



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz
December 29, 2014

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mary Pope Furr
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, I-26 improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville to I-40/240 in Asheville, I-4400 and I-4700, Henderson and Buncombe Counties, ER 01-8333

Thank you for your letter of December 10, 2014, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the document and offer the following comments.

We concur that **Rugby Grange (HN0042) and the Biltmore Estate (BN0004) are listed in and remain eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)**. We do, however wonder about the difference in Rugby Grange's boundaries as noted in the report. The nomination states that there are 300.17 acres included, but the report suggests that 256 acres is an appropriate boundary. Unless there is a documented reason to reduce the boundary, we believe that the NRHP boundaries should stand.

We concur that **the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate (HN0059) and Blue Ridge Parkway (NC0001) have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and remain eligible for listing**. We agree with the reduction in the boundary of the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate as shown on the map on page 36 of the report. Comparing the maps on pages 35 and 36, one has to understand that the blue boundary along Clear Creek Road is obscured by the red road symbology. As noted on page 9, the bridge carrying the Blue Ridge Parkway over I-26 at Milepost 391.79 is a contributing resource on the Parkway.

We concur that **the following properties are also eligible for listing in the NRHP** for the reasons outlined and the proposed boundaries appear appropriate.

- **McMurray House (Windy Hill) (HN1904)** – Criterion C for architecture
- **Camp Orr (Camp Pinewood) (HN1905)** – Criteria A and C for entertainment/recreation and architecture
- **Hyder Dairy Farm (HN1906)** – Criteria A and C for agriculture and architecture
- **Mountain Sanitarium (HN1907)** – Criteria A and C for health/medicine and architecture. A better boundary map is needed for this property. It is not clear exactly where the 532 acres are located on the map on page 84.

We concur that **the following properties are not eligible for listing in the NRHP:**

- **Frank Justus House (HN1192)**
- **Williamson-Patton Family Cemetery (HN1076)**
- **Boiling Springs Baptist Church (BN6012)**

Barring new or additional information to the contrary, we also agree that the sixty-four (64) remaining properties listed in the report are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

Interstate 26 Improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville vicinity in Henderson
County

to

Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County
North Carolina Department of Transportation

TIP No. I-4400/I-4700

FA# NHF-26-1 (62) 23

WBS# 34232.1.1

Prepared by:

MdM Historical Consultants

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Durham, North Carolina

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919.368.1602

Prepared for:

Historic Architecture Group

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Unit

North Carolina Department of Transportation

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Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

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November 12, 2014

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November 12, 2014

Jennifer F. Martin, Project Manager and Principal Investigator MdM Historical Consultants Inc.	Date
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Cynthia de Miranda, Senior Architectural Historian MdM Historical Consultants Inc.	Date
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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor Historic Architecture Section	Date
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I. Project Description and Methodology

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve Interstate 26 from US 25 near Hendersonville in Henderson County to Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County.

MdM Historical Consultants Inc. (MdM) conducted an intensive-level history resources survey in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age and those less than fifty years of age that appear to hold exceptional significance located within the APE according to National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. MdM Historians Jennifer F. Martin and Cynthia de Miranda conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot in the spring of 2014 covering 100 percent of the APE. Every property fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated; properties less than fifty years old that appeared to possess exceptional significance were also photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensely surveyed and evaluated in the fall of 2014.

In addition to field survey, MdM reviewed survey and National Register files at the Western Office of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) in Asheville. Investigators conducted an examination of deeds at the Henderson County Register of Deeds office, and research was conducted at the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, Henderson County Library in Hendersonville, and the North Carolina Room at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The investigators contacted numerous local residents and property owners who provided information about specific historic resources.

Sixty-five (65) properties located within the APE were identified during the field survey. Two properties, Rugby Grange and the Biltmore Estate, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Biltmore Estate is also a National Historic Landmark (NHL). One property in the APE, the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate, has previously been determined eligible for the NRHP.

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Rugby Grange (HN42), 1015 The Carriage Road, Fletcher, Henderson County, NC
- Biltmore Estate (HN4), 1 Lodge Street, Asheville, Buncombe County, NC

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

- Sholtz Cantrell Estate (HN59), 37 Hyder Farm Road, Hendersonville vic., Henderson County, NC

- Blue Ridge Parkway (NC00001)

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

- McMurray House (Windy Hill) (HN 1904), 823 McMurray Road, Flat Rock vic., Henderson County, NC
- Camp Orr (Camp Pinewood) (HN 1904), 300 Orrs Camp Road, Hendersonville vic., Henderson County, NC
- Hudson Dairy Farm (HN 1906), 679 Hyder Farm Road, Hendersonville vic., Henderson County, NC
- Mountain Sanitarium (HN 1907), 1141 Howard Gap Road, Hendersonville vic., Henderson County, NC

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

- Frank Justus House (HN 1192), 612 Crest Road, Flat Rock vic., Henderson County NC
- Williamson-Patton Family Cemetery (HN 1076), Off Twin Springs Road, Hendersonville vic., Henderson County, NC
- Boiling Springs Baptist Church (BN 6012), 1291 Fanning Bridge Road, Fletcher, Henderson County, NC

III. Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation proposes to improve Interstate 26 from US Highway 25 near Hendersonville in Henderson County to Interstate 40/240 in Buncombe County.

Under the terms of an open-end contract with NCDOT, MDM conducted an intensive level historic resources survey to confirm the APE, which had previously been determined by the staff of NCDOT's Historic Architecture Section. Jennifer Martin and Cynthia de Miranda, MDM's principals, conducted preliminary background research, photographed and mapped all resources fifty years old or older within the APE during a preliminary and intensive level survey conducted in March and July 2014, and made preliminary assessments of eligibility of the APE's resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. On May 13, 2014, Jennifer F. Martin made a presentation of her findings to NCDOT and a representative from the State Historic Preservation Office at NCDOT's offices in Raleigh.

Jennifer Martin subsequently completed the intensively level survey of the APE and evaluation and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of eleven resources, as directed by the NCDOT and SHPO located within the APE. She then prepared this survey report with the assistance of Cynthia de Miranda.

A historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to Interstate 26 was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the intensive-level survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be eligible for the National Register; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations and guidelines. The report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

IV. Physical Environment

The project area for improvements to Interstate 26 is located in Henderson and Buncombe Counties. Both counties are located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina. The project begins just south of where US Highway 25 merges into Interstate 26 east of the town of East Flat Rock and ends immediately north of Pond Road in Asheville. The project length is approximately 25.5 miles.

