and 1960s. While the street level of the streetscape is altered, the district retains a significant amount of first floor detailing, and the vast majority of the detailing above the street level. The Central Business District of Henderson remained the principal shopping and business center of the town until well into the mid-20th century.

The shopping mall has finally come to Henderson, but the continued presence of the Roses stores, county and city offices, and a significant number of thriving businesses keep the downtown area vital.

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The structures in the Henderson Central Business Historic District are primarily commercial, and of masonry construction. The inventory follows the north-south streets from north to south, first west then east sides; then along the east-west streets, from west to east. The original owner(s) if known are given in brackets after the name of the structure. Where the name of a builder or architect was found, it is also given in brackets after the name of the structure.

### KEY:

Inventory number: corresponding to the map

Status: C - Contributing to the overall character of the district, being in keeping with the scale, style and construction methods of the period of significance, ca. 1870 to 1936.

N - Non-contributing to the character of the district, by scale, detail, or construction methods. Those earlier buildings which have been so altered as to be unrecognizable, or which have had more than the first floor storefront(s) remodeled are generally considered non-contributing to the late-19th/early 20th century character of the Henderson Central Business Historic District.

The Henderson Central Business Historic District documentation is based on the 1979 An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Henderson, North Carolina, by Melanie Murphy. Existing maps: Gray's New Map of Henderson, Vance County, North Carolina (1882); Sanborn Insurance Maps (1885, 1888, 1893, 1901, 1912, 1917, 1924). City Directories do not exist before 1938/39.

### INVENTORY:

#### SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET

1 C 210 Holy Innocents Episcopal Church. [Hill C. Linthicum, architect; A. J. Kivett, contractor]. This Gothic Revival style church was built in memory of John R. Eaton. The sanctuary is cruciform, with square bell tower, lancet arched bays, quoining on the second stage, and a spire topped with a large cross, in the northwest corner. The entrance is in the Gothic-arched central bay, and is surmounted by a rose window. A Parrish House (#3; 1916) is situated to the south of the sanctuary. An addition was made to the east side of the sanctuary in 1957. This low one-story wing is in keeping with the Gothic architecture of the original block. 1885; 1957.

2 C 210 Parish House of the Holy Innocents Episcopal Church ( ; 1885) was built in 1915/16 by T. I. Harris on land donated by D. Y. Cooper and J. P. Taylor. It is two stories in height and is constructed of brick with flat arched bays flanking a central entry which is set in a Tudor-arched recession.

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A one-story porch with crenellated roof and Tudor-arched bays is on the south.  
1916. *217 - Woodhief House*

3 C ~~225~~ House. Two-story frame late Victorian dwelling with high hip roofed main block, forward-facing gabled projection, with paired two-over-two sash, and a round arched ventilator in the gable end; two-tiered porch across the main facade, with square-in-section balustrades, turned posts and modest brackets. ca. 1910.

4 C 227 House. This small one-story cottage retains retarditaire Greek Revival massing, bracketed cornice, corner pilasters and transomed central entry. There is a replacement nearly full-facade porch supported by square posts, and a one-story rear ell. This house does not appear on Sanborn Insurance Maps prior to 1924; it is likely that it was moved here about that time. ca. 1870.

5 C 229 House. This story-and-a-half brick bungalow is set on a spacious corner lot. The broad side gabled roof extends to engage a full facade porch on posts and piers; over the central entry is a gabled dormer with triple bay. All rafter ends are exposed, a common decorative theme for the style. ca. 1925.

6 C 305 House. A story-and-a-half frame bungalow/Colonial Revival dwelling with interior end chimneys, gabled dormer and sun porches flanking a central porch. Frame garage in the back yard, dating from the construction of the house. ca. 1915

COURT STREET

7 N 100 blk. Service Station. A mid-20th century block and plateglass service station with a metal addition to the rear and sheds to the side for lumber storage. Now serves as a building material store with 201 Young St. (#86). ca. 1950.

8 N 100 blk Commercial Building. Two-story brick commercial structure with replacement storefront, aluminum covering the space where a transom would logically be, and replacement casement second floor bays. The facade has been veneered with running bond brick. Additional first floor bays have been infilled. ca. 1920; 1950.

Parking Lot

WYCHE STREET

9 C 120-126 Cooper-Parham Building. [John D. Cooper; S. S. Parham, original owners]. An example of the popular commercial block in Henderson. This two-story brick building is twenty-one bays wide, and is divided into seven three-bay sections

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defined by rain gutters. It originally contained the offices of the Carolina Bagging Company, a wholesale grocery and carriage repository. The building retains original garage bays, and two sets of original or early display windows, and four replacement plateglass display windows. Second floor bays consist of one-over-one sash windows with stone sills on the east (principal) and north facades. A very modest row of stepped brickwork acts as a cornice. ca. 1915.

10 N 128 The Embassy Theatre. Originally a ca. 1900 structure built to house Watkins Hardware, but in 1940 it was remodeled into a Moderne movie theater. The exterior was completely stuccoed and the corner entry modernized. It is topped by a marquee and a banded circular "reeded" neon and corrugated metal sign with the name "EMBASSY" in stacked letters on either side. ca. 1900; 1940.

11 C 200 blk. Commercial Building. This one-story brick building retains much of its detailing, but the first floor facade has been renovated, retaining only its arched entry. Above the infilled section is a sawtooth band, blind panel with dentil brickwork, and a heavily corbelled cornice. The building, with the one beside it has been incorporated into the buildings to the south (#13, 14) and 200 W. Winder St. (#111). ca. 1900.

12 C 200 blk. Commercial Building. A one-story brick commercial building which has been incorporated into the buildings to its sides (#11, 13) and 200 W. Winder St. (#111). The first floor has been infilled, but the building retains its molded cornice and pair of blind panels above. ca. 1920.

13 C 200 blk. Commercial Building. This two-story gable front building has also been incorporated with the buildings to its sides (#11, 12) to form office space for 200 W. Winder St. (#111). The building retains its second floor segmentally arched bays and stepped parapet. ca. 1920.

## Parking Lot

14 C 115 Commercial Building. A two-story common bond brick commercial building with original storefront of display windows flanking a recessed central entrance. The second floor contains two segmentally arched bays and a corbelled cornice with coped parapet. The building is three bays deep. ca. 1900.

## Parking Lot

15 C 300 blk. Professional Building. A four-story commercial building faced with blond brick on the principal facade. Common bond red brick on the sides and rear, with bands of blond brick at the first and third floors, keystones over the second floor bays. The principal facade features paired bands between the third and fourth floors. The flat roof has a dentil cornice

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over a plain frieze. The entry is in a Neoclassical frontispiece consisting of square columns supporting a hood with dentil and molded cornice. ca. 1920.

Parking Lot

NORTH GARNETT STREET

16 N 300 blk. First United Methodist Chapel. A granite gable-front chapel built to the north of the First United Methodist Church. The tiny chapel is also built in the Gothic Revival style, with arched bays, and a central entry. See #17. 1956.

17 C 301 First United Methodist Church. [E. G. Flannagan, architect]. A Gothic Revival style church with parapeted gable roof and pointed arched windows of stained glass with tracery, constructed of granite from the G. P. Paschall family quarry at nearby Wise, N. C. In the southeast corner is a square bell tower with buttresses, topped by a polygonal steeple and a "cross of lights". A story-and-a-half educational building was added to the northwest corner of the sanctuary. See #16. 1930.

Parking Lot

18 C 207 Zollicoffer Law Office. [A. C. Zollicoffer, original owner]. A quaint two-by-two-bay, two-story office of common bond brick with segmentally arched bays, bracketed and dentiled cornice, recessed facade panel containing the first and second story bays, and diminutive although full facade one-story porch with bracketed cornice, chamfered posts, turned balustrade and sawwork brackets. Sash is nine-over-nine light; the central entrance has a dentiled cornice and arched transom in paneled recession. ca. 1881. NR.

19 C 205 Henderson Fire Station. [Robert Bunn, builder; E. G. Flanagan, architect. S. S. Toler & Sons, contractor]. A handsome brick structure with dramatic tower rising above the adjacent structures on Garnett Street. It forms the visual focus for the northern end of the district. The main block is two stories in height with a gabled roof; and a corner tower rising five stories and topped by a shallow hip roof. The bays are arched with three double bays for fire trucks. See The Henderson Municipal Building (#83). 1908. NR.

