



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

June 18, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architecture Survey Report, US 64 from US 25 to SR 1180 in
Hendersonville, U-4428, Henderson County, ER03-1290

Thank you for your letter of May 5, 2003, transmitting the survey report by Marvin A. Brown, URS Corporation.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

The Oakdale Cemetery
The First United Methodist Church
The (Former) Bellevue Apartments

The Oakdale Cemetery, north and south sides of Sixth Avenue, west of Valley Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration D. The cemetery was built to serve the entire Hendersonville community and the graves hold a cross section of its citizens, black and white, rich and poor, Christian and Jew. The cemetery is also eligible as a significant and distinguishable entity representing the full gamut of locally, available funerary choices, according to taste and financial abilities.

www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

The First United Methodist Church, southwest corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration A. The church property derives its significance from architecture as a fine expression of the Neoclassical Revival Style.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

The (Former) Bellevue Apartments, northwest corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the rapid growth of Hendersonville during the 1910s and 1920s. The building is also eligible under Criterion C as an intact example of a local apartment building type constructed during Hendersonville's building boom of the early twentieth century.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

The following property is determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

The Hunter Hill House

The Hunter Hill House, 225 Sixth Avenue West, is not eligible for the National Register. It is not associated with significant events or persons and is not architecturally distinguished as an individual building. In addition, the house is surrounded by modern and non-residential buildings and is not part of any proposed historic district.

Properties 2-8 are not eligible for the National Register.

The Main Street Historic District, east and west sides of Main Street (US 25) from Sixth Avenue to First Avenue, is already listed in the National Register. We concur that the district boundary within the APE does not merit extension.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Marvin A. Brown, URS Corporation

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride
106
County

**PHASE II
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
US 64 FROM US 25 TO SR 1180 IN HENDERSONVILLE,
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

TIP NO. U-4428

FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. STP-64(72)

WORK ORDER NO. 8.1952301

Prepared For:

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583

Prepared By:

URS Corporation – North Carolina
1600 Perimeter Park Drive
Morrisville, NC 27560

Marvin A. Brown,
Principal Investigator

April 2003

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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
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Prepared For:

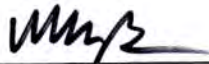
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583

Prepared By:

URS Corporation – North Carolina
1600 Perimeter Park Drive
Morrisville, NC 27560

Marvin A. Brown,
Principal Investigator

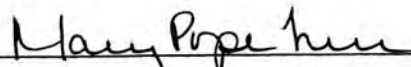
April 2003



Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Corporation-North Carolina

4-25-03

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

5-5-2003

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 64 from US 25 to SR 1180 in the City of Hendersonville in Henderson County, North Carolina (TIP No. U-4428, Federal Aid Project No. STP-64(72), Work Order No. 8.1952301). The proposed widening is from a two- to a three-lane facility. However, the addition of a third lane may not be feasible in one section, due to the close proximity of an existing cemetery to the roadway. A closed loop traffic signal system is currently planned to be implemented with the roadway project.

URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) recommended an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted fieldwork within that APE. URS identified twelve resources within the APE that appeared to be 50 years old or older. One of these resources—the Hendersonville Main Street Historic District at the eastern edge of the APE—was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The others were not previously determined eligible for or listed in the National Register

URS presented the results of its initial findings to NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on January 7, 2003. At this meeting, NCDOT and the HPO agreed that four of the twelve resources should be further evaluated: Oakdale Cemetery (URS #1) (HN-114), the Hill-Hunter House (URS #9), the First United Methodist Church (URS #10), and the former Bellevue Apartments (URS #11) (HN-136). NCDOT and the HPO deemed seven other resources—URS ##2 through 8—to be Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation. The twelfth resource, the National Register-listed Main Street Historic District, was to be revisited.

At NCDOT's request, under the terms of an open-end contract for historic architectural services, URS commenced further research on the four designated resources and the history of the APE. URS conducted fieldwork and local and Raleigh-area-based research for the project during the week of November 11, 2002, and the month of January 2003. URS subsequently evaluated the National Register eligibility of the four resources in question. URS's survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable individuals, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report records the results of the field survey and research.

Of the four further-evaluated resources, URS recommends that three are eligible for National Register: Oakdale Cemetery, the First United Methodist Church, and the former Bellevue Apartments. URS recommends that the fourth resource, the Hill-Hunter House, is not Register-eligible. The following summarizes the status and evaluation of all twelve historic architectural resources within the project's APE:

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF
POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

URS Survey #/ NC HPO Survey #	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status History</u>
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RESOURCES LISTED IN OR DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

12	Main Street Historic District	National Register listed (1999) Discussed in Section IV
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RESOURCES RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1 / HN-114	Oakdale Cemetery	Assessed in Section IV
10	First United Methodist Church	Assessed in Section IV
11 / HN-136	(Former) Bellevue Apartments	NC HPO Study List (4/10/97); Assessed in Section IV

RESOURCES RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

9	Hill-Hunter House	Assessed in Section IV
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RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION

2 through 8	Determined Not Eligible 1/7/03—see Section V and concurrence form attached as Appendix A
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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 64 from US 25 to SR 1180 in the City of Hendersonville in Henderson County, North Carolina (TIP No. U-4428, Federal Aid Project No. STP-64(72), Work Order No. 8.1952301) (Figures 1 and 2). This report presents the results of a Phase II historic architectural survey of the project area by URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) for the Federal Highway Administration and the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch of the NCDOT.

URS recommended an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted fieldwork within that APE. URS identified twelve resources within the APE that appeared to be 50 years old or older and assigned them consecutive numbers 1 through 12 (Figure 3). One of these resources—the Hendersonville Main Street Historic District at the eastern edge of the APE—was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989. The others were not previously determined eligible for or listed in the National Register

URS presented the results of its initial findings to NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on January 7, 2003. At this meeting, NCDOT and the HPO agreed that four of the twelve resources should be further evaluated: Oakdale Cemetery (URS #1) (HN-114), the Hill-Hunter House (URS #9), the First United Methodist Church (URS #10), and the former Bellevue Apartments (URS #11) (HN-136). NCDOT and the HPO deemed seven other resources—URS ##2 through 8—to be Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation. The twelfth resource, the National Register-listed Main Street Historic District, was to be revisited.

At the request of NCDOT, under the terms of an open-end contract for historic architectural services, URS commenced further research on the four designated resources. URS Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown conducted fieldwork and local and Raleigh-area-based research for the project during the week of November 11, 2002, and the month of January 2003. He subsequently evaluated the National Register eligibility of the four resources in question. His survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable individuals, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report records the results of the field survey and research.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to US 64 was necessary for compliance with the basic requirements of: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's "Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines." In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan for the survey included the following items: (1) identification of all resources 50 years old or older within the APE; (2) intensive evaluation of all designated resources; (3) general historical research in order to develop historic and architectural

contexts for the designated resources; and (4) the preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

Of the four further-evaluated resources, URS recommends that three are eligible for National Register: Oakdale Cemetery, the First United Methodist Church, and the former Bellevue Apartments. URS recommends that the fourth resource, the Hill-Hunter House, is not Register-eligible.

The Area of Potential Effects or APE is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. During the initial inventory of the project area, the boundaries of the project's APE were recommended by URS and established by NCDOT. They are delineated in this report on the Hendersonville NC USGS topographical quadrangle map (Figure 3). Due to the urban or built-up nature of the project area, the APE is limited to those resources that stand on either side of US 64 within the project area.

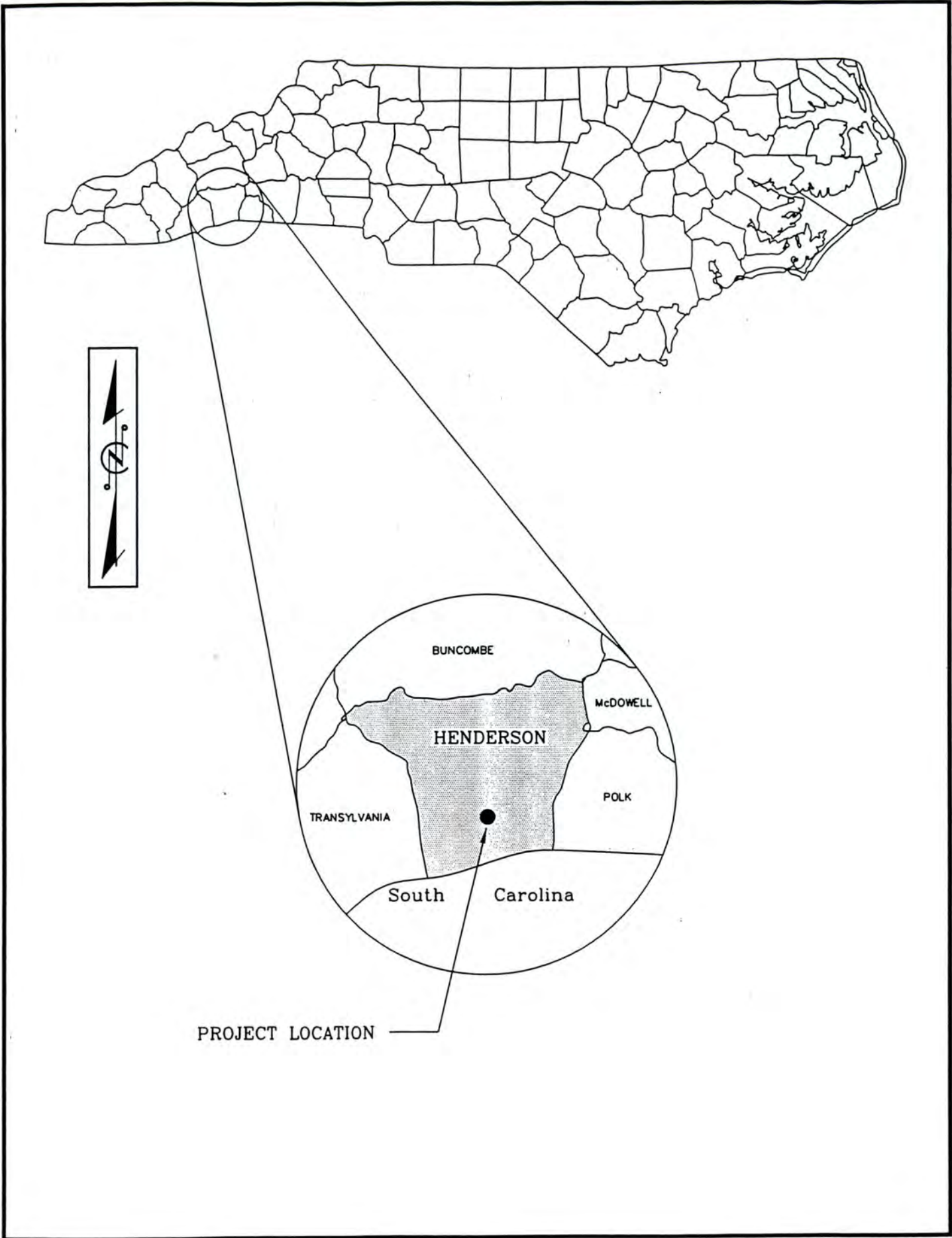


Figure 1. Project Locator Map

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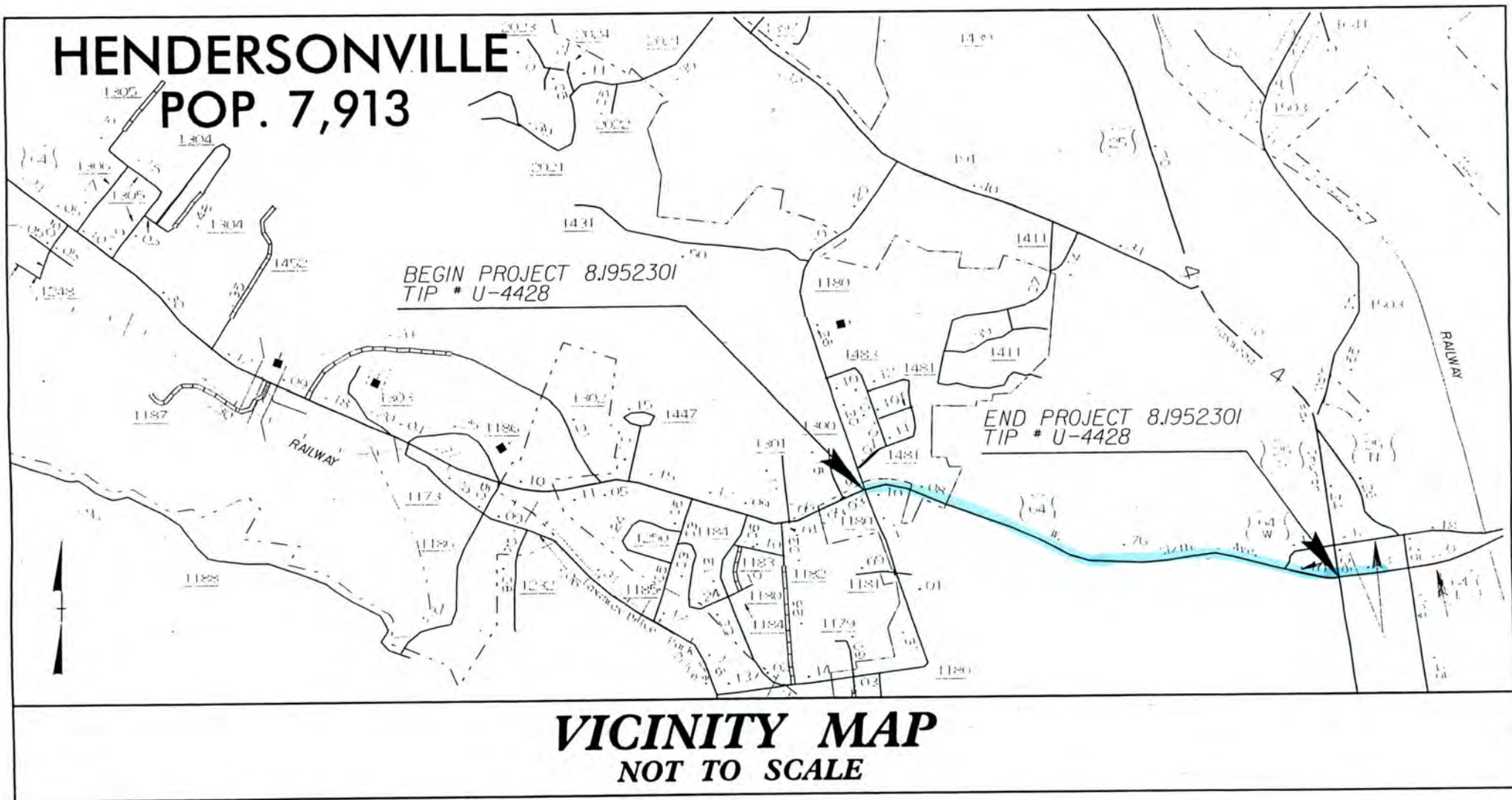


