

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 Engadine

other names/site number Hoyt, Captain John K. House; Engadine 1885 Inn

2. Location

street & number S. side of US 19/23, 0.3 mile east of Haywood not for publication

city or town 2630 Smokey Park Highway vicinity
Candler

state North Carolina code NC county Buncombe code 021 zip code 28715

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.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO 7/26/01
Signature of certifying official Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Engadine
Name of Property

Runcombe County, NC
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>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Hotel
Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood/Weatherboard
Wood/Shingle
roof Metal/Tin
other _____

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

Period of Significance

1885

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Engadine
Name of Property

Buncombe County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.01 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 4 0 26 5	3 9 34 04 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wanda M. Carter, Historian

organization _____ date March 28, 2001

street & number 7228 Colleton Place telephone 704.364.3997

city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28270

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 Frances Marguerite Dente and Gail Kinney

street & number 2630 Smokey Park Highway telephone 800.665.8868

city or town Candler state NC zip code 28715

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.

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Engadine, Buncombe County, NC

Narrative Description

Engadine is a large Queen Anne style dwelling, currently used as a bed-and-breakfast inn, located south of US 19/23, 0.3 mile east of the Buncombe-Haywood County line. The nominated property occupies roughly two acres bounded by a mountain ridge at its rear and a steep slope in front, cascading to US 19-23. When Captain John Hoyt built Engadine in 1885, the highway did not run directly in front of his home. Stone steps in three flights, with a grassy terrace below the house, led to the front entrance. Today only the terrace and upper flight still exist. Below the steps, a driveway running parallel to the highway has been constructed, and it turns back on itself up the slope to run in front of the house. "In its early days, before the highway, Engadine was surrounded by gardens filled with statues and fountains. As the highway came through and was widened several times, it has [sic] taken most of what used to be a sloping lawn." (Twiss, 3A.) The original evergreens, hemlocks, ivy and a beautiful contrasting Colorado spruce pine serve as a buffer to the highway and interstate farther to the north.

In addition to the house, two non-contributing buildings occupy the 2.01 acres: garage/well house and barn. The garage/well house sits northeast of the inn in the curve of the asphalt drive. The drive, off of U.S. 19/23, rises steeply for about 200 feet. Just past the garage/well house, the drive curves sharply to the right becoming parallel to the main drive (switchback). The house sits on the south side of the narrow (eight feet) drive which terminates in the parking area on the west side of the house. The barn is located southwest of the house in a grassy area beyond the asphalt guest parking.

1. Engadine, 1885, Contributing building

Exterior

The main house is a richly decorated two-and-one-half story, rectangular, double-pile Queen Anne style dwelling. Sheltered by a galvanized metal, truncated hip roof with six dormers, the boxy form gains complexity from its inset porches, cantilevered corner balcony, and varied shingled and sawn-work decoration. Square, chamfered lower level porch posts are bracketed beneath a frieze of light cutouts. Small running arches over a spindle row carry the molded lower level railing. A flat-roof circular turret projects fully from the northeast corner and carries the decorative motifs of each level. The weatherboard siding on the first story gives way to alternating rows of plain and scalloped shingles at the second story. (Swaim, p. 135) The house rests on a brick foundation, which is complemented by a brick terrace across the rear of the house and a short raised stone and brick parapet enclosing a small landscaped area at the western base of the house. A small modern gazebo sits atop the brick retaining wall immediately southwest of the back door entrance. The double carport structure sits approximately twelve feet due west of the back door entrance, and houses a small storage closet.

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Engadine, Buncombe County, NC

The front elevation (north) is comprised of six bays, with the four eastern bays on the first floor, and three bays on the second floor covered by a recessed, two-tiered porch. The westernmost bay of the front façade contains a projecting corner balcony on the second floor and a double segmental-arched window on the first floor. A second double arched window is above the front entrance in the second bay. The double door entrance is accessed by a flight of wooden stairs with a modern spindle design balustrade and a stepped brick kneewall. The porch extends thirty-eight feet across the front façade and wraps around to the east elevation for thirty feet, with a depth of six feet. The second tier porch extends twenty-six feet across the north side and thirteen feet across the east elevation. The turret, located on the northeast corner has a diameter of seven feet. There is a series of large sunray brackets under the roofline of the second floor porch.