20 C 125 Gholson and Gholson Law Office. The front facade of this brick office building retains its original diagonally placed central entrances, although the original porch has been enclosed. There are four columns at the corners of the front porch area which resemble castellation, and also a mousetooth cornice with corbelling. The exposed side facade retains its four segmentally arched bays -- two central doors and flanking windows. 1896.

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Parking Lot

- 21 C 117 Commercial Building. One-story brick commercial building with early replacement storefront. Aluminum sheathing has been applied over the storefronts, original brickwork may remain beneath this. ca. 1920; 1980.
- 22 C 115 Commercial Building. One story brick commercial structure with corbelled cornice with saw- or mouse-tooth band below. Storefront is replacement. ca. 1900.
- 23 ~~C~~ <sup>N</sup> 113 Commercial Building. Two-story brick commercial building with replacement storefront and veneered second floor. ca. 1885, 1968.  
~~removed~~
- 24 C 111 (former) Post Office. A two-story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and segmentally arched second story bays in ornamental openings. The storefront has been replaced. ca. 1885; ca. 1980.
- 25 N 105-109 Offices. Two-story brick veneered building which has been remodeled extensively; two store fronts with blind panels above on the first floor; second story bays are infilled. ca. 1886; mid-20th c.
- 26 N 101-103 Satterwhite's. Two-story brick commercial structure completely brick veneered after an extensive fire in 1952. Large plateglass store fronts and the store name across the second story. Cast iron posts remain on the interior. ca. 1886, 1952.

SOUTH GARNETT STREET

- 27 N 100 Commercial Building. This two-story brick commercial structure was veneered and all sash on the front facade replaced so all original detailing is lost; however, the exposed side facade features Victorian era molding and segmental arched bays. ca. 1886.

Parking Lot

Vacant Lot

- 28 C 110 Commercial Building. Built after the 1885 fire, this is a two-story, three-bay brick commercial structure, with segmentally arched second floor bays, exterior entrance to second floor, leaded prism glass block transom and blind flush panel defined by soldier courses and tile corners. The storefront has been replaced. The structure has served as a general merchandise store, a bowling alley, movie theater and restaurant. ca. 1886.
- 29 C 112-114 Commercial Building. The first floor has been altered; the second floor is intact with five flat-arched bays with one-over-one sash. The attic is vented by two diamond ventilators with "18" and "85" in wooden

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numerals flanking an infilled bay. A corbelled cornice is at the roofline. 1885.

Vacant Lot

30 N 126-128 Burwell Block and Opera House. [Henry Burwell, original owner]. This two-story brick commercial structure was partially burned in 1944 at which time the front facade was veneered, and the modern plateglass storefronts were added. 1883; 1944.

Parking Lot

31 N 132-134 Commercial Building. The two-story brick building originally here was completely renovated in 1960 to its present brick veneered neo-Colonial Revival styling. Any original features have been completely obliterated on the exterior. The vault door from the 1920 Citizen's Bank remains, but was moved during the 1960 remodeling. ca. 1885; 1960.

32 C 200 Reavis Building. A two-story brick commercial building with elaborate corbelled cornice, double row of blind panels, and diagonal brick banding. The five-by-seven-bay structure has replacement storefront, and the transom is covered with aluminum marquee and awning. The interior was completely remodeled when Wise Fashions took occupancy. ca. 1885; ca. 1920.

33 C 204-208 Watkins Building (Parker Drugstore). This two-story brick commercial building was built about 1885, but was remodeled in the 1930s; it retains its 1930s appearance, with modernized storefronts. The five bays of the second floor have surrounds of soldier courses with yellow brick corner blocks which are repeated in the blind panel and along the parapet which has faintly Art Deco styling. This "corner block" motif is repeated in the upper sash of the bays. The store fronts have been altered and aluminum awnings have been added. At the center of the first floor facade is a paneled door under a leaded glass transom leading to the second floor. 1885; 1930s.

34 C 210 Commercial Structure. This two-story brick building was originally constructed as a harness shop, but has also served as a drugstore and several specialty shops. It is modestly detailed, with an early 20th century storefront, two-bay second floor, and modestly corbelled cornice. ca. 1880s, early 20th century.

35 C 214-216 Stevenson Building. [Patterson-Carr, Inc., builders]. This is a magnificent example of the Neoclassical/commercial style. The two story building was constructed as a theater with offices on the second floor. It is nine bays wide, with a recessed promenade and ticket office. The exterior is sheathed in glazed terra cotta tile which is repeated in the columns flanking the entrance. Above the first floor tile is a band of tile in a scroll/wave motif below a row of one-over-one bays, each defined by tiled piers with ad-

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ditional urn and garland motifs. Above these bays are a heavily molded gutter supported by dentil band, and a parapet with the name "STEVENSON" in relief flanked by cherebs and a diagonal openwork balustrade surmounted by urns. Reeded pilasters rise from the street level to Corinthian capitals ending at a molded course above the second floor windows. The interior, designed by United States Studios of Chicago, accomodated both film and live performances, and was equally ornately detailed and seated 750 people on chairs from the American Seating Company of Chicago. The interiors have been remodeled. 1926.

36 C 218-220 P. H. Rose Building. This handsome three-story brick "Chicago Style" structure is important not only for its fine 20th century architecture, but because it is the first Roses Store built in Henderson for this purpose and served as the headquarters for Roses Company. Built in 1929; two bays were added to the south in 1949, the entablature and panels were added to the facade, and the interior was remodeled. It is not known if the additional bays are duplicates of the originals or all of the windows were replaced in 1949. Efforts were made to match the brick, although there is a difference in shading. The first floor has been completely remodeled, but the second floor, retains its stylized 6-bay facade with panels and applied terra cotta decoration below second and third story bays. "P. H. Rose Building" is inset in a panel over the third floor bays, and is flanked by two panels containing sprays of roses. 1929; 1949; ca. 1980.

37 C 224-226 Commercial Building. A two-story brick commercial building with two storefronts (replacement plate glass). The five second floor bays are original and feature segmental arches with "keystones", nine-over-one sash windows, and a soldier course "panel" with small yellow brick header corner blocks above each bay. ca. 1917

38 C 230, 232, 234 O'Neil Building. The original building was the O'Neil Carriage Works. This two-story building of English bond brick with "burned" black headers, has a full-blown Art Deco facade which was added after a fire in the late 1920s. The principal and side facades consist of staggered panels of black and grey carrera glass which creates a crenellated/parapeted roofline. The first floor is divided into three storefronts (one original) with recessed entrances, which were defined by green, pink and buff marble tile in geometric designs. The second floor contains nine bays of three roll-out panes, each flanked by full-length black carrera glass panels, with grey carrera glass panels above and below each bay. In the center of the facade, above the central bay is the name "O'NEIL" in stylized lettering. Two storefronts have been altered by brick veneering which united two shops into one. 1885; 1929.

39 C 300 United States Post Office. [James Knox Taylor, supervising architect]. Impressive two-story granite-faced Neoclassical post office with

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balustraded flat roof above an ornately molded, modillion and dentil cornice with "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE" inscribed in the frieze (now covered by an applied sign). The five bays of the principal facade are defined by pilastered columns with Doric capitals; square pilasters with capitals define the side bays. Each bay consists of four-over-four sash window with panel below and a bracketed hood above. Above each window is a circular four-light bay with a keystone and garland of laurel leaves surround. There is a broken pediment with eagle motif over the central entrance, and ornate iron lamps with glass globes still flank the entry. The interiors are as ornate and formal as the exterior. The lobby, which extends across the entire front of the building, has a coved ceiling with plaster ornamentation, a heavy deilted cornice, square pilasters on marble bases with stylized capitals, bracketing flanking the doorways, and a closed string stair with wrought iron (or brass) handrails. Purchased by the county in 1968 and now used as county office building. 1911.

40 C 314/16 Commercial Building. A two-story brick commercial building which housed Rose's about 1924, and then J. C. Penney's for many years. The first floor has been altered, but the side and second story front bays are intact: flat-arched with stone sills and lintels. A one-story brick building to the south side has been incorporated into the two-story block. ca. 1920; ca. 1950.

41 C 318 Commercial Building. A one-story brick commercial building with replacement storefront. Modest detailing includes a shield in cornice with the date "1926." 1926.

## Parking Lot

42 C 404-406 Harris, Gooch and Company Warehouse. A one-story brick commercial building with green carrera glass tiles over the foundation. Two-storefronts with ca. 1920s plateglass windows and one entrance. A second entry is later. Across the entire facade is a tiled pent eave overhang with heavy paired triangular brackets. Originally this was a tobacco warehouse; in the early 1920s it was remodeled for a car dealership; in 1935 it was a drug-store. The building stretches the depth of the block, with ten infilled loading bays on the Orange Street facade. Its appearance is from the 1920s. ca. 1885; ca. 1920.