Figure 2. Project Vicinity Map (Source: North Carolina Department of Transportation)

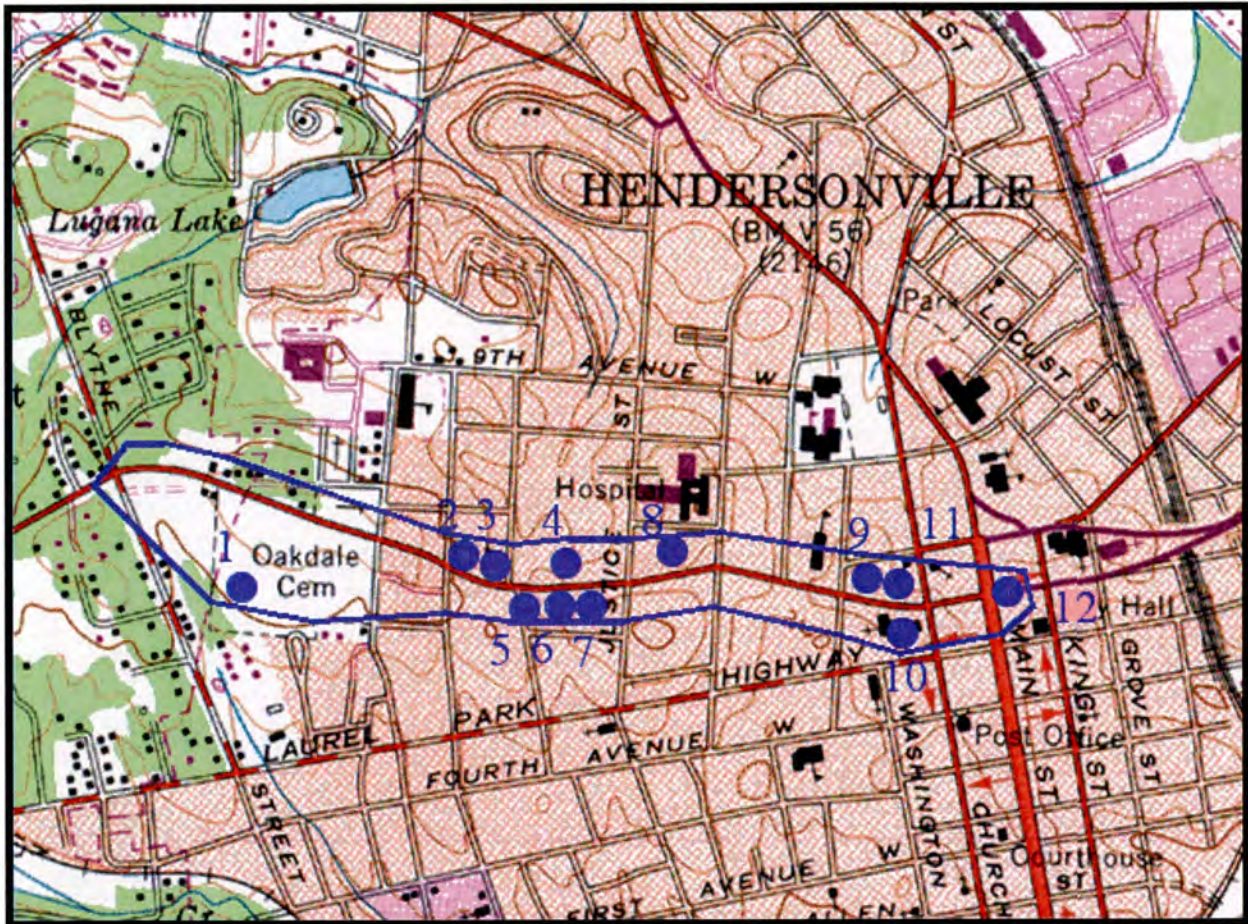


Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects and Property Inventory Map (Source: 1990 Hendersonville NC USGS Quadrangle Map)

II. METHODOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, and two different levels of field survey of the project's APE. Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS completed the fieldwork and research.

The main sources of information for the report were the deeds and tax maps on file at the Henderson County Courthouse in Hendersonville; Hendersonville city directories located in the local history room of the Henderson public library and at the Henderson County Historical Society in Hendersonville; survey forms located at the Western Regional Office of the North Carolina HPO in Biltmore Forest; and Mattson, Alexander and Associates' 1996 "History and Architecture of Hendersonville, North Carolina," on which much the historical contexts in Section III, below, are largely based.

The purpose of the research and intensive-level field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APE and the four intensively inventoried resources within it. Such knowledge was critical in determining which resources within the APE were believed to be eligible, or ineligible, for listing in the National Register.

As part of the first phase of the fieldwork, Mr. Brown identified twelve resources within the APE that were 50 years old or older. As part of the second phase of fieldwork, Mr. Brown inventoried four resources— Oakdale Cemetery (URS #1) (HN-114), the Hill-Hunter House (URS #9), the First United Methodist Church (URS #10), and the former Bellevue Apartments (URS #11) (HN-136)—that the North Carolina Department of Transportation and the North Carolina HPO had identified as requiring intensive-level evaluation. He also drafted contexts for the inventoried resources.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Early Settlement to the Civil War

The lands that were to comprise Henderson County developed slowly in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Cherokees occupied much of the territory until the 1785 Treaty of Hopewell. By the turn of the century, although settlement was sparse, all of Henderson's lands were in the hands of whites (Mattson, Alexander 1996:4-5).

The first major spur to development was the establishment of the Buncombe Turnpike, the route of which is roughly followed by current US 25. Completed in 1827, it led from Greenville, South Carolina to Greeneville, Tennessee and opened up new markets to local farmers. Population expanded with the turnpike and, in 1838, North Carolina carved Henderson County from Buncombe County. Two years later Hendersonville was established along the Buncombe Turnpike as the county seat. The turnpike was planked between Asheville and Greenville, South Carolina in 1851, further facilitating the shipping and driving of local produce and livestock. The better road also facilitated the summertime relocation of wealthy low-country planters to southern Henderson County. The improvement of the road is reflected in the doubling of county population from 5,000 in 1840 to 10,000 in 1860 (Mattson, Alexander 1996:5-6).

Hendersonville was originally platted in a 40-lot grid, with a central square on Main Street. Due to its function as county seat and its location on the turnpike, it contained a small number of innkeepers, merchants, lawyers, and other professionals. It also offered a few boarding houses for individuals seeking a temporary respite from the heat and disease of lowland South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia (Mattson, Alexander 1996:6-7).

Post-Civil War to World War I

The most important single event to occur in Henderson County during the last third of the nineteenth century was the coming of the railroad. The Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, which was absorbed by the Southern Railway at the turn of the century, reached Hendersonville from the east in 1879. In 1886 it was extended through to Asheville where, via the Western North Carolina Railroad, it connected Hendersonville with markets along the Atlantic coast and in the Ohio valley. With its critical rail link, Hendersonville's importance as a produce and livestock market grew, as did its summer tourism industry. In 1900 the county's population stood at 14,000, of whom 2,000 called Hendersonville home (Mattson, Alexander 1996:8-9).

After the railroad's arrival, Hendersonville extended its limits to a one-mile radius from the courthouse. According to Mattson and Alexander (1996:10), "Between 1880 and the early twentieth century, Hendersonville developed on a scale that belied the size of its permanent population." Buildings finished with popular national styles—the Queen Anne, the Classical Revival, the Colonial Revival—sprang up throughout the town. Reflecting local progressive aspirations, the city issued bonds for water lines, sewer lines, the paving of streets and sidewalks, the establishment of the Oakdale public cemetery, and the construction of two graded schools, the Rosa Edwards School (1912) for whites and the Sixth Avenue School for blacks (1916). By 1903 the town had both telephone and electric service. Two years later it had trolley service as well (Mattson, Alexander 1996:11-12).

By the 1910s, Main Street's non-commercial core was marked by two-story brick buildings that housed a variety of commercial enterprises at their first floors and professional offices above. East of Main Street stood warehouses, factories, and workers' houses. The homes of white-collar workers stood to the west (Mattson, Alexander 1996:12-13).

According to Mattson and Alexander (1996:13):

The greatest influence on the physical development of Hendersonville in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the tourist boom. The annual arrival by train of both wealthy and middle-class visitors not only bolstered Main Street businesses but also gave rise to a distinctive landscape of fashionable hotels and innumerable boarding houses.

With the boarding houses, particularly on the west side of town, came increasing numbers of single-family residences. Many of these, particularly along west Forth and Fifth avenues and intersecting streets, were fashionable dwellings that housed the town's wealthiest families. Others were erected as second homes for summer visitors. Erle Stillwell, Hendersonville's most notable early- and mid-twentieth-century architect, designed a number of the town's finest houses and most prominent non-residential buildings in this neighborhood, along Main Street, and elsewhere within and outside of city limits (Alexander, Mattson 1996:14).

World War I to World War II

Land development and speculation boomed in Hendersonville in the late teens and early/mid twenties. With a rapid influx of permanent and summer residents and the equally rapid growth in automobile ownership, development shot out from downtown along 40 miles of paved streets and sidewalks. On the west side in particular, bungalows, foursquares, and Colonial- and other Revival-style dwellings sprang up. Large-scale real estate developments—such as Osceola Lake, Mountain Home, Druid Hills, Grimesdale, and Hyman Heights—arose “offering single-family dwellings designed in nationally prominent styles with amenities like paved streets and water and sewer service” (Mattson, Alexander 1996:18). In addition to single-family dwellings, a handful of multi-story apartment buildings, including the Maxwell, the Ambassador, and the Bellevue (which stands within the project's APE), were erected. For summer visitors, communities with parks and recreational facilities, such as Laurel Heights, were raised, as were hotels. Largely due to the tourist trade, land speculation soared recklessly. This speculation culminated disastrously in the Fleetwood Hotel. An unfinished steel frame when work stopped on it in 1929, it loomed over the town on Echo Mountain until finally sold and demolished for scrap in 1937 (Mattson, Alexander 1996:15-21).

The Great Depression hit over-extended and –exuberant Hendersonville hard. Land values plummeted, tourism collapsed and, on the same day in November 1930, all three of the town's banks closed their doors. Many hotels and boarding houses were demolished and most building activity in the 1930s came through such federally funded agencies as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Public Works Administration. Only with wartime production, both industrial and agricultural, did Hendersonville and Henderson County recover from the Depression (Mattson, Alexander 1996:21-223).

World War II to the Present

The economies of Henderson County and Hendersonville rebounded in the 1950s on the footing of manufacturing, dairying, apple growing, lumbering, truck farming, tourism and—new to its economic base—retirees. Construction picked up again in Hendersonville and major projects, including a few within and at the edge of the project's APE, were undertaken. The Margaret R. Pardee Memorial Hospital, which stands just north of Sixth Avenue West, was dedicated in 1953. Numerous new plots were opened in The Annex portion to Oakdale Cemetery, as discussed further below. The African-American Sixth Avenue School, which also stood within the APE, was demolished and relocated on Ninth Avenue (Mattson, Alexander 1996:23-24).

The relocation of retirees in the late twentieth century in Hendersonville has rekindled a second real estate boom. The county's population has continued to grow unabated over the past 30 years, abetted by new highway construction, particularly Interstate 26. Growth has led to scattered demolition along Main Street and elsewhere—including Sixth Avenue West within the project's APE—but the residential areas of town, especially those west of Main Street, have remained largely intact (Mattson, Alexander 1996:24-25).

Shaw's Creek Road/Sixth Avenue West/US 64—Post-Civil War to 2000

Sixth Avenue West, into the early twentieth century, was known as Shaw's Creek Road. It is also currently a piece of US 64. As a major route leading west out of Hendersonville, it has since the nineteenth century been the location of many important public facilities in Hendersonville. (In 1913 the importance of Shaw's Creek Road was demonstrated when its upkeep was assigned, with only six other Henderson County roads, to the newly established Board of County Road Trustees, which was to maintain it from the edge of the city to Horse Shoe (Jones 1988:72-73).) Until the late twentieth century, many of these facilities separately served the town's African-American and white communities. Shaw's Creek Road in particular once played an important role in Hendersonville's black community.