The topography of Interstate 26 through the project area consists of generally level terrain at an average elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level. The road is set in the French Broad River drainage basin creating a relatively flat stretch from East Flat Rock to just south of Asheville. Small branches and creeks, including Hill Branch, Dunn Creek, Clear Creek, Mud Creek, and Byers Creek, meander through the Henderson County portion of the project area. Just above Glen Bridge Road in Buncombe County, the French Broad River, a major watercourse in western North Carolina, runs along the west side of the interstate for approximately 2.5 miles. Two miles north of where the river turns away from Interstate 26, it makes a dramatic eastward turn and flows under Interstate 26 then northward toward Asheville.

Interstate 26 is an east-west route that stretches from Kingsport, Tennessee to Charleston, South Carolina. The earliest section in North Carolina from NC 280 to US Highway 25 was completed in 1966. In 1969, the interstate was extended northward to Interstate 40. The entire length of Interstate 26 was dedicated in March 1969.

Several well-traveled transportation corridors intersect the project area along Interstate 26. At the south end, US Highway 25, a south-north route that dates to 1926 and runs from Brunswick, Georgia to Covington, Kentucky, merges with Interstate 26 just east of East Flat Rock and continues northward. At exit 44, US Highway 25 splits from Interstate 26 and proceeds in a northeasterly direction through Fletcher and into downtown Asheville. US 64, an east-west highway extending from Arizona to the Outer Banks of North Carolina, crosses over Interstate 26 just northeast of Hendersonville. A high concrete bridge in the northern section of the project area in Buncombe County carries the Blue Ridge Parkway over the interstate. NC 191, also known as Brevard Road, crosses over Interstate 26 near the northern end of the project area.

The portion of Interstate 26 in the project area extends through suburban and rural areas in both counties. Land use along the interstate varies dramatically from open space and deep forestland to high-density commercial development. The interstate passes through East Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Fletcher, and Asheville. To the southwest of Interstate 26, East Flat Rock, at an altitude of 2,214 feet, was incorporated in 1926. The General Assembly repealed its charter in 1949. Hendersonville, the county seat of Henderson County, was incorporated in 1847 and the railroad arrived in 1879. The tourist boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries fostered significant growth in the town and shaped its physical

development with the construction of hotels, boarding houses, and other businesses meant to serve the traveling public. Industry, commerce, and professional and service businesses also helped to fuel the town's economy and led to Hendersonville's growth throughout the twentieth century. The large influx of retirees beginning in the last half of the twentieth century and continuing today has created a booming mountain town. Fletcher, in northern Henderson County, was named for Dr. George Fletcher whose house served as a travelers' stop on the old turnpike that is now US Highway 25. The railroad came to Fletcher in 1879. The town was incorporated in 1989. The project area terminates in Asheville, which was incorporated in 1797 and serves as the seat of Buncombe County. Tourism, industry, the French Broad River, the railroad, and its location at the junction of several major highways have fed the growth of western North Carolina's only major city.

V. Property Inventory and Evaluation

Sixty-five (65) properties located within the APE were identified during the field survey. Two properties, Rugby Grange and the Biltmore Estate, are listed in the NRHP and portions of their listed parcels are located within the APE; the Biltmore Estate is also a NHL. One property in the APE, the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate, was determined eligible for the NRHP in 1995. In addition, the bridge carrying the Blue Ridge Parkway is a contributing resource within the Parkway, which is a resource previously determined eligible for the NRHP.

Of the remaining sixty-one (61) identified properties, seven (7) were intensively surveyed and evaluated. Four (4) are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and three (3) are recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

