

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Druid Hills Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number District is bounded roughly by Meadowbrook Terrace on the north, U.S. Highway 25 N. on the east, Ashwood Road on the south, and Ridgewood Avenue on the west. not for publication

city or town Hendersonville vicinity N/A

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stephen J. Crow SHPD 7/7/00
Signature of certifying official Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
76	27	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
76	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North Carolina: A Partial Inventory

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

stucco

roof asphalt

other brick

wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1923 - 1945

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Draper, Earle Sumner

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Western Office Archives & History

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 27 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 3663810 391108100
Zone Easting Northing
2 17 3665210 391103810

3 17 366320 3910225
Zone Easting Northing
4 17 366020 3910360

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sybil Argintar Bowers
organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date March 22, 2000
street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 253-1392
city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple property owners
street & number
telephone
city or town
state
zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Druid Hills Historic District
Henderson County, NC

The Druid Hills Historic District is located northwest of downtown Hendersonville. It is bounded roughly by U.S. Highway 25 N. on the east, Ridgewood Avenue on the west, Meadowbrook Terrace on the north, and Ashwood Road on the south. The nominated district consists of seventy-six contributing houses and outbuildings, and twenty-seven non-contributing houses and outbuildings. Most of the non-contributing buildings are less than fifty years old, but there are also historic buildings that have been significantly altered and are considered non-contributing. Nine vacant lots are included in the district. The district encompasses approximately twenty-seven acres, and consists of the original section of Druid Hills which was platted July 10, 1923. Later platted sections of the Druid Hills development did not materialize and are not part of this nomination.

The landscape of Druid Hills, in all probability designed by landscape architect Earle Sumner Draper, exemplifies the "Olmstedian" concept of land planning and consists of a number of curvilinear streets with mature trees and a public open space at the juncture of Druid Hills Avenue, Kimberly Avenue, and Norwood Place. Intersections of many of the streets have triangular medians to direct traffic and retain the curvilinear design element. Individual lots range from large to small, with some lots having more than one resource on them, and many lots drop significantly in elevation from front to rear. Landscaping throughout the district includes stone retaining walls, picket fences, perennial beds, and both deciduous and evergreen trees.

Architectural styles in the neighborhood include Craftsman Bungalows, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Ranch, simple cottages, and one or two examples each of the Spanish Colonial Revival, Four-Square, late Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Shingle, Spanish Eclectic, and I-house.

The oldest house in Druid Hills is the **Leander Justice House** (#60, ca. 1910s), which pre-dates the development of the neighborhood and is notable for being the only example of an I-house. Also of note within the Druid Hills neighborhood is the abundance of fine examples of the Tudor Revival style, used here more than in other neighborhoods dating from a similar period of significance. Some of these include the **Cebrun D. Weeks House** (#50, ca. 1925), with a steep hip roof, casement windows, and patio which wraps around the house; the **G. Florence Boyle House** (#41, by 1926,) with its sweeping roofline; the **Kenneth Katzenmoyer House** (#4, by 1926) with its steeply pitched roofline, arched doorway, and casement windows; and the **Horace B. Bryant House** (#14, by 1926) with a steeply pitched clipped gable roof, and a garage with a matching roofline. Good examples of the Craftsman Bungalow style include the **Claude M. Ogle House** (#23, 1925), displaying elements of both the Bungalow and Classical Revival styles; the **James T. Fain House** (#52, ca. 1925) with unusual eyebrow dormers; the **Charles L. Johnson House** (#24, by 1926) with an unusual arched brick entry; the **Henry G. Ranson House** (#38, by 1926) with a large front-gable dormer and an engaged porch; and the **Susan P.**

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Shepherd House (#54, by 1926) with a cross-gable roof and a full-width attached porch with fluted square posts. The **Thomas Shepherd House** (#37, by 1926) is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style, with German siding, entry portico, and nine-over-one windows. The **Leslie K. Singley House** (#1, by 1926) is a fine example of a Spanish Colonial Revival house which retains its original tile roof. The Italian Renaissance Revival **John Forest House** (#27, 1926) is one of the most elaborate houses in the neighborhood with a steeply pitched hip roof and wide eaves, decorative roof brackets, casement windows, and one-story wings flanking both sides of the house. The Spanish Eclectic **Crawford A. Smith House** (#49, by 1926) is one of the most unusual houses in the neighborhood, complete with a parapet roof, rough-textured stucco walls, and arched doorways. A good example of a house built in the latter part of the development of the neighborhood is the **Clara G. Scott House** (#35, ca. 1943), an asbestos-sided precursor to the later Ranch style developments of the 1950s.

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INVENTORY LIST

Houses are listed in the order of north-south streets first, followed by east-west streets. North-south streets are listed with the west side of street first; east-west streets are listed with the north side of street first. Dating of houses is based upon 1926 to 1954 Sanborn maps used in the field, city directories from 1937-1949, owner-provided information, and deeds. These sources are noted with each entry.

Kensington Road--west side:

1. 1649 Kensington Road. Leslie K. Singley House. Contributing. by 1926.

Spanish Colonial Revival style two-story house with a hip roof covered in tile. Attached one-story garage with a tile roof on the south side. Walls are stucco, windows are eight-over-eight double hung, and multi-light casement. Arched front doorway with tile roof. One-story attached porch with a tile roof on the north side with a fanlight over the porch windows. House was occupied by Leslie K. Singley, principal of the high school (directories did not specify which school), and wife Mildred P. Singley, from 1937 to 1944. The Ethelbert H. King family lived in the house in the late 1940s. King was a salesman. Fair condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

2. 1647 Kensington Road. House. Non-contributing. ca. 1950.

Ranch style one-story plus basement house sited on a small lot with woods to the rear. Walls are brick veneer, and the roof is side gable. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

3. 1645 Kensington Road. House. Non-contributing. after 1954.

Ranch style one-story plus basement house. Walls are brick veneer, with a side gable roof. Casement and multi-light picture windows. Carport on the south side. Good condition. (Sanborn maps).

4. 1629 Kensington Road. Kenneth Katzenmoyer House. Contributing. by 1926.

Tudor Revival style two-story plus basement house with side gable roof and projecting clipped gable roof bay at the northeast corner. Skylights added. Two interior chimneys have chimney pots. Walls are stucco. Entry stoop has an arched doorway. Fence in front of house picks up the curved design of the arched entry. Windows are multi-light casement, and the front door is a multi-light circle over panel. Small lot with mature trees drops to the rear. Brick retaining wall at the south side of driveway. Garage is located at the northeast corner of the house, below the main level. Ray Yeomans, a salesman, and wife Nelle lived here from 1941 to 1942. Kenneth Katzenmoyer, the production manager at Chipman-LaCrosse Hosiery Mills, and wife Eloise, lived here from 1943 until at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

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Druid Hills Historic District
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5. 1625 Kensington Road. Justice-Brittain House. Contributing. by 1926.

Vernacular Bungalow style one-story-plus-basement house with a clipped, cross gable roof. Walls are German siding. Attached stoop has a clipped gable roof with boxed returns supported by columns. Windows are four-vertical-over-one and casement. Front door is louvered (probably a replacement of the original), and sidelights. Small lot drops away to rear. Garage is located beneath house at the northeast corner. Basement walls are brick. The Hendersonville Real Estate Company, developers of the neighborhood, sold Lot #136 of the Druid Hills plat to A. C. Justice on November 23, 1925 (Deed Book 126, 230). The house was built by February 15, 1926, by the Justice family (Deed of Trust Book 103, 3). A default on the loan occurred on May 12, 1928, and the Insured Mortgage Bond Corporation (holders of the mortgage) sold the property to Lewis Barber (Deed Book 195, 94). On July 1, 1931, Barber sold the property to Imperial Mortgage Company (Deed Book 195, 487), who then sold it to Greyling Realty Corporation on July 17, 1931 (Deed Book 195, 486). Greyling Realty sold the house to National Bondholders Corporation in 1936 (Deed Book 214, 115) and National Bondholders sold it to Louise W. And McAvoy Brittain soon thereafter (Deed Book 214, 118). McAvoy Brittain was a salesman with Gulf Oil Corporation and Louise Brittain was a teacher. Louise Brittain still lives in the house. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, Henderson County deed books).

6. 1619 Kensington Road. House. Non-contributing. ca. early 1950s.

One-story-plus-basement style house with side gable roof and projecting front gable bay at the northeast corner. Wing on the south side has garage beneath. Walls are asbestos shingle with scalloped board panels in the gable ends, probably original to the house. Windows are six-over-six and the front door is modern. Small lot slopes away to the rear. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

7. 1617 Kensington Road. Earl Crews House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story plus basement bungalow with German siding and a cross-gable roof. Attached front porch with round columns and a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends. Windows are vertical lights-over-one, and the front door is multi-light. Set on a small lot which slopes away to the rear. Earl and Lexie M. Crews lived in the house from 1937 to 1944. The house was vacant for several years and was then owned by Mrs. E. Sherrill. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

8. 1615 Kensington Road. Glenn Nelson House. Non-contributing. ca. 1952.

Ranch style one-story plus basement house with a hip roof. Walls are brick veneer. Engaged front porch with fluted square columns. Modern doors and windows. Small lot slopes away to rear. Built by Glenn Nelson. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, owner).