In 1865 Henderson County African-Americans established Shaw's Creek AME Zion Church in Horse Shoe west of Hendersonville. The church was 10 miles distant from town, which led to the establishment of a second AME Zion congregation—St. Paul's—at the edge of the city limits. In 1880 the congregation bought property on the north side of Shaw's Creek Road within the current project's APE and erected the St. Paul Tabernacle AME Zion Church. In 1920-1921 the congregation built a new church and parsonage at the same location (Plate 1). By 1991 that church had deteriorated and, over the objections of some congregants and members of the preservation community, the congregation erected a new church, once more on the same location (Cook-Anderson 1991; Greene 1996:34-35; Horton 1992a and 1992b).

A second important Hendersonville black institution—the Sixth Avenue School—was established within the APE near St. Paul's in 1916. A two-story frame building erected at the northeast corner of Shaw's Creek Road and Valley Street, the school was a focal point of African-American education and communal activity until the Ninth Avenue School replaced it in 1951. Following its replacement, the city sold the school building, which was converted into apartments. Due to deterioration, it was demolished in 1982. A historic marker, which refers to it as a "beacon" for the local and regional black community, stands near its site (Plate 2).

A third important component of black community life, or death, in Hendersonville was Oakdale Cemetery, which was established with separate black and white burial areas within the APE in 1883 (Plates 3 and 4). Its lands on the north side of Shaw's Creek Road near St. Paul's and, later, the Sixth Avenue School were set aside for African-American burials (Fain 1980:547-548; Maxwell 1915; Alexander 1996).

Hendersonville's sole municipal cemetery, Oakdale was of course also important to the white community. Its larger expanse on the south side of Shaw's Creek Road was restricted to white burials.

Another important Shaw's Creek Road institution for Hendersonville's white community was the Park Hotel (subsequently the Elks Lodge). This sprawling building stood within the APE to the west of Fleming Street, south of Shaw's Creek Road and north of the parallel Fifth Avenue West. Built of frame in the Second Empire Revival-style for J.P. Rickman, perhaps in 1890, it was sold and converted to the Park Hill Inn or Park Hotel in the 1920s. The building was later converted to an Elks Lodge. On January 8, 1979, it was heavily damaged by fire, which led to its condemnation and demolition (Park Hotel (Elks Lodge) file).

Yet another important Hendersonville institution, which serves the white and African-American community, is Pardee Hospital. The city's first hospital was Patton Memorial Hospital, which was erected in 1913 at the north end of town in what was to become the Hyman Heights community. In 1953 Patton Memorial was replaced by Pardee Hospital, which was erected on the north side of Sixth Avenue West at the northern edge of the APE. The new hospital was funded by a \$100,000 gift from Midwest capitalist Ivor R. Pardee, who had a home in Hendersonville, and a \$250,000 bond issue that was passed to accompany the gift. The Margaret R. Pardee Memorial Hospital is now a sprawling modern complex that is accompanied, along Sixth Avenue West within and outside of the APE, by numerous modern or converted medical office buildings (Jones 1988:458-459) (Plates 5 and 6).

Two major churches now open to both black and white communities stand on Sixth Avenue West near Church Street. The First United Methodist Church (URS #10, below) within the APE has occupied its site since 1852. Its current main sanctuary dates from 1924, while much of its immense complex was recently constructed (Morris c.1984:2-12). Immaculate Conception Catholic Church at the northeastern edge of the APE, across Sixth Avenue West from the Methodist Church, also occupies a large modern building (Plate 7). Grace Lutheran Church, yet another large modern building, stands within the western edge of the APE at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue West and Blythe Street (Plate 8). Unfortunately for the material culture of Hendersonville's African-American community, neither the 1916 Sixth Avenue School nor the 1920-1921 St. Paul Tabernacle AME Zion Church survives.

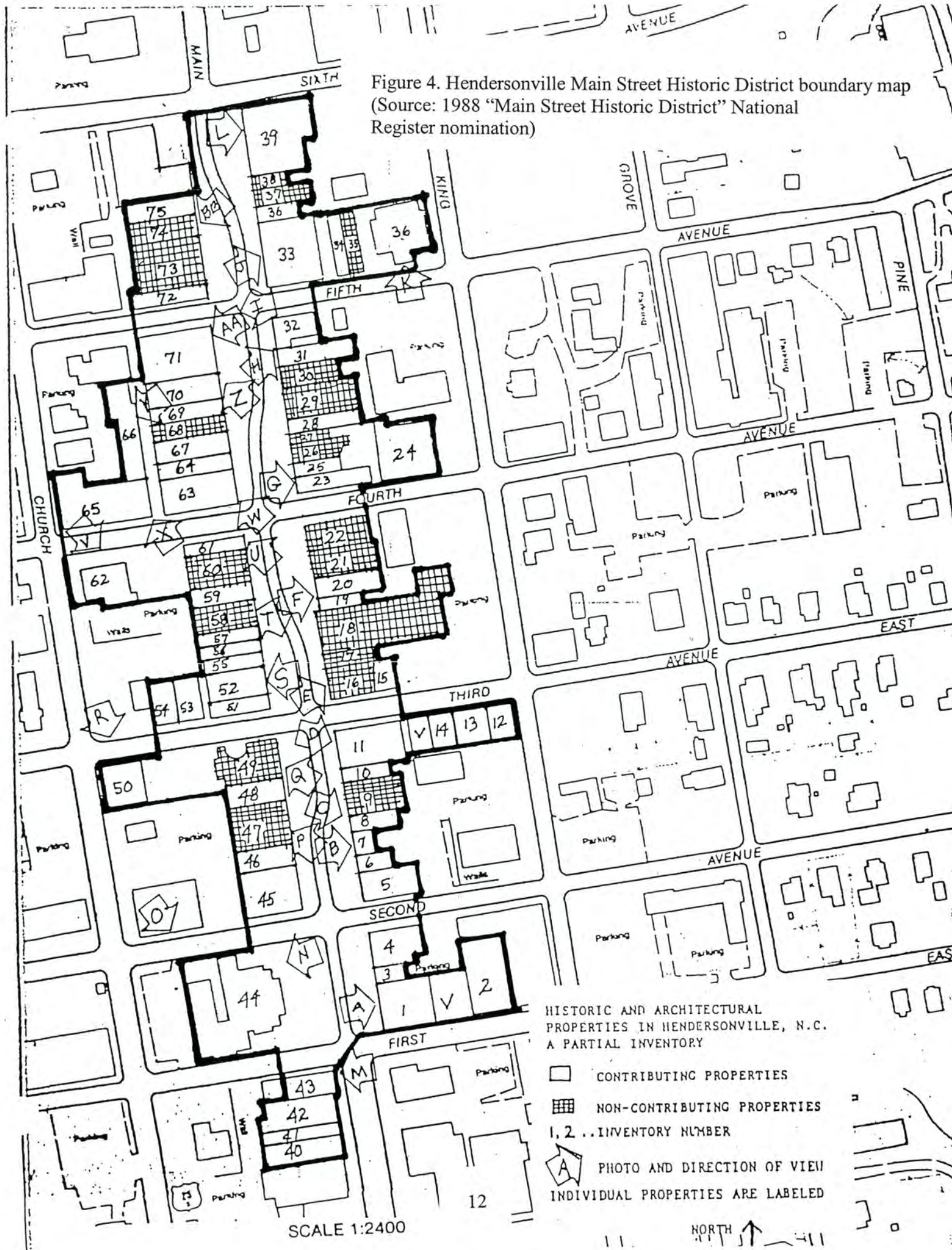
Physical Environment

As plates 3 through 8 indicate, Sixth Avenue West between Church Street and Blythe Street has entirely lost its historic character. While it retains a handful of resources dating from the first half of the twentieth century—many of which have been much altered through conversion into office or restaurant space—Sixth Avenue West is dominated by modern churches, medical buildings, condominiums, and apartment complexes.

At the eastern edge of the project's APE is the northernmost extent of Hendersonville's National Register-listed Main Street Historic District (Bowers and Fullington 1988a and 1988b). It includes the 1929 Skyland Hotel (#39) at the southeast corner of Main Street and Sixth Avenue (Plate 9). It excludes, however, the modern building at the southwest corner of the intersection and the modern parking structure to its west (Figure 4, upper left-hand corner) (Plate 10). These two buildings, along with parking lots, occupy Sixth Avenue West between Main Street and Church Street. In 1989, when the historic district was listed, these noncontributing resources cut the remainder of Sixth Avenue West, including the First Methodist Church and the former Bellevue Apartments (#10 and #11, below), off from the historic district. They continue to do so and the eastern portion of Sixth Avenue West within the APE would not contribute to or otherwise belong within the bounds of the historic district.

A second potential district—the West Side Historic District—stands to the south of the APE. It was delineated in 1996 as part of an inventory of Hendersonville's historic architectural resources. Its approximate boundaries were recommended to extend from Blythe Street on the west, Washington Street on the east, the rear property lines along the north side of Fifth Avenue on the north, and the rear property lines along the south side of Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue on the south (Mattson, Alexander 1996:27). This boundary parallels to the south almost the entire extent of the APE. Sixth Avenue West was apparently excluded because it had lost its integrity and did not conform with the intact late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century character of the West Side district. The situation has not changed in the past few years and none of the resources on Sixth Avenue West within the APE are believed to belong in a West Side Historic District.

Figure 4. Hendersonville Main Street Historic District boundary map
 (Source: 1988 "Main Street Historic District" National Register nomination)



HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL
 PROPERTIES IN HENDERSONVILLE, N.C.
 A PARTIAL INVENTORY

- CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
- NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES
- 1, 2 ... INVENTORY NUMBER
- PHOTO AND DIRECTION OF VIEW
- INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES ARE LABELED

SCALE 1:2400

NORTH ↑

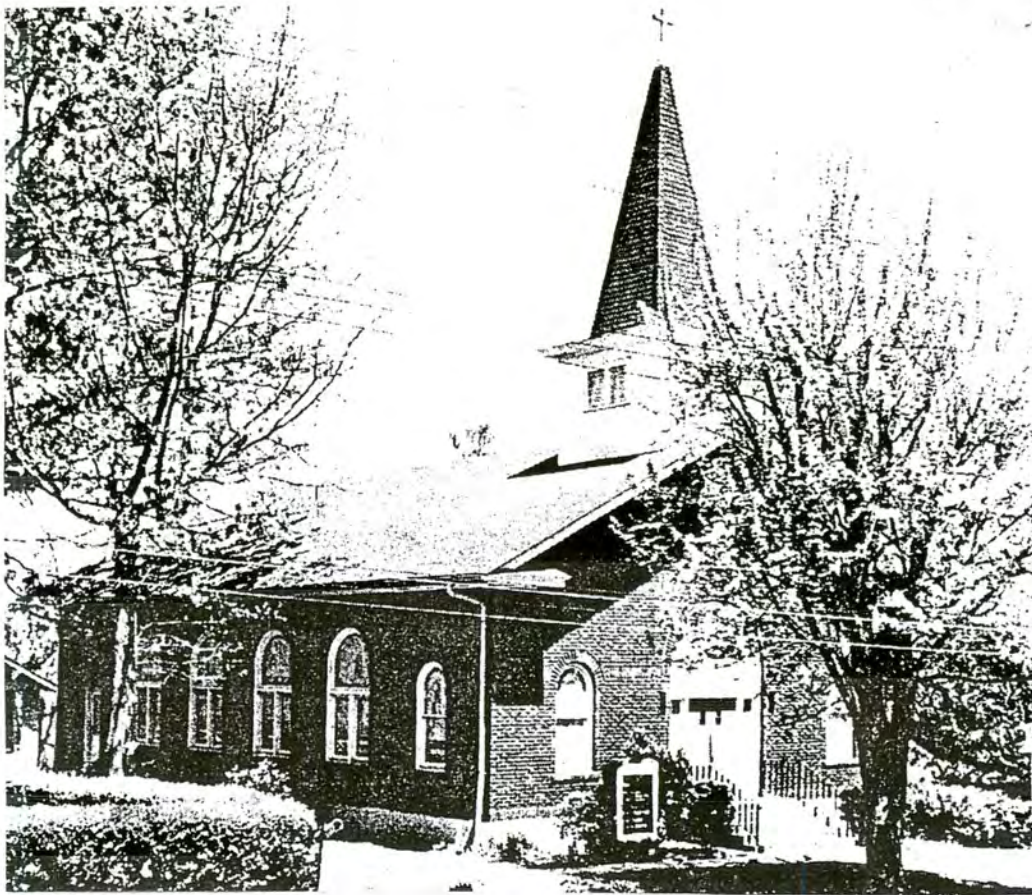


Plate 1: C.1970 photograph of no-longer-extant St. Paul Tabernacle AME Zion Church (1920-1921) (Source: "Saint Paul Tabernacle...1872-1970" church history)



Plate 2: Historical marker for Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue schools on Sixth Avenue West



Plate 3: African-American section of Oakdale Cemetery looking southwest toward Sixth Avenue West



Plate 4: White section of Oakdale Cemetery looking southeast from Sixth Avenue West



Plate 5: Modern medical buildings and, at center, Pardee Memorial Hospital, looking northeast from Sixth Avenue West



Plate 6: Early/mid-twentieth-century residence (URS #6) converted into medical offices, looking southeast from Sixth Avenue West opposite Pardee Memorial Hospital



Plate 7: Hill-Hunter House and Immaculate Conception Catholic Church looking northeast across Sixth Avenue West from parking lot of First United Methodist Church



Plate 8: Sixth Avenue West looking west toward Blythe Avenue and end of APE, with modern office condominiums at left and Grace Lutheran Church at right



Plate 9: Looking east at Skyland Hotel at southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Main Street in Hendersonville's Main Street Historic District



Plate 10: Looking west from corner of Sixth Avenue and Main Street toward Church Street and former Bellevue Apartments at center

IV. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. Resources Listed in or Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register

Main Street Historic District (URS #12) East and west sides of Main Street (US 25) from Sixth Avenue to First Avenue, Hendersonville

History, Significance, and Integrity

Hendersonville's Main Street Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1989. Its area of significance was architecture and commerce and its period of significance extended from c.1850 to 1929. Its National Register nomination's statement of significance notes in part:

The Main Street Historic District, Hendersonville, containing 55 contributing commercial and public buildings built between 1850 and 1929, is one of the most intact early twentieth century main streets in western North Carolina. . . . [T]he district contains a few buildings from Hendersonville's earliest phase, when it was a stop on the Buncombe Turnpike in the mid-nineteenth century, but the majority of buildings were built between 1879, when the railroad arrived from Spartanburg, and 1929—Hendersonville's boom period when it became one of the major middle-class resorts in North Carolina's Blue Ridge mountains. Although a few buildings, such as the gold-domed 1905 Neo-classical Henderson County Courthouse and the 1910 People's National Bank, are architecturally outstanding, the backbone of the district are the well-preserved modestly ornamented two-story brick commercial buildings that form the six-block long streetscape.