The east elevation is four bays wide, including the corner turret. Again, the two-story recessed porch dominates the elevation. The porch covers nearly all of the first floor and three bays of the second floor. The only alteration to this elevation is a set of modern wooden stairs leading to the ground level. The southernmost bay has a one-over-one sash window on the second floor.

The west elevation is also four bays wide, and features a double window in the second bay on the first floor and several double hung and one-over-one sash windows on the second floor. The one-story, pyramidal-roofed kitchen wing covers the southernmost bay.

The six bays of the rear (south) elevation include a central rear entrance and one-over-one sash windows.

John Keais Hoyt, a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, built Engadine as a private residence in 1885. A few years after Captain Hoyt's death in 1912, Mrs. Hoyt sold the property. From 1918 to 1988, only three owners occupied Engadine. The property opened as a bed-and-breakfast inn in 1994, following renovation and modernization. The house has maintained its architectural integrity over time, with the exception of the placement of the kitchen. The original kitchen stood apart from the main house. No photos or evidence of that structure exist. The third owner, and the longest-dweller, tore down the building that housed the original kitchen and converted a study in the main house into a kitchen. The next owner converted the kitchen into an office and built a small, one-story, hip roofed kitchen onto the southwest corner of the house. To meet fire code when it was converted to a bed-and-breakfast, the owner installed exterior stairs leading from the second floor balcony to the ground.

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Engadine, Buncombe County, NC

Interior

The exceptionally crafted interior has been carefully preserved. Characteristic of the late nineteenth century was the extensive use of a variety of woods (pine, walnut, oak, American chestnut, cherry) and high-quality workmanship. In the foyer stands the closed stringer stairway and spindle arch with a ship's wheel motif. From the foyer, the parlor and dining room entrances (to the left and right, respectively) are graced with hard pine pocket doors, which have original working brass hardware. The parlor contains hard pine wainscoting and the mantel features pilasters and a beveled mirror. The dining room contains hard pine paneling and wainscoting. The fireplace is adorned with a multi-shelved mantel and the floor heat registers are original cut iron. Upstairs, fireplaces in each room are adorned with intricate mantels, solid pine doors, and perfectly formed wooden doorknobs. Closets throughout the house have rounded walls with curved moldings. Small washrooms, between bedrooms, contain original marble vanities and basins. Brass drawer pulls and door hinges are stamped with intricate Eastlake designs.

2. Garage/well house, ca. 1945, non-contributing building

Built as a garage for the Howells in the mid-1940s, the original structure was converted to a well house in 1971. The building, which measures twelve feet by twenty-four feet in plan, progresses from a height of fifteen feet (north face) at the front to two feet in the rear as it is recessed into the side of the hill. The front wall is constructed of railroad ties with heavy double-leaf doors opening into the building. The side walls are constructed of concrete block and the roof is tin. At the rear, vertical wooden slats rise twelve inches above the block wall for ventilation. Located approximately one hundred feet northeast of the main house, the well house stands along the entrance drive.

3. Barn, ca. 1945, Non-contributing building

Built in the mid-1940s, the one-and-one-half story, frame, gambrel-roof barn stands approximately 150 feet west of the main house. Constructed of locust and wormy chestnut, the barn is sheathed with flush vertical boards, the roof covered with tin sheathing, and accessed by double doors at either end. Two multi-pane windows are located on the north face of the barn, and three windows are located on the south side. A shed-roof addition on the south side of the original twenty-foot by twenty-foot structure was built in 1988 to allow for horse grooming and storage.