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9. 1605 Kensington Road. Julius O'Dell House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story plus basement bungalow with some Classical Revival elements. Clipped, cross-gable roof and vinyl siding on all walls. Attached entry portico with a pediment with returns, columns, and an archway. Windows are multi-light double casement at the front, with vertical light-over-one on the sides. Replacement front door. Lot slopes to the rear, with a low stone retaining wall along the south side of drive. Julius O'Dell of O'Dell and Gosset Furniture Company, and his wife, Helen, lived in the house from 1937 to 1942. Arthur J. and Viola G. Stewart lived there from 1944 to 1945, and Harry C. and Elizabeth H. Price lived there in the late 1940s. Price was an employee at Enka Manufacturing. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

9A. Carport. Non-contributing. after 1954.

Free-standing shed-roof modern carport on the north side of lot.

10. 1531 Kensington Road. Thomas J. Halliburton House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story Foursquare with a side hall plan. Hip roof with hip roof dormers, wide eaves, and exposed rafter ends. House is covered with German siding and has an attached front porch. Sanborn maps show that this was originally a corner porch as it is now, with a one-story section (probably a sunroom) on the southeast side. Porch details include square columns with recessed panels, a simple balustrade, and a low hip roof. Windows are six-over-one, and the door is multi-light over panel with sidelights. Small rear entry one-story wing. Iron balcony added on the north elevation second story. Very large lot with large trees. Concrete central steps with brick cheekwalls. Thomas J. and Camille G. Halliburton lived in the house from 1943-1944. Roy O. Keith, a real estate developer, and wife Hester C., lived here from 1945 until at least 1950. Keith developed a small portion of Hyman Heights, along with many other ventures in Hendersonville. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

10A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story, clipped gable, frame garage with German siding. Small shed-roof additions on both sides.

vacant lot to south

11. 1521 Kensington Road. Robert E. Taylor House. Contributing. by 1926.

One and one-half story bungalow with German siding. Cross gable roof with side gable dormers and knee braces. Attached porch appears to be added, but soon after the original construction of the house. Porch details include square posts on brick piers, a front gable roof, and an extension to the north which covers the drive. Windows are casement and double-hung. Deck added at rear. Dr. Robert E. Taylor, a veterinarian, and his wife Grace lived in the house from 1937 to at

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least the late 1940s. The house is still in the Taylor family. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

11A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story front gable building with German siding.

two vacant lots to south

Kensington Road--east side:

12. 1642 Kensington Road. Virginia Byrd House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story cottage with a center hall plan. Low hip roof, and walls of striated brick veneer. Engaged porch on north side enclosed with sliding glass doors. Entry stoop with a front gable. Windows are multi-light casements, which may be replacements (muntins appear to be applied). One-over-one windows at rear, and replacement front door. Virginia Byrd was listed in directories as living on Kensington Road as early as 1926, so she may be the original owner of the house. She was the widow of Reuben A. Byrd, and continued to live in the house until at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

12A Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story brick building with a hip roof.

13. 1636 Kensington Road. Abbot W. Goodale House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story late Queen Anne house with an irregular floor plan and a front gable roof with boxed returns. One-story wing at the rear. Attached porch at southwest corner has turned balusters, and has been screened in. The central bay at the front appears to have been there originally, according to Sanborn maps. There is a recessed entry at the northwest corner. Walls have vinyl siding, including in soffits, and windows are double hung replacements. Notable octagonal window in upper front gable end. Lot is nicely landscaped, and sits on a hill above the street. Abbot W. Goodale, a salesman, and wife Lynn lived here from 1941 to 1942. Braxton W. Williams and wife Thelma lived here from 1943 to 1944. Williams was Superintendent at Home Life Insurance Company. Paul H. Gardner, manager of A & P Food Stores, and wife Gladys lived here in the late 1940s. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

13A. Cottage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story vernacular cottage with a side gable roof and a shed roof attached front porch. Walls covered with vinyl siding; some replacement windows and doors. Appears as the outbuilding for 1636 Kensington on Sanborn maps, and is still part of this property.

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14. 1630 Kensington Road. Horace B. Bryant House. Contributing. by 1926.

Tudor Revival style one and one-half story house with a steeply pitched clipped gable roof. Walls are stucco. Shed roof dormer at the front, and an engaged entry stoop at the southwest corner. Stoop has square posts. Windows are double and triple multi-light casements, and the front door is multi-light-over-panel, a possible replacement. One-story wing at rear. House is sited on a hill above the street, with large trees, and a brick retaining wall on the south side of the drive. Horace B. Bryant, a salesman, and wife Florine lived here from 1941 to 1942. Fred W. Streetman, an insurance agent, and wife Frances lived here from 1943 to 1944. In the late 1940s Mack P. Spears, a lawyer, and wife Maude lived in the house. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

14A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story frame building with a steeply pitched clipped gable roof.

15. 1622 Kensington Road. Harry C. Price House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story bungalow with an irregular floor plan. Steeply pitched side gable roof with shed roof dormer at the northwest corner. Original brick veneer appears to have been stuccoed over on the first floor, with aluminum siding on the second floor. Siding has been replaced in soffits also. Engaged entry porch at northwest corner, with a replacement balustrade. Windows are double hung, but may be replacements. Front door is multi-light. Located on a hill above the street with granite slab steps to the front walkway. Harry C. Price, a teacher at the high school, and his wife Elizabeth lived here beginning in 1941. John E. and Hilda A. Wood lived here from 1945 to 1946. F. A. Barber, Jr. and wife Iva lived here in the late 1940s.

15A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story building with replacement siding.

16. 1618 Kensington Road. Keith House. Non-contributing. ca. 1949.

One-story Ranch house with a side gable roof. House has flagstone veneer at the ground level, and masonite siding above. Windows and doors are modern, including a picture window, but appear to be original. Door has sidelights. According to the owners, this house was built ca. 1949, and was occupied by 1950. It has walnut floors and Youngstown kitchen cabinets dating from the time the house was built. House is set on a hill slightly above the street. The Keith family were the original owners. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, owner).

17. 1612 Kensington Road. Alexander Levett House. Non-contributing. ca. 1925.

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house which has been significantly altered from its original appearance. Gambrel roof, central hall plan, one-story garage wing at north end. One-story porch on the south side has been enclosed. One-story wing to rear. All of first floor of house has been enclosed and modernized with new windows and a modern door. Upper story windows

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are one-over-one. Alexander Levett was the original owner. The house was sold in 1932 to Katherine North, and in 1937 to Anna Hantz. John Wainwright lived there from 1943 to 1944, Mead Armistead lived there from 1945 to 1946, and Leo Pace was living there from 1948 to 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

18. 1540 Kensington Road. Arthur J. Perfler House. Non-contributing. ca. 1949.

One and one-half story plus basement cottage with a cross gable roof. One-story wing on the north side with a flat roof may be a later addition. Walls are replacement aluminum or vinyl siding. Attached entry portico has a pedimented covering supported by square posts. Windows are six-over-one and multi-light picture windows. Lot is almost level with street at the front, drops away to the rear. Arthur J. Perfler and wife Carol appear to be the original owners of this house. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

18A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1949.

One-story front gable building with replacement siding.

vacant lot to south

19. 1534 Kensington Road. Daniel C. Williams House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story bungalow with an irregular floor plan and a side gable roof. Front gable roof over the attached porch on the front elevation. A portion of the front porch has been enclosed, and it appears that the roofline was slightly altered at the same time. Other porch details include square posts on brick piers, and a solid brick balustrade. German siding. Windows are four vertical lights-over-one, with a newer window where the porch is enclosed. Front door appears to be a replacement. Daniel C. Williams, a salesman at Gossett Realty, and his wife Eula, lived in the house from 1943 to the late 1940s. Fair condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

19A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story frame building with a front gable roof.

20. 1530 Kensington Road. Thomas A. Egerton House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story plus basement bungalow with brick veneer walls. Wood shingles in gable ends. Side gable roof, with front gable dormer in the center front which is supported by knee braces. Shed-roof attached porch at front. Porch details include square posts on brick piers and a solid brick balustrade. Windows have been replaced, according to the owner. House is level with street, but lot drops away to the rear. Thomas A. Egerton, a real estate agent, and wife Maxine lived here from 1941 to 1942. William Sherman, of the Blue Ribbon Smoke Shop, and wife Annie lived here from 1943 until at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

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20A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

Original one-story brick veneer building with a front gable roof.

20B. Trailer. Non-contributing. after 1954.

Aluminum-sided trailer with a low-pitch side gable roof is located on the south side of the property.

20C. Storage shed. Non-contributing. after 1954.

Metal one-story small storage building located at the rear of the property.

Druid Hills Avenue--west side:

21. 1655 Druid Hills Avenue. House. Non-contributing. ca. late 1950s.

One-story Ranch house with a low-pitch side gable roof. Brick veneer walls, and a recessed entry stoop. Modern windows and doors. Set on a corner lot level with the street. Good condition. (Sanborn maps).