43 N 410/14 Commercial Building. One-story brick commercial building, two storefronts; both have been completely remodeled in recent years. ca. 1910; 1980.

44 N 416 Commercial Building. A one-story brick commercial building with replacement storefront. The portion above the replacement consists only of running bond brick with two rows of stepped brickwork at the tin-coped

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roofline. ca. 1920; 1970.

45 C 418 Commercial Building. This one-story brick building retains its corner pilasters and deeply corbelled cornice, as well as original storefront consisting of small display windows with wooden floors flanking a recessed entry. ca. 1888.

46 C 422 Commercial Building. A two-story brick commercial building with three pairs of six-over-six sash. It retains one original storefront; the other has been remodeled. ca. 1915.

47 C 424/26 Commercial Building. A two-story, two-bay commercial building which is remarkably intact. The first floor consists of two storefronts; one is apparently original or very early, with recessed side entrance and paneled wooden "wainscot" below the display window; the other has replacement plateglass display window, but both retain glass block transoms. The second floor consists of two bays containing segmentally arched paired windows (infilled with plywood) with voisoirs acting as lintels, pilasters at the corners and between the two bays, two mousetooth bands, and a dentiled cornice. Over the transom is a wood cornice with decorative motifs at each pilaster. ca. 1885.

48 C 428 Horner and Kelly Building. This two-story common bond brick building has a stepped flat roof. The front facade consists of five segmentally arched bays, over one early/original storefront and one replacement storefront with leaded glass block transom. The south side elevation is eight bays deep with segmentally arched bays on the second floor and infilled warehouse door to the west. The building retains several layers of painted signs, including one for "BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco". ca. 1888.

**NORTH GARNETT STREET**

49 C Seaboard Railroad Overpass. Over Charles Street between Garnett and William Streets. Concrete overpass for the railroad with scored concrete buttresses, and a balustraded concrete railing. 1936.

**Parking Lot**

50 C 210 Pogue's Tobacco Works. Two-story common bond brick industrial structure, three bays wide. Although the side facades contain only three bays, the structure is quite deep. The second floor and side facade bays are infilled; the storefront is later, dating from one of the many commercial uses of the property, which include tobacco works, bank, milling operations and dry goods and hardware stores. Portions of the Corbitt Buggy company operations were also located here in 1901. The corner pilasters have recessed panels on first and second floors, and the cornice is modestly corbelled. One-story two-bay aluminium garage/storage wing to the north side. ca. 1880.

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51 C 210 Henderson Railroad Depot. The one-story depot of 1:5 common bond brick was built for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad during the 1870s. It has wooden loading platforms on the east facade facing the tracks, with five segmentally arched loading doors leading onto both the street and track facades. On the west end is an office with segmentally arched bays and a hooded entrance in the central bay of the end facade. Eaves are deep and bracketed. ca. 1870.

Parking Lot

SOUTH GARNETT STREET

52 N 101-105 Kerner's Drugstore and Central Cafe. This two-story brick building was originally two establishments, the northern one sheathed with pressed tin on the two exposed facades. The two buildings have been joined on the interior and this mid-20th century remodeling has destroyed all of the early detail, although documentary photographs do exist. The second floor has been covered with vertically applied aluminum siding, the rear and side bays have been infilled on the first floor, and the facade has been remodeled by replacement plateglass show windows, and the vertical aluminum siding on the second floor. ca. 1900; 1960.

53 C 107-109-111 Commercial Building. This two-story brick building contains three storefronts which apparently date from the ca. 1930s remodeling of the structure. At that time second floor sash was replaced, and the storefronts were reworked. Over each storefront are a pair of bays (infilled) with a blind panel above. ca. 1890; 1930s.

54 N 113 Commercial Building. A two-story commercial building with replacement storefront, and the second floor covered with corrugated aluminum. The original brick second floor is visible at the corners of the aluminum. ca. 1900; mid-20th century.

55 C 115-117 Commercial Building. This two-story brick building was built after the disastrous fire in 1885, and is an exuberant late Victorian structure despite the replacement of the first floor facade with plate glass show windows flanking the central office, and aluminum awning. Above this is a leaded glass block transom now covered with black carrera glass and corrugated aluminum sign; here the replacement stops. The second floor consists of three arched bays, the two outer bays consist of paired two-over-two sash in arched surrounds with an applied stucco over brick stepped voussoirs; the central bay is a single two-over-two sash in a similar although round arched opening. Above these are a stepped pediment with heavy corbelling and a central blind panel. This was originally a grocery; in 1915 it was the location of the first Rose's Store in Henderson. 1890.

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56 C 119-129 Young Block. [Young family, original owners]. Three continuous brick buildings a total of 16 bays wide, creating a commercial block of six storefronts. While 127-129 retains fairly ornate corbelling surmounted by a soldier course, the cornice of the other two sections deteriorated so badly that it was replaced by plain brick. The second floor bays of all three buildings are round arched with voussiors of window lintels banding the entire building together. It is likely that the leaded glass transoms remain behind wooden and aluminum signs. ca. 1890.

57 C 133 Commercial Building and Offices. This is an extremely fine example of early 20th century commercial architecture in restrained Chicago style. The three-story brick structure is two bays wide with massive three-story arches defining the bays with pilasters supporting the arches. Above is a corbelled cornice of brick, and below the third story bays are panels of corbelled brickwork. The transoms have been covered by aluminum, and the first floor is replacement plateglass. The side and back facades are exposed, and are very plain. In spite of the first floor treatment and the infilling of second and third story bays with plywood, this remains an impressive structure. 1915.

58 N 137 Commercial Building. This is another example of an early building receiving a complete renovation during the 1960s. This two-story brick structure now is covered with diagonally placed "sawtooth" panels of precast concrete with pebble finish and plateglass. The rear facade, which faces the railroad tracks retains four round arched bays with iron bars. ca. 1915; 1962.

59 C 203-205 Davis Store. [E. G. Davis, original owner]. This three-story brick Italianate commercial structure was built to house Davis' General Merchandise after the original store burned in 1885 and remains the home of Davis'. The principal facade was remodeled in 1911, and retains that appearance, with the exception of modern plateglass storefronts. The principal facade is five bays wide, with heavily stuccoed surrounds. There is a wooden Italianate cornice with projecting gable for the sign. Wooden brackets remain on the east facade facing the railroad tracks. A two-story late-19th century brick structure to the north has been incorporated into the main block. 1886; 1911.

60 N 207 Commercial Building. This two story brick structure was originally used as offices. It has received several alterations, beginning in 1948 when the entrances were replaced with storefronts. In 1958 the present storefronts were installed; in the early 1960s the exterior was covered with perforated aluminum siding and the interior was altered; and at some point the date panel was bricked over as well. All that shows of the original building is the blind panel and the molded cornice. The arched second floor bays are visible behind the aluminium siding. 1912; 1960s.

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61 C 213-215 (former) First National Bank. This is an elegant and refined Neoclassical structure of brick sheathed on the main facade with limestone. The entrance is recessed behind a pair of heavy fluted Doric columns which support a heavy cornice and sign with wreath motif. The rear facade, which faces the railroad tracks, is as interesting as the principal facade, with recessed paneling, flat and round arched bays defined by pilasters, and a third floor panel of stone with the bank's name in relief. The interior featured a magnificent coffered ceiling, Corinthian columns and plaster molding work which was covered by a drop ceiling, but is reported to exist underneath. 1921

62 C 215-217 Commercial Building. A two-story brick building with quoins at the corners and defining the two storefronts, and with a corbelled "dentil" cornice. The first floor facades have been altered, but the second floor retains its segmentally arched bays with decorative brickwork defining the lintels, and stone sills. ca. 1910.

63 C 219 Commercial Building. A two-story brick building with replacement storefront which retains its original second story fenestration of single one-over-one sash flanking paired one-over-one sash, all with stone lintels. ca. 1920.

64 C 221 Commercial Building. Two-story brick structure, three bays wide, with corbelled cornice, segmentally arched bays, quoined corners, and original storefront and entrance with wood supports, and leaded glass transom. ca. 1910.

Vacant Lot

65 C 229-232 Croatan Club. This two-story brick Italianate style building was occupied on the first floor by two stores, and on the second floor by the Croatan Men's Club. The first floor storefronts have been replaced, but the second floor retains two larger round-arched bays containing paired one-over-one bays set under arched stained glass fanlights featuring a floral motif flanking a smaller one-over-one bay round arched bay, also with fanlight containing a shield. Above the central bay is a panel with "CROATAN CLUB" in relief. The exposed side facade contains six rectangular bays on the second floor; there are no bays on the first. ca. 1905.