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Engadine, Buncombe County, NC

Statement of Significance

Engadine, the house Capt. John K. Hoyt had built for his family in 1885, meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C for its local architecture significance. Engadine is an excellent example of an elaborate Queen Anne style dwelling in western Buncombe County from the late nineteenth century. The original owner, John Keais Hoyt, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, worked in the mercantile trade in New York, and eventually moved his family to North Carolina in the 1880s. Engadine is one of only a few fully realized residential expressions of the Queen Anne style found in the rural areas of the county outside Asheville. A number of elaborate Queen Anne style houses were erected in the city including the Demens-Rumbough-Crawley House, 31 Park Avenue (1893), Cedar Crest, 674 Biltmore Avenue (1891), and Richmond Hill, 45 Richmond Hill Drive (1890). Located on the Murphy Branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad and adjacent to the now-destroyed Turnpike Hotel, Engadine enjoyed a wide reputation for its hospitality and locally produced wine.

Architecture Context (Criterion C)

Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century turnpikes, followed by railroads, became arteries of trade and change in western North Carolina. The famine of 1845 taught the settlers of Western North Carolina the high cost of their isolation. The turnpikes offered neither safe nor speedy transport; heavy rescue wagons were wrecked in the steep gullies or delayed by numerous washouts (Monroe). Enterprising businessmen bought up land along the turnpikes and opened stock stands providing overnight lodging and food for the drovers and their animals (Russell). The Western Turnpike, one of the routes farmers used to transport their produce, went through the Hominy Creek Valley. George F. Smathers owned considerable land in Hominy Valley and made a gift of this land to his son John Charles (J.C.) and his new wife Lucile. J. C. Smathers set up a Toll Road with the proceeds being used to maintain the road. In the 1860s he opened a tavern for the accommodation of stagecoach passengers. For many years it was a noonday stopping place for the stages on the way from Asheville to Waynesville.

Pressured by local residents, in 1855 the state legislature chartered the Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCR). Construction made steady progress from Morganton to Old Fort until the outbreak of the Civil War. Work resumed in 1866 with the goal to reach Murphy, North Carolina, by 1885. Delays, however, in the form of lack of supplies (during Reconstruction), embezzlement by the president of the railroad, engineering challenges, and loss of lives held up its completion. The first WNCR train steamed into the western terminus in June 1891 – six years late (Monroe).

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J. C. Smathers expanded his inn by building a hotel annex in the 1880s. At his property, Smathers ran the inn, a 1000 acre farm, rail station, post office, general store, grist and saw mills, carpentry shop and saddlery, while raising a family which included a future judge, U. S. senator, and state governor. The Western North Carolina Railroad brought many prominent guests and summer tourists to Turnpike Hotel. From all indications, the Turnpike Hotel and close-by Engadine were two of the most substantial properties in Western Buncombe County at the turn of the century. The interesting juxtaposition is that while Engadine still thrives, the Turnpike Hotel was abandoned after the death of J.C. Smathers in 1918 and was eventually destroyed by fire in the late 1980s.

Towns that arose first as agricultural trading points, then blossomed as the railroads and highways brought tourism and industrial growth (Bishir 1999, p.5). "The railroad made possible the exploitation of the seemingly limitless natural resources and brought diverse new influences into the region. Developers concurrently promoted both tourism and industrial growth – mining, manufacturing, hydroelectric power production, and large-scale logging – which all had dramatic effects on the region's landscape, economy, culture, and architecture" (Sawyer, p. 21). Industrialists, investors, and businessmen took advantage of climate and the natural resources of the region. "Although the region had long been a popular resort for wealthy southerners, after the war pragmatic Asheville leaders saw the need to expand their market beyond the impoverished South. They published a brochure, *Western North Carolina: Its Resources, Climate, Scenery, and Salubrity* (1870, 1885), aimed specifically at northerners and designed to attract winter as well as summer visitors to 'The Switzerland of America'" (Bishir 1999, p. 37). The wealthy seasonal and year-round residents attracted prominent architects and builders from cities like Philadelphia and New York.

