

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 Jarrett, Thomas House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 46 Louisiana Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Asheville N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Buncombe code 021 zip code 28806

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.)

William S. King SHPO _____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____ Date
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

_____ Date
Signature of certifying official/Title

_____ Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Jarratt, Thomas House
Name of Property

Buncombe, 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	
2	1	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
2	2	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I -House
Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other Brick

Narrative Description

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

Jarrett, Thomas House
Name of Property

Buncombe, North Carolina
County and State

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

ca. 1894

Significant Dates

ca. 1894

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jarrett, Thomas, Builder

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:

Jarrett, Thomas House
Name of Property

Buncombe, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre + 90 rods

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	35 15 8 210	3 19 38 3 00
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 Rick Palmer, President

organization Southern Designs, Inc. date 7-27-93

street & number Hilldrop Road telephone 704-898-4765

city or town Banner Elk state N.C. zip code 28604

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Jarrett, Thomas House
Buncombe County, NC

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General Description:

The Thomas Jarrett House is located at 46 Louisiana Avenue in Asheville. Constructed circa 1894, the two-story, weatherboarded frame house with its prominent two-tiered, lavishly decorated portico faces east, toward Louisiana Avenue. Located between Patton Avenue and Haywood Road, two major roadways serving Asheville, the Jarrett House has survived the growth of outlying Asheville as it evolved from open farmland to the 1920s-era urban community that it is today. Built on approximately one acre, which Thomas purchased from his father, the house stands on the same lot in a dense residential neighborhood of one story frame bungalows on tree-lined streets, which lies between a turn-of-the-century commercial district to the south and a modern development of fast food restaurants, service stations and shopping centers to the north. The Jarrett House dominates the streetscape of bungalows, and mid-twentieth century houses. Its Queen Anne-influenced style and I-House mass quickly identify it as a survivor of a bygone era.

The house stands on a lot that is virtually level with a slope not exceeding four percent from the street to the rear of the property. On the north corner of the property is a small, frame, gable-roofed garage that probably dates from the same era as the house, and to the rear of the house are a small stucco storage building and wood shed, both of which date from around 1940. In the front yard, adjacent to the sidewalk, stands one of a few massive oak trees which provide shade and character to the lot. Placed in various locations around the lot are smaller more ornamental trees and shrubs. Many of these provide shelter from adjacent lots and help to visually outline the property boundaries. There are no paved sidewalks, driveways, or paths on the property.

1. Thomas Jarrett House. Circa 1894. Contributing

The popular styles of the Victorian era clearly influenced the appearance of this vernacular I-house built by Thomas Jarrett who was a millwright, carpenter, and builder. The house is a two-story, balloon-framed structure, with an original off-centered two-story ell at the rear, and a cross-gable roof. The main (east) facade is decorated by a two-tiered, gable-roofed portico. The portico is centered on the rectangular main body of the house,

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Jarrett, Thomas House
Buncombe County, NC

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which measures some forty feet long, and sixteen feet deep. The above-grade foundation is fieldstone. All of the weatherboard is lap siding with an unusual profile to it, and the existing roofing is composite shingles.

The main (east) facade of the house is symmetrical in design, with aligned first and second story windows flanking the main entrance. The west, or rear elevation, has a shed roofed, one bay wide shelter over the cellar door, with one window above it. The south elevation has two doors and three windows and a one-story shed-roofed porch that runs the length of the rear ell. At the southeast intersection of the main block of the house and the rear ell, an early-twentieth-century, shed-roofed, one-story bathroom intersects with the porch. The main gable ends of the house feature centered windows and wooden fixed-louver gable vents.

With the exception of a nine-light window in the bathroom addition, all windows in the structure appear to be the original four-over-four, double-hung sash. All glazing appears to be original. Each window features a unique interior wooden locking mechanism is further detailed in the sketch labelled Exhibit A. The main entry door assembly is composed of a three-panel wooden door with a half-light in the upper portion and two-light transom above. Aligned above the entry door, at the second level of the portico, is a solid four panel door opening to the upstairs porch.

Three interior brick chimneys serve six fireplaces. The chimney in the main block the house displays some moderate corbelling. The center chimney in the rear ell has no corbelling. The chimney serving the kitchen at the rear of the ell is much smaller in size, and has an arched cap of brick that provides protection from the weather. This chimney has no foundation, but sits directly on the upper floor level and has a flue that opens to the kitchen below.