The nomination's description states in part:

Main Street Hendersonville today [1988] retains much of the character it has possessed since the height of its development in the late 19th – early 20th centuries. Commercial and Neo-Classical building styles, mostly of brick or stone, are still the predominant feature along the six blocks of Main Street between Allen and Sixth Avenue, reflecting the prosperity the community experienced in this time period. Remnants of antebellum Hendersonville still exist on Main Street as well, as in the Ripley and Major Noe buildings (ca. 1850). The typical pattern of commercial districts, where buildings adjoin each other in distinct rows, is clearly still in evidence in Hendersonville's downtown. Even newer buildings along Main Street (e.g. the First Union Bank, 1970s, at 245 N. Main) maintain the same setback and pattern of buildings surrounding them.

The district (Figure 4 and Plate 9, above) remains intact, retains its historical and architectural significance, and continues to merit listing in the National Register

Boundaries

The boundaries of the Main Street Historic District do not merit extension at the district's northwestern corner within the APE. As noted at the physical environment discussion that closes Section III, above, the boundaries were drawn to exclude modern buildings and parking lots on Fifth Avenue West located west of Main Street. These noncontributing resources continue to confine the district—at least at its northwestern corner, which was the only portion of the district carefully considered as part of this project—to its Register-listed boundaries.

B. Resources Recommended Eligible for National Register Listing

Oakdale Cemetery (URS #1) (HN-114)

North and south sides of Sixth Avenue West west of Valley Street, Hendersonville

History

In November 1883 Hendersonville's commissioners appointed a committee to "select a suitable place" for a municipal cemetery. By December 1885 the city had purchased 5-1/2 acres for the cemetery from T.K. Davis for \$250 and enacted a law prohibiting private burials within town limits. The property was described as a "lot on a hill on Shaws Creek Street, one mile from the court house" and outside of the town's limits. (Shaw's Creek Street or Road was later renamed Sixth Avenue West.) The first interments were in 1886 in the cemetery's earliest utilized portion, near the southwest corner of Valley Street and Sixth Avenue West. Perhaps for the oaks standing on the hill it was shaped from, the cemetery was named Oakdale, which name it has retained (Fain 1980:547-548; Alexander 1996).

From the first, the portion of the cemetery located on the north side of Sixth Avenue West was designated as the black burying ground and the main body of the cemetery to the south of Sixth Avenue West was reserved for whites. Separate groups of trustees were established for the two portions of the cemetery and it was not until 1916 that a single board of trustees was constituted. A city directory of 1915 includes a map that depicts the white cemetery to the south of the road and the "colored" cemetery to the north. The establishment of the African-American portion of Oakdale on the north side of Sixth Avenue West is not surprising, for a hub of Hendersonville's black community occupied the area immediately to its east along the thoroughfare (Fain 1980:548; Maxwell 1915).

The black portion of Oakdale was maintained by the Society of Necessity, which was formed in 1885. In his history of Henderson County's African Americans, Greene (1996:7-8) states:

Oakdale cemetery was owned and tended by the Society and any member could buy a burial plot for the sum of one cent per square foot. (In 1942 the price of a cemetery lot was raised to two dollars. By 1964 a lot would cost only six dollars.)

Admission to the Society required an initiation fee of \$1.00, dues of ten cents a month, and that the person be of "good moral character."

From the corner of Valley Street and Sixth Avenue West, the cemetery expanded south and west (Figures 5 and 6). In 1923 Hendersonville's First Methodist Church, in association with the construction of a new building, moved its cemetery to Oakdale. (Also due to new construction, the First Presbyterian Church in 1953 did the same.) In 1938 the cemetery deeded approximately two-thirds of an acre, at its southeastern corner, to members of Agudas Israel Synagogue—Hendersonville's Jewish congregation—which established a cemetery there for the local Jewish community. In 1936 the cemetery gave about 20 lots to the Hubert M. Smith American Legion Post for the establishment of a memorial cemetery for the dead of World War I. This cemetery is located north of the Jewish cemetery. Another tract was deeded to the Hedrick-Rhodes VFW Post in 1947 for the burial of World War II veterans (Fain 1980:548-549).

Oakdale expanded throughout the first half of the twentieth century. In 1913 the city purchased four acres from Col. S.V. Pickens. Lots in this section were priced from \$5.00 (for two graves) to \$40.00 (for eight graves). Small portions of property were added in 1917 and again in 1941. In 1943 the cemetery expanded onto a further seven acres along Sixth Avenue West. This major addition was named The Annex (Fain 1980:547-549).

The most famous marker in Oakdale is the large marble angel that stands over the grave of Margaret E. Johnson (1832-1905). According to local historian Sadie Smathers Patton, the angel—of foreign not American origin—was placed there by William O. Wolfe of Asheville. Wolfe, a stonecarver whose abilities never reached the level required for the carving of angels, was the father of novelist Thomas Wolfe. Patton speculates that the Oakdale angel was the one that lent its name to the novelist's opus *Look Homeward, Angel*. Other regional cemeteries, however, contain other angel markers that are revered as being Thomas Wolfe's angel, the certain identity of which remains unknown. In 1975 a fan of Wolfe accidentally knocked Oakdale's angel from its pedestal, leading the cemetery to enclose it and two other Johnson family markers within a six-foot-tall iron picket fence (Patton 1947; Fain 1980:596-597; Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999: 313; Little 1998:226-230).

Description

Oakdale Cemetery encompasses 20.8 acres. The bulk of this acreage is located to the south of Sixth Avenue West, in the cemetery's historically white portion. The remainder is located in the historically African-American portion on the opposite side of the avenue. Oakdale contains many hundreds of grave markers. The oldest are located near Valley Street, in its easternmost portion. On the north side of Sixth Avenue West, in Section 1, are the earliest African-American markers. On the south side of Sixth are the earliest white markers. Basic headstones topped by rectangular, segmental, and pointed-arch tympanums mark the black graves (Plate 11). Similarly finished headstones crown most of the graves of the early portion of the white cemetery (Plate 12). Interspersed among these markers of white city residents, however, are a small number of elaborate late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century stones. These include markers heavily carved with such Victorian-favored features as flowers and drapery; upright stones fashioned into faux tree stumps; rusticated and smoothly finished obelisks; and the cemetery's finest marker, the Wolfe angel (Plates 13, 14, and 15).

A pavilion that appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century stands within the older white portion of the cemetery. (It is depicted on Figure 5, in greatly overstated scale, as the Round House). The frame structure is octagonal, with an octagonal roof extended out on all sides to shade a deep porch (Plates 16 and 17). The porch and building are raised on a fieldstone foundation. Ceiling board, laid vertically as wainscoting and also horizontally, sides the walls. Benches ringing the structure, set against the walls, provide a shaded resting place for cemetery visitors. Wide board-enclosed window bays give the building the appearance of a concession stand. The original function of the pavilion is not known. Its wide openings suggest that it may have served a function similar to that of a lych gate or a graveshelter. Graveshelters and lych gates were decorative house-form structures that provided temporary shelter from the rain to coffin and mourners and protection to individuals during subsequent cemetery visits (Jeanne c.2000). North Carolina structures precisely comparable to the Oakdale pavilion were not identified, but those with similar functions might include the open-latticed, Gothic-Revival-style

pavilion (1880s) at Fairfield Cemetery in Fairfield in Hyde County and the mortuary building (c.1915-20) at Fairview Cemetery in LaGrange in Lenoir County.

Other than the pavilion, the cemetery has little of the picturesque about it. It is largely treeless and lacks decorative fences, paths, and plantings. Concrete or stone walls separating occasional family plots in the older portion of the cemetery are low and plain (Plates 18 and 19).

A second building on the property, southeast of the pavilion, is a functional, gabled, concrete-block maintenance shed that appears to be less than 50 years old (Plate 19). Between the two buildings is the first portion of the cemetery set aside for veterans. Its basic headstones, which memorialize the graves of those who served in World War I and some who served in the Second World War as well, are topped by rectangular and segmental-arched tympanums. A low wall marks the bounds of this memorial area. Near its center are a flagpole and a large rough-stone veterans memorial (Plate 20). In keeping with traditional burial practices, the graves of the Jewish portion of the cemetery—which is located southwest of the concrete maintenance building—are served by headstones that are largely plainly finished but for Stars of David and lettering in English and Hebrew. This portion of the cemetery has Oakdale's most notable wall. Erected c.1938, it is formed of fieldstones stacked about three feet high topped by iron pickets. A seven-branched menorah of iron marks its gate (Plate 21).

The western portion of the cemetery on the south side of Sixth Avenue West, most of which stands on The Annex of 1947, is a sea of hundreds of basic stone markers, interspersed by the occasional tree, and two mausoleums, one of brick, the other of concrete (Plates 22, 23, and 24). The later sections of the original African-American portion of the cemetery are similarly marked by basic markers set in a wall-less and mostly treeless expanse of grass (Plates 25 and 26).

Evaluation

Oakdale Cemetery, which retains all seven basic elements of integrity, is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration D. The cemetery is a classic solution to an urban problem. Built to serve the entire community, it holds the graves of a cross section of Hendersonville's citizens, black and white, rich and poor, Christian and Jew. It is therefore believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion A (and Consideration D). (Due to the questionable connection between its William O. Wolfe-supplied angel and Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward, Angel*, it is not believed to be Register-eligible solely on the basis of the stone figure.) Few of Oakdale's markers are individually notable for their artistic merit and its design is largely functional. The markers, however, also provide a cross section of community tastes and desires. They represent the full gamut of funerary choices that were locally available, in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, to individuals according to their financial abilities and fraternal, patriotic, religious, and aesthetic preferences. The cemetery is therefore believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion C (and Consideration D) as a significant and distinguishable entity. While many of Hendersonville's former citizens are buried there, Oakdale is not believed to be Register-eligible under Criterion B (or Consideration C), for it has no known important and unique associations with significant persons. The standing component of the cemetery is further not believed to be eligible under Criterion D, for it is unlikely to yield information not otherwise readily accessible. The cemetery is also not believed to be eligible as part of the proposed West Side Historic District to the south, from which it is separated by noncontributing resources.

Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of Oakdale Cemetery are those of its city-owned lot, which is located on map sheet 9568.06 and designated by PIN #00956839427955 (Figure 7). They include the original African-American and white portions of the cemetery on both sides of Sixth Avenue West and subsequent additions of property through the 1940s. They encompass a total of 20.8 acres.

