

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of property

historic name Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by Gaston Street on the east, England Street on the west, Probart Street on the north, and Jordan Street on the south. not for publication N/A

city or town Brevard vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Transylvania code 175 zip code 28712

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SAPO 7/1/02
Signature of certifying official Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
____ entered in the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
____ determined eligible for the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
____ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
____ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
____ other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Main Street Historic Distict
Name of Property

Transylvania, North Carolina
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	
<u>32</u>	<u>14</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>32</u>	<u>15</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
"Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania Co., NC,
including the Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce Sub: specialty store
Commerce department store
Commerce financial institution
Commerce business
Government courthouse
Government fire station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Commerce Sub: specialty store
Commerce restaurant
Commerce financial institution
Commerce professional
Government courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Commercial Style
- Second Empire
- Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- roof asphalt
- walls brick
stucco
- other stone
limestone

Narrative Description

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1874-1952

Significant Dates

1874

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stillwell, Erle

Kilpatrick, Robert P.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 13 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 342340 3900160
2 17 342260 3900020

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 342090 3899990
4 17 341980 3900070
X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date April 10, 2002

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 253-1392

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple, less than fifty

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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 Main Street Historic District
name of property
 Transylvania, North Carolina
county and state

Summary

Located in the center of the town of Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina, the Main Street Historic District is bounded roughly by Gaston Street on the east, England Street on the west, Probart Street on the north, and Jordan Street on the south. The town of Brevard is laid out in a basic grid pattern interspersed by service alleys, with the district centered around the original courthouse square located approximately in the center of town (see Exhibit A). Lots are basically small and level with the street, with only the courthouse set slightly up on a hill for prominence. Contiguous buildings line both sides of the streets, with the only free-standing buildings being the **commercial buildings at 4-6 Times Arcade, 5 Times Arcade, W. Probart Street, and 104 West Main Street** (#4, ca. 1945; #5, ca. 1930; #10, ca. 1940 and #14, ca. 1950) and the **Transylvania County Courthouse and associated buildings/structures on the same lot** (#24, 1874, 1956, and 1996). Development outside of the district is primarily free-standing modern commercial buildings, parking lots, and some clusters of historic and modern residences.

The nominated district consists of thirty-two contributing buildings, fourteen non-contributing buildings, one non-contributing structure, and one vacant lot. Contributing properties are those which are fifty years old or older which have only undergone minimal architectural changes, primarily at the storefront level. Twelve of the non-contributing buildings fall within the period of significance, but have undergone extensive architectural changes and loss of integrity. While these buildings have lost some of their individual architectural integrity, the overall affect on the district is minimal since they are still part of the dense clustering of buildings which form the central business district of Brevard. Only two of the non-contributing buildings were built after 1952, in the late 1950s and 1960s, and therefore fall out of the period of significance. The district covers approximately thirteen acres.

Buildings in the district range in date from 1874 to the early 1950s. Most are one to three story common brick bond or stucco Commercial Style buildings with flat roofs and parapet walls, occupying small lots but there are several notable exceptions. These include the **Italianate Transylvania County Courthouse** (#24, 1874), set high on a hill on a large lot; the **Queen Anne McMinn Building** (#23, 1899); the **Lowe Auto Company** (#15, ca. 1928) with notable herringbone pattern brick; and the **Neoclassical Revival Brevard Banking Company** (#28, 1924). Two buildings in the district were previously individually listed in the National Register, the **McMinn Building** (1994) and the **Transylvania County Courthouse** (1979).

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Inventory List

Buildings 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. Building names are based upon documentary photographs, Sanborn maps, oral history, and previously compiled National Register forms. The name is either the first occupant of the building or a long term occupant during the period of significance. Dating of buildings is based upon 1911, 1916, 1924, and 1931 Sanborn maps used in the field, documentary photographs from the Pat Austin Collection, oral history interview with Pat Austin, owner-provided information, and North Carolina Office of Archives & History survey files. These sources are noted with each entry.

North Caldwell Street--east side:

1. PIN #8568.19.51.0353, N. Caldwell Street. Warehouse Building.

Contributing. ca. 1910.

One-story commercial building with brick parapet wall and two storefront bays. Painted brick walls, stucco on north side, metal panels cover windows at rear. Aluminum frame replacement storefront doors and windows. Sanborn maps indicate this building was originally used as a building materials warehouse, and later a garage. By 1924, there were two stores in the building, one of which was T. M. Mitchell's grocery. (Sanborn maps, survey files).

2. 37 N. Caldwell Street. McCrary's Hudson and Edsel Dealership.

Contributing. ca. 1920.

One-story commercial brick building with four distinct bays. Parapet corbeled cornice, and inset brick panels. North bay retains its original storefront including glass tile transom, copper framing, and single light door with transom. Original tin ceiling inside. Two southern bays have been infilled with aluminum frame storefronts, but retain their original I-beams above the current display windows. The current display window frames were probably the location of the original garage door openings. Original use of this building was as a store on the north side, and an auto garage within the two south bays, McCrary's Hudson and Edsel dealership. By 1946, the two south bays were in use as a bowling alley owned by T. T. Loftis, Frank McIntosh, and Walt Weilt. (Sanborn maps, survey files).

3. PIN #8568.18.41.9267, N. Caldwell Street. Smith Dodge Dealership.

Contributing. ca. 1920.

One-story brick commercial building with three bays. All openings original with replacement aluminum framing on door and windows. Parapet wall, arched window and original double leaf

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doors on south side. Original uses for this building were as a store and as Smith's Dodge dealership and auto repair shop. By 1946, the building was used for hosiery manufacturing. (Sanborn maps, survey files).

Times Arcade Street--west side:

4. 4-6 Times Arcade. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1945.