Thomas Jarrett was a millwright and his craftsmanship on his house is evident from the stone foundation to the composite roofing material, with an abundance of fine woodworking in between. The primary architectural material above the exposed fieldstone foundation is wood. Above the foundation is a wooden watertable that defines the beginning of the lap siding. All of the original lap siding is of interest because the bottom edge has been coved to provide a curved profile, as opposed to the more prominent square edge profile. It is not to be confused, however, with German siding. All corner boards are four inches wide and where two

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corners meet, a piece of quarter round moulding has been applied to the edges.

All exterior door and window trim is four inches wide. The architraves of all the doors and windows are decorated with an ornamental sloped wooden hood with scrolled brackets and crown moulding at the bottom of the sloped cap to provide additional profile.

The Queen Anne-style influenced two-story portico is the most decorated and ornate element of the exterior. Each level of the portico has turned posts, sawn and turned bracket and spandrel work, punctuated by pendants. Each level has a beadboard-paneled ceiling. The upper level of the portico has the original tounge-and-groove decking material, but that on the lower level has been replaced with a concrete slab. Each level has sawn-work balustrades. The cap and bottom rails are the same profiles, but the upper level has a flower, stem, and leaf pattern; while the lower level is a geometric pattern.

Barge trim at the gable overhang, which extends 16 inches past the gable wall, has crown moulding at the shingle line. Flush with the fascia line is arched, wooden gable ornamentation. The semi-circular ornamentation has a chamfered king post and collar beam, as well as intricate sawn detailing appearing in the arc of the semicircle.

A wide rake trim appears at the gable wall and the overhang is trimmed with barge trim and crown moulding at the shingle line, creating another shadow line in the roof profile. Flush with the gable wall is a fixed wooden vent. This has the typical hood and bracket trim that appears on all doors and windows. The placement of the ornamental bracket in the gable gives the illusion that the gable wall sets much farther back than it really does. This detailing is typical of all gables of the house, with the exception of the rear gable ornamentation which is missing.

The interior of the main block are arranged around a central stair/foyer with one room at each side on both floors. The parlor is on the left side of the entrance foyer and to the right side is the living room. The rear ell contains a connecting dining room and kitchen on the first floor that are accessed through the living room. The kitchen and dining room open to the side porch. In the

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Jarrett, Thomas House
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central foyer, the open-string staircase, featuring turned balusters and newel post, ascends to a landing, and turns to meet the second floor hall that is flanked by two rooms in the main block. The rear ell contains two rooms off a side hall on the second floor.

The parlor, living, and dining rooms on the main floor all have fireplaces with wooden mantels that were likely mail-ordered. The mantels have plain architraves with mantle shelves supported by scrolled brackets. The kitchen has a flue in the ceiling for a wood cookstove.

The wooden four-paneled interior doors retain the original carpenter locksets and hinges. All of the doors are one-and-one-quarter inch thick and are mortised together. All casings are four and three-quarter inches wide and beaded in a pattern of four beads down the center of the casing.

The interior window trim measures five and three-quarter inches wide and has the same bead pattern as the door casing. All baseboard measures seven-and one-quarter inches wide and has a quarter-round moulding trim on top and bottom of the base. It appears that all the trim possibly was run on the same milling pattern, but with different width boards.

All floors are oak, with the exception of the kitchen and dining room which presently have the remnants of vinyl floor covering. All walls and ceilings are horsehair plaster on sawn wood lath.

2. Garage. circa 1894. contributing

The building is located on the north corner of the property, and appears to have been built as a garage and storage building. The date of construction appears to be of the same period based on building materials. It is a simple one-story gable roof structure with similar siding and trim details, however some of the more intricate detailing of the house is not present on this structure. The structure is two bays wide and one bay deep.

3. Storage building. circa 1940. non-contributing

The storage building is located approximately 100 feet to the rear of the house and is of later construction. This end-gable frame structure is approximately fourteen feet square supported by

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Jarrett, Thomas House
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intermediate masonry piers. The exterior finish is stucco on wire lathe.