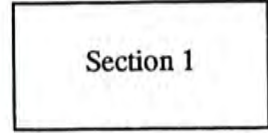
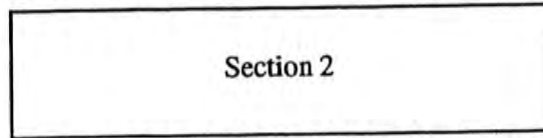
Oakdale Cemetery

Original
African-
American
Plots ↙

Section 4	4	4
Section 3	3	3

7th Avenue

The Annex ↙



Highway 64 West (6th Avenue)

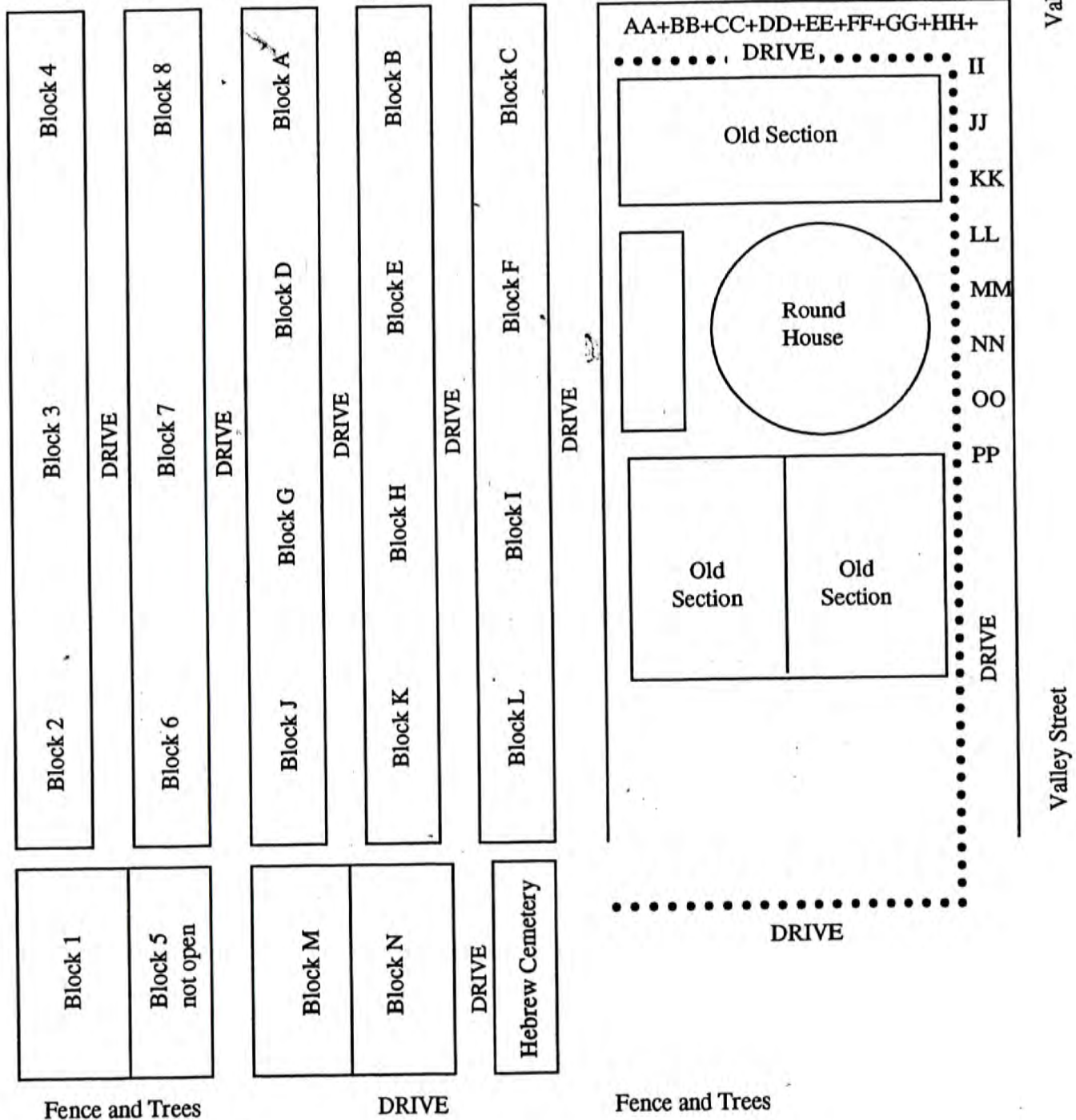


Figure 5: Sketch Map of Oakdale Cemetery (source: Henderson County, North Carolina Cemeteries 1985) (not to scale; north at top)



divided into blocks

Figure 6: Sketch Map of Oakdale Cemetery (source: Alexander, "Oakdale Cemetery" survey form, 1996) (not to scale; north at bottom)

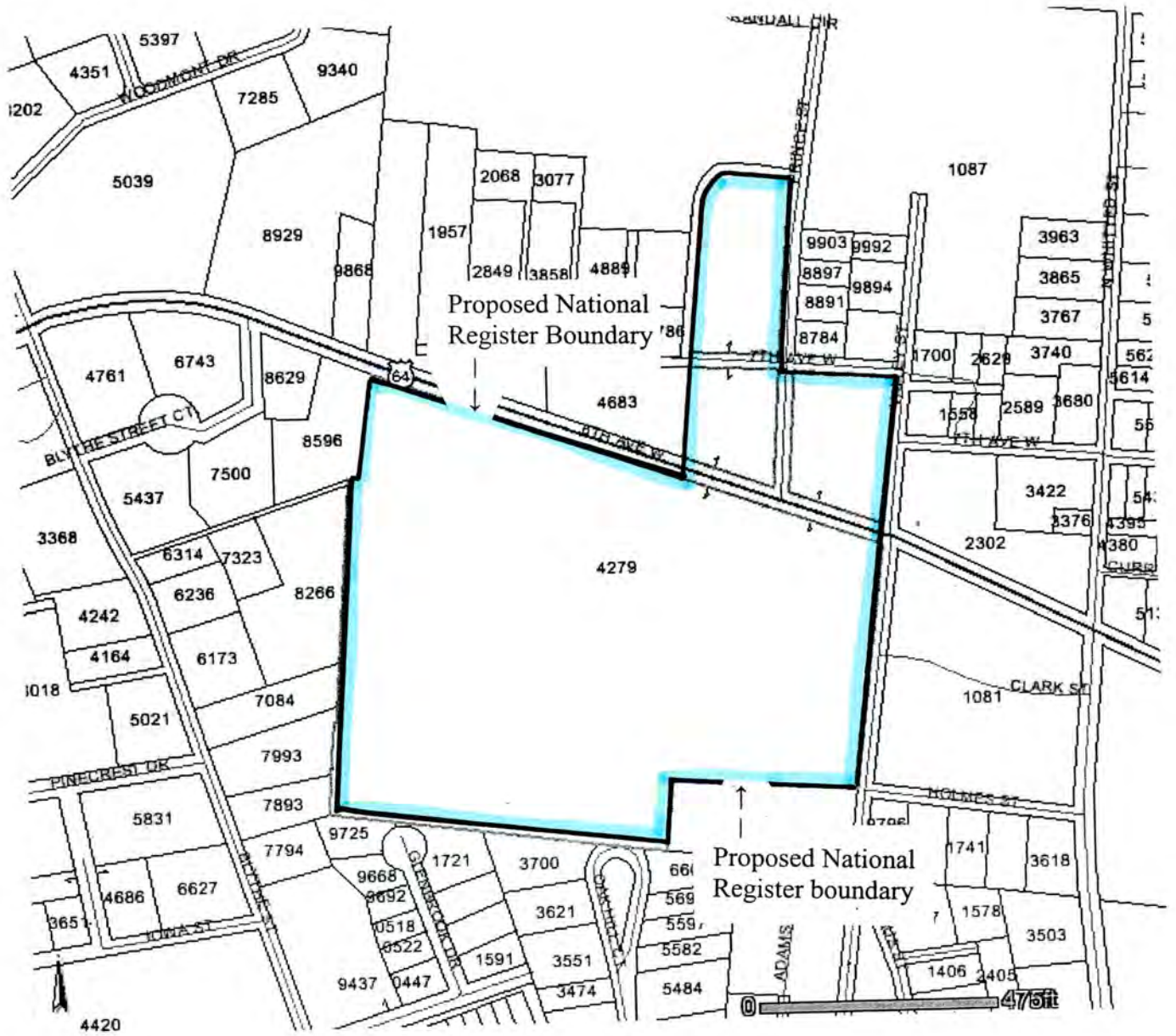


Figure 7: Oakdale Cemetery Proposed National Register Boundary Map (source: Henderson County tax parcel map)



Plate 11: Oakdale Cemetery – section 1 of African-American cemetery, looking southeast



Plate 12: Oakdale Cemetery – old section of white cemetery, pavilion at left



Plate 13: Oakdale Cemetery – old section of white cemetery with Victorian markers



Plate 14: Oakdale Cemetery – old section of white cemetery with Wolfe angel and obelisks in background



Plate 15: Oakdale Cemetery – Johnson family plot and Wolfe angel in old section of white cemetery



Plate 16: Oakdale Cemetery – pavilion in old section of white cemetery



Plate 17: Oakdale Cemetery – pavilion in old section of white cemetery



Plate 18: Oakdale Cemetery – old section of white cemetery; note low masonry walls framing family plots

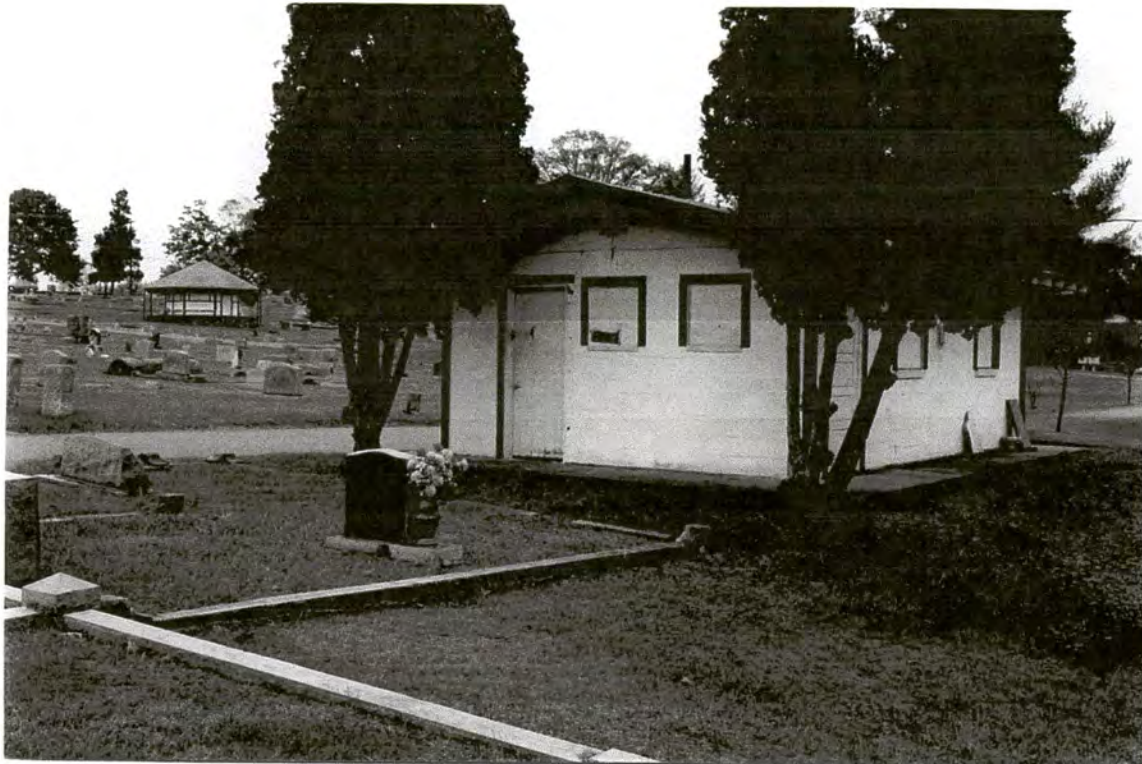


Plate 19: Oakdale Cemetery – old section of white cemetery with maintenance building at center and pavilion at left background; note low concrete walls framing family plots



Plate 20: Oakdale Cemetery – World War I veterans' plots; note rough stone memorial at left



Plate 21: Oakdale Cemetery – Jewish cemetery with maintenance building in background



Plate 22: Oakdale Cemetery – The Annex (post-World War II addition to west of old section of white cemetery) near Sixth Avenue West



Plate 23: Oakdale Cemetery – The Annex (post-World War II addition to west of old section of white cemetery) south of Sixth Avenue West with brick mausoleum at left



Plate 24: The Annex (post-World War II addition to west of old section of white cemetery) south of Sixth Avenue West with concrete mausoleum



Plate 25: Oakdale Cemetery – sections 1 and 2 of African-American cemetery, looking northwest from Sixth Avenue West



Plate 26: Oakdale Cemetery – sections 2, 3, and 4 of African-American cemetery, looking northwest from Sixth Avenue West

First United Methodist Church (URS #10)
Southwest corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville

History

The First United Methodist Church is the third home, at the same site, of Hendersonville's Methodists. They built their first church—a “beautiful, imposing structure”—on the southwest corner of Church Street and Shaw's Creek Road (now Sixth Avenue West and US 64) in 1852. The church had a single aisle, with women seated on the right, men on the left, and African-Americans in a gallery at the rear. In 1861, when the Methodist Episcopal Church divided nationally due to the racial tensions of the Civil War, the Hendersonville congregation affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Morris c.1984:2-3).

Following the Civil War, membership in the Hendersonville church decreased, as other Methodist congregations were established in the county. Beginning about 1890, however, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South became very active in Hendersonville and, six years later, the congregation raised a new church at the corner (Morris c.1984:4-6).

By 1921 membership had climbed to 631 and the congregation began planning for the construction of a larger new church. They broke ground in 1924, again at the corner, and completed their new home a year later. Due to the construction, many of the church's graves were moved to Oakdale Cemetery. (Other construction campaigns apparently led to the removal of the remaining graves at subsequent dates, for none appear to survive on the grounds.) The new church, including its furnishings and equipment, cost \$142,000 (Morris c.1984:7-8).

In 1939 the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church united and the congregation took on the name First Methodist Church of Hendersonville. Between 1955 and 1957, new facilities were erected to the west of the church to serve its growing congregation and Sunday school. They included a new education building and the James Norment Brunson Memorial Chapel. In the late 1960s the congregation spent \$250,000 to renovate the 1925 sanctuary. Included in the work was the installation of the current Houston Memorial Organ, which towers over the altar and replaced an earlier organ installed in 1912. When the Methodist Church united with the Evangelical United Brethren in 1968, the Hendersonville congregation acquired its current name, the First United Methodist Church (Morris c.1984:9-12; Ray 1970:186). An additional recent addition to the church has almost doubled its size (Figure 8).