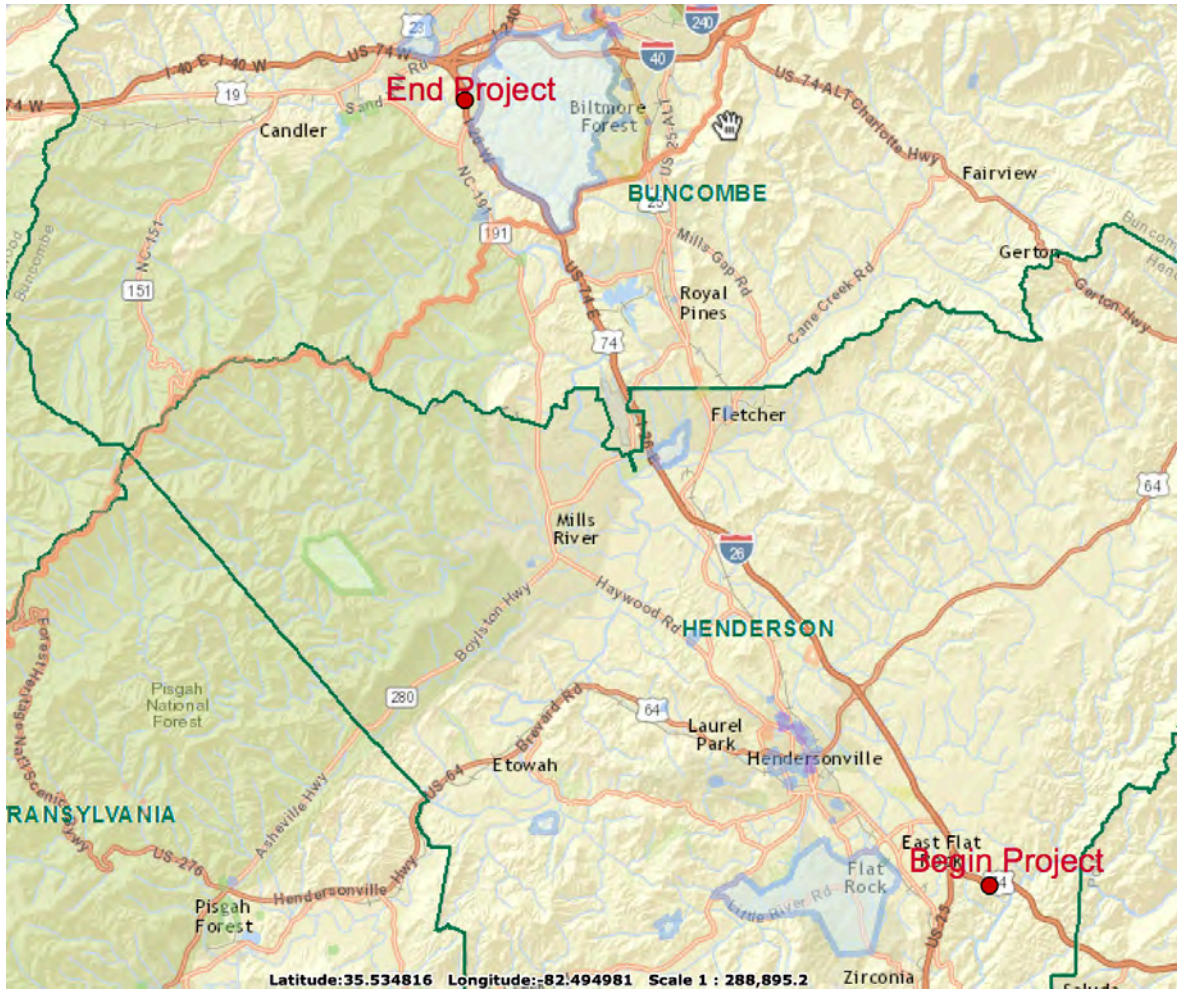


Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name:	Rugby Grange
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	50
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 42
Location:	1015 The Carriage Road, Fletcher, Henderson County. On the east side of Interstate 26 between Kinsey Creek and Cane Creek and southeast of the Asheville Regional Airport.
Parcel ID:	1017238
Date(s) of Construction	1860-1870 and later
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP

Historical information for the property is taken from the Rugby Grange National Register Nomination (1986) by Sybil Argintar Bowers.



Figure 2: Big House at Rugby Grange, façade facing west-southwest

Description

Rugby Grange is a 256-acre rural mountain estate. The property consists of several historic buildings set on a significant landscape of pastures, woodland, creek and river valleys, and lanes and trails connecting the property's resources.

The main dwelling, known as the Big House (1860-1870) is a nearly square-in-form, Italianate-style, random-coursed, ashlar limestone edifice with Greek Revival influences. A low-hipped roof with decorative wooden brackets and crowned by a cupola tops the house. A one-story portico features simple square supports with plain molded capitals and a turned balustrade. The bracketed portico shelters the

entranceway composed of a door with sidelights and a transom. Projecting bay windows resting on ashlar limestone foundations, like the house, flank the portico. The upper façade windows are paired, four-over-four, double-hung sash. The interior follows a modified central passage plan with flanking rooms of various sizes. On the second floor, the arrangement of rooms is more typical with four rooms of equal size organized around a center hall. The interior finishes include walnut and some cherry woodwork, plaster walls with wainscot, and elaborate plaster ceiling medallions and molded cornices.



Figure 3: Documentary photo of Big House at Rugby Grange facing south, date unknown, from Special Collections Research Center at North Carolina State University Libraries

Other resources on the property include Rugby Lodge II (1981) and the Cottage (1870). The Shanty (circa 1884), built for Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt, was originally an L-shaped house with a hipped roof. Later, a kitchen, bath and screened back porch were added. The weatherboard dwelling resting on stone piers has a side gabled roof with two front-gabled dormers. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. The interior contains walnut finishes like the big house. Several outbuildings were on the site when the property was placed on the National Register.



Figure 4: Rugby Grange landscape facing north with Big House in background, date unknown, from Special Collections Research Center at North Carolina State University Libraries



Figure 5: Big House Central Passage on first floor, facing east

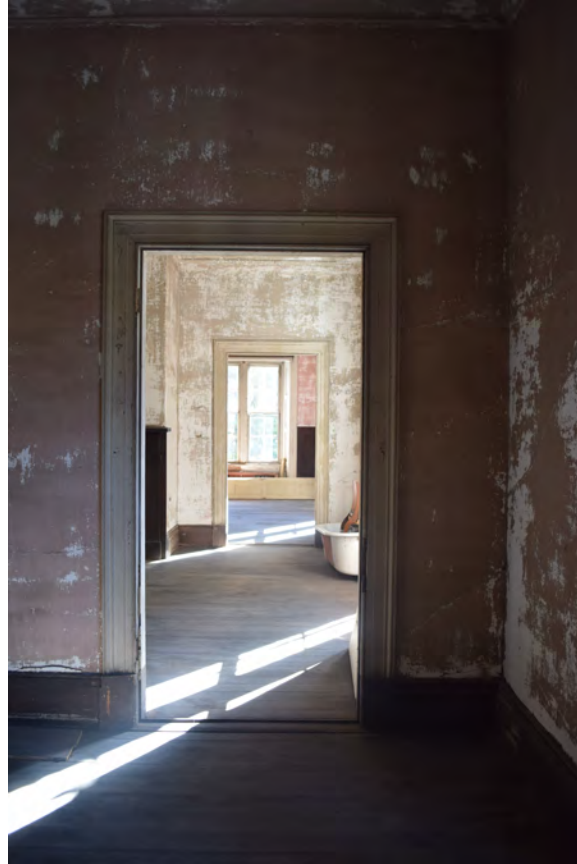


Figure 6: Second Floor of Big House, facing west-northwest

Historical Background

In 1854, William Heyward purchased 750 acres between Cane Creek and Kimsey Creek in Henderson County from James C. Harper. Heyward, a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, started construction of a large Italianate-style house sometime after 1854. When he sold the property in 1868 to Gustaf Adolphus George Westfeldt, the house remained unfinished. Westfeldt, who at the time of his purchase was living in New York with his family, sent his son, Charles Fleetwood Westfeldt, to live at Rugby Grange in 1870 to oversee the completion of the main house. Charles and his wife, Mary Ray McMillan Westfeldt, lived in the Cottage with their children during this time.



Figure 7: The Shanty, facing northeast

The house was completed in 1870, while interior work was finished in 1871. Gustaf Westfeldt and his wife, Jane, resided in the house during the summers until his retirement around 1878 when the house became their year-round residence. Numerous members of the Westfeldt family resided at Rugby Grange over the years. When Gustaf Adolphus George Westfeldt died in 1890, his son, Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt inherited Rugby Grange. It passed through his family to George Gustaf Westfeldt. It remains in the Westfeldt family.

Historically, Rugby Grange was a working farm that produced most of what the family and its caretakers and overseers needed. The farm boasted an extensive dairy operation, but also produced field crops. Until 1961, the property produced limestone that was quarried and shipped by rail off the farm.

Evaluation

Rugby Grange was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The property was listed under Criterion A for its association with the migration of wealthy southern families who established retreats in western North Carolina in the nineteenth century where they could take advantage of the relatively cool weather and low humidity, conditions thought to improve individual health. This movement of families from places like Charleston and New Orleans made a significant impact on the region's architecture and culture. Rugby Grange was also listed under Criterion C for the Big House, an outstanding example of mid- to late-twentieth

century Italianate architecture that embodies characteristics of a high style executed in native mountain materials and with local craftsmen.