4. Wood Shed. circa 1940. non-contributing

The wood shed is located approximately five feet to the rear of the storage building (3). It is a simple shed roof structure, with a portion of this framed in beneath for dry storage, while the balance of the roof creates an exterior covered area. Both this structure and (3) are not of the same time period as the house, but are in scale with the original structures and do not detract from the overall character of the site.

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Summary.

The Thomas Jarrett House is eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion C for architecture. Built about 1894, the house is a remarkably intact example of a vernacular I-House form decorated with Queen Anne-style embellishments of the Victorian period. Now surrounded by bungalows and later twentieth-century residential architecture, the 1894 Jarrett House is a fine example of late nineteenth-century vernacular architecture that characterized that era's development in Asheville. Its builder and original owner was Thomas Jarrett, a millwright, woodworker, craftsman, and builder, who worked at the Clayton Mill in Asheville. Jarrett's occupation, as well as his skill as a craftsman, is reflected in the almost unchanged form and exuberant, nearly intact wooden detailing of his house.

Architectural Context:

The Thomas Jarrett House is a fine example of a local interpretation of popular Victorian architecture of the late nineteenth century. This vernacular architecture, as well as more refined "high" styles of design characterized Asheville's landscape at that time. The influence that popular architecture had on the builders of Asheville is evidenced by structures like the Jarrett House. While the plan of the house is typical of the period, the architectural woodwork that embellishes the exterior and interior of the house sets it apart. The basic I-house form contains extensive Queen Anne-inspired detailing and is representative of structures built in the Asheville area during the boom period dating from 1880 through the early 1900s. Perhaps the most striking element of architecture in Asheville at this time was the growing presence of ornamentation and prefabricated building components. This was a result of manufacturers creating architectural detailing that replaced the hand-carved elements of previous years, thus making these components more readily available and affordable to a wider variety of people (Bishir, North Carolina Architecture, page, 275).

The Jarrett House belongs to a family of related structures built in Asheville at the turn of the century, including two houses at 71 West Street and Hillside Street. Both of these one-room-deep structures were built with similar Queen Anne detailing, especially in the gable ornamentation (Cabins and Castles, page 188-189). A significant feature of the Jarrett House, as well as others built

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at this time is continuation of the I-house form. The I-house forms found in Asheville echo one of the most prevalent house types found in rural Buncombe County. The widespread occurrence of the form throughout the county is demonstrated by the ca. 1880 Joseph Eller House near Weaverville, the ca. 1840 and 1890 Brigman-Chambers House near the Reems Creek community (that features an I-house built around an earlier log house), and ca. 1900 Joe E. Redman House near Juniper. All these rural examples, like the Jarrett House, feature two-tiered porches, although they are not as heavily decorated as that of the Jarrett House (Cabins and Castles, p. 114 and p. 116).

The Jarrett house was constructed about 1894 by the owner, Thomas Jarrett. He was an accomplished woodwright, craftsman, and builder, who worked for the Clayton Mills, in Asheville. The mill had been established by Ephraim Clayton, who was a prominent builder in western North Carolina and was responsible for many structures there as well as in South Carolina and Georgia during the antebellum period and through Reconstruction. The 1860 Industrial Census reports show that his sash and blind mill on Valley Street was then operating. He was a proponent of industrializing mill operations to assist the Confederate army during the Civil War (Cabins and Castles, page, 68). Thomas Jarrett worked for the mill in the later years of the nineteenth century, and it is likely that the millwork for his house was patterned there. Clayton Mills participated in a building boom prompted in part by improved railroad service to Asheville. The construction industry in the city grew remarkably in the years between the Civil War and the turn of the century. Technology, quality, and quantity of construction continued to meet the demands of the increasing population. The Queen Anne-style ornamentation on the Jarrett house attests to early years of this boom, while the later part of it is characterized by the 1920s-era neighborhood surrounding it.

Historical Background:

In the late eighteenth century Thomas Jarrett's great-great-grandfather, Daniel, migrated from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to a portion of Mecklenburg County that is now Cabbarrus County. He worked as a tax collector for North Carolina, and upon his eventual settlement in the new community of Asheville in Buncombe County, he received sixteen land grants totalling some 1,714 acres on the west

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side of the French Broad River. A portion of this land was eventually held by Daniel's great-grandson, James M. Jarrett, who was Thomas Jarrett's father. It appears that the balance of the land was later deeded to other family members throughout the years (Heritage of Old Buncombe County, Vol.I, page 242-43).