One-story concrete block building with an added pent roof at the front, textured plywood facade and sloping flat roof to the rear. Two storefront bays, probably original configuration, but remainder of facade is altered. (Sanborn maps).

Times Arcade Street--east side:

5. 5 Times Arcade. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1930.

One-story textured brick commercial building with flat roof, parapet walls and two original storefronts. The center storefront bay has been infilled with concrete. Original bays have copper framing, glass tile transoms, and recessed double leaf center doors. Original uses of building were retail stores. (Sanborn maps).

South Broad Street--west side:

6. 4-8 South Broad Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1920.

Two-story brick building with inset brick panels at the cornice, soldier course brick enframing all second story windows. Row of eight one-over-one windows on second floor, and intact storefront bays. Original double leaf door to second floor. Flat roof with parapet walls, small one-story addition at rear, by 1931. Original use of this building was stores in the two south bays, and a bank in the northern bay. In 1946, the second floor was a Masonic Lodge hall. Other uses from the 1940s to 1950s include Dixie Home Stores and Galloways Cafe. This lot was used for farm implement storage before the present building was constructed. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos).

7. 30-34 South Broad Street. Masonic Hall. Non-contributing. ca. 1910.

Extremely altered two-story building covered by a sheet aluminum facade on the north and a full-height pent shingle roof on the south, dating from after 1952. Documentary photos indicated an elaborate parapet roofline with center gable, apparently removed sometime after the 1950s. Original uses included the Masonic Hall on the second floor, and a post office, jewelry, and undertaker/furniture business at different times on the first floor. Building use by 1916 included

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an electric supply store and a five and ten cent store. The post office remained in the building through at least 1931. Uses in the 1940s and 1950s included A & P Food Store, The Grill, and Gaithers. This was also one of four locations of the Austin Photo studio. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, owner, interview with Pat Austin).

**8. 36-38 South Broad Street. Brevard Drugs/Mull's Grocery.
Contributing. ca. 1926.**

Two-story brick building with two original storefront bays. Windows are metal frame awning style, with a continuous header stringcourse at the sill line. Soldier coursing at lintel and cornice. Flat roof with parapet walls. Original uses in this building were retail stores, one of the earliest being Mull's Grocery, in the north half of the building. Varner's Drug Store was located in the south bay beginning in 1942. It was originally located across the street on the first floor of the Aethelwold Hotel. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, survey files, interview with Pat Austin, interview with Betty Sherrill).

9. 112-116 South Broad Street. Mull Theater. Contributing. ca. 1925.

Two-story brick corner commercial building with clipped corner on northeast. Band of double one-over-one windows on second floor. Three storefront bays on the Broad Street facade and corner somewhat altered. Single light door to second floor. One-story addition at rear. Original uses for this building was retail on the first floor, with the Mull Theater on the second. Flat roof. (Sanborn maps, interview with Pat Austin).

West Probart Street--south side:

**10. PIN #8568.19.51.1226, W. Probart Street. Commercial Building.
Contributing. ca. 1940.**

Two-story commercial brick and stucco building with added shallow gable roof. Glass block windows on second floor; metal frame multi-light casement windows on the first. Soldier course brick above front door, all windows, and between the first and second floors. Center double leaf door framed by single multi-light casement windows. (Sanborn maps).

West Main Street--north side:

**11. 128 West Main Street. Brevard City Hall and Fire Station.
Contributing. 1926.**

Two-story brick building with highly intact exterior, and tin ceiling on the interior. Yellow brick with decorative red brick squares. Recessed entry door to second floor at southeast corner.

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Original garage door bay to the north. One-over-one windows, and parapet roof. To the northwest is a one-story concrete block addition, set back from the original building facade. To the rear of the original building is a metal shed addition for storage of vehicles, with corrugated metal walls and open bays. Built as the fire station for the city, with offices for the street maintenance department upstairs. Built by Bob Kilpatrick, son of prominent Brevard builder R. P. Kilpatrick. Additions to side and rear. (Sanborn maps, survey files).

12. 126 West Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1945.

One-story brick and stucco building which has been extensively altered with the replacement of windows and door. Five bays wide, parapet roof. This building housed a florist shop in the 1940s. (Sanborn maps, interview with Pat Austin).

**13. 112-118 West Main Street. Ward's Newsstand/Blue Gator Tea Room.
Contributing. ca. 1925-1931, ca. 1940s.**

One-story brick building which was constructed as one building, with current facade added ca. 1940s. Three storefronts with center door and flanking large single pane windows. The easternmost section of the building retains its original storefront configuration, but with the original transom covered by brick. Flat roof with parapet walls, stucco on east wall. Several additions at rear. Ward's Newsstand, the Blue Gator Tea Room, and a plumbing shop were occupants of the building in the 1920s. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

14. 104 West Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1950.

One-story square brick building set back from the street, built as a monument shop. Flat roof with parapet walls, two-horizontal-over-two-horizontal windows. The Clayton Hotel, built in 1895 by Joe and Belle Clayton, was originally located on this site. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

15. 72 West Main Street. Lowe Auto Company. Contributing. ca. 1928.

Two-story with basement yellow brick building with many decorative features including herringbone panels set with cast medallions of cars, a denticulated cornice, decorative brick panels under the windows, and pressed-glass transoms. Windows are metal frame multi-light awning style, with display windows wrapping from the front around to the east side. Flat roof with parapet walls. Built as the Lowe Auto Company, a Ford dealership showroom and garage. The interior of the building originally had a concrete ramp extending to the upper floors. It later served as a hosiery mill during World War II, the Wheeler Hosiery Company, and then as

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Pearlman's Furniture. (Sanborn maps, field observation, documentary photos, survey files, owner, interview with Pat Austin).

16. 62 West Main Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1928.