The Queen Anne style had its origins in England during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Led by Richard Norman Shaw, architects began to turn back to their Medieval heritage for inspiration. The result, the English Queen Anne movement, was quickly followed by the related American Queen Anne style (1880-1910), which used Medieval forms both with and without the addition of classical detailing (McAlester, pp. 8-10). "... By 1880 the style was being spread throughout the country by pattern books and the first architectural magazine *The American Architect and Building News*. The expanding railroad network also helped popularize the style by making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available through much of the nation. The earliest American examples followed Shaw's early, half-timbered designs, but during the 1880s the inventive American spindlework interpretation became dominant" (McAlester, p. 268).

The Shingle Style, like the stick and spindlework versions of the Queen Anne style, was a uniquely American adaptation of other traditions. Most shingle houses, built between 1880 and 1900, reached their highest expression in seaside resorts of the northeastern states. From this fashionable base, well

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publicized in contemporary architectural magazines, the style spread throughout the country, and scattered examples can be found today in all regions (McAlester, pp. 289-90). In addition to the noted architects in the Northeast, the Stick and Shingle Styles appeared in the works of Greene and Greene and Bernard Maybeck in California during the 1890s and in the Midwest by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1889 (Scully, p.11). "It (the Shingle Style) never gained the wide popularity of its contemporary, the Queen Anne style...." (McAlester, p. 290).

In Asheville, in particular, some sense of a regional architectural character emerged. Numerous residences in the fashionable Queen Anne style were constructed in Asheville in the late 1880s and 1890s. "Residences and resorts took every imaginable guise. They ranged from ornate Queen Anne houses by diverse architects and builders to Richard Sharp Smith's (supervising architect at Biltmore Estate) sophisticated Craftsman and English cottage styles. Influenced directly or indirectly by the national and international Arts and Crafts movement with its emphasis on direct expression of local materials, these themes blended with the equally popular Craftsman style seen in innumerable bungalows as well as in larger houses" (Bishir, pp 58-59). The Manor and Cottages and Montford neighborhood in Asheville are splendid examples of a variety of Victorian-era styles, particularly Queen Anne and the Shingle Style. However, noted Asheville structures such as the Demens-Rumbough Crawley House (1890), Cedar Crest (1891), and Richmond Hill (1890) actually post-date the 1885 Engadine.

A county survey publication, Cabins & Castles, The History & Architecture of Buncombe County, North Carolina, was produced in 1981 to identify historical properties in Buncombe County, and Engadine is included in this compilation of significant structures. The house is referred to as a "grand suburban house", one of only a few Queen Anne style residences built beyond the city's limits (Swaim, p.85). Marguerite Schumann writes, "...[The] Queen Anne style was characterized by a circular tower placed at the front corner and spreading porches were hallmarks of a style which began in England in the 1860's and was in full force in America by the 1880's. The social and political disruption caused by the Civil War in the middle of the century was followed in the later years by a wealth of artistic creativity." Built in wood throughout and wrapped with shingles on the second story, Engadine's Queen Anne design is also reminiscent of Shingle Style beachside resort cottages of the mid and late 1880s. The deep inset porches on both the living and sleeping floors and the corner tower were strategically placed to catch the mountain breezes. Its elaborate interior exhibits the popular spindlework and bullseye designs in the unpainted woodworking, Eastlake style hardware, and an interesting classical-influenced mantelpiece.

No documentation exists as to the architect of Engadine. However, much evidence exists of Captain Hoyt's artistic abilities. He was given to drawing on letters sent to family members during the war.

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There is a photograph of him sitting before his easel, painting, in a room at Engadine; part of a fireplace mantel, wooden door and wainscoting are visible (Photo, Captain Hoyt). Some of his artwork has been passed down to family members. It is very possible that he had a direct role in the choice of the style and design of his home.