Figure 8: Uncle Martin's Cabin (left) and Uncle Billy's Cabin (center), facing northwest

Rugby Grange remains eligible under Criteria A and C as an outstanding example of a rural retreat established in western North Carolina by lower South families seeking refuge from the summer heat and for its significant example of Italianate architecture executed with local material and by regional craftsmen. Rugby Grange is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with anyone who made significant, identifiable contributions to our history, according to National Register guidelines. It is unlikely that the house or property would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The property is therefore recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. (Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report).

Several changes have been made to Rugby Grange since the National Register listing. The exterior of the Big House was restored in 2006. The house was painted, deteriorated wood elements were repaired or replaced in kind, and a new roof was added. That same year a portion of the first floor interior was restored. In 2011, the remainder of the first floor interior was restored. The work on the Big House was done in a manner that respects its historic fabric and materials. The second floor remains unrestored. The outbuildings remain standing except for the log cabin, which has been disassembled because of deterioration. The owners plan to reassemble it in 2015.

Rugby Grange retains the seven aspects of integrity. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The placement of buildings in its mostly rural context, despite its proximity

to Interstate 26, contributes to its integrity of setting. The buildings appear to retain their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The massing and form of the buildings and contribute to their integrity of workmanship. The well-preserved condition of the Big House and most of the other buildings on the property contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.



Figure 9: Office/Ice House, facing north-northeast

Boundary Description and Justification

The National Register boundary included 300.17 acres historically associated with Rugby Grange. The current acreage associated with the Big House and its support buildings is 256 acres, according to Henderson County GIS. The parcel boundary extends along the right-of-way for Interstate 26. The 256 acres is an appropriate setting that includes the buildings and landscape features associated with the property.