66 N 301-307 Anchor Store Dry Goods. This three-story brick commercial structure is believed to have been built for Anchor Store Dry Goods. Chandler-Crowell Dry Goods was located here for many years. It was remodeled in 1956 by the addition of concrete slabs at the roofline to extend the height, new plate glass store fronts and aluminum sheathing applied to the principal facade. The exposed side facade has flat arched bays, (infilled) separated by pilasters with molded concrete capitals. The rear facade retains its original appearance, consisting of a blind first floor and segmentally arched second and third story bays (infilled). ca. 1915.

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67 C 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 Horner Building. [Mann Wood, attributed builder]. This is an example of the commercial block, and although the first floors have been altered, the second floor facade remains intact, and is sheathed in glazed terra cotta tiles, white with blue and green trim. The facade is eight bays wide, each bay containing paired one-over-one sash, defined by glazed geometrically patterned tile pilasters. A cornice is supported by brackets at the top of each pilaster, above each pilaster is a geometric tile motif, above which is another cornice. The roofline is parapeted, with open-work panels, columns, and a central gabled section which contains a shield flanked by swags. The pilasters of the second floor are repeated on the first floor, although they consists of plain tiles, rather than geometric designs. A number of businesses have occupied the building, including the State Theater. 1928.

68 C 315 A. T. Barnes Funeral Home. This two-story brick building is four bays wide, with segmentally arched openings surmounted by a blind panel, which appears to have once contained the name of the establishment, with a smaller panel, probably for the building date, above it. The front facade contains the original wooden paneled garage door for hearses, and rough stone pilasters and cornice. This building appears on the 1901 Sanborn Maps as a funeral home, probably one of the oldest urban funeral homes in North Carolina, and an unusual survival of this building function. ca. 1900.

69 C 319-321 Stevenson Auto Dealers. This two story brick building was originally the dealership for "Peerless" and "Chalmers" automobiles. The first floor contains early recessed storefronts surmounted by a leaded glass transom and a modest cornice which defines the first floor. The second floor facade is six bays wide, with segmentally arched bays surmounted by a continuous arched lintel, a mousetooth band, and two bands of corbelling which constitute the cornice. ca. 1910.

70 C 323-325 Hughes-Smaw Furniture Co. This five-story brick structure is Henderson's tallest building, except for the Fire Station (#20). The first floor has been altered, but the remaining four floors contain paired three-part "Chicago" style bays, with a bracketed iron gutter cornice at the roofline. The same bays appear on the rear and two bays deep on the Orange Street side facades; the interior wall and the remainder of the Orange Street side are blind. 1918/19.

71 N 401 Commercial Building. This two-story brick commercial building was completely reveneered with brick which completely eradicates any original details, although tin ceilings remain inside. This was originally a tobacco prizehouse. ca. 1890; late 20th century.

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72 C 405, 407, 411, 413 Commercial Building. This two-story brick building is divided into three storefronts. The first floor facades are all replacement from various mid-20th century remodelings, although the bracketed cornice remains over two of the three storefronts. The northern storefront, three bays wide, has a replacement brick first floor facade; the central one, consisting of seven bays, is the most original, retaining its recessed entry; the southern end is five bays wide (infilled), with the cornice removed, and replacement storefront. The second floor consists of fifteen segmentally arched bays with two-over-two sash and stone sills. Above the second floor bays is a continuous cast concrete band surmounted by a blind panel over the central nine bays. The cornice is composed of a modest dentil band. ca. 1890.

Vacant Lot

73 C 417-425 Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Henderson. This one-story brick building was built in two sections, the northern section was built first, and the southern section was built to accommodate the expanding business. The building now has been divided into five storefronts. The original portion consisted of two sections separated by pilasters, with paired blind panels with a row of soldiers set in a sawtooth arrangement with a mousetooth row above in each section, with a corbelled cornice. The newer sections were built in the early 1920s to match the older section and retains an early display paned window flanked by a garage door (replacement) with a segmentally arched entry and small bay to the side. ca. 1915; 1922.

74 N 511-513 Commercial Building. Modest one-story double storefront with crenellated coped parapet roofline. ca. 1940.

75 C 515 J. S. Poythress Building. A two-story brick building originally housed a theater/opera house, but within ten years had been remodeled as a bottling company, and shortly thereafter as a department store. It has replacement plateglass storefronts and aluminum siding covering the first floor transom. The second floor retains five front facade bays, boarded over, with blind panels above each bay, and three blind panels above, which obviously once contained the name and date of the building. The central panel still contains the legend "Poythress 1915" from the remodeling as the Satinet Bottling Company. The bays on the exposed south side have also been infilled on the second floor. The interior has been completely remodeled. 1905.

76 C 515 Service Station. A one-story brick service station with two garage bays, now used for storage. ca. 1950.

CHURCH STREET

77 C 117 Methodist Parsonage/Hight House. This two-story frame Queen-Anne inspired house has a cross-gabled roof with decorative bargeboards in the

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gable ends, corbelled chimney caps, decorative sawn ventilators and a full facade porch with turned posts, brackets and a spindle frieze, and a deep plain cornice. There is a two-story frame rear ell addition. ca. 1910.

78 N 115 House. Two-story brick dwelling converted to offices. The brick Neo-Georgian Revival dwelling has a low hip roof, one-bay hip roofed porch (enclosed) and replacement sash. It does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn map. mid-20th century.

## YOUNG STREET

79 C 238 House. A two-story frame dwelling with low hip roof and facade gabled dormer with triple sash. There is a side projection under the main roof and a porch on large square columns crosses the front facade and wraps around the west side. The house is set on a knoll on a large, spacious lot. ca. 1915.

80 C 200 blk. First Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Congregation was established in 1868, and a small sanctuary was built shortly thereafter. A second church was built in 1881; a third was built at the present site in 1900. The present church was built in 1929 in the Colonial Revival style, being of brick with corner quoins. The gable front roof has modillion cornice, and a monumental pedimented gable portico with lunette in the end, and a modillion cornice, a broad plain frieze and corinthian columns. The three bay front facade consists of a central double door with fanlight and keystone arch flanked by single doors. To the north is the 1900 education building which was originally added to the 1881 brick church. This educational facility is also in the Colonial Revival mode, constructed of brick with simple front gable roof and round arched bays. A 1960 wing, also in keeping with the style and massing of the church, is located to the rear south. 1900; 1929; 1960.

81 C 200 Vance County Courthouse. [Frank P. Milburn, architect, 1908]. The two-story brick Neoclassical courthouse dates from a remodeling of the 1884 courthouse by Milburn, noted designer of courthouses in the South. The building consists of a cross-plan which has been expanded extensively since its construction, leaving only a small lawn with a Confederate memorial. The building is dominated by a classical portico with dentiled pedimented gable on brick columns with a modillion cornice. The interior is equally well-finished, with a closed-string stair with paneled newel and square balustrade, paneled wainscot, and broken pedimented frontispieces with an urn motif at doorways. 1884; 1908; ca, 1960. NR.

82 C 116 The Law Building. [J. J. Betsch, contractor]. The Law Corporation built this two-story, three-by-ten-bay brick office building adjacent to the Vance County courthouse. Segmentally arched bays with stone lintels and sills and a stone band above an elaborate corbelled cornice. An addition was made to the rear in 1920. 1913/14; 1920.

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83 C 110 Henderson Municipal Building. [E. G. Flannagan, architect]. A one-story brick building constructed in an L-shape around the Fire Station (#19). The roofline is parapeted, with a central raised portion, defined by a corbelled cornice and coping. The entry is in a round arched bay central in the seven-bay facade. The flanking bays are flat-arched with keystones; a panel with "HENDERSON MUNICIPAL BUILDING" incised is over the entry. 1928. NR.

84 C 217 House. A small one-story frame cottage with central facade gable and full-facade porch. The house has been sided with aluminum, but retains its form, massing, and porch detailing. ca. 1905.

85 N 215-211 J. Bailey Owen House. This two-story brick house was built by Owen as a duplex townhouse. The brick house originally had decorative wraparound porches, but these were removed when the house was remodeled in the Georgian Revival style as offices. The house has segmentally arched bays, a facade gable which, with the side gables contain dentil work, interior end chimneys, and a one-story rear ell. ca. 1890; 1959.