One-story yellow brick building with two intact storefront bays. Concrete block addition at rear. Some detailing is similar to the adjacent Lowe Auto Company building, and it is very likely this was built at the same time. There has been a barber shop in this location since the 1940s. Before this, there was a wood frame building in use as a hamburger stand. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin, survey files).

17. 60 West Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1930.

One-story altered building with diagonal wood siding and stone veneer applied to the facade. Parapet roof. (Sanborn maps).

18. 52 West Main Street. Clement Jewelry Store. Contributing. ca. 1910.

Two-story brick building with altered storefront, but set within the original opening. Intact upper facade. One-story wing at rear. Flat roof with parapet walls, three six-over-six windows. This was once the location of the Clement Jewelry Store. (Sanborn maps, survey files, owner).

19. 42 West Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1930.

One-story extremely altered brick building with a new facade and change in roofline from flat to sloping. Modern shed-roof shingled awning extends to the adjacent building to the east. Rear addition with gable roof. (Sanborn maps).

20. 40 West Main Street. Pickelsimer's Drug Store. Contributing. ca. 1935.

Two-story brick building, altered on the first floor, but intact on the upper facade and east elevation. Flat roof, four multi-light metal frame casement windows on the second story front and four-over-one windows on the side. Original metal balconies protrude into alley on the east side, with original doors opening onto each one. Earlier use of this building was Pickelsimer's Drug Store on the first floor. There were also originally four apartments on the second floor. (Sanborn maps, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

21. 22-36 West Main Street. Plummer's Department Store. Contributing. 1911.

Three-story brick building with two storefront bays and a center stair to the second floor. New aluminum framing on storefronts, but original configurations there. Second floor divided by brick pilasters into five irregular recessed bays. One-over-one windows with flat arches, flat roof with corbelled cornice. Sanborn maps indicate under construction in 1911. Part of the McMinn

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Block, the earliest development of the commercial center around the courthouse square in downtown Brevard. Early businesses included a barber shop and hardware store. Plummer's Department Store was located in this building from the 1930s to the 1950s, with the Clemson Theater upstairs. (Sanborn maps, survey files, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

22. 16 West Main Street. Allison's Hardware. Contributing. ca. 1901.

Two-story brick building two bays wide, with unusual stucco walls scored to look like brick.. This treatment appears to be original. Storefront area is recessed and modernized with some new materials, but configuration and setback are original (see documentary photos). Notable fluted iron columns at storefront level. Flat roof, corbeled cornice. Stone foundation. Two-over-two windows at rear, front windows are storms only. Part of the McMinn Block. Early businesses here included a furniture store. Mack Allison's Hardware store was located in this building from the 1930s to the 1950s. (Sanborn maps, survey files, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

23. 4-14 West Main Street. McMinn Building. Contributing. 1899. (NR listed).

Two-story brick building with a corner entrance like **Davis-Walker Drug Company** (#34, ca. 1900, altered ca. 1960s) and the **Aethelwold Hotel** (#35, 1905, altered ca. 1960) which also face the courthouse square. Four irregular bays divided by pilasters across the front and three along the east elevation. Romanesque-influenced decorative brickwork includes a drip-corbeled cornice, pilasters, and raised segmental arches over the second-story one-over-one windows. The two westernmost storefronts are original in materials and configuration with some addition of paneling and other modern materials at the corner storefront and entry. Iron pilasters around the storefronts are stamped with "Mesker Bros/Front Builders/St. Louis, Mo/Pat Oct, '87". Porch at the rear has been enclosed. Flat roof with stepped parapet wall on east side. Interior features include pressed tin ceilings on the first floor, and the building retains its original office configuration upstairs. Notable second floor features include a wide staircase with turned balusters, wainscot and chair rail, transoms above the doors, and bullseye corner blocks. Hardwood floors remain throughout.

Part of the McMinn Block, the McMinn Building was constructed in 1899 by Nathan Van Buren McMinn, a prominent Brevard businessman who came to Brevard in 1861. It was the first brick commercial building completed in downtown Brevard, and remains a landmark building within the central business area. Some of the businesses in this building have included the Brevard Banking Company, which Nathan McMinn founded in 1898, a shoe store, T. B. Allison Drug Store and MacFie's Drug Store at the corner store, Canteen Cafe, Nichol's Drug Store, a bus station at the rear, the Royal Cafe, and several lawyers and dentists' offices on the second floor.

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Some of the prominent lawyers and judges who had offices here include Waightstill Avery Gash, Robert Lenoir Gash, D. L. English, and Robert T. Gash. The Austin Photo studio was also located on the second floor. (National Register nomination, Sanborn maps, documentary photos, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

East Main Street--north side:

**24. 12 East Main Street. Transylvania County Courthouse. Contributing. 1874.
(NR listed)**

Set on an elevated lot within a park-like setting at the northeast corner of the two main crossroads, the courthouse is a two-story Second Empire style brick building with a prominent three-story central tower capped by a mansard roof. Two-over-two windows with transoms are capped by segmental arches. Notable architectural detailing includes brick quoins and a recessed central entry set back from an arched opening topped by brick voussoirs and a keystone. Low hip roof. Stone retaining wall extends around the south and west sides of the lot, probably constructed by local stonemasons the Wright brothers. The courthouse, one of the oldest in western North Carolina, was completed in 1874 and was built by local contractor Thomas Davis at a cost of \$12,000. It was the first brick structure in the town. The jail, a two-story brick addition with the same segmental arched windows as the original section and a hip roof, was built in 1921, and an additional wing was added ca. 1983, to the rear of the jail, also of brick with a hip roof. (National Register nomination, Sanborn maps, survey files, documentary photos).

24A. Administration Building. Non-contributing. 1956.