Historical Background

John Keais Hoyt was one of six children born to James Edmund and Marina Brickell Hoyt in Washington, North Carolina. James Hoyt and his brother, Gould, moved from New York to North Carolina in the 1820s to join two merchant uncles. Hoyt and three partners purchased lead mineral rights in the coal and iron ore district of Chatham County at the outbreak of the Civil War. The North Carolina Secession Convention incorporated the partnership as the Sapona Iron Company. With the collapse of the southern economy, however, the Hoyt estate was devalued substantially. The elder Hoyt had sunk his considerable fortune in the fate of North Carolina and the Confederacy. James Hoyt died in 1864 and Mrs. Hoyt died in 1867.

On the eve of the Civil War, twenty-one-year-old John Keais Hoyt (1840-1912) was sent to Alabama to learn business theory and practice under the tutelage of merchant Joseph Gwim of Mobile. On April 28, 1861, Hoyt volunteered with the Mobile Guards, which became the Third Alabama Infantry Regiment. The regiment moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, where Hoyt assumed the role of captain (Family History Papers). Confederate records trace company movement from Lynchburg eventually to Appomattox.

After the Civil War, John Keais Hoyt sought to recover his family's financial investments. He spent time in Ore Hill, NC, where the Sapona Iron Company was located. Unfortunately several successful lawsuits were brought against the company in 1869, and Sapona's land and mineral rights were auctioned off to satisfy judgements against the company (Chatham County Records).

Captain Hoyt moved to New York and worked at R.H. Macy, reportedly as a general manager. He met and married divorcee Mary Elizabeth Bensel on January 1, 1878. She had three daughters from her first marriage. Captain Hoyt was the cousin of her first husband, Dr. Vincent Brush, the son of the mayor of Brooklyn, NY. Family members claim that she received a very comfortable alimony or settlement from the Brush family.

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The Hoyts, including their daughter Mary, moved to Buncombe County in 1883. Captain Hoyt purchased land in the western part of the county from W. O. Muller and his wife in 1883 and completed the house in 1885.

Hoyte [sic] spared no expense in building Engadine. The home was equipped with amenities many local people had only read about. Electricity was provided by a 'Dynamo' generator in an outside powerhouse. A coal-burning furnace in the basement provided central heating. Running water could be found in all bathrooms and was supplied by a gravity-fed system. Servants pumped the water from the main floor to the upstairs bathrooms when the gravity system lacked the required pressure (Autry, p. 1).

Another unusual feature was the use of charcoal as insulation (Twiss, p. 3A).

The family lived comfortably at Engadine, as diaries, newsletters, personal letters, and other family documents testify. The name was taken from a valley in Switzerland said to resemble the western region of North Carolina. After an unsuccessful stint in the dairy business, Hoyt started a winery on the grounds. He grafted *Vinifera* grapes onto native stock. In 1887, he helped organize the Western North Carolina Fruit Grower's Association. Hoyt's wine was renown and was entered into international and domestic competitions including the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 (Family History Papers). Daughter Mary, at age 19, wrote an advertisement for 'The Engadine Vineyard and Wine Cellar' in her March 5, 1899, newsletter (Hoyt Newsletter). A formal dinner menu from 1902 also mentions the Engadine wine, and attests to the frequent habit of guests from the Turnpike Hotel, located adjacent to the property, joining the Hoyts for dinner, dancing, and a taste of the famed wine. Built in the early 1800s, the Turnpike Hotel and Engadine coexisted for about thirty-five years. The hotel closed, became dilapidated and was destroyed by fire in the late 1980s. In 1910, a state law was passed that prohibited the production of any distilled beverage within a one-mile radius of a church, effectively ending the making of wine at Engadine.

Captain Hoyt died in Binghamton, New York, on December 28, 1912. After his death, his wife Mary lived on at Engadine until 1918. When the cost and upkeep of Engadine became too much for her, she sold the property to E. J. and E. F. Willingham and moved to the Biltmore Apartments in Asheville. The Willinghams, who restored the house, were from Georgia where Mr. Willingham was described as a land speculator and "peach and lumber tycoon." They bought and developed a great deal of land in the Candler section, but eventually they became victims of the land boom's abrupt crash (Currie, 1C).