86 N 201 Service Station. A mid-twentieth century concrete block service station with aluminum awning. It is joined to another service station (#7) with aluminum sheds housing lumber. ca. 1950.

87 C 100 blk. H. L. Perry Memorial Library. [E. L. Tilton, New York, 1924; Eric G. Flannegan, Sr., 1950 rear addition, architects]. Funds for the library were donated by Col. Perry and his wife, Janie Hall Perry, in memory of their son, H. Leslie Perry, a lawyer, who had died at age 36 of rheumatic fever. The Classical Revival building is constructed of brick, with a gable front roof, with a shallow engaged porch supported by reeded Doric columns. The double entrance has glass panes with tracery top sections, with a three-light transom with a "sheaf of wheat" motif. The interior is much more ornate than the rather austere exterior, and features a frieze of classical figures which was preserved when the ceiling was dropped. The library moved several blocks north, and this structure now stands vacant. 1924; 1950s.

88 N 100 blk. Commercial Building. A one-story block commercial building with brick veneered facade containing one side entry and a plateglass display window. ca. 1950.

89 C 115 McCain Building. [R. S. McCain, original owner; Linthicum and Linthicum, architects]. This one-story limestone building is constructed in the Beaux Arts style with simple parapet roof, molded gutter supported by dentils, and the name "McCOIN" incised in the plain frieze. One-story brick addition to the west, ca. 1940. 1928; ca. 1940.

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90 N 111 Commercial Building. This one-story brick building contains two sections, one with a single entry with leaded glass block surround and single bay; the second section contains a recessed entry with glass block surround and a single bay with glass block infill. ca. 1960.

WEST MONTGOMERY STREET

91 C 236, 238, 240 Lane-Chero Soft Drink Bottling Works. [Sidney Lane, original owner]. This one-story brick building was constructed to house the Lane-Chero Soft Drink Bottling Works, but is now divided into three storefronts. The original western section retains its coped parapeted roofline although the front facade has been replaced. The western side elevation retains arched bays which continue along a rear two-story section. The two eastern sections were added when the business expanded and became the Nehi Bottling Works. They are one-story, with a soldier course acting as a cornice, a tile-coped roofline, and replacement storefronts. The interior retains its cement floor, pipe system, and spigot arrangement. ca. 1920.

92 C 230, 232, 234 Commercial Building. One-story brick commercial building with three storefronts. The parapeted roofline is coped with tin. ca. 1930.

93 N 220-228 J. B. Owens Tobacco Warehouse. [J. Bailey Owen, original owner]. This two-story brick building, originally a tobacco warehouse, retains its original appearance on the side and rear facades, but the front facade has been completely reworked by veneering and replacement door and window. The east side elevation is pierced by seven segmentally arched bays on first and second floors. The structure was originally three stories in height, with a slate roof. One-story storage addition to the side. ca. 1890; ca. 1960s.

94 C 212 Commercial Building. This two-story brick building is three bays wide and four bays deep. The first floor retains its three storefronts, although the end transoms have been covered, and one display window has been replaced. The second floor fenestration consists of three pairs of three-over-one sash in flat arched openings. There are two blind panels outlined in soldier course and a very modest double row of stepped brick forming the cornice. The side facade is stepped back, and contains four single bays on the second floor and corner display windows in both corner storefronts. ca. 1925.

95 C 130 Commercial Building. A two-story brick building with two sections. The first floor consists of a replacement storefront and garage bay. The second floor is divided into two sections divided by pilasters, each with two flat arched bays surmounted by blind panels and a coped roof. ca. 1920.

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96 C 124-28 Commercial Building. This property consists of a one-story section with replacement plate glass display windows flanking a recessed central entry. The ornate corbelled cornice, a local trademark, is intact, as is the transom over the storefront. A two-story common bond brick building with two replacement garage bays on the first floor; the second floor intact has been joined to the one-story section. The second floor consists of four bays with heavy arched lintels surmounted by arched panels. Above these bays, dividing the facade into two sections, are bands of mousetooth brickwork making up the cornice. Over the years it has served as the offices of the Gold Leaf, Henderson's first newspaper, and as the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills offices. 1880, two-story section; ca. 1890, one-story section.

97 C 120 Commercial Building. This two-story brick building retains an early storefront consisting of two display windows flanking a double entry. Surmounting these is a transom composed of six single panes of glass. The second floor contains two segmentally arched bays. ca. 1920.

98 C 114-118 Commercial Building. This two-story brick commercial structure is four bays wide, and is divided into two sections. The building exhibits exuberant corbelling and decorative brickwork on its unaltered facade, which is defined by brick corner quoins and a pilaster beside the westernmost bay. The remainder of the facade is composed of two entrances flanking a central display window. These bays are segmentally arched, with a decorative dentil effect; a double row of mousetooth banding separates the first from the second floors. The second floor is also divided by pilasters, with a single bay to the west, and two bays to the east. Above these are a band of dentil brickwork, a pair of unequal blind panels, and an additional band of dentil-work. The flat roofline is coped with stone. ca. 1885.

99 C 110-112 Commercial Building. This two-story brick structure was built to house a grocery store, but later housed Henderson's first bottling (Pepsi Cola) company. The front facade apparently was remodeled during the early twentieth century, and now consists of two early twentieth century display windows and transoms with wooden supports, and a pair of central entrances. The second floor appears to have been veneered; it is two bays wide with mid-twentieth century replacement windows. ca. 1885; ca. 1920; mid-20th century.

Vacant Lot

100 C 231 Warehouse. A one-story, one-bay warehouse with parapeted roof with brick coping. The structure sits on a stone foundation. ca. 1890.

101 C 229 Warehouse. A one-story, one-bay warehouse, frame with tin sheathing added (original weatherboarding is visible through breaks) on a stone, stucco and brick pier foundation. ca. early 20th. century.

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102 N 221 Storage Building. A one-story flat-roofed aluminum storage building. ca. 1970.

Parking Lot

103 C 109-111 Commercial Building. This one-story brick building with flat roof was originally occupied by saloons and barber shops, but was extensively remodeled in 1905. The principal facade consists of four storefronts, a total of eight bays in width. One storefront retains its original cornice consisting of a frieze with triglyphs and a dentil band under a molded band, and a stepped parapet with stone coping. Transoms have been infilled with molded wooden panels. The three remaining storefronts have been replaced with brick and plate glass. The exposed west facade consists of four round-arched bays with paired two-by-five-pane casement windows, and an arched doorway. The end bay has been infilled. 1885; ca. 1915.

104 C 107 Commercial Building. This one-story brick building has a parapeted roof with concrete coping, and replacement plate glass storefront. The transom is covered with wooden panels under a triglyph and dentil cornice. Ca. 1930.

W. BRECKENRIDGE STREET

105 C 224 Planters Warehouse. [Reavis & Satterwhite, original owners]. The present complex dates from several building periods. At the heart is an 1880s building originally occupied by a tobacco warehouse and prizehouse, with a later ca. 1915 warehouse complex built around these original two structures. The earlier buildings are one-story brick structures, one with a broad arched delivery door surmounted by a narrow blind panel, the other has an identical broad arched doorway which is flanked by two large multi-paned casement windows. Around the core buildings are later warehouse facilities. ca. 1880; ca. 1880s; 1915; mid-20th century.

106 N 222 Clarence Finch Livery and Harness Shop. Two-story commercial building, three bays wide. It was enlarged about 1930, and the front facade has since been stuccoed; the storefronts are replacements. ca. 1915; 1948.

107 N 220 Commercial Building. This two-story building has received many alterations in its existence. The second floor contains casement bays; the first floor has been sheathed in aluminum and the storefronts are replacement plateglass. ca. 1940s; 1960s.

108 C 131 Service Station. This station has a tiled hip roof which extends over the area where pumps once stood, and is supported by thick square columns. The station has been converted to an office; the two garage bays have been infilled to create shops. ca. 1930.

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WINDER STREET

109 C 234 Kelly-McNair House. [J. A. Kelly, original owner]. Originally a frame cottage with side gabled roof, this house has since been stuccoed, with quoins added at the corners. The front porch has been removed, and the door replaced, although a two-light arched transom remains. The weatherboarding in the gable ends is still visible. ca. 1885; ca. 1930.

110 C 230 Duplex. This modest story-and-a-half frame dwelling is sheltered by a front gabled roof with lower cross gable, which is pierced by interior chimneys. The full-facade porch shelters a pair of entries, is supported by turned bracketed posts, and has a stick balustrade. ca. 1885.