One-story brick building with a flat roof, modern doors and windows. This building served as the library when it was first built. Two-story wing at the northeast corner added ca. 1960. A covered walkway leads from the west side of the one-story section to the main courthouse. The administration building occupies the site of the former United Daughters of the Confederacy library (see documentary photo).

24B. Seating shelter. Non-contributing structure. 1996.

One-story shelter structure with a hip roof, open sides. Triple posts on brick piers, concrete floor, beaded board ceiling, benches around the perimeter.

25. 30 East Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-contributing. ca. 1965.

One-story modern infill building with a flat roof, stone veneer facade.

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26. 46-48 East Main Street. Pearlman's. Contributing. 1952.

One-story brick building, five bays wide, built for Pearlman's Furniture Store. Most metal and brick storefront openings intact. Two westernmost bays have recessed storefronts, others are flush with the sidewalk. Transoms covered with metal panels in the three remaining bays. Flat roof with stepped parapet wall in center. Replaced a house at this location. 1950s photographs show the Dixie Home Supermarket in the center storefront. (Sanborn maps, interview with Pat Austin, owner).

West Main Street--south side:

27. 101 West Main Street. Co-ed Theater. Contributing. 1939.

Two-story Art Moderne stucco building with a stepped facade, central recessed entry bay on the first floor and a row of casement windows on the second floor, apparently original. Double leaf front door. New brick wall on the east, where the adjacent Clemson Theater was torn down. Flat roof. A hardware store originally in this location was torn down to build the Co-ed Theater. Owned and built by the Clements family, who also owned the adjacent Clemson Theater. In 1942, Bryan Shiflet, Vernon Davis, and C. G. Carter, all of Morganton, bought the Co-ed Theater. When the Clemson Theater was still standing, there were two active theaters in the downtown through 1956, when the Clemson shut its doors. It was torn down in the early 1990s, and the ticket booth was moved to the Co-ed Theater (now Falls Theater). (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

vacant lot to the east

28. 73 West Main Street. Brevard Banking Company. Contributing. 1924.

Two-story, Neoclassical Revival style, Flemish-bond brick building with a monumental entry portico detailed in limestone. Portico details include half columns, a full entablature, and an arched window above the recessed front door. Flat roof has a low pedimented parapet in front. Arched window openings with scroll ornamentation intact, but all original windows have been replaced with fixed panes. Front windows, flanking the central door, have decorative limestone garlands above them. To the rear is a more plain two-story brick section, apparently original, and a modern stucco ca. 1970s addition. Drive-through area added to the east, covered by a gabled roof. Designed by prominent Hendersonville architect Erle Stillwell and built by Brevard contractor R. P. Kilpatrick. Brevard Banking Company failed in 1929, and the building was later occupied by Transylvania Trust Company, beginning in 1931. Still in use as a bank. (Sanborn maps, Stillwell Drawings Collection inventory, documentary photos).

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29. 53-57 West Main Street. Ayer's Dry Goods Store. Contributing. ca. 1926.

One-story brick building with original storefront configuration and transoms above. Replacement aluminum framing on display windows, and modern doors. Flat roof with parapet walls. Early occupant was Ayer's Dry Good Store. (Sanborn maps, survey files, owner).

30. 45-51 West Main Street. C. B. Scott Grocery. Non-contributing. ca. 1920.

Two-story brick building with replacement storefront and replacement fixed windows on upper facade. Recessed brick panel with brick corbelling above, at cornice level. Flat roof. Door frame and transom on the east side of the building are original, with a modern door. Originally there was a porch at the rear of the building. Modern addition to rear. Early occupant of the building was the C. B. Scott Grocery. Later uses included a supermarket and other general stores. (Sanborn maps, interview with Pat Austin, survey files, owner).

31. 35 West Main Street. Weilt Clothing Store. Non-contributing. ca. 1915.

Two-story brick building altered with a modern storefront and changes to upper facade. The first occupant of this building was the Weilt Clothing Store. Rose's was located in this building from the late 1939 through at least the late 1940s. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin, owner).

32. 17 West Main Street. City Market. Contributing. ca. 1905, alterations 1940s.

Two-story brick building which had been recently renovated back to its 1940s appearance. Flat roof with parapet walls. Awning style windows. This building has had several facade changes including one in the late 1940s. These changes included re-building the second floor to raise the parapet to its current level, which is even with the buildings on either side, and adding new brick facing, windows, and a new storefront. Much of the interior was also remodeled in the 1940s to include woodworking trim from the Lake Toxaway Inn. Part of the Pickelsimer Block and one of the oldest buildings on Main Street. One of the earliest uses was the City Market. In the early 1940s the building was Cato Clothing. It later became part of Patterson's Department Store in the late 1940s and 1950s. A modern facade was applied over this and the adjacent building (#33) in the 1970s, which has been removed. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin, owner).

33. 15 West Main Street. Ward's Newsstand. Non-contributing. ca. 1900.

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Two-story brick building, altered in the 1970s with a new brick facade and modern storefront. One-over-one replacement windows. Part of the Pickelsimer Block, and one of the oldest buildings on Main Street. One of the early uses of this building was Ward's Newsstand. It later became part of Patterson's Department Store. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

34. 1 West Main Street. Davis-Walker Drug Company. Non-contributing. ca. 1900, altered ca. 1960s.