22. 1647 Druid Hills Avenue. Robert G. Anders House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story bungalow with German siding and a side gable roof. A side gable wing projects to the south at the southeast corner. There is a one-story wing at the northwest corner with a shed roof. Attached front porch with a front gable, projecting braces, square posts on brick piers, and a solid brick balustrade. Windows are four vertical lights-over-one, and the front door is multi-light. House is set on a slight rise above the street; side yard is fenced. House was built by Robert G. Anders, Superintendent of Schools in Hendersonville, ca. 1926-27, who occupied the house until 1942. From 1943 to 1944, E. Gusta Thomas and Lilah P. Thomas lived there. Thomas was the owner of Thomas Motor Company. The house stood vacant for a time, and in 1948, William E. and Mabel R. Barbour lived there. Good to fair condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

22A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story frame building with a front gable roof and German siding.

23. 1641 Druid Hills Avenue. Claude M. Ogle House. Contributing. 1925.

One-story Bungalow/Classical Revival house with a center hall plan and an enclosed porch on the south side. Brick veneer walls, clipped gable roof, and pediment over the entry portico. Portico has paired fluted columns and brick steps which lead to the portico and a patio. There is a low brick wall along the patio. Windows are six-over-one, with some fixed pane, multi-light windows at the front. Some windows appear to be replacements. Arched roof dormers at the front. Front door has a fanlight and sidelights. The house is set on a hill above the street with the central stairs framed by brick cheekwalls. Ivy covers the hills, with perennial beds on the

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south side. There is an arbor adjacent to the porch on the south side which is supported by fluted columns. Claude M. Ogle, managing editor of the Hendersonville Times-News, and his wife Thelma, lived in the house from 1937 until 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

23A. Garage. Contributing. 1925.

One-story brick veneer building with a clipped gable roof.

24. 1629 Druid Hills Avenue. Charles L. Johnson House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story Craftsman Bungalow style with a hip roof and brick veneer walls. There is an attached porch with a front gable roof supported by knee braces along the full width of the house at the front. Details include a brick archway beneath the gable roof, a brick balustrade, brick cheekwalls on the central steps, and brick posts. Windows are six-over-one, single, double, and triple. Front door is three-light over panel. The house sits on a hill above the street, with central steps leading up the hill. These steps have river rock cheekwalls, and there is a river rock retaining wall along the base of the hill. Charles L. Johnson and wife Eliza Belle apparently were part-time residents in this house beginning in 1937. They lived part of the year in Lake Wales, Florida. In 1943, Oscar A. Meyer, Jr. of Meyer Flying Service in Hendersonville lived here with his wife Amy. This business apparently flew many of the planes which took early aerial photographs of the Hendersonville area. The company also advertised in city directories as providing charters, instruction, sales, and service. Harry C. Williams of the U. S. Employment Service lived in the house from 1945 to 1946, and Mrs. Georgia Harper, a widow, lived at 1629 1/2 (the garage apartment) from 1948 to 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

24A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story hip roof building with brick veneer on the first level and shingles and board and batten siding on the second. The second story may be added.

vacant lot to south

25. 1619 Druid Hills Avenue. Richard Clark House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story Colonial Revival with a hip roof, exposed rafter ends, and wide overhanging eaves. Walls are German siding. Center hall plan, and pedimented entry. One-story wing on the north side with a screened porch added to the front. One-story wing at rear. Entry portico includes a full pediment and entablature with triple columns at the corners. Windows are eight-over-one. House sits on a large wooded lot slightly above the street elevation, with a concrete retaining wall along the north side of the driveway. According to the current owner, the first owner of the house was Richard Clark, a bank president. Dr. Brackett was the second owner. By 1941, John A. Nicols, the manager at Minico Cleaners, and wife Eleanor lived here. By 1945 H. A. Brusher

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and wife Betty lived in the house. The house was vacant from 1948 to 1949, when the current owners bought it. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

25A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story frame building with German siding, hip roof, and wide overhanging eaves.

26. 1615 Druid Hills Avenue. Forrest V. Hunter House. Contributing. by 1926.

One and one-half story Tudor-influenced house with a steeply pitched cross gable roof and brick veneer walls. One-story wing and a one-story frame addition on the rear. Flared gable ends, and a shed roof dormer on the north and south sides towards the front of the building. There is a bay window on the south elevation. All remaining windows are multi-light casement and some four-over-four double hung. Front door has sidelights and transom. House is set on a small lot with large trees. Forrest V. Hunter and wife Clare lived in this house from 1941 to 1946. Hunter was Vice-President of State Trust Company bank and a member of the County Board of Commissioners. Apparently, Hunter moved to the adjacent house (see #27) in 1948. From 1948 to 1949, Douglas Hill and wife Mae lived here. John Forest, the builder of 1609 Druid Hills Avenue (#27), probably also built this house. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

26A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story frame building with a hip roof and German siding.

27. 1609 Druid Hills Avenue. John Forest House. Contributing. 1926.

Italian Renaissance Revival style two-story house with a steeply pitched hip roof, wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets is one of the largest in the neighborhood. Center hall plan house has an entry stoop covered by a segmental arch supported by elaborate brackets. The front door is multi-light with transom and sidelights. Windows are multi-light casement and six-over-one, with flat arches. One-story wings on the north and south sides, and a one-story wing at the rear. The side wings have flat roofs with a combination of a solid brick balustrade and turned balusters surrounding the roof patio. The rear wing has a hip roof. Side wings, on the front elevations, have decorative segmental brick arches and keystones. The north wing is a screened porch, and the south wing has been enclosed with glass for a sunroom. Brick veneer walls, although this could be solid masonry since this was a prominent building contractor's own house. Two interior end brick chimneys with decorative tile insets. House is set on a large lot facing the park, on a slight rise above the street. Central stairs and concrete walk lead up to a front patio surrounded by a low brick wall. The front yard is terraced, and more formal gardens are located on the southwest. This house was built in 1926 by contractor John Forest for his own residence. Beginning in 1941, George C. Grainger and wife Margaret lived here. They were part-time residents who also had a home in New Orleans. Beginning in 1948, Forrest Hunter owned the house, and the current owners bought the house from the Hunter estate in 1991. Excellent condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

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27A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1925-26.

Two-story, hip roof, brick veneer building.

28. 1527 Druid Hills Avenue. William B. Wilson House. Contributing. ca. 1925.

One-story bungalow with a hip roof. Walls are brick veneer, and windows are multi-light casement except for a large fixed-pane window on the southeast bay at the front. This may be a replacement of original casement windows. The central bay of the house projects to the east, covered by a front-gable roof. A brick arch leads to the recessed entry patio, with doors facing north and east. House is set on a small lot with mature trees. William B. Wilson of Wilson Drug Company, and his wife Mullie bought the lot on June 16, 1924. They built and lived in this house from 1926 to at least 1949. Mullie Wilson continued to live in this house until her death in 1986, at which time the house passed to her children and their families. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

28A. Storage. Non-contributing. after 1954.

Small storage shed.

28B. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1925.

Original one-story brick veneer building with a gable roof.

29. 1523 Druid Hills Avenue. Henry G. Zickgraf House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story Foursquare with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, and shed roof dormers. Walls are aluminum siding. Center hall floor plan. Entry stoop has a pyramidal roof covering. Some detail of windows and door trim has been lost with the replacement siding. Windows are eight-over-one, and the front door is multi-light. Henry G. Zickgraf and wife Inez lived in the house from 1939 to 1946. From 1948 to 1949 James C. Hayes, Jr., of Hayes Market, and wife Lula lived there. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

29A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

Original two-story building with a low hip roof and aluminum siding.

30. 1519 Druid Hills Avenue. Ernest G. Fowler, Jr. House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story plus attic bungalow with a clipped gable roof. Carport added on the south side. Walls are stucco and windows are six-over-six and multi-light casement. Bay windows on the north and south sides. Front door is multi-light-over-panel with sidelights. French doors with sidelights open onto the patio at the front northeast corner. Unusual tapered front chimney, covered in stucco. Entry stoop has an undulating roof supported by curved brackets. Small lot. Ernest G. Fowler, a salesman, and wife Madeline, lived in the house from 1941 to 1946. Lyman

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L. and Enid E. Titus lived there from 1948 to 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

30A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.
One-story, clipped gable building.

31. 1515 Druid Hills Avenue. House. Non-contributing. ca. early 1950s.
Ranch style one-story house with a low hip roof and a combination of brick and stone veneer walls. Windows are metal frame casement and transom styles. Modern front door. House is set on a wooded lot on a slight rise above the street. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

32. 1507 Druid Hills Avenue. George S. McCullough House. Contributing. by 1926.
One-story bungalow with a hip roof and a clipped gable roof over the front porch. Large addition to the rear of the house, along with an added carport, but does not overwhelm the original front elevation of the house. Porch details include battered posts on brick piers. Windows are six-over-six, and the front door is multi-light. Large corner lot with a stone wall at the north side of drive. House sits on a hill above the street with central concrete steps up the hillside. George S. McCullough and wife Mattie lived here from 1937 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

32A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.
One-story brick building with a clipped gable roof has been altered on the east elevation.

Druid Hills Avenue--east side:

33. 1654 Druid Hills Avenue. Edna Avery Jones House. Contributing. by 1926.
Shingle style two-story house with a side gable roof and shed roof dormers which extend the full width of the house. A pent roof divides the first and second floors. Large, compatible, two-story addition to the rear, and a one-story wing at the northeast corner. Screened porch projects to the north. Wood shingles sheath the exterior. Semi-circular attic vents on the north and south sides. Windows are six-over-six and casement, with a bay window added on the south side. Front door is multi-light. This house comprises two of the original Druid Hills tracts, Lots 56 and 58. Mrs. Edna Avery Jones lived in the house from 1939 to at least 1949. Under the terms of her will, she conveyed the property to Earl R. and Betty J. Dolbee on December 17, 1963, so she may have lived in the house until near the time of her death. Mrs. Jones was the widow of Lamar R. Jones. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner, deeds).