According to a survey form completed in 1980 (Williams), Erle G. Stillwell designed the First United Methodist Church. Stillwell was Hendersonville's preeminent architect throughout much of the early and mid twentieth century and was a pioneer of large-design-firm architectural practice in western North Carolina (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:310; Bishir, Brown, Lounsbury, and Wood 1990:331). There is no verifiable evidence, however, to support the claim of the form. National Register nominations for Stillwell's two Hendersonville personal residences (Bowers 2000 and 2002), which include extensive information on Stillwell's career, do not identify First United Methodist Church as one of his commissions. Further, a list of Stillwell's commissions—compiled by John Horton of the North Carolina Historic Preservation

Office and consultant Sybil Bowers based upon the files of the former Six Associates, the large design firm Stillwell co-founded—does not include First Methodist (Bowers 2000). Included in a typescript history of First Methodist are the cost of the building and the names of the members of the building committee and the Board of Trustees, but no mention Stillwell. It is therefore believed, lacking further evidence, that Stillwell did not design the church (Morris c.1984:8).

Description

The main two-story 1925 block of the First United Methodist Church is an imposing Neoclassical Revival-style presence on Church Street (Figure 9) (Plates 27 through 31). Constructed of tan brick with limestone accents, it has a monumental limestone Ionic-style portico formed of four unfluted shafts topped by volute-trimmed capitals. These columns, with two squared pilasters to their rear, support a triangular pediment edged with dentils and pierced by a central oculus. In the shadow of the east-facing portico are three oak-doored entries topped by semicircular skylights. Above the doors are three blind limestone panels and three semicircular-arch-topped windows. Two-part colored-glass windows—rectangular at the first story and semicircular at the second, with blind brick panels between—rise between full-height brick pilaster at the north and south side elevations of the block. A more functionally finished wing, three stories tall over a full basement, caps the rear (west) of the block, giving the building essentially a T-shaped footprint. Although much more simply finished, this wing was original to the 1925 structure. Its finish reflected its educational and social, rather than purely liturgical, function.

A long airy sanctuary fills the interior of the 1925 block (Plates 32, 33, and 34). It utilizes the curved theater plan that was popularized in American Protestant churches in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Bishir 1990:321-322). Its central rows of pews march straight down its sloped floor to the altar. The row of pews to either side angle along the rounded edge of the altar at the sanctuary's front. The wooden pews appear to be original, as does the paneled wainscoting that adorns the altar area and the face of the U-shaped upstairs gallery. The sanctuary's suspended lantern light fixtures also appear to be original. The most notable interior alterations are the folding seats in the gallery, the inset light fixtures above the side rows of pews on the principal floor, and the organ pipes of the late 1960s, which rise above the choir and altar.

To the rear of the 1925 block is a two-story brick addition that primarily dates from the mid-1950s. It includes the church's second education building and the James Norment Brunson Memorial Chapel. Much of this building was altered during extensive late-1990s/early-2000s work on the church. These alterations include closing in the square brick piers of the chapel's portico with glass and refacing much of the exterior as well (Plate 35).

First Methodist is now dominated, from all directions except the east, by the massive addition built onto its rear (Plates 36, 37, and 38). Just recently completed, this addition includes classrooms, a gymnasium, offices, social halls, and other public and private spaces. This monumental brick-faced addition is clearly modern, although its long semicircular-arched windows were designed to reflect those of the original sanctuary. Its other classically influenced features include cornice returns and a rusticated basement.

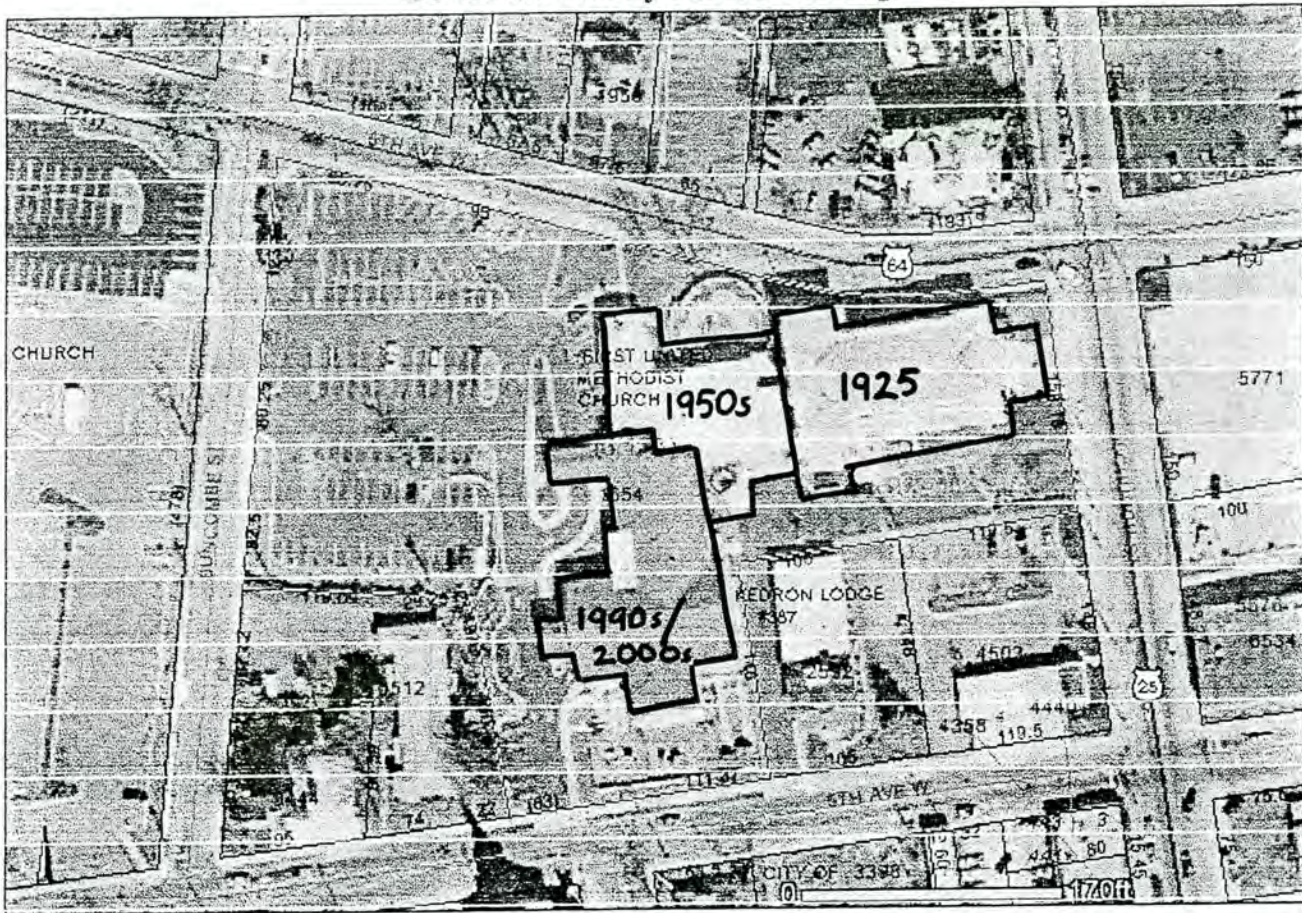
Evaluation

First United Methodist Church is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration A. Its original 1925 block is architecturally notable, inside as well as out, for its fine representation of the Neoclassical Revival style. The block retains its integrity in spite of the substantial additions appended to its rear, for it continues to dominate the church complex when viewed from Sixth Avenue West and Church Street to the east and from Church Street to the north and south. Only when viewed from Sixth Avenue West near Washington Street, where the modern additions most forcefully loom, does the 1925 block appear to dwindle in scale and significance. The church has no known association with significant historical events or persons and is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criteria A or B. Its surroundings separate it from Hendersonville's Main Street Historic District to the east and the proposed West End Historic District to the south and it is therefore not part of any National Register-eligible historic district under Criterion C. Finally, it is not believed to be eligible, as a building, under Criterion D, for its structure is unlikely to yield information not otherwise available from other sources.

Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of First United Methodist Church are those of its church-owned lot, which is located on map sheet 9568.07 and designated by PIN #00956878165455 (Figure 10). They include the entire connected church building complex and its green areas and parking lots. They encompass a total of 3.17 acres.

Henderson County Parcel Print Page



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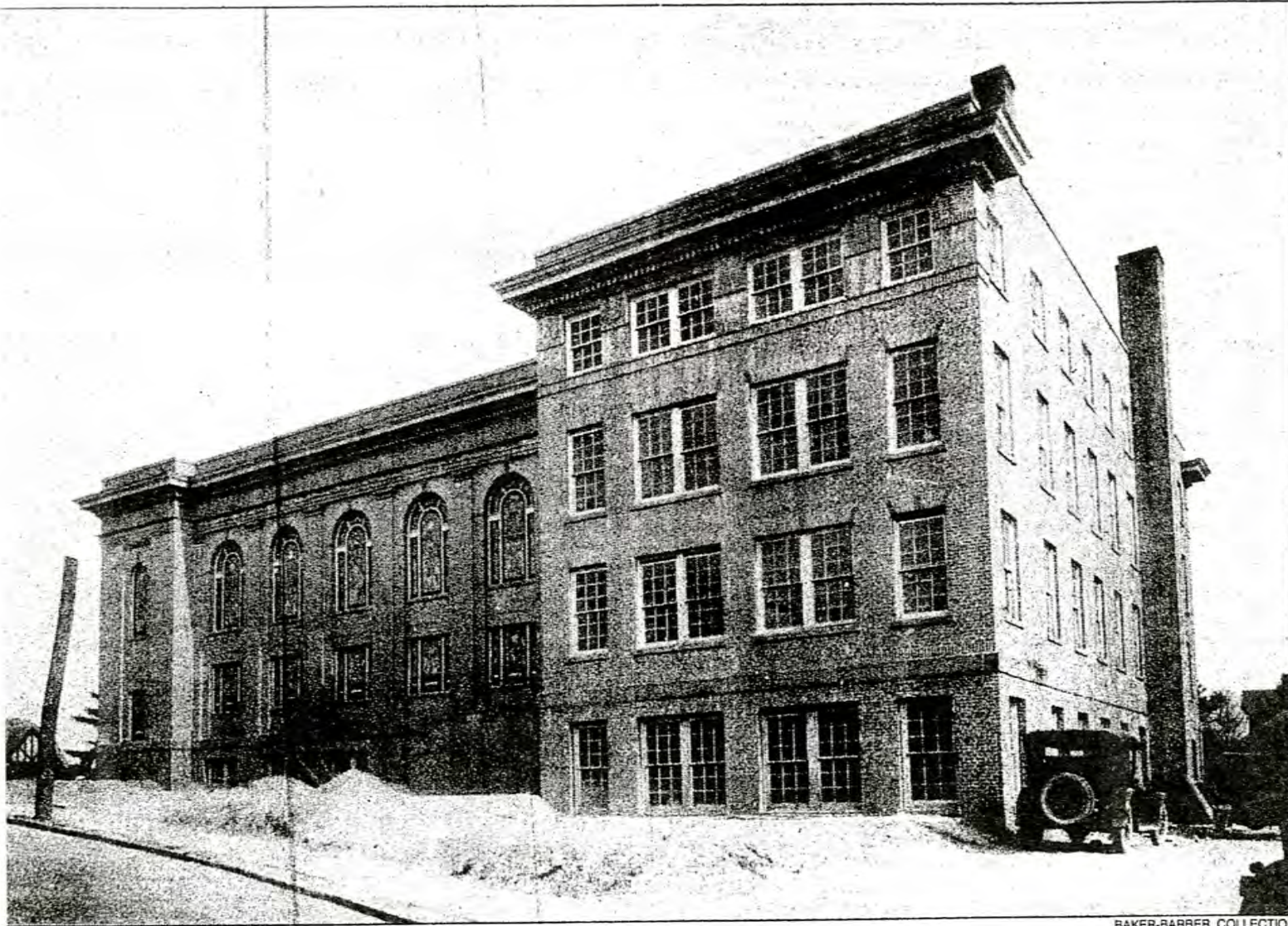
Date: 11/12/2002



Rec	1
PIN	00956878165455
PID	9961385
NAME_1	FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
NAME_2	
ADDRESS_1	204 6TH AVE W
ADDRESS_2	
CITY	HENDERSONVILLE
ST	NC
ZIP	28739
PROP_DESC	SIXTH AVE W/BUNCOMBE ST
ACRES	3.17
MAP_SHEET	9568.07
NBR_BLDGS	1
DATEREC	2/2/1998
DB_PG	950/545

Figure 8: First United Methodist Church sketch map (source: Henderson County tax parcel map)

METHODIST CHURCH



BAKER-BARBER COLLECTION

■ The First United Methodist Church of Hendersonville as it appeared in the 1920s after construction was completed on the building at the corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West.