Extremely altered two-story building covered with artificial vinyl siding. The brick corbelled cornice, some two-over-one windows, and the corner entry storefront are the only original features that remain intact. Part of the Pickelsimer Block, later owned by T. W. Whitmire, owner of the Waltermire Hotel across the street (#35). The building was originally occupied by Davis-Walker Drug Company. Roy Long, a druggist, came to Brevard in 1924 and opened a drugstore, Long's Drug. Long died in 1937, and the building was bought by Eddie Varner. Documentary photos indicate the building was stuccoed after 1935. In the 1960s the building was occupied by Morris Drug. During the time Long ran the drugstore, it contained a full service soda fountain, and was a local gathering place. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

East Main Street--south side: *Determined to be contributing: Part I application 5/26/04*

35. 1-3 East Main Street. Aethelwold Hotel. Non-contributing. 1905, altered ca. 1960.

Two-story brick building. Originally Queen Anne style with retail on the first floor and rooms on the second. Building turns back into the block from South Broad Street and forms an L-shape behind the adjacent buildings facing onto East Main Street. On the Main Street side are two storefront bays on the first floor, one modern and one retaining its original configuration and detailing. Five bays on the second floor with single one-over-one arched windows, and a double leaf door in the center. The original entrance to the hotel, framed by the original rough cut ashlar block faces Broad Street. Rear walls have been stuccoed. Originally the building had a third story set within a mansard roofline. This was removed ca. 1960 when it was considered to be a fire hazard by town officials, leaving the present flat roof. Also removed about the same time was the one-story portico with balustrade on the west side (Broad Street) of the building, and the stone arches at the corner entry facing onto the courthouse square. Much of the original interior detailing remains, including tin ceilings on the first floor.

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The Aethelwold Hotel was built by John William McMinn, son of Nathan McMinn, the developer of the McMinn Block diagonally across the street. The hotel was named for John McMinn's wife Ethel. McMinn continued to run the hotel until his death in 1918. The first floor of the building housed many retail and commercial businesses, including Parson's Jewelry, Varner's Drug Store, People's Bank, the Waltermire Grill, and an insurance company. The hotel could house one hundred guests in forty rooms on the upper two floors. After McMinn died, T. W. Whitmire bought the building and renamed the hotel the Waltermire for his son Walter. T. W. Whitmire was born in Brevard, and in 1890 married Mattie Cooper. He served sixteen years as either mayor or chairman of the Board of Aldermen. He was an active local businessman, with ventures in retail, real estate, and insurance. While altered, this is the only remaining example of the grand hotels which were built in downtown Brevard at the turn of the century. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

36. 7 East Main Street. A & P Grocery. Contributing. ca. 1920.

Simple one-story brick building with intact storefront configuration, and a pressed glass transom. Flat roof with parapet walls. A & P Grocery was one of the early occupants of this building. Brevard Hardware was also located here in the 1940s. (Sanborn maps, interview with Pat Austin).

37. 11-23 East Main Street. Austin's Photo Shop. Non-contributing. ca. 1930. altered 1958.

One-story altered building with modern storefronts and vinyl siding on the upper facade. Currently divided into two separate businesses. Flat roof with parapet walls. The Austin family ran their photo shop and photography business in the west side of the building from 1939 until the late 1990s. Businesses in the east side of the building have included a drugstore, a restaurant, Cato's, a taxi stand and a record shop. The building was remodeled in 1958 to its present condition. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

38. 35-39 East Main Street. T. B. Crary Hotel. Contributing. ca. 1910.

Two-story, three-bay, brick building constructed as a hotel. Originally this building had a two-story porch in front. It has been altered on the upper facade with a stucco covering and added window arches. Two storefront bays retain their original configurations, central door is modern. Stone foundation. East and south elevations retain original brick walls and one-over-one windows. Flat roof. The interior retains its original doors with transoms, stair with square newels and turned balusters, and molded door surrounds. Businesses here in 1911 included a grocery store. By 1916, the Hotel Crary was listed on Sanborn maps. In later years, offices were

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housed upstairs, and a blacksmith worked in the basement. (Sanborn maps, survey files, documentary photos, owner).

39. 53 East Main Street. Livery Stable. Contributing. ca. 1910, altered late 1920s.

One-story building with the storefront and brick facing on the facade added by 1924. Metal panels cover the brick at the storefront, and stucco has been added on the upper facade. Windows bricked in on side and rear. The original livery stable is the large stone section at rear built ca. 1910. Houston's Furniture next door bought the building in the 1940s and cut through as part of its retail business. (Sanborn maps, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

40. 55 East Main Street. Whitmire Motor Company. Contributing. ca. 1925.

Tall one-story brick building with a central recessed entry and storefront which appears to date from 1941, when Houston's Furniture opened. Tile entry floor, transoms painted over. Notable basket weave brick in recessed panel on upper facade. Flat roof. Interior skylights and mezzanine balcony remain. Built by J. L. Whitmire and J. L. Gillespie for the Whitmire Motor Company. Whitmire Motor Company was operated by Roland and Rush Whitmire, sons of T. W. Whitmire, owner of the Waltermire Hotel (#37). Other uses have included the B & B Feed & Seed Company. This building opened in 1941 as Houston's Furniture & Appliance. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

41. 57 East Main Street. Belk's Department Store. Non-contributing. ca. 1940.

One-story building with original ca. 1940 display windows, and modern aluminum frame doors. This building was occupied by Belk's, which remained in this location until the early 1990s. The present faux granite facade was added. The original brick ribbing on the second floor has been removed, and the second floor windows are covered by the new facade. Documentary photos indicate the upper facade originally consisted of a stepped parapet roof in the center, a more Art Moderne feature which is no longer there. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, interview with Pat Austin).

42. 57 East Main Street. Harris Machine Shop. Contributing. ca. 1920.