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33A. Garage. Contributing. by 1954.

Two-story, hip roof building with wood shingle siding. Not original to the property, but built soon after, perhaps at the same time as the rear addition of the main house.

34. 1648 Druid Hills Avenue. Colt House. Non-contributing. ca. 1949.

One and one-half story house with a side gable roof and a projecting front gable wing which projects to the northwest. Side-gable screened porch, original to the building, projects to the south side. Asbestos siding, but probably original to the house. Windows are six-over-six, and the front door is multi-panel, perhaps a later replacement. Deck has been added to the rear. Lot drops away steeply to the east side. Good condition. Burt Colt, a current resident of Hendersonville, still owns the wooded lot adjacent to this property. His parents built the house and lived there until recent years. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

two vacant lots to south

35. 1524 Druid Hills Avenue. Clara G. Scott House. Contributing. ca. 1943.

One-story Ranch house with a hip roof and a U-shape floor plan. Walls are asbestos siding, but this is probably original to the house. Entry stoop covering is supported by curved, heavy brackets. Windows are multi-light casement, and the front door has sidelights. Large corner lot. Good example of a 1940s house compatible with the earlier houses in the neighborhood. Mrs. G. Clara Scott, widow of John C. Scott, lived here beginning in 1943. The Scott family was probably the first owners of the house. From 1948 to 1949 Henry G. Zickgraf lived here. Zickgraf formerly lived at 1523 Druid Hills Avenue (#29). Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

35A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1943.

One-story, hip roof building with casement windows and asbestos siding.

Norwood Place--east side:

36. 1628 Norwood Place. Virginia W. Twyford House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two and one-half story plus basement house late Queen Anne. Cross gable roof with flared gable ends, steeply pitched. Irregular floor plan and wraparound porch, partially enclosed on the northwest corner. Walls are replacement aluminum siding, with some window and door detail lost due to this siding. Basement walls are brick. Central brick chimney. Windows are three-vertical-over-one, single, double, and triple. Front door is multi-light-over-panel with sidelights. Deck added on north side. Large wooded lot drops away to the rear. Gravel drive and picket fence. Mrs. Virginia W. Twyford, widow of Henry Twyford, lived here from 1937 to 1943. John L. and Virginia T. Briggs lived here from 1943 to 1944. R. D. Drake, an employee

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at Enka, and wife Margaret lived here from 1945 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

37. 1620 Norwood Place. Thomas Shepherd House. Contributing. by 1926.

Colonial Revival style two-story house with a center hall plan. Basement to the rear where lot drops steeply away from the street elevation. Walls are covered with the original German siding. A one-story wing at the southeast corner, and a two-story wing at the northeast corner. Side gable roof supported by knee braces. Screened porch on the north side added after 1954. Entry portico has a front gable roof supported by square posts and knee braces. Brick retaining wall along the north side of the driveway. Coal chute is still visible by the chimney on the south elevation. Windows are nine-over-one, and the paneled front door has a fanlight and sidelights. Thomas Shepherd was probably the original owner of the house, since he was listed on the street as early as 1926. From 1941 until at least 1949, Mrs. Florence Shepherd, widow of Thomas, lived in the house. Thomas Shepherd was the owner of Shepherd Funeral Home. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

38. 1616 Norwood Place. Henry C. Ranson House. Contributing. by 1926.

One and one-half story bungalow with a steeply pitched side gable roof and a front gable dormer. Knee braces in dormer. Exterior wall materials are a combination of wood shingle and wood siding. Engaged, full-width front porch with square posts on brick piers. Windows are three-over-one, front door with sidelights. Lot drops away to the rear. Henry C. Ranson, an engineer with Southern Railway, and his wife Una lived here from 1939 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

39. 1610 Norwood Place. House. Non-contributing. ca. early 1950s.

Ranch style one-story house with stone veneer walls and a side gable roof. Front gable roof projects to the front at the southwest corner. Picture window and modern front door. Awnings over windows. Carport at the north side. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

40. 1604 Norwood Place. Edgar E. Lance House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story bungalow that is two stories at the rear. Hip roof with a clipped gable roof over front porch. Wing on south side. Screened porch above basement on south side. Walls are brick veneer. Front porch has battered posts on brick piers and a solid brick balustrade. Concrete steps to the porch. Former recessed entry at southeast corner has been enclosed. Windows are four vertical-over-one, and the front door is multi-light with sidelights. Lot drops to the rear. Edgar E. Lance probably built this house, since he was listed in city directories as living there in 1926. Mrs. Vista G. Lance, widow of Edgar Lance, lived there from 1941 to 1944. From 1945 to at least 1949 Norment J. Quarles, USMC, and wife Louise lived there. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

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Meadowbrook Terrace--south side:

41. 1723 Meadowbrook Terrace. G. Florence Boyle House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story Tudor Revival with a side gable roof and sweeping front gable projecting wings to the front. Windows are either double or triple six-over-six, and the front door is a single light over panel. The front door is set within an arched opening. Attached one-story former garage on the east side has been converted to a room with exterior French doors. Shed roof one-story wing on the west. Wooded lot, with a terraced front lawn. Central concrete stairs and walkway; lower stairs are brick. Mrs. G. Florence Boyle lived here from 1940 to 1941. James D. Sloan, a manager at Duke Power Company, and his wife Lilli M., lived here from 1942 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

Clairmont Drive--north side:

42. 1728 Clairmont Drive. William M. Gregg House. Contributing. ca. 1930s.

One-story house with side gable roof and knee braces. Front shed-roof porch with cast iron posts has been added. Eyebrow dormer over front door. Walls are German siding. Windows are six-over-one and four-over-one, mostly double and triple. Front door may be a more modern replacement. Stepped shoulder on chimney on north side. House sits on a level lot with a fenced side yard. Granite slab driveway and walkway. William M. Gregg lived in this house with his wife Blanche from 1937 to at least 1949. They may have been the original owners of the house. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

42A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1930s.

One-story, front gable building with German siding.

43. 1710 Clairmont Drive. House. Non-contributing. ca. early 1950s.

Ranch style one-story house with brick veneer walls and side gable roof. Projecting hip roof garage wing at the southwest corner. Wing at the northeast corner, projecting to the rear. Multi-light casement and picture windows. Louvered front door. Shed roof covering at entry. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

44. 1704 Clairmont Drive. Ella Ross House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story bungalow with a hip roof and a basement level at the rear. Wing at the rear projects to the northeast. Engaged wraparound porch has a projecting front gable over the entry area. Porch details include square posts on brick piers and a simple balustrade. Wood siding on the upper level, brick on the basement level walls. Front gable end at the porch has paneled v-boards, possibly a replacement of the original. Windows are six-over-one and the front door is six-light-over-panel. A garage is located below the porch at the southeast corner. Large lot.

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in this house from 1937 through 1944. At that time, Miss Gladys Ross also lived in the house. Gladys Ross continued to live in the house through at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

45. 333 Clairmont Drive. House. Non-contributing. After 1954.

Ca. 1960s one-story plus basement house with a low pitch side gable roof and an added shed roof covering at the front entry. Front exterior chimney. Walls are masonite boards. Good condition. (Sanborn maps).

46. 301 Clairmont Drive. House. Non-contributing. ca. early 1950s.

One-story plus basement house with hip roof and painted brick veneer walls. Corner entry on the southwest. Central brick chimney. Lot slopes to rear. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

47. 299 Clairmont Drive. House. Non-contributing. After 1954.

Ca. 1960s vernacular cottage style one-story plus basement house on same lot as #53. Hip roof, entry at southwest corner. Lot slopes to rear. Good condition. (Sanborn maps).

48. 205 Clairmont Drive. Thomas D. Hunter, Jr. House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story at front, two-story at rear house with a side gable roof. Projecting front gable wing at the southwest corner. Walls are replacement vinyl siding, including the soffits. Windows appear to be replacements done when the siding was added. Modern replacement front door faces to the east. Recessed entry is at the southeast corner. Wooded lot drops away to the rear. Thomas D. Hunter, owner of Hunter Chevrolet, and wife Mary lived here from 1941 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

49. 121 Clairmont Drive. Crawford A. Smith House. Contributing. by 1926.

Unusual Spanish Eclectic style one-story plus basement house with a flat, parapet roof. Front "facade" wall of protruding brick, with two arched openings. Screened porch with a shed roof on the southeast corner appears added. An arched multi-light door framed by arched multi-light windows opens onto the patio inside the screened porch. Arched, double, three-vertical-over-one windows on the front facade wall. Rear of house is covered with a rough-textured stucco. Front door is multi-light over panel. Small wooded lot slopes away to the rear. Crawford A. Smith, a traveling salesman, and wife Mary lived here from 1941 to 1946. Beginning in 1948, Hugh Eady and wife Louisa lived here. Mrs. Eady was a nurse. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

50. 115 Clairmont Drive. Cebrun D. Weeks House. Contributing. ca. 1925.