Parking Lot

111 C 100 Commercial Building. This two-story brick building retains its segmentally arched bays on the second story, but the first floor has been completely infilled and a new entry has been added. The three buildings to its rear on Wyche Street (#11,12,13) have been attached to it to create office space. ca. 1910.

112 C 100 blk. Commercial Building. One-story brick commercial building with parapeted roof with basketweave brickwork above the display windows. The storefront retains the recessed entry but the plateglass is replacement. Ca. 1930.

113 N 100 blk. Commercial Building. This one-story structure is sheathed with diagonal siding. There may be an older building underneath the facade, but no evidence of it is visible. ca. 1980.

114 C 205 First Baptist Church. This is the third sanctuary built for a congregation organized in 1856. The Gothic Revival building, constructed of Mount Airy granite (see Mount Airy Granite Quarry, Surry County, NR), has a parapeted front gable roof with a lower parapeted cross gable with buttresses, a projecting entry surmounted by a "oeil de boeuf" window with trefoil motif. Bays are Gothic-arched with a three-part tracery design in the arch. An off-center buttressed and crenellated square tower rises in the southwest corner, and a later stone educational wing (#115) was added to the rear. 1912-1926.

ORANGE STREET

115 N 100 First Baptist Church Educational Building. This three-story blond brick building is U-shaped, with Tudor arched entries in either end of the legs of the U which face the street. Sills and lintels are stone. 1955/56.

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## HORNER STREET

116 C 200 blk. J. A. Kelly Tobacco Prizehouse. A three-story common bond brick warehouse, three by six bays. The first and second floors of the front facade have been brick veneered and incorporate a block and brick garage addition to the east. The second and third floor front and side bays are segmentally arched, with two arched attic windows. Some of the bays have been infilled with tin on the front and brick and tin on the sides. ca. 1888.

117 C 200 blk. E. M. Walker Tobacco Prizehouse. A three-story common bond brick warehouse with stepped parated roof. The first floor bays have been infilled, but the second floor bays are six-over-six sash; those on the third floor have been covered with plywood. Diminutive one-story wings, consisting of central entries flanked by display windows (bays infilled) have been added to the side facades. The building is three bays wide and six deep. ca. 1888.

118 C 100 blk. Commercial Building. This two-story, three-by-five bay common-bond brick structure appears to have been originally a gable front structure, with a very early (ca. 1920) front added to it. This front consists of three segmentally arched bays containing pairs of six-over-six sash with pilasters separating each bay. Above each bay is a mousetooth band, all of which is surmounted by a corbelled cornice. The first floor has been altered somewhat by the infilling of the original storefronts. The side bays are visible; on the west they are unaltered, on the east several of the original segmentally arched openings have been infilled with rectangular sash, although several original bays remain. These alterations apparently were made when a shed roofed addition was made to the side; this has been removed. ca. 1915.

## EAST SPRING STREET

119 C 109 Henderson Power Company. This is the second plant for the the first electric company in Henderson, which was incorporated by Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn and others. The story-and-a-half brick building is three bays deep and three bays wide, and is sheltered under double gables, each capped with a hip-roofed cupola. The common bond walls are pierced by segmentally arched bay openings and a round coal chute which has been infilled. The steam plant was in operation until 1911 when was acquired by Carolina Power and Light Company, which used it as a back-up plant until 1923. ca. 1905.

120 C 100 Richmond and Danville Railroad Depot. The depot was constructed for use by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, but by 1900 the Southern Railroad had acquired the building and used it for many years. The gable front frame structure was brick veneered when obtained by the present owners. It is three bays wide and five bays deep, with bracketed eaves

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and a one-story flat-roofed replacement porch on square posts. ca. 1890; ca. 1960.

121 N Warehouse/Storage Building. This two-story brick building faces the railroad tracks and Spring Street. The flat roofed building has rectangular bays and no distinctive detailing. mid-20th century.

Young Avenue and Southern Railroad Line

122 C Railroad Tool Storage Building. A diminutive storage building built at the side of the tracks. The common-bond one-story, one-bay building has a stepped parapet roof. ca. 1900.

123 C Storage Building. This two-story frame building has been completely sheathed in tin, but retains its massing and gabled roof. ca. 1920.

124 C Imperial Tobacco Factory Prizehouse. To the west of a spur line is a smaller one-story brick warehouse with a stepped parapet gable roof. The five-by-two-bay building has segmentally arched openings which have been infilled. ca. 1915.

125 C J. C. Taylor Tobacco Merchants Factory. Along the Southern Railroad line is a massive one and two story brick warehouse complex; at the southern end is a one-story building in common bond brick with segmentally arched bays, nine by bays. The roofline is parapeted and coped with terea cotta tile. The end bay on the north end is a large double loading door set in a segmentally arched opening. At the southeast corner is a smokestack and water tower. To the north is a two-story section, also with round arched bays and a coped parapeted roofline. Along the track is a long loading platform with a shed roof protecting it. ca. 1890.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area which eventually developed into the town of Henderson was settled by Samuel Reavis and his sons Samuel, Lewis and Whitfield, who arrived in the area of what was then Granville County in 1785 from Virginia. They carved out a farmstead and by 1811 had built a store in the vicinity of what is now Garnett Street. Samuel Reavis' cousin, Peter Revis, built a tavern nearby in 1815, on the newly developed stage road (near what is today William Street) between Columbia, S.C., and Petersburg, Va. (1) In 1838 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad planned to come through the area, but the already established towns of Warrenton and Littleton did not want the railroad. They feared that the railroad would be dirty and noisy, "would scare horses and run over children." (2) Peter and Whitfield Revis donated land, and helped secure the necessary rights-of-way, and with these enticements, the railroad company was persuaded to come through the crossroads community. (3) The community acted as the terminus until the line was completed from Gaston on the Virginia border to Raleigh in 1840. This was the first of three lines which would come through Henderson in the next 65 years. By 1841 the area was sufficiently developed to be incorporated as a town named in honor of Judge Leonard Henderson, a state Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. (4)

By the advent of the Civil War Henderson had a population of 186, with a small commercial area around the railroad depot. By the end of the Civil War and the early years of Reconstruction Henderson began to show promise of the trade center it would become. Henderson sat on the line between the tobacco-growing region to the west and the cotton-growing areas to the east; rail lines brought farmers from nearby farms and neighboring counties to the town to ship their produce. During the years between 1840 and 1860 Henderson developed as a tobacco shipping point, being closer than Petersburg, Virginia, which was the closest market prior to the arrival of the railroad. Henderson was an established shipping point before Rocky Mount, Wilson, Greenville or Kinston, all of which later became important rail transportation centers. (5) The amount of tobacco shipped through Henderson annually between 1840 and 1860 exceeded any other North Carolina shipping point prior to the Civil War. (6) This map showing the Bright-tobacco Belt in North Carolina and Virginia from 1860 to 1929 indicates Henderson's position on the eastern edge. (7)

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The Old Bright Tobacco Belt, the Seedbed of the Flue-Cured Culture. From Nannie May Tilley, *The Bright-Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929*.

Although the advent of a railroad did not automatically confer growth and prosperity on a location, the piedmont, with a large number of small farms and a large potential labor force, was ripe for growth. The eastern portion of the state tended to shift from a river transportation system to the railroad to transport agricultural produce, maintaining an agricultural economic system. In the piedmont, where small, subsistence farms were more the norm, the population was ripe for industrialization, and the depot, combined with this labor force, tended to draw manufacturers to Henderson. In addition, the freight charges for rail transportation were about half of those for overland shipment. The charges for 100 pounds of freight from Raleigh to Petersburg dropped from \$1.50 to \$.70, encouraging farmers to grow excess produce for sale, reduced expenses, and reduced the price of purchased goods. (8)

The population of Henderson had grown to 545 in 1870. A fire that year destroyed most of the trading center, but it was quickly rebuilt. A new im-

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petus for the development of Henderson came in 1872 when David Young Cooper opened the first tobacco market in the town.(9) During its first year in operation, Cooper's sold 300,000 pounds of tobacco, and by 1875 there were four tobacco markets: Cooper's, Boyd's, Carolina, and Side Light, in Henderson. (10) The Raleigh and Gaston Depot (#51), built ca. 1870, still stands at 110 North Garnett Street. The Oxford and Henderson Railroad Company was the second line to serve Henderson, arriving between 1879 and 1881. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the Southern Railroad Company, and the Seaboard Airline Railroad Company also operated in Henderson, ultimately being consolidated into the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, which still operates today. The only other depot still standing is the Richmond and Danville Railroad Depot (#120), built ca. 1890.