In 1933, the Willingham family sold the property to Alton W. and Pauline K. Betts of New Jersey, who used Engadine as a summer home. Glenn Howell of Canton bought the house in 1944. "When the

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Howells moved in they had to replace the original wallpaper, which was about 55 years old, and was said to have been imported from Paris, France. According to Captain Hoyte's [sic] daughter, who visited the Howells after they moved in, the bottom panes of the living room windows were painted with seasonal pictures" (Twiss, 3A). The Howells were the longest owners of Engadine. "Originally, there was a three room wing off of the main house in which the kitchen, dining room and a store room were, but when the Howells moved in they converted the study into a kitchen, the library into a dining room and tore down the wing" (Twiss, p. 3A). "The changes they made in the house were minor. They cemented the basement floor and installed an automatic stoker for the furnace, put in more electrical outlets and had the driveway paved. Howell built a barn where the original winery was for the cattle he raises [sic] as a hobby. Nothing was done to change the original character of the house" (Currie, 1C). Ownership transferred from the senior Howells to their son Rogers Glenn Howell in 1980.

In 1988, Bill Maddox, a local resident, purchased the property and sold it shortly thereafter to Linda Crawford. The house was restored and modernized with replacement plumbing, electrical and heating systems, and central air. Crawford opened the house as a bed-and-breakfast in 1994. In 1995, Mary and Jim Melaugh, originally from Pennsylvania, purchased the property. In 1998, the Melaughs sold the property to Frances Marguerite Dente and Gail Kinney of Charlotte, NC, who continue to operate the property as a bed-and-breakfast, under the name Engadine 1885 Inn.

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- Chatham County Records. Levies and Executions on Land, 1869. (CR.022.408.1) Sapona Iron Company.
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- Descendants of John Hoyt/Hoyt (Genealogy)
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Photos: located at Engadine

- Captain Hoyt – seated at easel
- Captain Hoyt – on terrace in front of Engadine
- Mary Hoyt (daughter) in her bedroom at Engadine
- Picture of Engadine (1984) prior to exterior stairs installation
- Sideboard, before restoration, in Turnpike Hotel

Register of Deeds, Buncombe County

- Book 44 Page 81 W.O. Muller and L.A. Muller to John K. Hoyt, 3/01/1883
- Book 224 Page 94 M. E. Hoyt to E. J. Willingham, 9/10/18
- Book 460 Page 293 E. J. Willingham to Alton Betts, 11/29/33
- Book 564 Page 145 Alton Betts to Glenn A. Howell, 8/28/44
- Book 1244 Page 239 Glenn A. Howell to Rogers Glenn Howell, 5/22/80
- Book 1532 Page 485 R. G. Howell to Bill Maddox, 9/7/88
- Book 1537 Page 568 Bill Maddox to Linda Crawford, 10/26/88
- Book 1831 Page 225 Linda Crawford to Jim and Mary McLaugh, 1/5/95
- Book 2045 Page 422 Jim and Mary McLaugh to Frances Marguerite Dente and and Gail Kinney, 8/31/98.

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Widow's Application for Confederate Pension, Mary Elizabeth Hoyt widow of John Keais Hoyt.

1902 Dinner Menu, Engadine

Geographical Data

Verbal boundary description

The boundary of the property which contains Engadine is shown on the accompanying plat map of Upper Hominy Township. The tract containing Engadine is the left-most 2.01 acres identified as the "remaining portion of D.B. 564, P. 145".

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the tract includes Engadine, the stone steps, rear brick terrace, and original gravel drive that have maintained their historic integrity since 1885. The front of the property where additional steps and terraces did exist was destroyed many years ago for the construction of U. S. Highway 19/23.