Two-story plus basement Tudor Revival house with a steeply pitched hip and clipped gable roof. Two-story porch with a shed roof over the front entrance and a side gable roof over the

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front entry. Pyramidal roof dormer on the southeast corner. Brick veneer walls. Patio wraps around the house at the southwest side, with a tile floor and brick balustrade. Windows are multi-light casement, and doors are multi-light over v-boards. Nicely landscaped lot slopes away to the rear. Central brick walkway to the front door. Cebrun D. Weeks, of Ewbank, Whitmore and Weeks, and wife Anne lived in this house from at least 1926 until 1944. They were probably the original owners of the house. Dr. Cecil G. and Donna Stillinger lived here from 1945 to 1946. Henry H. and Laura B. Meares lived here in 1948 to 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

51. 109 Clairmont Drive. House. Non-contributing. ca. late 1950s.

Ca. 1950s vernacular one-story plus basement duplex with a front gable roof. Brick veneer walls. Multi-light corner casement windows with aluminum framing. Deck added to the front. Lot drops away to the rear. Good condition. (Sanborn maps).

Clairmont Drive--south side:

52. 1721 Clairmont Drive. James T. Fain House. Contributing. ca. 1925.

Unusual vernacular Bungalow style one-story house with eyebrow dormers and French doors on either side of a front chimney opening onto a front patio. Walls are the original lapped wood siding. Clipped gable roof. Wing on the north side. Windows are two-over-two, and front doors are the French doors with sidelights. Walkway and stairs lead to the recessed entry at the northeast corner of the house. James T. Fain was listed as living on Clairmont Drive by 1926, so he was probably the first owner of the house. Fain, an editor with the Hendersonville Times-News, and wife Annie lived here until at least 1949. Fair to poor condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

52A. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1925.

One-story gable roof building with wood siding.

53. 1717 Clairmont Drive. Lillian B. Gulledge House. Non-contributing. by 1926.

One-story bungalow with a hip roof, brick veneer walls, and one-over-one windows which are possibly replacements. Front porch has been completely enclosed, significantly altering the original appearance of the house. Lillian B. Gulledge, widow of James Gulledge, a bank president for State Trust Company, is believed to be the first owner, living in the house from ca. 1927 to 1990. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

54. 1711 Clairmont Drive. Susan P. Shepherd House. Contributing. by 1926.

One and one-half story bungalow with a cross gable roof, knee braces, and German siding. Hip roof on rear portion of house. Full width attached porch has fluted square posts on wood piers which are covered with German siding. Solid balustrade covered with German siding. Windows

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are four vertical-over-one, and the multi-light front door has sidelights. House is sited high up on a hill at the corner of Clairmont Drive and Higate. Large trees, patio at rear, concrete steps to the front porch. Mrs. Susan P. Shepherd, widow of Milas Monroe Shepherd, bought this house for \$3,300 in 1930 for herself and her children. The original owners were summer residents from South Carolina. M. M. Shepherd was the owner of one of the earliest general stores on Main Street and was mayor of Hendersonville from 1913 to 1915. The Baker photo studio was located on the second floor. M. M. Shepherd died November 21, 1929. The three Shepherd daughters, Ruth, Katherine, and Louise, continue to live in the house. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner interview).

54A. Garage apartment/storage. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story building with an addition on the northwest side. This was rented by the Shepherd family for many years. Another outbuilding which was there by 1926 is gone.

55. 1516 Clairmont Drive. Campbell L. Boyd House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story Tudor Revival with a side gable roof and a sweeping front-gable-roof projecting bay at the west entry corner. One-story wing on the east side was originally an open porch, now enclosed. A one-story garage wing is on the west. Two-story wing at the rear. Walls are covered with vinyl siding. Windows are double and triple six-over-six and the front door is arched. Corner lot, heavily landscaped with perennial beds, large trees. Campbell L. Boyd, owner of Boyd's Service Station, and wife Helen M., lived here from 1941 until at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

two vacant lots, one to south and one to east

56. 212 Clairmont Drive. Sherwood Hodson House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story bungalow with a cross gable roofline and exposed rafter ends. Walls being covered with vinyl siding as of time of this survey (July 1999). Original wall covering was German siding. Attached front porch at the northeast corner of the house with square columns. Porch has had screen added. Windows are triple, six-over-one. House sits on a large corner lot with concrete stairs and walkway leading up the hillside. Mrs. Irene Hodson, widow of Sherwood Hodson, was listed as living her in 1941 to 1942. Benjamin J. and Jane G. Roe lived here from 1945 until at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

56A. Garage. Contributing. by 1954.

Two-story, hip roof building with casement windows and wood siding. Probably added soon after the main house was completed.

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57. 112 Clairmont Drive. Robert D. Suttentfield House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story-plus-attic Tudor Revival house with a steeply pitched clipped gable roof. Pyramidal roof dormers face the west and north sides of the house and a sweeping front gable bay projects from the house at the northwest corner. Front entry is through an arched opening in this projecting bay. Windows are four-over-four. Walls are brick veneer. A one-story wing has been added to the west side. Small lot with mature trees. Robert D. Suttentfield, an employee with Southern Bell, and wife Kathryn D., lived here from 1941 until at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

58. 104 Clairmont Drive. Scott J. Hunter House. Contributing. by 1926.

Four-square style two-story house with a hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, and a hip roof dormer on the north side. One-story wing on the south side. A covered entry area has been added to the east elevation of this wing. On the north side of the building, a one-story wing appears to be original, but may have some replacement of original windows with picture windows for current display area. Walls are brick veneer on the first floor, with stucco on the second floor. Windows are four-vertical-over-one. House sits on a corner lot at Clairmont and Highway 25, and is currently in use as a store. Scott J. Hunter, a part-time resident of Greensboro, North Carolina, lived here from 1941 to 1942. From 1945 to at least 1949 Marion L. Walker, manager of Walker Hardware Company, lived here. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

Higate Road--north side:

59. 421 Higate Road. Henry Germaine House. Contributing. ca. 1937-1944.

One-story house with a hip roof and projecting front gable wings at front and rear. Walls covered with aluminum siding. Semi-circular entry area at front. Windows are four-vertical-over-one, and front door appears to be a modern replacement. Side wing at the west side with a shed roof and entry. House replaces another building which was here by 1926 (Sanborn maps). Large corner lot with driveway entrance off of Ridgewood. Henry Germaine and wife Inez was listed as the occupant of the house from 1945 to 1946. In 1948 Harold C. Forward lived here. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories, owner).

60. 419 Higate Road. Leander Justice House. Contributing. ca. 1910s.

I-house with an L-wing addition added between 1910s and 1926. One-story rear shed-roof addition made after 1954. Side gable roof, lapped wood siding, entry portico with a front gable roof and columns. Windows are two-over-two. Small level lot, picket fence. House faces due south. Good example of an I-house and its continued use into the twentieth century. Originally a farmhouse at the northwestern outskirts of town, part of this farm was sold for the development of Druid Hills. Augustus L. Williams and wife Katrine lived in the house from

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1937 to at least 1949. Fair to poor condition due to some structural problems.
(Sanborn maps, city directories, existing survey data).

60A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story frame building with wood siding and front gable roof.

Ashwood Road--north side:

61. 231 Ashwood Road. Aiken P. Cox House. Non-contributing. by 1926.

One-story house which has had considerable alterations from its original appearance. Rear wing on north side, and additions on the west and east. Side gable roof. Walls are faced in brick halfway up, with vinyl siding on upper portions of walls. Front porch has been enclosed. Central brick chimney. Some replacement windows. Small corner lot with dry-laid stone retaining wall. Aiken P. Cox, manager at Becker's Bakery, and wife Pearl lived here from 1937 to 1944. From 1945 to at least 1949 William H. and Lorene H. Vann lived here. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

61A. Garage. Non-contributing. by 1926.

One-story side gable building which has been significantly altered with the addition of a shed roof carport.

62. 223 Ashwood Road. John F. Dermid House. Non-contributing. by 1926.

One and one-half to two-story Tudor Revival house with a high hip roof and projecting front gable bay at the southeast corner. Hip roof dormer over front entry. One-story wing at northwest corner. Two-story wing projects to the southeast. Large, prominent "Tudor Revival" garden wall projects to the west of house, an addition made after 1954, according to Sanborn maps. Windows are multi-light-over-one, with several replacements at the front elevation. Gable end at the front projecting bay has shingle siding. Remainder of house is stucco with half-timbering and painted brick veneer. This house was vacant from 1941 to 1942. John F. Dermid, with L. T. Dermid Hardware Company, and wife Olive lived here from 1943 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

62A. Garage. Non-contributing. after 1954.

Gambrel roof outbuilding at northwest corner of rear yard.

63. 221 Ashwood Road. House. Non-contributing. After 1954.

One-story house with front gable roof. Walls are masonite board or asbestos shingle with scalloped boards in the gable end. Shed roof carport on the east side. Windows are one-over-one and multi-light picture. Good condition. (Sanborn maps).

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64. 129 Ashwood Road. Franklin J. Williams House. Contributing. by 1926.

Dutch Colonial Revival style two-story house with a clipped gable roof and full-width shed roof dormers on the front and the rear. One-story addition on the east side with plywood siding. Entry to house appears to be through this addition. Brick veneer walls, with German siding on front and rear dormers. Windows are six-over-six, but there are also some replacement windows. Deck added to the front elevation at the southeast corner. House is set back from the corner and faces Druid Hills Avenue. Franklin J. Williams and wife Joscelyn lived here from 1945 to 1946. Guy C. Lowe and wife Annie lived here beginning in 1948. Fair condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

64A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story, front gable building with an altered front facade.