In addition to the development of the tobacco markets and manufacturies, cotton, grown to the east, had a significant impact on the economic base of the town from 1880 to 1920. Cotton-related commercial structures still stand at 120-126 Wyche Street and 124-128 West Montgomery Street. The Cooper-Parham Building (#9; ca. 1915) housed the offices of the Carolina Bagging Company which was started by S.S. Parham and John D. Cooper and manufactured cotton bags. The building at 124-128 West Montgomery (#96; 1880, 1890) housed the offices of the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills. Cotton and textile manufacturing became a large part of the economic success of the area, with a number of mills and attendant housing being built in the town, feeding the continued growth of the downtown commercial area.

During the 1880s, many more tobacco warehouses and manufacturies came to Henderson, and the town continued to prosper. In 1880 the population of Henderson stood at 1751. Commercial enterprises in town included three tobacco warehouses, five tobacco factories, three steam cotton gins, one tin and sheet metal factory, one iron and plow factory, two buggy and wagon factories, a lumber yard, livery stables, between fifteen and twenty mercantile establishments, two hotels, several saloons, two newspapers, six churches, a large male and two female academies, and lawyers' doctors' and dentists' offices.(12) The earliest known map of the district, Gray's 1882 "New Map of Henderson," shows these establishments at the core of the commercial district along Garnett Street, with residential areas beyond Young Street to the north, along Chestnut Street, and south of Young Avenue.(13)

In 1885 Henderson boasted four tobacco warehouses and five prizehouses, so called because here the tobacco was pressed, or "prized" into hogsheads for shipment. Five new tobacco companies were chartered and seven million pounds of tobacco were sold to between 50 and 60 buyers that year. (14) Although no maps earlier than the 1882 Gray's New Map of Henderson were discovered, one may assume that the business district consisted primarily of frame buildings. In 1885 a disastrous fire destroyed much of the warehouses and commercial district, but by the end of the year most businesses were already rebuilding brick structures to replace those lost to the fire. The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1885 shows large gaps along Garnett Street, but already four construction projects were underway. J. A. Kelly and E.M. Walker built brick prizehouses (#116, #117; ca. 1888) between 1885 and 1888 on

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Horner Street which still stand. The 1888 Sanborn Map shows that the area was quickly rebuilt, and by 1890 the commercial area was once again bustling. (15)

Henderson continued to grow, and in 1879 a movement was underway to create a new county centering on the burgeoning town. Henderson became the county seat of newly-formed Vance County when it was carved from Granville, Warren and Franklin counties in 1881. (16) Several reasons are given for the late formation of Vance County. The two most plausible are that it was too far for people to travel the twelve to twenty miles required to reach the nearest courthouses in Oxford, Wilson and Louisburg; (17) and that it was the result of post-Civil War racist and Republican reaction to the Democratic counties surrounding Henderson. The new county, with a population of about 9,000, had between 700 and 800 more black citizens than white. Col. I. J. Young, one of the proponents of the formation of the new county, was the leader of the county's Republican faction until 1900, and the overwhelming majority of black citizens voted Republican. (18) Either of these explanations, or a combination of both, may be the truth. A two-story brick Romanesque courthouse (#81; 1884, 1908, ca. 1960) was built in 1884. It was overbuilt in the Neoclassical style in 1908 by the firm of Milburn and Heister, one of the foremost architectural firms in the state. The Neoclassical courthouse has since been sandwiched between two circa 1960s additions, but retains its monumental portico as well as other detailing. The lawn, with a bell and Civil War monument were greatly eroded by the additions, but these monuments remain.

As the location of the new county seat, Henderson fostered a community of lawyers. The Zollicoffer Law Office (#18; ca. 1881), at 205 North Garnett Street, is located beside the Henderson Fire Station and Municipal Building (#19, #83; 1908, 1928), and within a block of the Courthouse (#81; 1881, 1908, ca. 1960; NR). A block away, at 125 North Garnett Street, is the Gholson and Gholson Law Office (#20; 1896). Beside and across the street from the courthouse are additional office buildings (#82, #89; 1913, 1928).

To serve the burgeoning town, a number of merchants set up shop in Henderson. One of the more successful of these men was E. G. Davis, who built a store about 1875 in the commercial section along the railroad lines. His store was destroyed in the 1885 fire, but within a year he had rebuilt a brick store at 203-205 South Garnett Street (#59; 1886, 1911), and was back in business. (19)

Probably the most famous merchant in Henderson was Paul H. Rose, founder of Roses Stores. This dime store chain has two landmark stores in the district. Rose formed a partnership known as the United 5 and 10 Cent Stores with units in Charlotte and Henderson, N. C. When one of the partners went bankrupt the partnership failed. Rose borrowed \$500 and bought out his partner's interest and opened his own store at 115/117 South Garnett Street (#55; 1890) in 1915. The next year he persuaded his brother, T. B., to join him and the company opened stores in Oxford and Louisburg. This was the beginning of

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the Rose's Dime Store chain, which rivaled Kresses, McCrory's and Woolworth's in the southeast. The enterprise expanded, and by 1929 the chain had grown to 45 stores in the region. That year Rose built a three-story company headquarters, the P. H. Rose Building, at 218-110 South Garnett Street (#36; 1929). Unlike most enterprises during the Great Depression, Roses continued to expand, adding fourteen stores by 1935, bringing the total to eighty-seven. In 1949 a two-bay addition was made to the south of the company headquarters, and a new entablature was added with the name "P. H. ROSE BUILDING" in a central panel flanked by smaller panels containing sprays of red roses with greenery. Today Roses Stores, still headquartered in the same building, operates 224 stores in thirteen southeastern states. (20) Although several of the houses where Rose lived are still standing in Henderson, these two stores (#55, #36), are the buildings most closely associated with his productive career as a retail merchant.

Henderson's social life also was developing during this period of growth and a number of theatres and opera houses were built in the town. Harry and Joseph Burwell built the Burwell Block (#29; 1883, 1944), which included a theater and opera house on the second floor where various social functions, including annual balls, were held here for many years. The Vance Theatre (demolished) hosted northern theater companies traveling between New York and Miami, Florida each year. (21)

The turn of the twentieth century was an exciting period of growth and modernization in Henderson. In 1892 the town received both electric service and its first water works. The original electrical generating plant was located on the property of Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, who operated a tobacco factory nearby. About 1905 a new generating plant (#119, 1905) was built along the Southern Railroad tracks, where it presently is utilized by a coal yard. (22) In 1896 a telephone system had been installed in the town and Henderson was able to offer its citizens all the modern conveniences. (23)

In 1905 the First National Bank of Henderson was formed, and by 1923 seven banks were operating in the town. (24) The First National Bank (#61; 1921) built a monumental Neoclassical bank on Garnett Street in 1921.

The rise in popularity of the automobile spelled the end of the buggy industry which had flourished in Henderson for several decades. Peerless and Chalmers automobiles were sold by Stevenson Auto Dealers (#69; ca. 1910) on Garnett Street. The Corbitt Buggy Factory converted from the production of buggies to the production of automobiles in 1911. The company continued to operate through the years of World War II by producing personnel carriers. (25)

In 1912 a Chamber of Commerce was formed in Henderson to bring additional industry and commerce into the town. The Chamber continued to operate until the advent of the Depression, bringing in a number of industries which settled

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outside the central business district, as a rule. In 1922 the Henderson Tobacco Board was formed with the stated purpose to "...boost, promote and advance the interests of the tobacco market." It was able to bring stability and organization to the heretofore disorganized local markets. (26)

The 1920s were a period of great economic growth in Henderson. The population had grown to 5,222 by the 1920 census, and a 1924 Atlas of North Carolina promoted Henderson as an "industry and marketing center [which] has six large tobacco warehouses, four large cotton mills, motor truck works, fertilizer plant, furniture plants, flour mills, [and where] hydro-electric, contented labor, excellent shipping facilities and cheap raw materials are offered manufacturers." (27) Further enticements for the businessman wishing to relocate in Henderson included "four strong banks ... modern sewerage system and water supply, motorized fire department, one high school, eight graded schools, strong churches of all leading denominations, well-equipped hospital, active chamber of commerce, paved streets, electric lights, gas, telephone and telegraph service, and two sanitary dairies." (28) The town continued to prosper until the end of the decade.