Thomas was born the third of twelve children to James and Lucinda Jarrett in Buncombe County in 1855. It is noted in family history that James was granted colonel status by the Confederate Army, possibly because he provided aid and provisions for the troops. It is not known if this was an honorary or official designation. James was a fairly prominent land owner in the area, and the grantor of the one-acre lot that Thomas built on (Buncombe County Book of Deeds: Book #90, page 520). The date of conveyance was recorded as August 13, 1894, approximately one year prior to the death of Thomas Jarrett (Pedigree chart prepared by: W.T. James, Rockville, Md).

Upon the death of Thomas's widow, Catherine, the house and property was conveyed to her daughters, Eva Jarrett Crook and Ella Jarrett Butler. During the Depression, the property went to auction for back taxes, and the City of Asheville bought the property for the sum of \$162.15. Within three years, Eva Crook and Ella Bulter purchased the property back at auction for the sum of \$154.55. Upon Ella Butler's death, her share of the property was conveyed to Eva, and upon her death to her husband, G.B. Crook. Upon his death, the property was conveyed through heirs to the existing owners, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Estridge. (Buncombe County Registrar of Deeds office).

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Bibliography:

Bishir, Catherine. Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building. University of North Carolina Press; Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1990.

Bishir, Catherine. North Carolina Architecture. The University of North Carolina Press; Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1990.

The Heritage of Old Buncombe County, Vol. I. The Old Buncombe County Geneological Society; Asheville, North Carolina, 1981.

Swain, Douglas, ed. Cabins and Castles: The History of Architecture of Buncombe County, North Carolina. City of Asheville, County of Buncombe, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1981.

Additional Sources:

James, W.T. Pedigree Chart prepared for family. 14920 Clavel Street, Rockville, Maryland. Chart #10; March 28, 1992.

Buncombe County Register of Deeds: Book #90, page 520; Book 447, page 205; Book 456, page 483; Book 459, page 3; Book 604, page 441; Book 606, page 228; Book 641, page 151; Book 1000, page 69;

Blumenson, John J.-G.. Identifying American Architecture; A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. American Association for State and Local History; Nashville, Tennessee, 1977.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at(sic) a stake on Jarrett Avenue and runs S 73 degrees west 10 P 10 L (sic) to a stake thence S 76 degrees west 17 P (sic) to a stake thence North 18 degrees west 8 P, 8 links to a stake, thence North 73 degrees east 28 P 10 links to a stake on Jarrett Avenue, thence with said Avenue South 18 degrees East 9 P to the beginning containing 1 acre + 90 rods.

Buncombe County Deed Book #90, page 520.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses the Thomas Jarrett House and is all of the property historically associated with the house, as recorded in Buncombe County Deed Book #90, page 520, on August 13, 1894.

I, HURLEY T. KING, REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR, CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS DRAWN FROM AN ACTUAL FIELD SURVEY PERFORMED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION; THAT THE RATIO OF PRECISION IS 1:10,000

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 22nd DAY OF AUGUST, 1991
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR



North
D.B. 1638
PG. 423

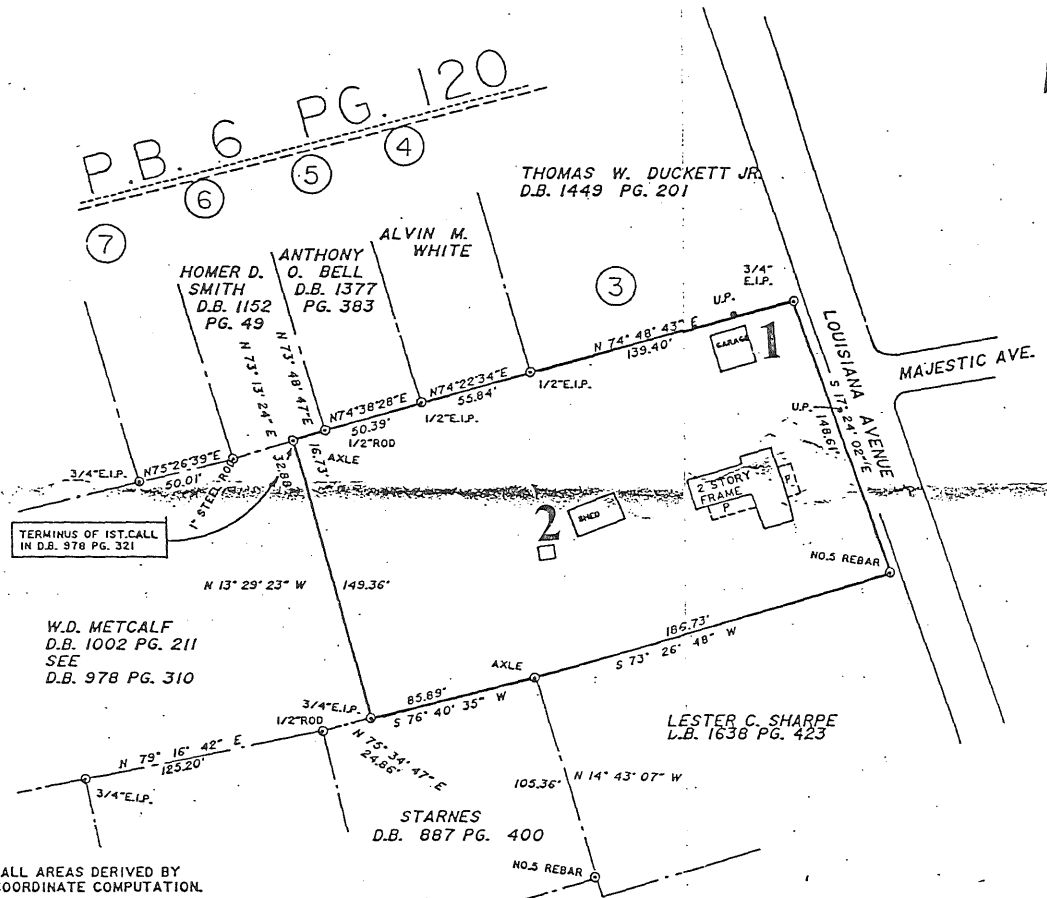
State of NORTH CAROLINA County of BUNCOMBE
I, _____, a NOTARY PUBLIC of said county and state
do hereby certify that _____, R.L.S. personally appeared
before me this day and acknowledged the foregoing certificate.
Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 19____
My commission expires May 5, 1993

NOTARY PUBLIC

State of NORTH CAROLINA County of BUNCOMBE
The foregoing certificate of _____ is hereby
certified to be correct. Presented for registration and
recorded in this office in P.B. PG. _____ this
day of _____, 19____ at _____ o'clock

Register of Deeds
DEPUTY

P.B. 6 PG. 120
⑦ ⑥ ⑤ ④



TERMINUS OF 1ST CALL
IN D.B. 978 PG. 321

W.D. METCALF
D.B. 1002 PG. 211
SEE
D.B. 978 PG. 310

LESTER C. SHARPE
L.B. 1638 PG. 423

STARNES
D.B. 887 PG. 400

NOTE: ALL AREAS DERIVED BY
COORDINATE COMPUTATION.

- LEGEND -----
- ⊙ EIP EXISTING IRON PIPE
 - ⊙ IPS IRON PIPE SET
 - No. 5 Rebar
 - U.P. UTILITY POLE

====REFERENCES====
D.B. 1000 PG. 69
PIN NO. 06-9638-09-25-3137

SUBJECT PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED
IN A SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA AS
DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO AND TOGETHER
WITH ANY RESTRICTIONS, EASEMENTS, AND
RIGHTS OF WAY OF RECORD, WHICH MAY
APPLY TO THIS PROPERTY.

SURVEY FOR

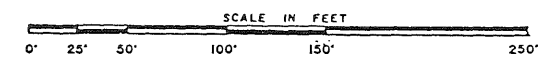
BRUCE ESTRIDGE

TOWNSHIP = WARD 6 BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N.C.

SCALE 1" = 50'

DATE 8 22 91

KING & SUMMEY, P.A.
P.O. BOX 2613
ASHEVILLE, N.C. 28802
PHONE 704 254 1405



FILE NO. 2117-31 MAP NO. B-1061

SCHEMPP PHOTO - DISTRICT 010 11/7/91