65. 125 Ashwood Road. Ted J. Carter House. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story house with a clipped gable roof and aluminum siding on walls. Front porch has been added, with a shed roof and cast iron columns and balustrade. Originally, it appears there was a covered entry stoop only, with a projecting front gable roof. Windows are four-vertical-over-one and the front door is a modern replacement. House has been somewhat altered from its original appearance. Ted J. Carter and wife Elizabeth, a teacher, lived here from 1941 to 1942. From 1943 to 1944 Leon Y. Heilhecker, manager at A & P Food Stores, and wife Kathleen lived in the house. Warren L. Katzenmoyer and wife Marie lived here from 1945 to 1946. From 1948 to 1949 Marvin F. Sutherland, with Edward R. Sutherland Company, and wife Carol, lived here. Fair condition.

65A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

One-story front gable building with German siding.

66. 119 Ashwood Road. Boyd B. Massagee House. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story Tudor Revival house with clipped gable roof and shed roof dormers on the north and south which run the full width of the house. Brick veneer on the lower level and half timbering on the second floor. Recessed, engaged, porch (with a brick floor, and square posts on brick piers) is located at the northeast corner. Bay window with twelve-over-twelve windows on the front elevation. Other windows are six-over-six. Multi-light front doors face northeast and southeast from the recessed porch. Small wooded lot level with street. Boyd B. Massagee, vice-president of Cash State Trust Company, and wife Margaret lived here from 1941 to 1944. Malcolm H. Stonham, a salesman, and wife Winifred lived here from 1945 to at least 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

66A. Garage. Contributing. by 1926.

Two-story, clipped gable building with shingle siding.

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67. 111 Ashwood Road. Roy E. Johnson House. Contributing. 1926.

One and one-half story bungalow with a cross gable roof and knee braces. Walls are brick veneer with lapped siding in the gable ends. Windows are six-over-six and the front door is six-light-over-two-panel. Engaged front porch. Original porch posts have been replaced with cast iron columns. Large corner lot with mature trees. Roy E. Johnson, assistant postmaster, lived here from 1937 until 1949. Good condition. (Sanborn maps, city directories).

67A. Garage. Non-contributing. After 1954.

According to Sanborn maps, this was not completed by 1954, but the materials and style appear to be closer to the time of the main house. Two-story brick veneer building with a hip roof and three-vertical-over-one windows.

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SUMMARY

Druid Hills is significant as one of the few 1920s planned suburban communities in Hendersonville that developed into a thriving community. While many neighborhoods were platted in the 1910s and 1920s all over Hendersonville and Henderson County, few of them developed after the economic bust which began in 1926. The Druid Hills neighborhood was also designed with a curvilinear street pattern by a prominent landscape architect, Earle Sumner Draper, making it unique in comparison to many neighborhoods which still continued to utilize a typical grid pattern. The first section of Druid Hills was platted on July 10, 1923. Sections to the east, west and north were laid out in 1925. Most of the homes in Druid Hills were built by 1926, with the majority of the development occurring by 1945. Later homes date primarily from the late 1940s through the 1950s. The neighborhood exists today as a highly intact example of a planned residential community in Hendersonville in the early part of the twentieth century, exhibiting examples of landscape design and architectural styles which were popular at the time. The context and history of Druid Hills and its relation to the development of the town of Hendersonville is more fully documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North Carolina: A Partial Inventory". In particular, the context section entitled "Residential Development in Early Hendersonville, NC, 1879-1929" helps to set the stage for development in the community at the time that Druid Hills saw its greatest period of development. An additional context area entitled "Early Suburban Residential Context" follows at the end of this section. Druid Hills also relates to Property Type 3, Residential Buildings, although not all of the styles existing in Druid Hills are included. The Druid Hills Historic District is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture and meets Criterion A for its contribution to community planning and development.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Druid Hills was developed by the Hendersonville Real Estate Company beginning in 1923, during the peak development years of Hendersonville's frenzied real estate boom and residential construction time. Later sections were developed beginning in 1925. One of these areas, to the east, was located across U. S. Highway 25 N. and was known as the "East Park" section. A "Business Section" was laid out in 1926, just north of the "East Park" portion. A portion of the northern half of Druid Hills, originally laid out as a park, was re-platted in 1926 between Meadowbrook and Terrace Roads. "Greater Druid Hills", the northernmost section of the development, was designed by landscape architect Earle Sumner Draper and platted by civil engineer Wilbur W. Smith, in much of the same curvilinear style as the original sections, making it highly likely that Draper designed the original section as well.¹

¹Interview and correspondence with Charles Aguar. (Former professor of landscape architecture at the University of Georgia and biographer of the work of Earle Sumner Draper). Interview by Sybil A.

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Preston L. Wright was president of the Hendersonville Real Estate Company and J. S. Dudley was vice-president. Mrs. Louise B. Wright, wife of Preston, was secretary.² While the company developed and sold some smaller areas around Hendersonville, Druid Hills was their largest development project.³ Some of the land for the Druid Hills neighborhood was originally part of the Leander Justice farm. The Justice farmhouse (#60) still stands in the neighborhood, an I-house which pre-dates all other development.⁴

The first plat for the Druid Hills neighborhood dates from July 10, 1923.⁵ It originally included a land area bordered by Ashwood Road (now Ashwood) on the south, the Dixie Highway on the east (now U. S. Highway 25 N.), Chelsea Road to the north of the nominated area, and Ridgewood Road on the west. The streets were laid out in a curvilinear fashion, with a triangular park bordered by Druid Hills Avenue, Kimberly Avenue, and Park Place (now Norwood Place). Many of the intersections were triangular so as to minimize the introduction of sharp angles into the overall curvilinear design. A large area north of Meadowbrook Terrace was designed as a large park with many pathways, an amphitheater, and a tennis court.⁶ Later extensions were made to this original plat, with the "Ridgewood Section" being developed to the east and platted May 9, 1925.⁷ This layout continued the curvilinear street pattern typical of Draper's work. In June 1925 the "Arlington Extension" (located north of the original platted area), was laid out, including a lake called Lake Somerset.

On July 11, 1925, the "East Park Section" of the neighborhood was platted.⁸ This was located to the east, across the Dixie Highway. The entrance included a circular area with a tennis court in the middle and curvilinear streets. All of the plats from 1923 to 1925 were surveyed and mapped by George Kershaw, a civil engineer in Hendersonville. On May 6, 1926 a plat was made for the "Business Section" of Druid Hills, also located across the Dixie Highway, adjacent to the "East Park Section".⁹ The civil engineer for this plat was Wilbur W. Smith, with offices in Hendersonville and Charlotte, North Carolina. He noted that it was re-staked from plans by

Bowers, 21 September 1999. See also letter from Professor Aguar in working file. Draper's name does appear on the plat for "Greater Druid Hills", as noted in the letter to Professor Aguar

²Hendersonville city directory 1926 to 1927.

³Henderson County Grantor Index, from founding of county to 1948.

⁴Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. "History and Architecture of Hendersonville, North Carolina", December 16, 1996, p. 8.

⁵Henderson County Plat Book 1, p. 105.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Henderson County Plat Book 2, p. 59.

⁸Plat Book 2, p. 95.

⁹Plat Book 13, p. 64.

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George Kershaw.¹⁰ On July 16, 1926 a plat was made for a portion of the neighborhood not previously developed at the intersection of the Mills River Highway (now Haywood Road) and Ridgewood Avenue. On July 24, 1926, Smith was also the civil engineer listed for a re-design of the northern part of the original Druid Hills neighborhood north of Meadowbrook Terrace. The park, which was laid out on the 1923 plat, was changed to individual house lots with what appears to be a linear green space down the middle.¹¹ This too is noted as being from plans by George Kershaw. The change in civil engineers was significant because it is on the March 27, 1926 plat of "Greater Druid Hills", that Wilbur Smith is noted as the civil engineer and Earle Sumner Draper is noted as the landscape architect. The re-design continues the earlier design schemes of curvilinear streets and open park spaces. Even though Draper's name does not appear on the earliest plats for Druid Hills, the designs are too similar to not have been his work.¹²

The period of greatest development in Druid Hills was from 1923 to 1926. Beginning as early as July 1923, advertisements began to appear in the Hendersonville Times-News promoting Druid Hills as "Hendersonville's Restricted Residential Suburb" and "A Suburban Village". According to the ads, the neighborhood included "...over a mile of paved streets, over a mile of sewers, over a mile of water mains, ornamental entrances, parks, tennis courts for exclusive use of residents, lights, and telephones..." Many lots were sold to families who intended to build homes there, but many were also sold to smaller investors who bought up several lots at a time for immediate re-sale or building of speculative houses.¹³ Early deeds from the Hendersonville Real Estate Company contained many restrictions, including a clause that no commercial, industrial, or tenement housing could be built, no hospitals or sanitariums were allowed, and that from July 1, 1923 through July 1, 1944, all lots must be used for residential or boarding house purposes. All properties were to be "...maintained in good condition and in general harmony with the surrounding property within said block; that they will not maintain, suffer or permit upon said land any unsanitary, offensive, or unsightly condition..." No residences were allowed to be built for a cost less than \$4,000. Nothing could be built on any lots until plans and specifications were approved by the developer. Only one main residence could be built on a lot, but garages or servants quarters were allowed as extra structures. Lots could also not be subdivided in this twenty-one year time period, but had to be sold as they were bought. No

¹⁰Plat Book 2, p. 134.