Figure 10: Lower Barns, Facing Northeast



Figure 11: Parcel Outlined in Blue on Map from Henderson County GIS

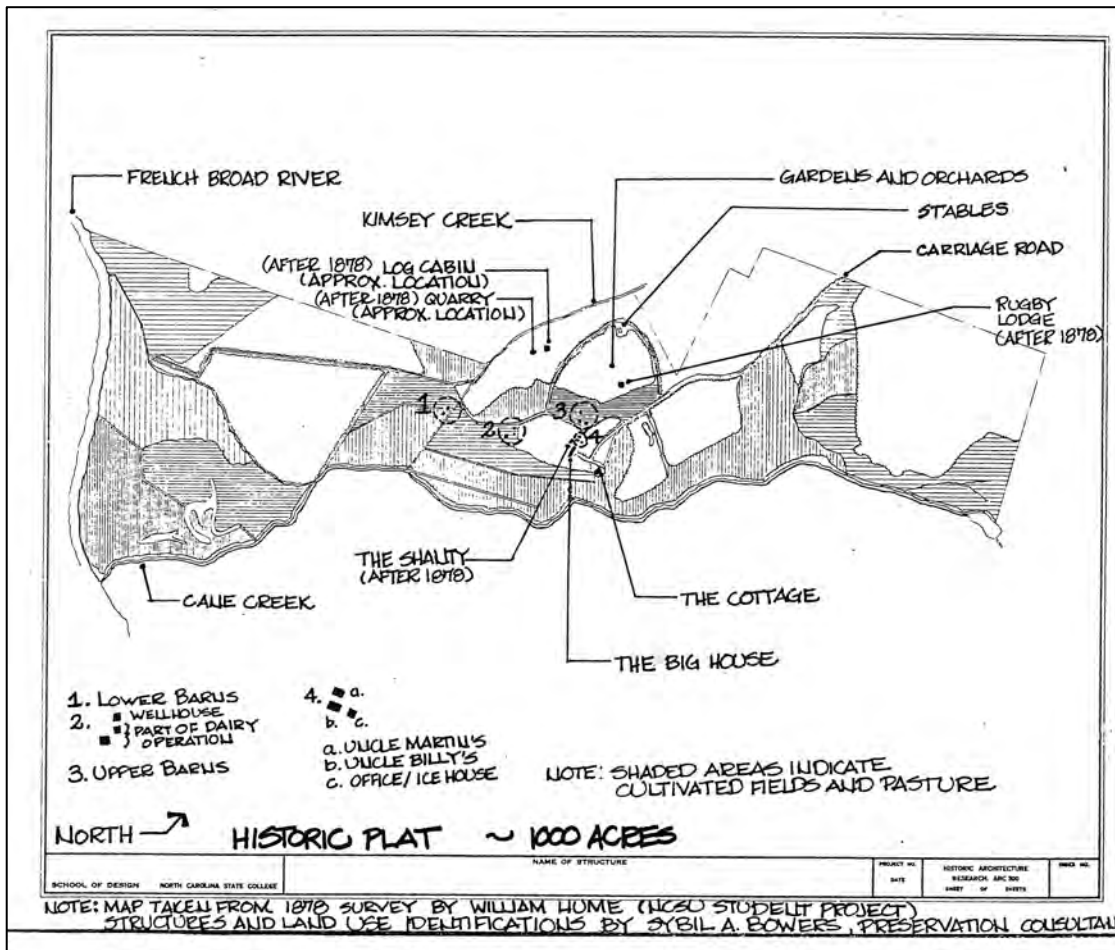


Figure 12: Site map of historic acreage, from National Register Nomination

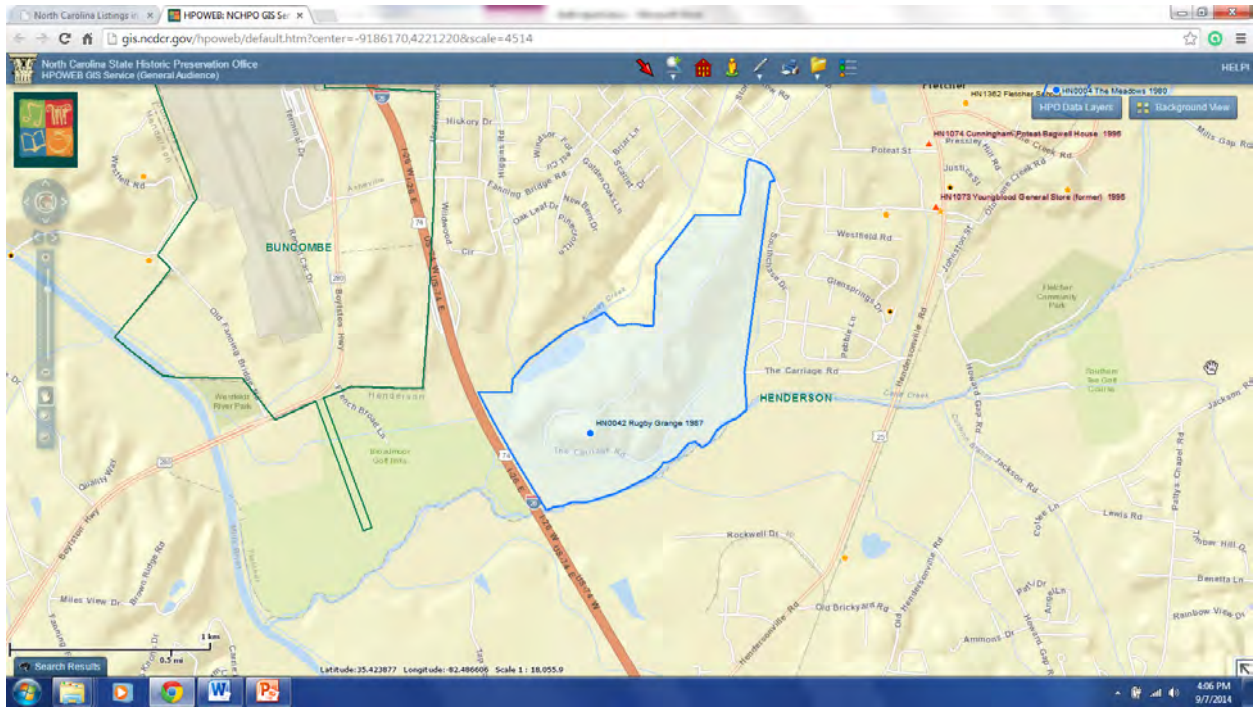


Figure 13: Rugby Grange National Register Boundary from NC HPO Web

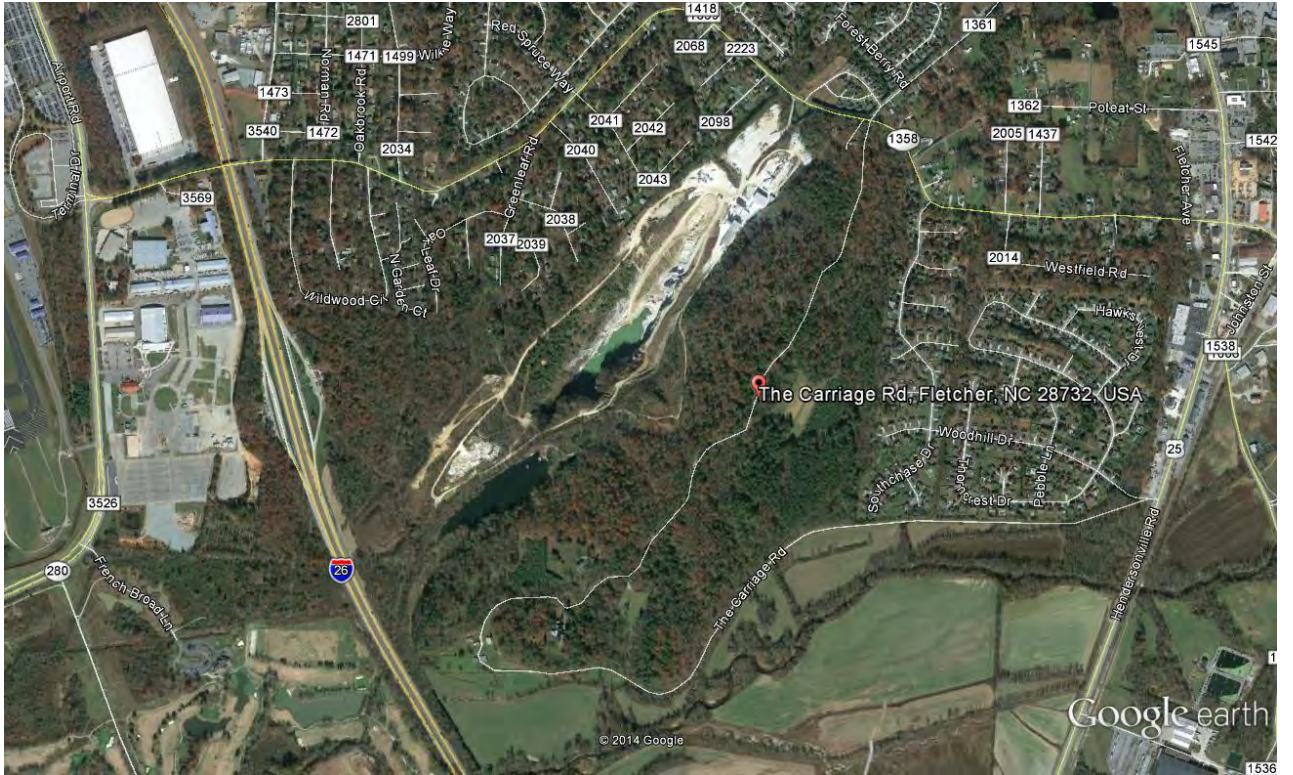


Figure 14: Aerial view of Rugby Grange

Resource Name:	Biltmore Estate
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	56
HPO Survey Site Number:	BN 4
Location:	1 Lodge Street, Asheville, Buncombe County. Generally bounded by the Swannanoa River on the north, the paths of NC 191 and Interstate 26 on the west, the paths of US Highway 25 and the Blue Ridge Parkway on the south, and a shared border with numerous property owners on the east.
Parcel IDs:	963647977000000; 9633794403000000; 96379440307001; 9637944030L002; 963598538600000
Date(s) of Construction	1889-1895
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP



Figure 15: Biltmore House and Gardens to the Southeast, circa 1902, from the Library of Congress

Description

Biltmore Estate, designated a NHL in 1963, is the residual holding containing the home estate created by George Washington Vanderbilt between 1888 and 1902 that remains in the hands of his descendants. In total the estate includes 6,949.48 acres and contains significant structures, archaeological resources, forests, and landscape features associated with its period of significance, 1888 to 1950. In total, 138

contributing resources and 112 noncontributing resources comprise the NHL that is Biltmore Estate.¹

The S-shaped French Broad River bisects the gently rolling acreage of the estate. Approximately 3,758 acres lie on the east side of the river and about half of that land contains the grounds, gardens, roadways, and forests open to the paying public. The 3,067 acres on the west side of the French Road River remains private. About two-thirds (4,449) of the entire estate is covered by managed forest. Approximately 700 acres of pasture is devoted to beef cattle and sheep grazing. A local farmer leases approximately about 250 acres of bottomland fields along the French Broad and Swannanoa Rivers where corn and other field crops are grown. An undetermined amount of land is taken up by the fourteen miles of paved roads and approximately thirty miles of gravel roads that meander through the property. The remaining acreage includes the site, settings, gardens, and grounds of Biltmore House and the buildings and structures housing the commercial agricultural, and domestic functions of the estate.