One-story brick building with modernized storefront area, apparently added when the building became part of Belk's next door. Original brick of upper facade remains. Flat roof with stepped parapet wall on the east side. Windows bricked in on east elevation. Stone foundation, now covered with stucco. This building originally housed the Harris Machine Shop, and later the B & B Feed & Seed Company and, in the 1940s, Trantham's Department Store. In the 1970s the building became part of Belk's (#44). Trantham's was originally known as T. D. England General

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Store, which was started in 1885 and was located in a small wood frame building to the east of the McMinn Hotel on West Main Street. (Sanborn maps, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

West Jordan Street--north side:

43. 20-30 West Jordan Street. Lawrence Building. Contributing. 1926.

One-story, two bays on the west and two-story, two bays on the east, this building displays Flemish bond brick in a basket weave pattern on the front facade and common bond on other elevations. Storefront configurations on the one-story portion are intact. Some remodeling of storefronts on the two-story section. Paired windows are six-over-one. Flat roof. The interior retains much of its original integrity with square newel posts, original doors and transoms, a skylight, crown moulding on the second floor, and tin ceilings on the first. Walls are eighteen-inch thick masonry with beams, joists, and trusses of hemlock. This was the first location of the Austin Photo Studio. It was located on the second floor along with offices and apartments. Robert Lawrence, for whom the building was named, had an office on the second floor. The post office was located on the first floor from 1927 until 1942. Western Union also had offices on the first floor. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, owner, interview with Pat Austin).

44. 8 West Jordan Street. Philip's Bakery. Contributing. ca. 1920., ca. 1935

Two-story brick building with one-over-one windows, flat roof, original storefront configuration with modern doors and new brick on kickplates. It appears from field observation that the brick building to the west is actually an addition to this one made ca. 1935, since it completely wraps this building on the west and north sides. Addition has double one-over-one windows and stone covering the west elevation with beaded mortar joints. Storefront appears to be original. One of the earliest uses of the original section of this building was the Philip's Bakery, a German bakery, which moved to this location in 1920. This and the adjacent 4 West Jordan Street (#45) and 36-38 South Broad Street (#8) were owned by the Mull family. (Sanborn maps, documentary photos, survey files, interview with Pat Austin).

45. 4 West Jordan Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1935.

One-story brick building with original storefront bays and transoms. Basket weave brick above transoms. (Sanborn maps).

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Summary

The Main Street Historic District in Brevard, with a period of significance ranging from 1874 to 1952, is an intact grouping of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial and civic buildings. Together they form the central commercial core of this county seat town in western North Carolina which began to develop soon after the Civil War. The town of Brevard was the commercial, civic, and social center of Transylvania County. Even before the railroad arrived the striking beauty of the county began to draw summer residents from coastal South Carolina. Once the railroad arrived in 1895, the town developed rapidly, growing in importance as the county seat. Businesses opened within the many new buildings in downtown, and many hotels were built to house a growing number of summer tourists. Resorts developed around the county along with new industries. As these developments grew, downtown Brevard expanded.

While the majority of development in the town took place from the turn of the twentieth century through the 1920s, examples of earlier and later development within the town also exist. Brevard is the only town in Transylvania County to develop an extensive commercial downtown core, and it contains many fine examples of one, two, and three story brick commercial buildings, the county courthouse, and remnants of the boom in resort hotel building at the turn of the century. The context of the Main Street Historic District within the development of the town of Brevard and Transylvania County is more fully documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941." In particular, the context sections entitled "Pre-Railroad Transylvania County 1861-1894," (pp. 15-20) "Early Industrialization, 1895-1916," (pp. 21-31) "Building and Rebuilding, War to War 1917-1941," (pp. 32-34) and "Transylvania County Today" (pp. 35-36) set the stage for the developments of the commercial core of Brevard during its period of significance from 1874, the date of the earliest building in the district, the Transylvania County Courthouse, through 1952. Although the central business district continued to develop through the 1950s, very few intact buildings from this time period are still standing, therefore the fifty-year cut-off date is appropriate for both Criteria A and C.

The Main Street Historic District meets registration requirements for significance in the history of Transylvania County's architecture as outlined in Property Type 8 (Schools, Hospitals and Government Buildings – pp. 64-66) and Property Type 9 (Commercial and Industrial Buildings - pp. 67-71.) The Main Street Historic District is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A for the district's association with the commercial development of the county and Criterion C for the collection of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century commercial and government buildings within their original setting.

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Historic Background, and Commerce Context

Transylvania County was formed on February 15, 1861, from parts of Henderson and Jackson Counties. Brevard was selected as the county seat soon after, but was not officially incorporated until 1867.¹ It was named for Colonel Ephraim Brevard, a Revolutionary patriot. B. C. Lankford, L. S. Gash, and Alex English donated fifty acres total for the town of Brevard, which was laid out by James Killian, W. Probart Poor, and Charlie Patton.² Land for the public buildings and three churches was set aside, and the remaining lots were sold at public auction. The original layout of the town centered around the intersection of Main and Broad streets, forming what came to be known as public square (see Exhibit A). Seventy-nine lots fronting onto ten streets formed the core of the downtown, most of which are within the boundaries of the historic district.³ The first courthouse was a small wood frame building, completed in 1866, built by contractors George Clayton and Ephraim England. Only a few frame houses and commercial buildings existed in the town by 1867, and the population was a mere fifty residents.⁴ Due to the economic difficulties which resulted from the Civil War, the present brick courthouse was not completed until 1874, the first brick structure to be built in the town.⁵ With the completion of the county courthouse, Brevard rapidly became the governmental and political center of the county. Before the arrival of the railroad, the economic mainstays of the county were agriculture, livestock, and grist mills.⁶ With no railroad and poor roads, the population of the county settled primarily in Brevard, where access to town for business, legal, and political transactions at the courthouse was close by. Brevard remained as a small mountain community until the arrival of the Hendersonville and Brevard Railroad in 1895, when its building and population boom began. It wasn't until the resort community of Lake Toxaway and the town of Rosman developed at the turn of the century that more intensive settlement began in other parts of the county.⁷

Like many other western North Carolina communities, the natural beauty of Brevard and Transylvania County drew tourists to the area, creating the need for more substantial brick commercial buildings, hotels, and boarding houses to house these summer visitors.⁸ By 1899,

¹Mills, Don. Transylvania County Heritage. Waynesville, North Carolina: Don Mills, Inc., 1995, p. 1.