¹¹Plat Book 1, p. 160.

¹²Charles Aguar, biographer and researcher of the work of Draper, noted that quite often Draper's name was not on the plats, but the civil engineer would trace the designs and put his own name on it. Many of Draper's documented works were drawn this way. Interview by Sybil A. Bowers, 21 September 1999. See correspondence with Professor Aguar in working file.

¹³"Hendersonville Real Estate Finds Ready Purchasers", Times-News, 2 August 1923. This article notes two recent buyers, Dr. William Rellin Kirk and the Hendersonville Investment Company, who apparently bought up several lots in Druid Hills at one time.

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property could be sold to "...a Negro or person of any degree of Negro blood, or any person of bad character..."¹⁴

By 1926 there were approximately seventy-nine houses built, with thirty-two more planned.¹⁵ By 1937, there were seven houses on Druid Hills Avenue; five on Park Place (Norwood); eleven on Kensington Road; five on Meadowbrook Terrace; eleven on Clairmont Avenue; six on Higate; and five on Ashwood.¹⁶ Some of the earliest residents in the neighborhood included A. C. Justice; Virginia Byrd, widow of Reuben A. Byrd; Alexander Levett; Robert G. Anders, Superintendent of Schools in Hendersonville; Richard Clark, a bank president; John Forest, a prominent local builder; William B. Wilson of Wilson Drug Company; Thomas Shepherd, owner of Shepherd Funeral Home; Edgar E. Lance; Cebrun D. Weeks, of Ewbank, Whitmore and Weeks; James T. Fain, editor of the Hendersonville Times-News; and Lillian B. Gullledge, widow of James Gullledge, a bank president.¹⁷ Some of these early owners continued to live in the neighborhood until the 1940s or later. However, many of them lost their homes in the early Depression years. Many homes were bought by later owners from banks and bonding companies in the late 1930s.¹⁸ Some of the residents beginning in the late 1930s included Leslie K. Singley, a high school principal; McAvoy Brittain, a salesman with Gulf Oil Corporation and wife Louise, a teacher; Julius O'Dell of Gosset Furniture Company; Dr. Robert E. Taylor, a veterinarian; Claude M. Ogle, managing editor of the Hendersonville Times-News; George S. McCullough; Edna Avery Jones, widow of Lamar R. Jones; Virginia W. Twyford, widow of Henry Twyford; William M. Gregg; Ella Ross, widow of Henry C. Ross; and Aiken P. Cox, manager of Becker's Bakery. By the late 1930s, Druid Hills was no longer advertised.¹⁹ Some additional houses were built on some of the undeveloped lots in the neighborhood after World War II, but these are few in number compared to the majority of the houses which were built in the 1920s. In 1968 Druid Hills became part of the city limits of Hendersonville.

¹⁴Henderson County Deed Book 117, p. 485. Hendersonville Real Estate Company to Myrtle M. Norton.

¹⁵Hendersonville Times-News, 18 June 1926.

¹⁶Hendersonville city directories, 1937 to 1938.

¹⁷Ibid. City directories listed professions of some of these early residents, and they are noted here where information was available.

¹⁸Interview with Donald B. Keith, long-time Druid Hills resident, by Sybil A. Bowers, 20 September 1999. Henderson County deed records examined for several of the houses also indicate this trend.

¹⁹Hendersonville city directory 1937 to 1938.

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Druid Hills Historic District
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EARLY SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL CONTEXT

As mentioned in the multiple property nomination "Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North Carolina: A Partial Inventory", the area of early suburban residential development as a context was not included. However, the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries in Hendersonville saw a tremendous boom for speculative residential real estate development. Once the railroad arrived, nationally popular building styles and the materials to construct them became more readily available. Local brick and sawmills became important commercial enterprises. As the population of both year-round and summer residents began to grow, the need for housing became a top priority and an opportunity for many entrepreneurial developers. As the automobile gained in popularity in the early twentieth century, this opened up additional opportunities for building homes further away from the core downtown area, creating true "suburbs". The west side of downtown was an area which developed early, with many farms subdivided to meet the growing need. O. E. Hedge developed the west side of town including Ehringhaus Street with many English Arts and Crafts style houses.²⁰

The platting and development of Druid Hills was no exception to this frenzy of speculative development. Hundreds of acres were subdivided in the city and immediately to the north of town. Often, the initial purchasers of the lots from the developers were not the builders of the houses, but smaller investors who bought lots for purposes of a quick re-sale. The goal for many was to "...sell at a profit before the next payment was due..."²¹ A few of these subdivisions developed as platted, but others, especially those that began in the late 1920s after the economic bust, often had only roads laid out, but no houses built until after World War II or later.

One of the earliest of these planned subdivisions was Oakland Park (1890) developed by Mayor V. L. Hyman, son of John Durante and Ellen Patton Hyman. The Columbia Park Land and Development Company, incorporated by H. S. Anderson, S. F. Wren, J. W. Streetman, and R. F. Burton developed Columbia Park (1907-08) which was planned as a large resort community. Some of it developed, but a large portion of the land was later turned into Lenox Park in 1942.²² (Columbia Park was contemporary with the development of Hyman Heights (1905), but was located to the southwest of the downtown area). Some of the other major subdivisions platted included Sunset Heights (1908); Hillside Park (1910); Wheeler Park (1910); Annex Park (1913); Kanuga Lake (1913); M. C. Toms Subdivision (1914); Lenox Park (1918); Dade-Olina Park (1923), attesting to the fact that Hendersonville was developed in large part by many Florida investors; Pine View Terrace (1923); Druid Hills (1923); Mount Royal (1923); Toms-

²⁰Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., "History and Architecture of Hendersonville, North Carolina", December 16, 1995, p. 15.

²¹"The Summer of 1925", Times-News, 15 January 1976.

²²Fain, James T., Jr. A Partial History of Henderson County, New York: Anno Press, 1980, p. 179.

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Druid Hills Historic District
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Hill Park (1924); Laurel Park (1924–1927), one of the largest land developments to the west of downtown; Floralina (1925); Hollywoods (1925); Osceola Lake Park (1925); Forest Hills (1925); Chestnut Hill (1926); Laurel View (1926); Royal View Park (1926); Sunset Hills (1926); Laurel Heights (1926); Central Park (1926); and Greater Druid Hills (1926).²³ By 1924, Hendersonville had eighty–nine real estate offices and 800 brokers. The 1926 population of the town was 10,000 with over 40,000 annual visitors. Due to the fact that many Florida investors owned property in Hendersonville, coupled with the fact that Florida began to see a major economic decline beginning in 1925, the speculative development and economy in Hendersonville also began a rapid decline beginning in 1926.²⁴ Wholesale land development stopped through most of the 1930s. An exception to this, in 1933, was the development of the Hendersonville Country Club and golf course on land that originally had been part of the Laurel Park subdivision.²⁵ Subdivisions were again platted after World War II, when the town experienced a small building boom.²⁶ Subdivisions were developed on into the 1950s and 1960s, but never again did the number of subdivisions exceed what was happening in Hendersonville in the first two decades of the twentieth century.²⁷

Of the plats examined in courthouse records, it appears that the original section of Druid Hills (1923) was one of two suburban Hendersonville neighborhoods that were platted and primarily developed in the 1920s.²⁸ Only Mount Royal (1923), located to the east, across Highway 25, appears to have reached the same level of development, with the majority of homes built in the 1920s. Hyman Heights, located south and east of Mount Royal, was platted in 1905 but experienced one of its largest periods of growth in the 1920s, as did the neighborhood west of downtown Hendersonville.²⁹ Other neighborhoods from the same time period, including Dade–Olin Park (1923); Pine View Terrace (1923); Floralina (1925); Hollywoods (1925); Forest Hills (1925); Chestnut Hill (1926); Laurel View (1926); Royal View (Park (1926); Central Park (1926); and Sunset Hills (1926) apparently never developed. Toms–Hill Park Development (1924), located southwest of downtown Hendersonville; Osceola Lake Park (1925), southwest of Druid Hills off Kanuga Road; and Laurel Park (1924), all had many of the roads constructed as shown on their plats, but only a handful of houses built from the 1920s. Most of the building of homes in these neighborhoods did not occur until the 1960s or later. Only Laurel Heights (1926), south of downtown, off the east side of Highway 25 south, experienced some development of simple bungalows dating from the 1920s to the 1930s.

²³Henderson County plat book records.

²⁴"History and Architecture of Hendersonville, North Carolina", p. 18.

²⁵Ibid, p. 22.

²⁶A Partial History of Henderson County, p. 190.

²⁷Henderson County plat book records.

²⁸There are hundreds of plats for subdivisions in Hendersonville and Henderson County. Only a sampling of these were looked at in detail for purposes of this context statement.

²⁹See National Register nomination for Hyman Heights/Mount Royal Historic District.