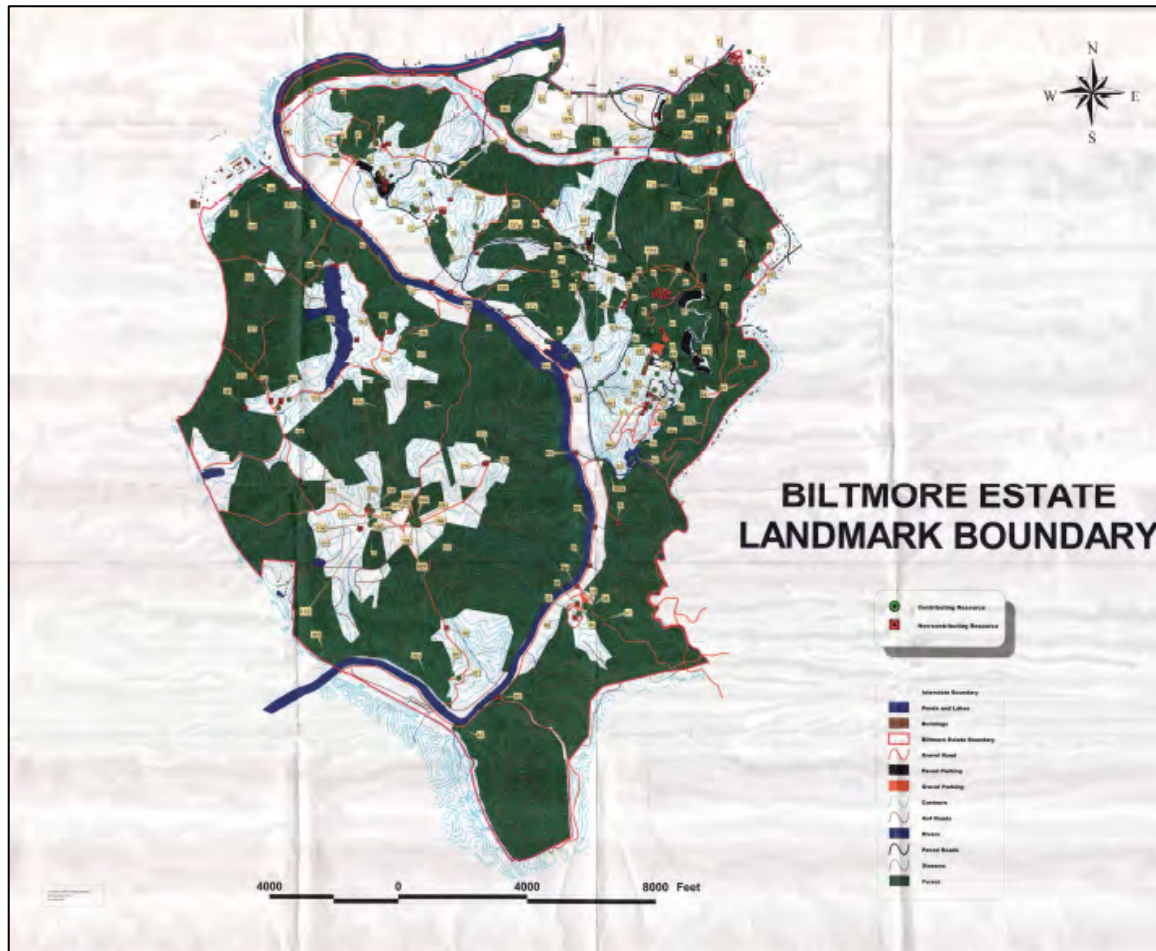


Figure 16: NHL site map

¹ Unless otherwise noted, information about this property comes from the Davyd Foard Hood, Biltmore Estate Additional Documentation and Boundary Reduction,

The 138 contributing buildings include among other buildings, the Estate Office, Biltmore House, the Horse Barn and Stable, the Incubator House, the Truck Farm Building, the Sheep Barn, and Shepherd's Cottage. Buildings erected during George Washington Vanderbilt's life are mostly masonry sheathed in limestone or finished with the estate's iconic rough coat with brick elements, ornamental eaves, and red tile roofs. Weatherboard, German siding, or wood shingles sheathe the mostly frame traditional agricultural buildings, which are topped with gable or gambrel roofs. The fifty-seven noncontributing buildings are mostly service buildings for the estate and buildings related to the property's tourist trade, such as the reception/ticket center and admission booth. The most prominent noncontributing building is the Inn on Biltmore Estate, a seven-story, 213-room hotel that opened in 2001.



Figure 17: Biltmore House around 1900, photo from the Library of Congress

Among the fifty-one contributing structures are stone or brick bridges constructed during George W. Vanderbilt's tenure, farm structures like silos related to the estate's dairy operation, Lone Pine Reservoir, and the Vista Pergola. The thirty noncontributing structures include modern concrete bridges and portions of the path of Interstate 40 that encroach on the estate boundary. In addition to buildings and structures, there are thirty-one contributing sites, including the estate itself, gardens, grounds, and landscape features. The seventy-four acre vineyard and lake and archaeological sites that pre-date the period of significance are among the twenty-five noncontributing sites.

In 2005, the original 1963 National Historic Landmark nomination (identified then as the Biltmore Estate and Biltmore Forestry School Site National Historic Landmark) was amended to remove all the part of the former estate lands that lie

south and southwest of Interstate 26 and south and southeast of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Other land removed included smaller parcels on the east and west sides of the estate that have been cut off from the larger holding through modern development, sale to outside parties, and multiple non-historic uses.