²Transylvania County Plat Book 2, p. 135.

³Transylvania County Heritage, p. 1.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid, p. 2.

⁶Ibid, p. 30.

⁷Thompson, Deborah. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, including the Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941". Multiple property documentation form, November 1991, p. 26.

⁸Summer visitors were not new to Transylvania County. Summer colonies in the Dunn's Rock area, close to the South Carolina border, drew visitors to the area as early as the mid-nineteenth century from the low country.

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the town was booming, boasting a population of 300, with many major buildings in the downtown completed soon after. The McMinn and Pickelsimer families were some of the earliest developers in the town, developing large expanses of brick buildings at the turn of the century which fronted onto Main Street and created the physical corners of the courthouse square.⁹ These buildings were the first to begin replacing the earlier wood frame structures, indicative of the rise in economic prosperity for the town. In 1899, lots in town sold for \$300, and two trains arrived daily.¹⁰ According to the 1903 North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory, the population of Brevard increased to 584, and there were five hotels and boarding houses, one bank, one barber shop, three blacksmiths, one bookstore, three contractors (C.C. Kilpatrick, J. M. Kilpatrick, and T. L. Clark), one casket manufacturer, six clothing stores, one dentist, five physicians, one druggist, one furniture store, eight general stores, six lawyers, one real estate agent, one insurance agent, and one telephone exchange. A 1907 Brevard Board of Trade publication noted that there were five hotels in town, including the Aethelwold, the Henning Inn, the Clayton Hotel, the Moore Hotel, and the Brevard Hotel.¹¹ The town of Brevard, by 1910, had water and sewer systems, a telegraph and telephone system, five miles of paved sidewalks, a fire department, a bank, a building and loan association, a retail merchants' association, weekly newspapers, a brass band, and electricity.¹²

By 1911, the population had grown to 1909, with two druggists (Macfie and Pickelsimer), thirteen general stores, and two livery stables.¹³ Brevard continued to grow, with the population by 1920 being 1658. In addition to the thriving commercial operations downtown, there was one cotton mill in the town; one newspaper; one bank (the Brevard Banking Company, designed by Hendersonville architect Erle Stillwell in 1924); and ten attorneys, an attestation to the fact that Brevard continued to serve as the political and legal center of the county.¹⁴ Even with the

Brevard didn't see its wave of the tourism industry, however, until the railroad made the town more accessible after 1895.

⁹The McMinns developed the McMinn building at the northwest corner of the square, and soon thereafter the Aethelwold Hotel, on the southeast corner. The Pickelsimer family developed the row of buildings at the southwest corner of the square. The 1881 courthouse sits at the northeast corner.

¹⁰"Transylvania County Centennial 1861-1961", unpublished souvenir program. Information on the town in 1899 came from the Sylvan Valley News, "Brevard's First Boom-1899." This was one of the earliest newspapers in the town of Brevard.

¹¹Thompson, Deborah. "Transylvania County, City of Brevard, Town of Rosman". Multiple property documentation form, Archives & History, November 1991, p. 22.

¹²Phillips, Laura A. W. and Thompson, Deborah. Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County. Raleigh, North Carolina: Marblehead Publishing, 1998, p. 47.

¹³North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory. Raleigh, North Carolina: The News and Observer, 1911.

¹⁴Ibid, 1925.

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Depression, the population in Brevard continued to grow, reaching 2339 by 1930, and 3061 by 1940.¹⁵ Many businesses remained open during the 1930s, but some closed. The tanning industries, Rosman Tanning Extract Company and Toxaway Tanning Company, which Joseph Silversteen had developed beginning at the turn of the century, played a major role in helping Brevard and Rosman through the Depression years. These industries for the most part remained active through the 1930s, and very few of the employees lost their jobs. Even when the plants had to shut down for a few days at a time due to lack of work Silversteen was able to pay his workers.¹⁶ The Brevard Lumber Company, begun in 1910, also remained open in the Depression years, becoming fully operational again by 1938.¹⁷ When Brevard College formed in 1934 (formerly Brevard Institute, which had closed in 1933) many buildings were remodeled, and the stone wall and gate around the campus was built in 1937, providing some employment both privately and through the Works Project Administration.¹⁸ The Ecusta Paper Mill was built by Pennsylvania businessman Henry Straus in 1938, giving yet another boost to the county's economy.

While economic conditions in the county were not the best during the Depression years, as everywhere in the country, the fact that many people remained employed helped businesses in downtown Brevard to stay open until late 1930s to early 1940s Federal work programs in the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration began to assist others in need. Transylvania County was an ideal place for the Civilian Conservation Corps to work, since there was extensive forest land for Corps training camps and forest rehabilitation work which needed to be done in over-logged areas. The Blue Ridge Parkway, a portion of which runs through Transylvania County, was also begun in the mid-1930s as another Conservation Corps project.¹⁹

As in most communities throughout the country, World War II significantly boosted the economy and assisted greatly in full economic recovery. Downtown Brevard experienced another wave of development into the 1940s and early 1950s, when many buildings were remodeled in the style of the day, and new businesses opened downtown. Movie theaters, a bowling alley, and a skating rink which were located in downtown buildings indicated the continuing social center role downtown Brevard played for the local community. Downtown

¹⁵Ibid, 1937 and 1941.