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ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT

Earle Sumner Draper worked primarily in Charlotte, North Carolina during the boom years of the 1910s to the 1920s.³⁰ He and noted city planner John Nolen broke the grid layout plan of neighborhoods typical up to this point and began designing in the "Olmstedian" style of curvilinear, tree-lined streets that followed the natural terrain, and open green spaces.³¹ Draper graduated from the landscape architecture program at the University of Massachusetts in 1915 and began work for John Nolen's firm. Draper arrived in Charlotte in 1915, as a field supervisor for the new Myers Park neighborhood designed by Nolen.³² In 1917 Draper started his own practice in Charlotte, possibly being the first trained landscape architect to practice in the southeastern United States.³³ Draper worked in Charlotte and other parts of the South from 1917 to 1933. In the 1920s he had branch offices in Atlanta, Washington, D. C. and New York.³⁴ He planned over a hundred suburban neighborhoods, with many of his commissions coming after developers visited him in Charlotte to see Myers Park and then hired him to create similar schemes.³⁵ Draper also designed over 150 mill villages, including Sayles Village in Asheville, as the textile industry grew in the South in the late 1910s and 1920s.³⁶ In 1933, Draper began work as head of planning for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He left Charlotte permanently at this time, leaving his assistant Harold Burdsley with the Charlotte practice.³⁷

Draper's work in the design and layout of all of the sections of Druid Hills make this neighborhood one of a handful of suburban developments around Hendersonville which can be characterized by the use of curvilinear street patterns, canopies of trees, open green spaces, and large lots. Most developments platted in Hendersonville, whether they materialized or not, continued to utilize a grid layout which had been so common up until this time. Mount Royal appears to have been laid out by Draper as well, or at least closely follows his landscape design style. Laurel Park, west of downtown Hendersonville, also followed this curving street pattern.

³⁰Hanchett, Dr. Thomas W. "Charlotte's Neighborhood Planning Tradition", article from internet, <http://www.cmhpf.org/neighborhoods/NeighPlan.html>, 10 September 1999, p. 1.

³¹Ibid, p. 2.

³²Ibid, p. 6.

³³Ibid.

³⁴There is an Atlanta neighborhood by the same name, designed at the end of the nineteenth century by Frederick Law Olmsted. The National Association for Olmsted Parks has no record of the Olmsted firm designing any neighborhoods in Hendersonville, but the Hendersonville Druid Hills may have gotten its name from the Atlanta development since Draper had an office there.

³⁵Ibid, p. 7.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Ibid.

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Druid Hills Historic District
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Architecturally, Druid Hills contains one of the most varied assemblages of buildings of the suburban developments examined. While many homes built there are simple bungalows, there are many fine examples of the Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and I-house styles. Mount Royal houses, in contrast, consist mostly of simple bungalows, with a few examples of less elaborate Tudor Revival and Classical Revival style buildings. Hyman Heights' houses include a large grouping of Craftsman Bungalows, with some examples of Colonial Revival, Foursquare, Shingle, Georgian Revival, and Neoclassical Revival. The Gothic Revival Killamey house (ca. 1858) in Hyman Heights is an outstanding example of a home which pre-dates the development of the neighborhood. Homes located along streets west of and adjacent to downtown Hendersonville include representatives of bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Foursquare styles. All of these neighborhoods, as suburban developments which made use of the automobile, contain a large number of garages, some of which are architecturally similar to the main houses.

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Druid Hills Historic District
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Additional UTM References

5. 17 366040 3910800

Boundary Description

The boundaries for this nomination are indicated on the accompanying tax/sketch map.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries included are a portion of the original plat of Druid Hills dated July 10, 1923. Although portions of this plat developed after the period of significance, the boundaries include all that developed through 1945.

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Druid Hills Historic District Photographs

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

Name of Property: Druid Hills Historic District
 Hendersonville
 Henderson County
 North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers
Date of photos: June 1999
Location of
original negatives: Division of Archives and History
 One Village Lane
 Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Druid Hills Avenue streetscape, view south
2. Meadowbrook Terrace streetscape, view west
3. Kensington Road streetscape, view south
4. Druid Hills Avenue streetscape, view northwest
5. Leslie K. Singley House, 1649 Kensington Road, view northwest
 R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
6. Kenneth Katzenmoyer House, 1629 Kensington Road, view northwest
 R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
7. House, 1619 Kensington Road, view west
 R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
8. Horace B. Bryant House garage, 1630 Kensington Road, view east
 R. Mattson, October 1996 (field checked June 1999)
9. Alexander Levett House, 1612 Kensington Road, view southeast
 R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
10. John Forest House, 1609 Druid Hills Avenue, view southwest
 R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)

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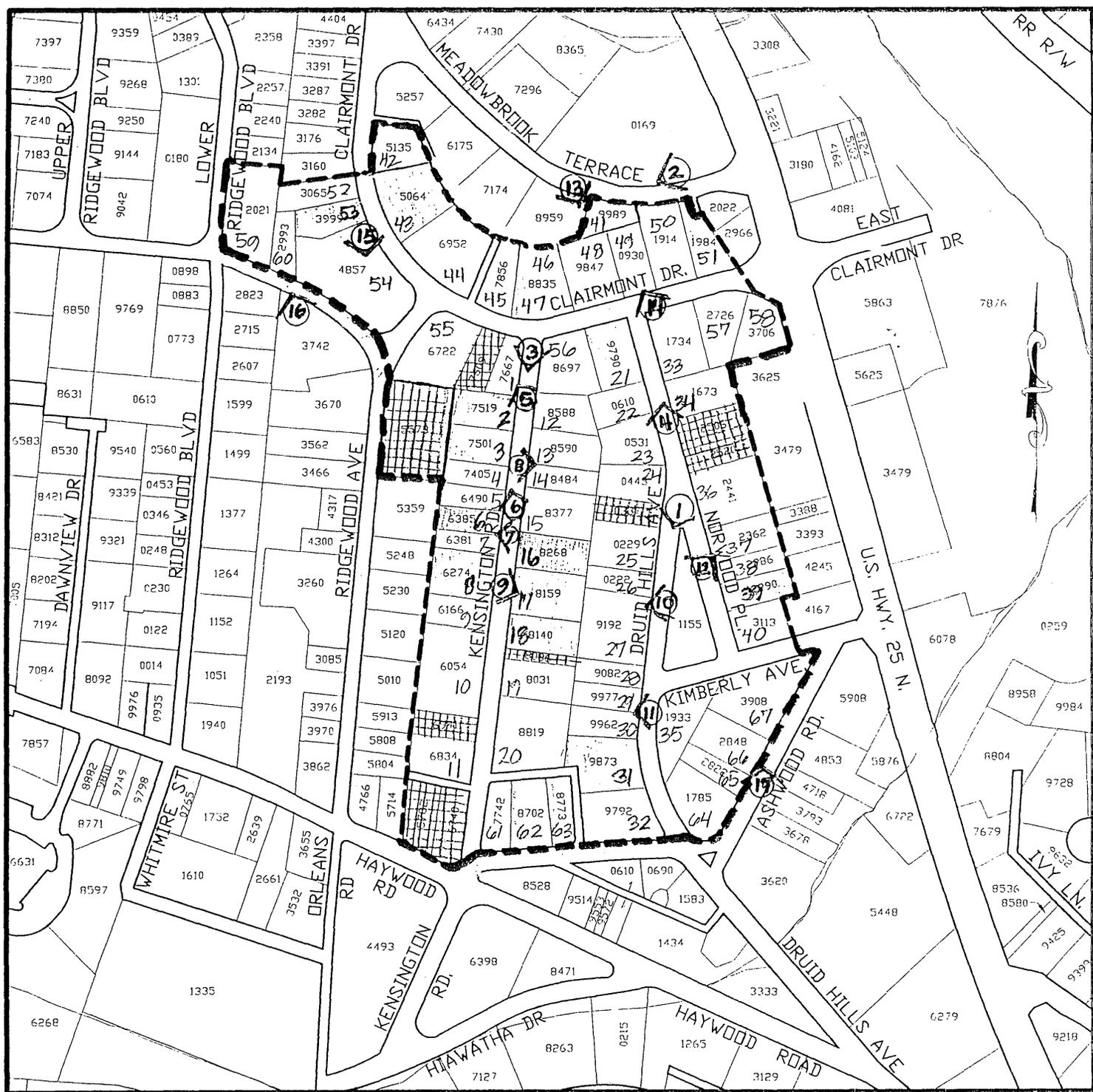
Druid Hills Historic District
Henderson County, NC

11. Ernest G. Fowler, Jr. House, 1519 Druid Hills Avenue, view southwest
R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
12. Thomas Shepherd House, 1620 Norwood Place, view northeast
R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
13. G. Florence Boyle House, 1723 Meadowbrook Terrace, view southeast
14. Crawford A. Smith House, 121 Clairmont Drive, view northwest
R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)
15. Susan P. Shepherd House, 1711 Clairmont Drive, view south
16. Leander Justice House, 419 Higate Road, view northwest
R. Mattson, October 1996 (field checked June 1999)
17. Boyd B. Massagee House, 119 Ashwood Road, view north
R. Mattson, September 1996 (field checked June 1999)

Tax and Sketch Map

- boundary
- contributing
- non-contrib.
- ▤ vacant lot
- 1/2 .. inventory #
- ⊙ photo and direction of view

SCALE:
1" = 300'



DRUID HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Hendersonville, Henderson County, NC