Figure 9: First United Methodist Church in the mid-1920s (source: *Hendersonville Times-News* March 1993)

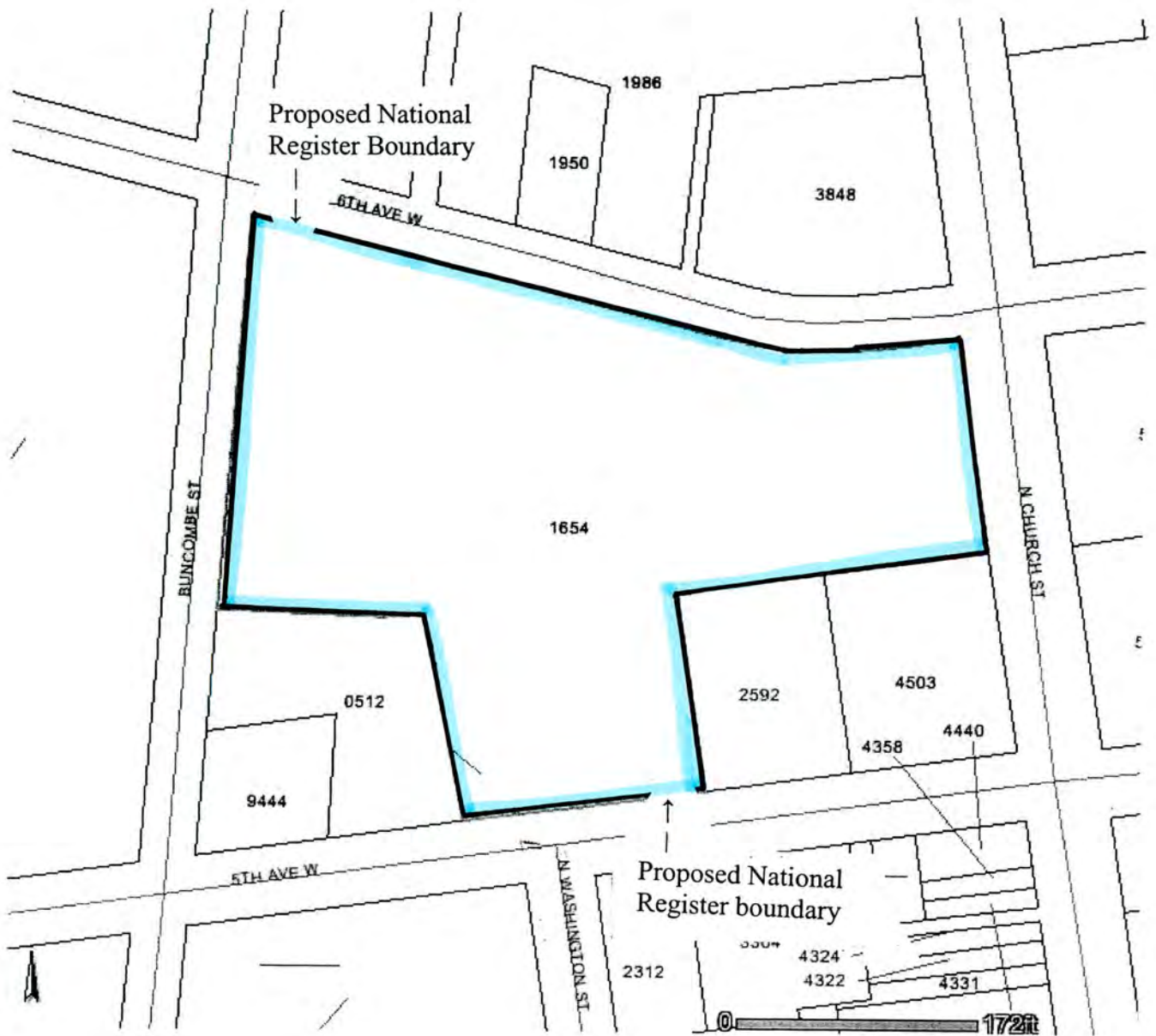


Figure 10: First United Methodist Church Proposed National Register Boundary Map (source: Henderson County tax parcel map)



Plate 27: First United Methodist Church – original 1925 block, east front and south side elevations



Plate 28: First United Methodist Church – original 1925 block, south side elevation



Plate 29: First United Methodist Church – original 1925 block, south side elevation, at right; 1990s/2000s addition at left



Plate 30: First United Methodist Church – original 1925 block, east front and north side elevations



Plate 31: First United Methodist Church - original 1925 block, north side and west rear elevations



Plate 32: First United Methodist Church – sanctuary of original 1925 block, looking east from altar



Plate 33: First United Methodist Church – sanctuary of original 1925 block, looking west toward altar



Plate 34: First United Methodist Church – sanctuary of original 1925 block, looking west toward altar from balcony



Plate 35: First United Methodist Church – Brunson Memorial Chapel at right, original 1925 block at left, looking southeast



Plate 36: First United Methodist Church – 1990s/2000s addition, looking northeast



Plate 37: First United Methodist Church – 1990s/2000s addition, looking northeast

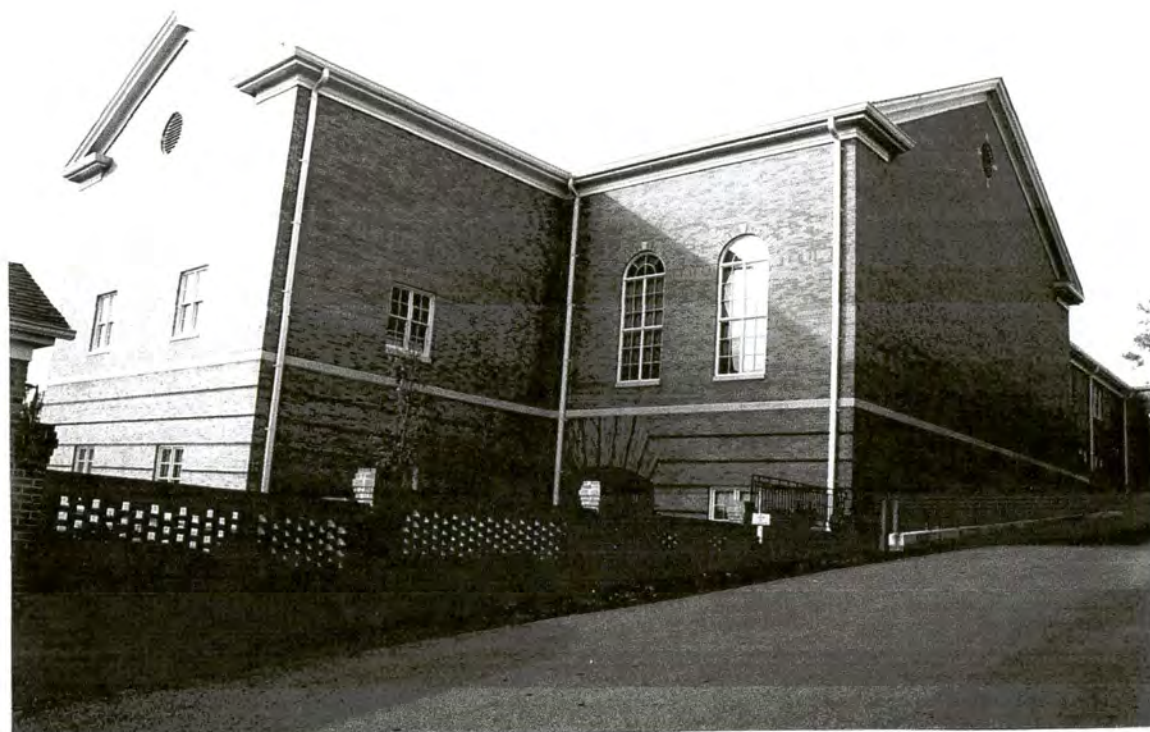


Plate 38: First United Methodist Church – 1990s/2000s addition, looking northwest

(Former) Bellevue Apartments (URS #11) (HN-136)
Northwest corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West (US 64), Hendersonville

History

The Hudgins family erected the former Bellevue Apartments building in the mid-1920s. In 1922, at which date the building was likely not yet standing, Samuel H. Hudgins transferred the lot at the northwest corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West to his wife, Fannie B. Hudgins. The transfer was to reimburse Fannie for \$10,000 she had loaned Samuel over time. Fannie in turn provided \$5,000 in consideration for the transfer (Henderson County Deed Book 123, Page 45). The Hendersonville city directory record is uneven in the early 1920s, but the 1926-1927 directory (Miller Press 1926) indicates the building was up and occupied by 1926.

By 1934 the Bellevue Apartments was in the hands of the Sussex Corporation. It had previously passed back to Samuel H. Hudgins via Fannie Hudgins' will (Henderson County Will Book 6, Page 338). Whether the Sussex Corporation was an arm of the Hudgins family, or whether the building had been lost to them due to local and national economic collapses—as had so many other major real estate ventures in Hendersonville in the late 1920s and 1930s—was not determined. In any event, the building passed from the Sussex Corporation to Lizzie May Jackson in 1934 (Henderson County Deed Book 207, Page 204).

Lizzie Jackson, unmarried, deeded the apartment building to Barbara Jackson in 1939 (Henderson County Deed Book 228, Page 190). In 1946 Bernice J. McAllister purchased the building from Barbara and Brownlow Jackson, Jr. The purchase included all of the furniture and other items in the building (Henderson County Deed Book 267, Page 247). In the 1950s McAllister erected another smaller apartment building just to the north of the Bellevue Apartments on Church Street.

In 1979 Wilbur W. and Shirley Jones purchased three tracts of land at and near the northwest corner of Church Street and Sixth Avenue West from William L. and Mary Jane Zoller. The Bellevue Apartments occupied tract 1 (Henderson County Deed Book 574, Page 186). The Joneses purchased the lot immediately north of the Bellevue, on which the 1950s apartment building stood, from Bernice McAllister in 1984 (Henderson County Deed Book 651, Page 655). In 1998 the three tracts, including the Bellevue Apartments tract, and the 1950s apartment building tract, were consolidated and purchased from the Joneses by Steven D. and Janice L. Karpas, who continue to own the property (Henderson County Deed Book 957, Page 250). The Bellevue Apartment building—and the 1950s apartment building to its north, which was expanded in the 1970s—are currently operated as the Landmark Apartments (Williams 1980a; Mattson 1996b)).

Description

The former Bellevue Apartments building is a solid, boxy, three-story-tall, brick structure (Plates 39 through 43). Its boxiness is relieved by a full-height projecting pavilion at its front (south)

elevation and projecting full-height porch bays at the corners of its east and west side elevations. Flat roofs top the main block of the building and the pavilion and bays. The building's principal deep-red-brick cladding is punctuated by tan brick trim laid as beltcourses, quoins, and keystones. At the principal front entry, tan brick outlines a segmental-arched opening. Open porch bays accented with tan brick keystones and cornerblocks rise above this archway. The building's secondary rear (north) entrance is recessed and carries open stairs up to the top floor. Most of the building's four-over-one sash windows, which are set singly or in threes in its walls, are intact. Also intact, at the threshold of the principal entry, is a tile floor that includes the words "Bellevue Apartments" (Plate 44). The most notable alteration to the exterior is the plain stuccoed band that circles the top of the building, which likely replaced a once decorative cornice.

The building's central interior stairwell is intact (Plate 45). It is composed of a double run of stairs edged by heavy square newel posts, tapered balusters, and molded handrails. No apartment interiors were viewed, but single-panel apartment doors, apparently original, remain within plain wooden surrounds. The interior corridor plan is intact as well.

Evaluation

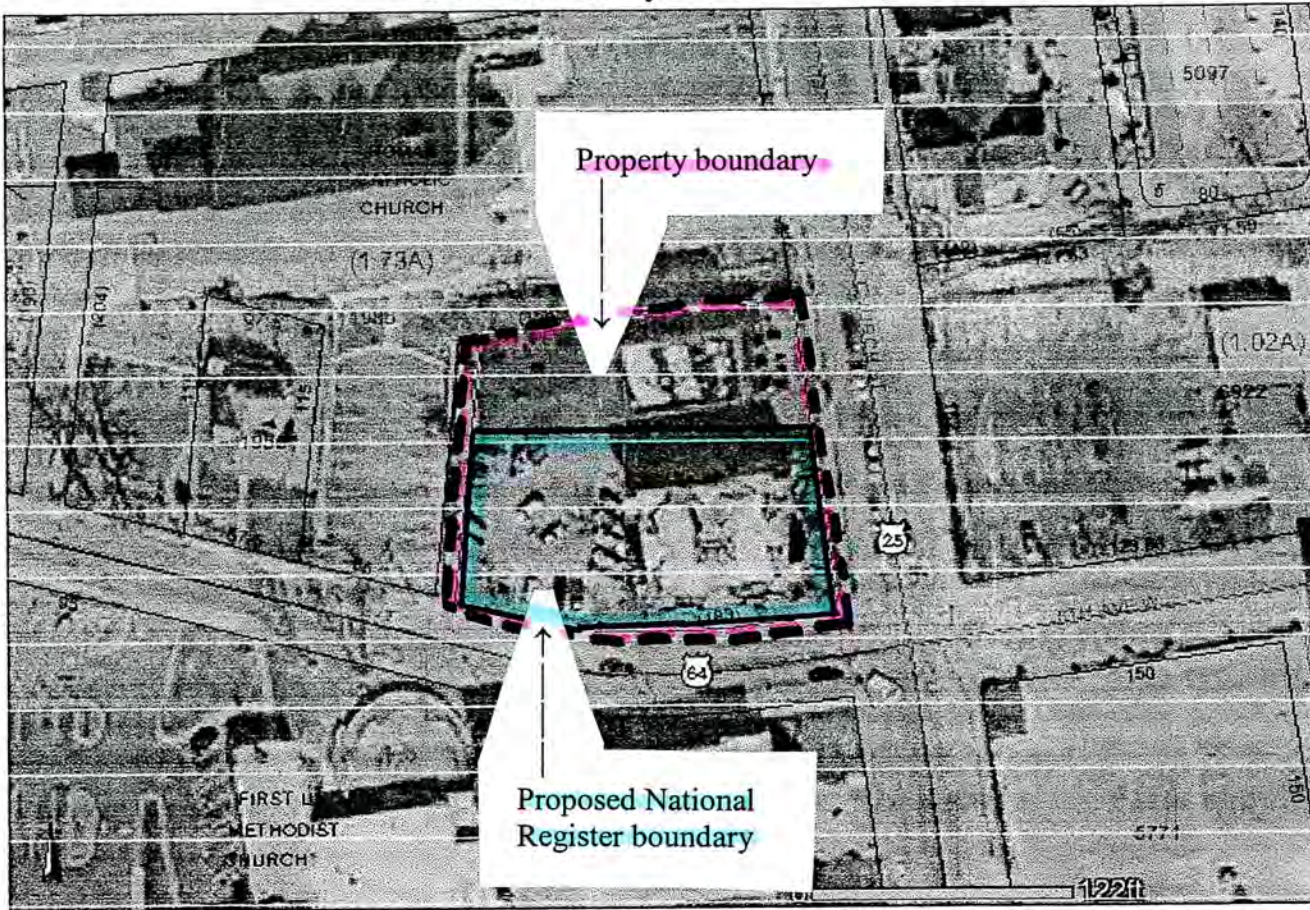
The former Bellevue Apartments building was placed on the North Carolina Study List of resources that appear to be potentially eligible for National Register listing on April 10, 1997. As a result of research associated with the current project, the building is believed to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for its association with the rapid growth of Hendersonville in the 1910s and 1920s, and Criterion C for its architecture. It is an excellent intact example of a Hendersonville apartment building raised during the city's early-twentieth-century boom years. (On Fifth Avenue West within the proposed West Side Historic District stand two other notable apartment buildings from the period, the Ambassador (Mattson 1996a) and the Maxwell (Mattson 1996c.) Because it has no known association with any significant person, the Bellevue is not believed to be eligible for Register listing under Criterion B. It is also not believed to be eligible, as a standing resource, under Criterion D, for it is unlikely to yield information not readily available from other sources. It is surrounded by a mix of early twentieth-century buildings and extensive modern development. It is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criterion C as part of any historic district. It is further not believed to be eligible as part of Hendersonville's Main Street Historic District a block to its east, from which it is separated by modern construction, or as part of the proposed West Side Historic District to the south, from which it is also separated by numerous noncontributing resources.

Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of the former Bellevue Apartments building occupy the southern two-thirds of the lot on which the building stands (Figure 11). This lot is located on map sheet 9568.07 and is identified by the PIN #00956878384855. The entire lot encompasses 0.55 acres. The proposed National Register-eligible portion of the lot encompasses approximately one-third of an acre. Included within the boundaries are the Bellevue Apartments building, a drive to its north that separates it from the 1950s/1970 apartment building, and the

parking lot to the Bellevue's west. They exclude the 1950s/1970s apartment building to the north of the Bellevue (Plate 12) and the parking to the west of the later building.

Henderson County Parcel Print Page



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Date: 11/12/2002



Rec	1
PIN	00956878384855
PID	9905943
NAME_1	KARPAS, STEVEN D
NAME_2	KARPAS, JANICE L
ADDRESS_1	256 INDIAN BLUFF TRAIL
ADDRESS_2	
CITY	HENDERSONVILLE
ST	NC
ZIP	28739
PROP_DESC	6TH AVE W/CHURCH ST
ACRES	0.55
MAP_SHEET	9568.07
NBR_BLDGS	2
DATEREC	4/1/1998
DB_PG	957/250

Figure 1: Former Bellevue Apartments Proposed National Register Boundary Map
(source: Henderson County tax parcel map)



Plate 39: Former Bellevue Apartments – south front elevation



Plate 40: Former Bellevue Apartments – south front and east side elevations; 1950s/1970s apartment building at far right



Plate 41: Former Bellevue Apartments – east side elevation



Plate 42: Former Bellevue Apartments – east side and north rear elevations



Plate 43: Former Bellevue Apartments – north rear and west side elevations

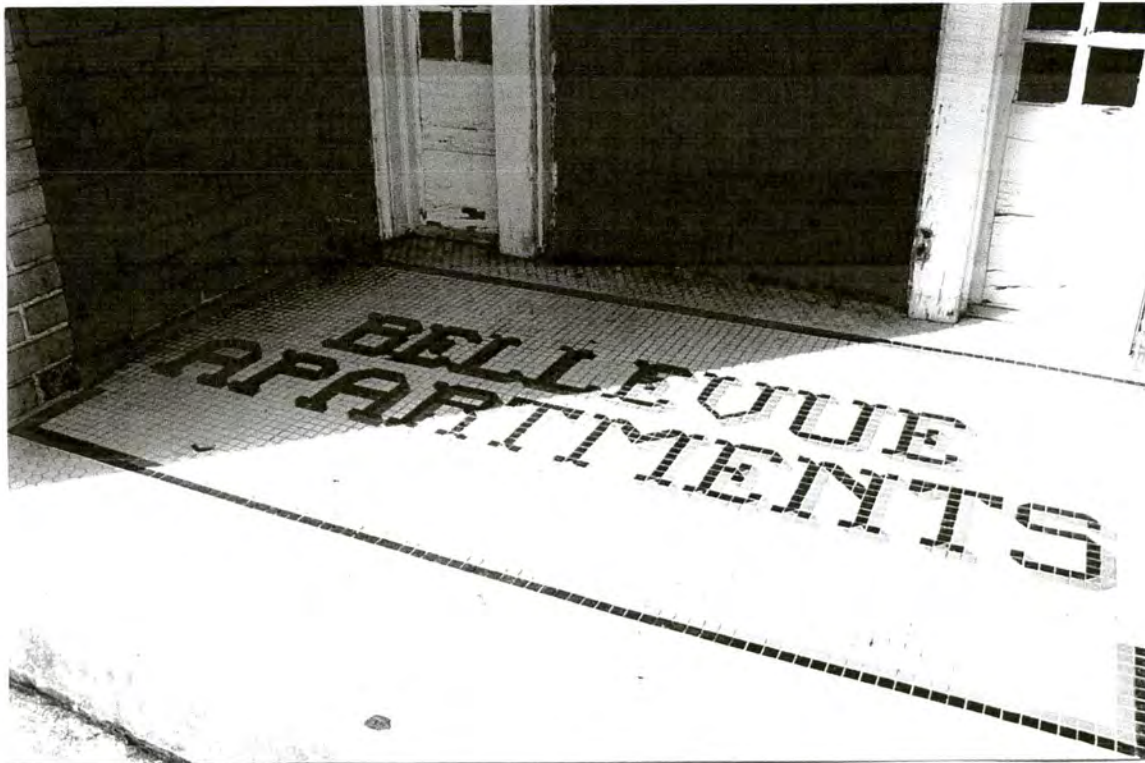


Plate 44: Former Bellevue Apartments – tiled threshold at principal entrance, south front elevation



Plate 45: Former Bellevue Apartments – interior stairwell and apartment entries

C. Resources Recommended Not Eligible for National Register Listing

**Hill-Hunter House (URS #9)
225 Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville**

History

The lot upon which this house stands was originally Lot 5 of the substantial Bowen Tract. In 1882 at his death, Rev. William Bowen, a Baptist publisher and small-scale industrialist, disposed of a large tract of land at the northwest corner of current Sixth Avenue West and Church Street (Henderson County Will Book 1, Page 177; Jones 1985:entry 66). In 1908 W.H. Bowen, the executor of Reverend Bowen's will, sold Lot 5 to James R. Hill for \$600 (Henderson County Deed Book 62, Page 105). In 1920 Hill, who had by then relocated to Florida, sold the lot to R.C. Clark for \$9,000 (Henderson County Deed Book 107, Page 102). A comparison of the value of similar lots in Hendersonville in and around 1908, and the appearance of the house, indicate that Hill erected the dwelling, probably around 1908. The city directory record of Hendersonville in the early twentieth century is not unbroken, but the 1915 (Maxwell) directory places the summer residence of R.W. Hill at 212 North Sixth Avenue West, an earlier address of the current property.

R.C. Clark only held the property for a short time. In 1920 he and his wife, Louise, sold Lot 5 and the house to Dr. F.V. Hunter, in whose family it was to remain for more than 50 years (Henderson County Deed Book 110, Page 230). Dr. Hunter was a pharmacist who came from Alabama to Hendersonville in 1904. In 1911 he owned and operated the Hunter Pharmacy on Main Street, one of three pharmacies in the town. The city directory for Hendersonville of 1915 (Maxwell) placed Hunter's residence at the Hunter Building, which also housed his pharmacy, on the 400 block of North Main Street (Patton 1947:268; *News and Observer* 1911:266; Maxwell 1915).

Dr. Hunter likely moved to the Hill-Hunter House about 1920, but his tenure there was unfortunately brief. By 1926 (Miller Press) he was dead. The house remained in the family, however, occupied by his widow, Georgia, and their sons Charles, a student, and Forrest V., a real estate salesman. By 1942 (Miller) Forrest—by then a vice president of State Trust Company and a Henderson County commissioner—had moved to the Druid Hills neighborhood. (The house also by 1942 had acquired its current address.) Georgia Hunter did not move to a new suburb, but remained in the Sixth Avenue West house. By 1967 (Mullin-Kille), the elder Mrs. Hunter had died, as had Charles Hunter. The house remained in the family, though, occupied by Charles' widow, Caroline F. Hunter, a saleswoman at O.E. Bass. Caroline lived in the house into the mid-1970s. By 1980 the residence had become home to the Earl F. Penny Insurance Agency. Now owned by William E. and Betty S. Penny, it continues to house the Penny Insurance Agency (Penny 2002).

Description

The two-and-a-half-story tall, framed Hill-Hunter House is covered with roughcast stucco, which is known more commonly in the region as pebbledash. This treatment was introduced to nearby Biltmore Village in the late nineteenth century and, by the early twentieth century, had become a common component of the regional building vernacular (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999:59, 292-293, 429; Swaim 1981:82-84). Wooden beltcourses, eaves, and cornerposts divide the pebbledash walls into panels (Plates 46 through 51). The house's south front elevation is two bays wide. It has a window at the right and an entry at the left, which retains an original door largely filled by a beveled-glass oval window. Two window bays mark the elevation's second floor. Rising above them is a gable-front roof edged by cornice returns and pierced at its peak by a triple window grouping with multi-paned upper sash. The lower panes of the attic sash, as well as all of the sash of the house's first and second stories, are filled by a single light. Plain Colonial Revival-style surrounds frame the bays of the front elevation. A Colonial Revival-style porch with square columns and balusters also crosses the front elevation and wraps around part of the east side elevation as well.

A triangular-pedimented dormer pierces the asphalt-shingled roof of the east side elevation. The roofline of the north rear elevation is similar to that of the front. It is edged by cornice returns and lit by a double window. A later shed-roofed addition crosses the first floor of the rear elevation. The treatment of the roof of the west side elevation is the house's most elaborate. Its broad triangular pediment frames a three-part Palladian window. A later shed-roofed addition extends across most of this elevation's first story.

Inside, the house's rooms have been cut up, in part, for offices. While lighting set behind recessed screens and dropped acoustical panels have been added to the ceilings, the interior retains some tall wainscoting and doors with six panels aligned one above the other that are set in basic Colonial Revival-style surrounds.

Evaluation

The Hill-Hunter House is not believed to be National Register eligible under any of the Register's Criteria. It has no known association with significant historical events or persons and is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criteria A or B. Although Dr. F.V. Hunter was a prominent local pharmacist, he does not meet the high standards of significance of Criterion B. In spite of its conversion into insurance offices, the house retains its integrity. Its architecture is not notable, however. There are many houses in Hendersonville with equal or greater architectural merit and the house's pebbledash exterior is a relatively common regional finish for the period (Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999; Swaim 1981). (The house was not found to be worthy of recordation by Mattson and Alexander (1996) when they inventoried Hendersonville in 1996.) The Hill-Hunter House is therefore not believed to be individually eligible under Criterion C. Furthermore, the house is virtually ringed by modern houses and non-residential buildings, including a massive new Catholic church, and is therefore not part of any National Register-eligible historic district under Criterion C. Its surroundings separate it from Hendersonville's Main Street Historic District to the east and the proposed West End Historic District to the south. Finally, it is not believed to be eligible, as a building, under Criterion D, for its structure is unlikely to yield information not otherwise available from other sources.



Plate 46: Hill-Hunter House – south front and east side elevations



Plate 47: Hill-Hunter House – east side and north rear elevations



Plate 48: Hill-Hunter House – north rear and west side elevations



Plate 49: Hill-Hunter House – west side elevation



Plate 50: Hill-Hunter House – west side and south front elevations



Plate 51: Hill-Hunter House – front elevation detail, door and pebbledash

**V. RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER
EVALUATION (PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY)**



Plate 52: Bungalow at 825 Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville (URS #2) – west side elevation



Plate 53: Bungalow at 819 Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville (URS #3) – south front elevation



Plate 54: Foursquare at 747 Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville (URS #4) – east side and south front elevations



Plate 55: Gable-end House at 738 Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville (URS #5) (Regional Allergy & Asthma Consultants) – north front and east side elevations



Plate 56: Gable-front House at 728 Sixth Avenue West, Hendersonville (URS #6) (Pampered Palate Café) – north front and west side elevations



Plate 57: Dutch Colonial Revival-style House at 714 Sixth Avenue West (URS #7) (Sixth Avenue West Clubhouse) – north front elevation



Plate 58: Former House at northwest corner of Hawkins Street and Sixth Avenue West (URS #8)
– south front and east side elevations

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**VII. APPENDIX A - Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for the
National Register of Historic Places**

Federal Aid # STP-64(72)

TIP # U-4428

County: Henderson

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Widen US 64 from US 25 to SR 1180

On 01/07/2003, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as #2 through #8 is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. #1, #9, #10 & #11 will be evaluated at intensive level
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope 1-7-2003
 Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] 3/6/03
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Claudia Brown 1-7-03
 Representative, HPO Date

David Wood 1-8-03
 State Historic Preservation Officer by BJS Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.