¹⁶Sherrill, Betty, county archivist. Interview by Sybil Bowers, 28 February 2002.

¹⁷Transylvania County Heritage, North Carolina. Waynesville, North Carolina: Don Mills, Inc., 1995, p. 31.

¹⁸Ibid, p. 68.

¹⁹Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County, p. 76.

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was filled on Saturdays and stores often remained open late into the evening. Drug store soda shops were filled in the afternoons and weekends as gathering places.²⁰ The library services within the town greatly expanded in the 1940s, including the beginning of a bookmobile service in 1949.²¹ The post office was built in 1940, under the Federal Works Administration.²² Downtown was the center of social life for the community with parades, grand openings of new stores, and two thriving movie theaters through the late 1950s drawing the population into town.²³ While the major building boom had occurred before World War II, there were several new buildings and businesses which opened in the mid-twentieth century, and these are included within the boundaries of the district. Brevard today is experiencing a second wave of commercial prosperity due once again to the development of the summer resort communities and the beginnings of renovation of many of the downtown buildings. It still remains as the government, commercial, and cultural center of the county.

Architecture Context

Brevard and Rosman are the only incorporated towns in Transylvania County. Most of the county's architecture is set within a rural context, making the town of Brevard unique within the county for having a defined commercial downtown core. The Main Street Historic District in Brevard contains the brick Second Empire brick **Transylvania County Courthouse** (1874), one of the oldest in western North Carolina, and many fine examples of one and two-story brick commercial buildings from the late nineteenth century through the early 1950s. Some of these include the **McMinn Building** (1899), one of the largest buildings in the district, which displays elaborate decorative brickwork in the cornice and retains two of its original storefronts complete with iron pilasters; the **Lowe Auto Company** (ca. 1928), with its elaborate cornice of herringbone brick set with cast medallions of cars; and the **Brevard Banking Company** (1924), the only Neoclassical Revival building in the district with a monumental entry portico detailed in limestone.

Buildings built from the late 1890s to ca. 1910 in Brevard were constructed of brick, most with defined cornices and rooflines. They are good examples of turn-of-the-century commercial building design characterized by the use of decorative and patterned brickwork, shaped parapets, and very restrained classical or medieval-inspired ornament. The largest buildings in the district, including the **McMinn Building** (#23), were built in this time period. Many of these early buildings have been substantially altered in the late twentieth century. The 1910s to 1920s in

²⁰Austin, Pat. Long-time Brevard resident. Interview by Sybil Bowers and Amanda Blosser, 23 April 2001.

²¹ Ibid, p. 4.

²² Ibid, p. 74.

²³ Documentary photographs in the working file are indicative of the activity in downtown through the 1950s.

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Brevard saw a movement towards more simplicity, with the Commercial Style being the culmination of this trend. The main feature of the style is the use of plain brick wall surfaces. Buildings from the 1930s often employed the use of textured brick and were primarily one-story buildings with one or two storefronts. The Commercial Style was still popular during this decade with plain cornices and window frames. The **Co-ed Theater** (#27) is a notable exception to the building trends of the 1930s, with the use of the Art Moderne style. This style was typically used for movie theaters. Several older buildings in the district were altered in the 1940s, using materials available at the time. Some of these altered buildings include **Ward's Newsstand/Blue Gator Tea Room** (#13); and the **City Market** (#32) with its awning style windows. New buildings from the 1940s were one or two-story structures, often built of concrete block with brick facades. The use of glass block, a relatively new material of the time period, was used in window openings, such as the **Commercial Building** on West Probart Street (#10). The 1950s buildings in the district are both one-story brick structures. **Pearlman's** (#26), dating to 1952, is a good example of the continued use of the Commercial Style into the post World War II era.

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Additional UTM's

5. 17 341040 3900330

Boundary Description

The boundaries for this nomination are indicated on the accompanying tax/sketch map at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes a portion of the original plat of the Town of Brevard, centered around the original courthouse square, as laid off in 1861 and shown in Exhibit A, "Plat of the Town of Brevard". The boundaries have been drawn to include the greatest concentration of contributing late-nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth century commercial and civic resources. Land use outside of the district boundaries is primarily modern commercial buildings along with residential neighborhoods.

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Main Street Historic District
name of property
Transylvania, North Carolina
county and state

Main Street Historic District Photographs

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

Name of Property: Main Street Historic District
Brevard
Transylvania County
North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers
Date of photos: April 2001
Location of original negatives: Division of Archives and History
One Village Lane
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Intersection of West Main Street and North Broad Street, view northwest.
Deborah Thompson, 1994.
2. North Caldwell Street, view northeast.
3. 5 Times Arcade, view south.
4. South Broad Street, view northeast.
5. (former) Masonic Hall, 30-34 South Broad Street, non-contributing building,
view northwest.
6. Brevard City Hall and Fire Station, 128 West Main Street, view northeast.
7. West Main Street, view southeast.
Deborah Thompson, 1994.
8. alley to north of McMinn Building, 4-14 West Main Street, view southeast.
Deborah Thompson, 1994.
9. Transylvania County Courthouse, 12 East Main Street, view northeast.

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10. Co-ed Theater, 101 West Main Street, view southwest.
11. Brevard Banking Company, 73 West Main Street, view south.
Deborah Thompson, 1994.
12. Aethelwold Hotel, 1-3 East Main Street, non-contributing building, view south.
13. Times Arcade, view northeast.
14. West Jordan Street, view north.

MAIN STREET

MAIN STREET
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

BREVARD
TRANSYLVANIA
COUNTY

- Boundary
- 1, 2... Inventory number
- Contributing
- Non-contrib.
- ▤ Vacant lot
- ⊙ Photo and direction of view

SCALE:
1" = 100'

NORTH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