The Depression had a significant impact on the economy of Henderson, as elsewhere, with the resultant drop in production, lay-offs, and closures. The cotton and associated textile industry were particularly hard hit in Henderson, and the mainstay, tobacco, also bottomed out. Tobacco prices dropped from \$19.58 per hundredweight in 1928 to \$12.23 per hundredweight in 1932. Cotton dropped to an average price of six cents a pound. Banks closed, The First National Bank failed to open, causing a run on Citizen's Bank. Citizen's Bank was able to stay open; the First National Bank was forced to reorganize. An upswing began in earnest in 1932 with the tobacco maintenance program which stabilized the price, bringing a measure of stability to the surrounding farms. One of, if not the signal that Henderson was back on its feet, was a bond issue passed in 1936 to build an overpass (#51; 1936) over the railroad between Garnett and Williams Street, connecting the two commercial sections of Garnett and Williams street. (29)

The 1936 to 1941 period did not add particularly to the commercial fabric in the Central Business District. Several buildings were renovated, notably the Empire Theater on Wyche Street. After the war, during the 1950s and 1960s, the usual refurbishing of many storefronts went on in Henderson, but the facades of many buildings above the street level retain their decorative brickwork.

Henderson today is growing rapidly. Although shopping centers have been built around the central business district, the area along Garnett Street still houses Roses Stores corporate offices, with warehouse facilities located outside the town. The county and municipal offices remain downtown, adding to the economic base. Although no longer the hub of commerce, the downtown area still flourishes, preserving the architectural fabric of this district.

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Footnotes:

1 Murphy, Melanie. An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Henderson, N. C. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979. p. 2. Hereinafter cited as Murphy.

2 Peace, Samuel Thomas. "Zeb's Black Baby": Vance County, North Carolina. Durham: Seeman Printery, Inc., 1956. p. 230. Hereinafter cited as Peace.

3 Peace, p. 230. See also Diamond Jubilee. Henderson: Davis and Sons Co., 1950. pp. 7-8. Hereinafter cited as Diamond Jubilee.

4 Murphy, p. 3.

5 Peace, p. 10.

6 Diamond Jubilee, p. 6.

7 Daniel, Pete. Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice Cultures Since 1880. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1985. p. 203.

8 Lefler, Hugh T., and Newsome, Albert Ray. North Carolina: The History of a Southern State. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973. p. 366.

9 Diamond Jubilee, p. 3.

10 Diamond Jubilee, p. 3.

11 Murphy, pp. 3-4.

12 Peace, p. 292.

13 "Gray's New Map of Henderson, N. C." Philadelphia: D. W. Gray and Son Publishing Company, 1882. Copy in North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

14 Diamond Jubilee, pp. 7-8.

15 Murphy, p. 3.

16 Peace, p. 12.

17 Peace, p. 11.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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18 Peace, p. 13.

19 Diamond Jubilee, p. 11.

20 Roses Company Press Release, 1987. On file at Survey and Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archives and History, State Preservation Office.

21 Interview with George Rose, March 11, 1987; notes on file with Survey and Planning Branch.

22 Murphy, p. 41.

23 Peace, p. 311.

24 Blackburn, George T. II, Chairman. The Heritage of Vance County, N. C. Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1984. p. 18. Hereinafter cited as Heritage.

25 Heritage, p. 18.

26 Heritage, pp. 18-19

27 Drummond Pictural Atlas of North Carolina. Charlotte, N. C.: Albert Y. Drummond, Publishers, 1924. p. 64. Hereinafter cited as Atlas.

28 Atlas, p. 65.

29 Heritage, p. 20.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Blackburn, George T. II, Chairman. The Heritage of Vance County, N. C. (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company), 1984.

Diamond Jubilee, (Henderson: Davie and Sons Co., Inc., Publishers), 1950.

Murphy, Melanie. An Inventory of Historic Architecture of Henderson, N. C. (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources), 1979.

Peace, Samuel Thomas. "Zeb's Black Baby": Vance County, N. C. (Durham: Seeman Printery, Inc.) 1956.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1885, 1888, 1893, 1901, 1912, 1917, 1924.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 46 acres, ±

UTM References

A 17 321740 40235000  
 Zone Easting Northing

C 17 321530 402240

B 17 33450 40234000  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Area bounded roughly by Chestnutt St. to the west, Southern RR tracks to the east, Church St. to the north, and Horner St. and Young Ave. to the south. See Henderson tax map with boundary outlined. (Scale = 1/2" equals 100')

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district contains the densest concentration of pre-1936 buildings in the Central Business District.

See continuation sheet

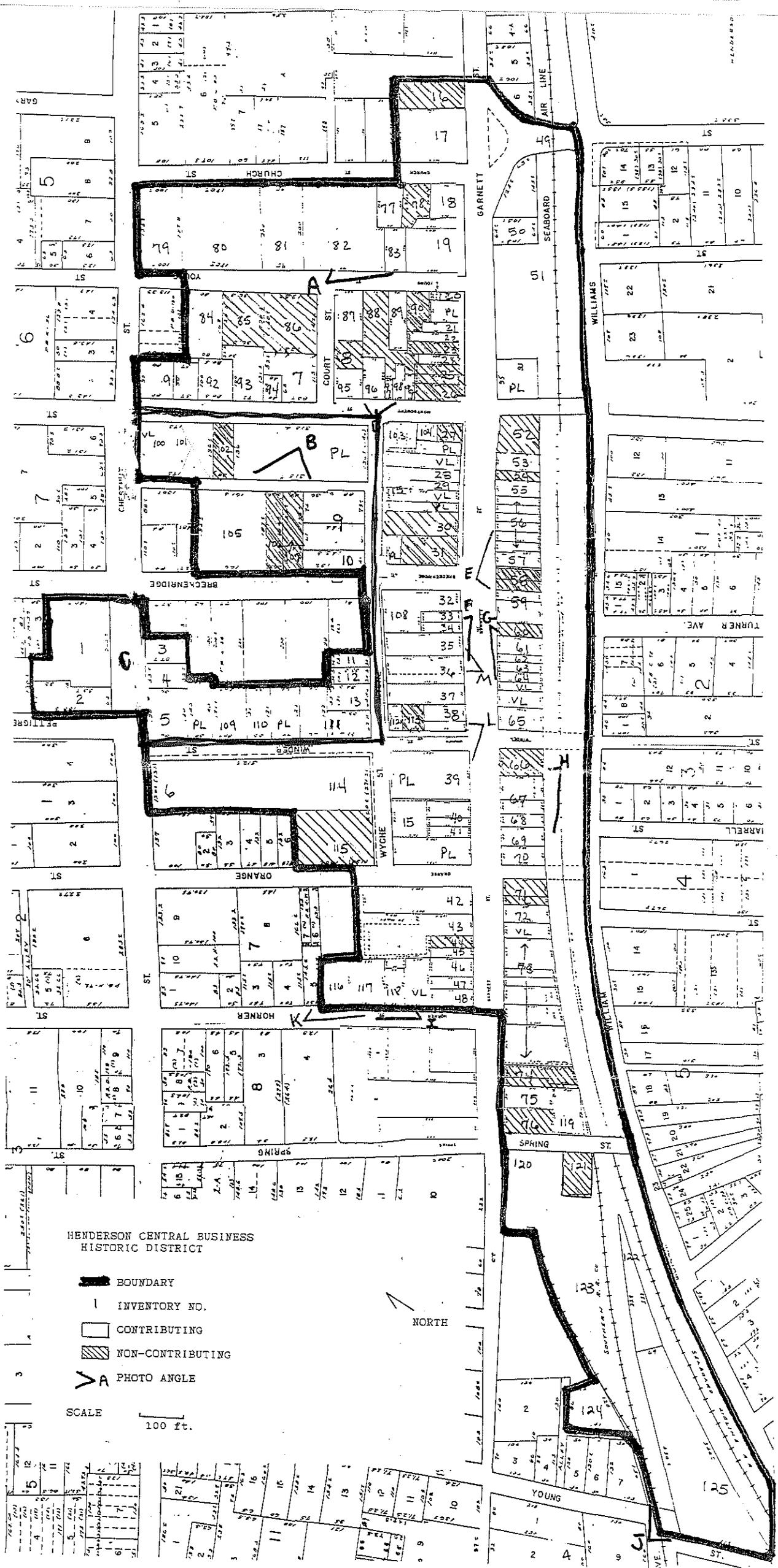
**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Virginia Oswald, Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 1987

street & number Rt. 4, Box 20 M telephone (919) 362-1725

city or town Apex, state N. C. zip code 27502



HENDERSON CENTRAL BUSINESS HISTORIC DISTRICT

-  BOUNDARY
-  INVENTORY NO.
-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING
-  PHOTO ANGLE

SCALE  100 ft.

NORTH 