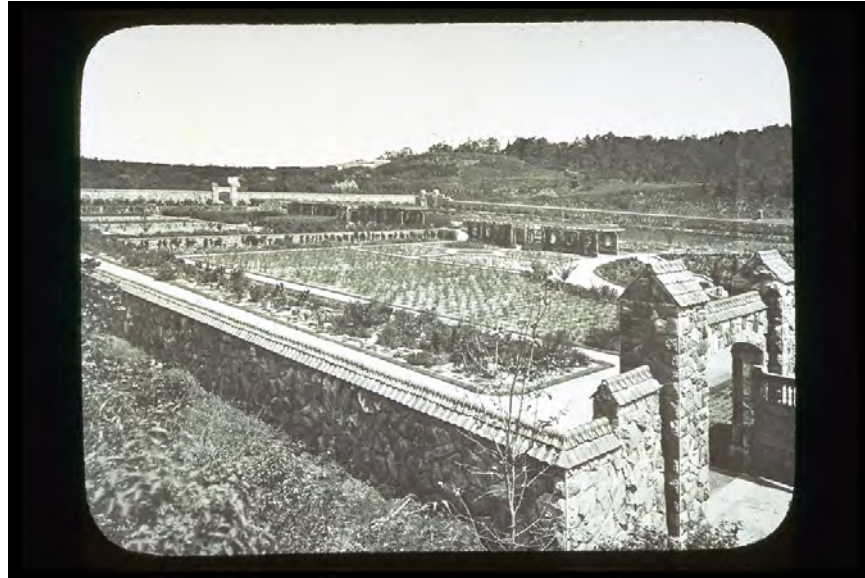


Figure 18: Walled garden, dated unknown, from the Library of Congress

Historical Background

Biltmore Estate presents the extraordinary work of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead and architect Richard Morris Hunt, two renowned nineteenth-century American designers. Their client, George Washington Vanderbilt (1862-1914), a wealthy scion of one of America's most prominent families, set about to create a rural estate with a castle at the center and surrounded by formal gardens and expansive forests, meadows, fields, and pastures.

George Vanderbilt, youngest son of railroad tycoon William Henry Vanderbilt, began buying land around Asheville in 1888 with the intent to build a country retreat. The younger Vanderbilt consulted with Olmstead, who suggested the establishment of a nursery and forestry program. Olmstead's plans for Biltmore resulted in a landscape design that combines naturalistic areas, intentional vistas, variations in elevation, and formal gardens based on European models. Meanwhile, Vanderbilt retained Richard Morris Hunt who designed a grand French chateau built from 1889 to 1895. Hundreds of workers built the house using steel frame, Indiana limestone, and Italian marble. Bricks were made on site and Spanish architect Rafael Gustavino supplied tiles for the vaulted ceilings. Farm buildings for the estate were built after

1895 under the supervision of Richard Morris Hunt's son, Richard Howland Hunt, and supervising architect Richard Sharp Smith.²

After George Vanderbilt married Edith Stuyvesant Dresser in 1898, the couple lived at Biltmore as their principal residence. He died in 1914 after which she sold tens of thousands of acres and some of the other property associated with the estate including Biltmore Village, the small settlement George Vanderbilt established to house the estate workers. In 1924, the Vanderbilt's only child, Cornelia, married John Cecil and the couple moved into Biltmore while Edith took up residence in Biltmore Forest, a suburban community that occupied former estate land. In 1930s, the Cecils opened the house and grounds as a tourist attraction. The estate has continued this function to the present and also serves as a dairy farm, winery, hotel site, and managed forest.



Figure 19: Approach road under construction, circa 1895, from the Library of Congress

Evaluation

Biltmore Estate was listed as a NHL in 1963; the designation was amended in 2005 to remove acreage sold to private parties, that had undergone development, or that served non-historic uses. NHL properties are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2005, the period of significance was established as 1888-2005.

The NHL application (2005) states that Biltmore Estate is eligible under Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Architecture, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, and

² Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 287-290.

Social History. Biltmore Estate is eligible under NHL Criteria 1, 2, 4, and 5. The applicable NHL themes are:

- III. Expressing Cultural Values
 - 5. Architecture, landscape architecture
 - 6. Popular and Traditional Culture
- VII. Transforming the Environment
 - 1. Manipulating the environment and its resources
 - 3. Protecting and preserving the environment

Biltmore Estate remains eligible under the four National Register criteria and under the four NHL criteria.

Biltmore Estate retains the seven aspects of integrity. Buildings remain at their original sites and therefore the property retains its integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The placement of buildings in its mostly rural context, despite its proximity to Interstate 26 and the city of Asheville, contributes to its integrity of setting. The buildings appear to retain their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The massing and form of the buildings contribute to their integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the Biltmore House, other buildings on the estate, the landscape, archaeological resources, and support features such as roads, forests, and viewsheds on the property contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.

Boundaries

The west boundary for Biltmore Estate extends to the right-of-way of Interstate 26. Resources closest to the interstate include River Cliff Cottage Site (#42 in the inventory for the NHL nomination), the noncontributing site of dwelling that was lost some time between 1900 and 1925. Bent Creek Plantations (#137r), which is part of the estate's historic forest plantations, is east of the property's west boundary. Dating from the early 1900s, Bent Creek Plantations consist of white pines that have been thinned and harvested in recent years.

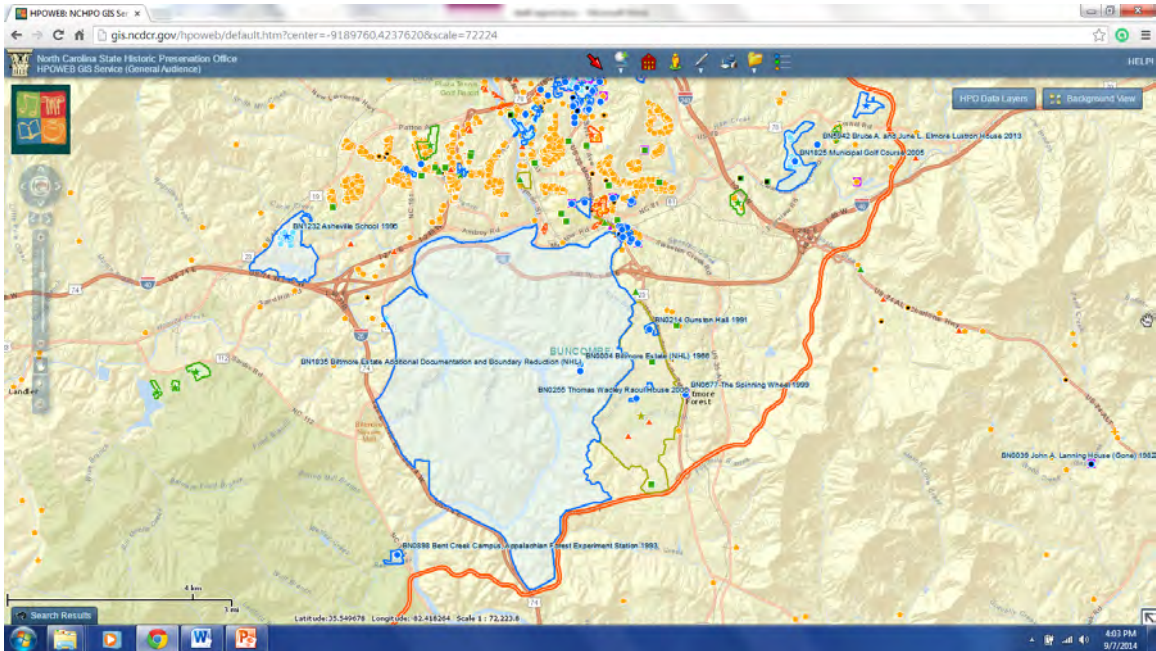


Figure 20: National Register Boundary for Biltmore Estate

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name:	Sholtz-Cantrell Estate
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	23
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 59
Location:	37 Hyder Farm Road. Southwest of Interstate 26 and Hyder Farm Road (SR 1635) and northwest of Clear Creek Road (SR 1503) near Hendersonville.
Parcel IDs:	9957963; 9957964
Date(s) of Construction	1920s and later
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP



Figure 21: Sholtz-Cantrell House, facing north

Description

The Sholtz-Cantrell Estate contains eleven contributing resources, five noncontributing resources, and one contributing site (the estate grounds).³ Entry to the property is from the northwest side of Clear Creek Road down a winding tree-lined entry lane that terminates in a loop framed by tall trees. The main house occupies the loop and a long row of boxwoods south of the loop. A pasture spreads

³ Unless otherwise noted, information about this property comes from the DOE report entitled, "Historic Structures Survey Report for Improvements to SR 1503 from NC 191 to Interstate 26, Henderson County, U-2425, M-7215(1), 8.2950701, ER 95-8088," prepared by Marvin Brown of Greiner, Inc., dated December 1994.

out in the area toward the southern boundary. Another pasture is north of the loop. Forestland and open pasture characterize the rest of the property.



Figure 22: East Elevation of Sholtz-Cantrell House, facing northwest

The asymmetrical Colonial Revival-style main house built in the 1920s and 1930s faces south is two stories at the east and one story at the west. Slate tiles cover the roof, which is primarily side-gabled, except at the west end where a front-gabled projection is located. Modern aluminum siding pierced by mostly six-over-six windows sheathes the exterior. Some windows on the north and east elevations have been replaced with vinyl sash, but windows on the façade are the originals. On the interior, wide pine boards finish the floors. A post and lintel mantel with fluted pilasters occupies one wall of the dining room located at the dwelling's east end. At the west end, the family room displays a matching unpainted mantel and fully paneled ceilings and walls.

Domestic outbuildings include a contributing latticed wellhouse at the rear of the dwelling. North of the driveway stand four contributing outbuildings: a small log house; a frame, gable-end, two-car garage; a small gable-end frame brooder house; and a long saltbox-roofed, frame egg house. A riding ring (noncontributing) is north of the four outbuildings and north of the ring is a noncontributing equipment shed from the late 1940s or early 1950s. A 1930s frame caretaker's dwelling is west of the shed.



Figure 23: Garage and Brooder House (to left), facing northeast



Figure 24: Cattle Barn, facing northwest

Farm buildings include a large, contributing gambrel-roofed, board-and-batten horse barn built in the 1930s that stands at the edge of the woods to the west of the domestic complex. Two frame hog pens, both contributing, and a contributing metal silo stand behind the barn. A concrete silo and a gable-roofed, frame cattle barn, both noncontributing, are northwest of the horse barn.



Figure 25: Log Cabin, facing north

Historical Background

Floridians David and Alice “Allie” M. Sholtz (d. 1955) established the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate around 1930 as a summer retreat. Over time, the family expanded the property to include more than 200 acres and numerous buildings. David Sholtz (1891-1953) worked as an attorney and in 1916 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in Florida. He left the legislature to serve in the Navy during World War I, but went back to politics after the war. In 1933, the state of Florida elected him governor. His administration, which fully embraced the New Deal, received credit for pulling Florida out of the Great Depression and establishing the Florida Park Service and the Florida Citrus Commission. He instituted free textbooks in schools and gave teachers pay increases.⁴

While the Sholtzes used their estate outside Hendersonville as a retreat, the property did function as a farm on a limited basis. The Sholtzes kept goats, cows, and some hens. They grew apples in orchards in front of and behind the house. In 1954, after her husband’s death, Alice Sholtz purchased “a small estate on the Brevard Highway about three miles from Hendersonville, the seller being Ben W. Jones of Florida.”⁵

Bert M. (1905-1969) and Nelle B. Cantrell (1912-2010) purchased the property from the Sholtzes in 1945. Mr. Cantrell owned and managed Cantrell Produce Company in Hendersonville. The Cantrells owned several farms in the county that produced crops and dairy cows. The Cantrells used the estate as their home, but had

⁴ Merlin G. Cox, “David Sholtz: New Deal Governor of Florida,” *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 43, No. 2 (October 1964), 148-149, 151. (total pages 142-152)

⁵ “Sutherland Firm Busy,” (Hendersonville) *Times-News*, August 31, 1951.

some chickens and cows. After they purchased the farm, they removed the apple orchards. The property is now owned by the Cantrell's granddaughter, Heather Fernandez.

Evaluation

The Sholtz-Cantrell Estate was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as evidence of the tourism and real estate boom that occurred in and around Hendersonville in the 1920s and under Criterion C for its intact circa 1930 Colonial Revival-style dwelling and as an example of rural retreats established during this period. The estate remains eligible under these criteria. The Sholtz-Cantrell Estate does not meet Criterion B despite its association with David Sholtz. The Henderson County property was not their principal residence and is not the property most closely associated with David Sholtz's productive life. The property is recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. (Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report).

The Sholtz-Cantrell Estate retains the seven aspects of integrity. Buildings remain at their original sites and therefore the property retains its integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The placement of buildings in its mostly rural context, despite its proximity to Interstate 26, contributes to its integrity of setting. The buildings appear to retain most of their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The massing and form of the buildings contribute to their integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the main dwelling, support buildings on the property, and the landscape contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries for the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate include 47.11 acres located southwest of Hyder Farm Road and northwest of Clear Creek Road. The property is made up of two parcels, both owned by Heather Groover Fernandez, granddaughter of Bert and Nelle Cantrell. The eligible acreage is approximately thirteen fewer acres than contained in the boundary that was determined eligible in 1995. This approximately thirteen acres was sold in 2011 and contains no historic resources.⁶

The east boundary for the Sholtz-Cantrell Estate follows the west side of the right-of-way of Hyder Farm Road and does not extend to Interstate 26.

⁶ Henderson County Deed Book 1465, page 333.

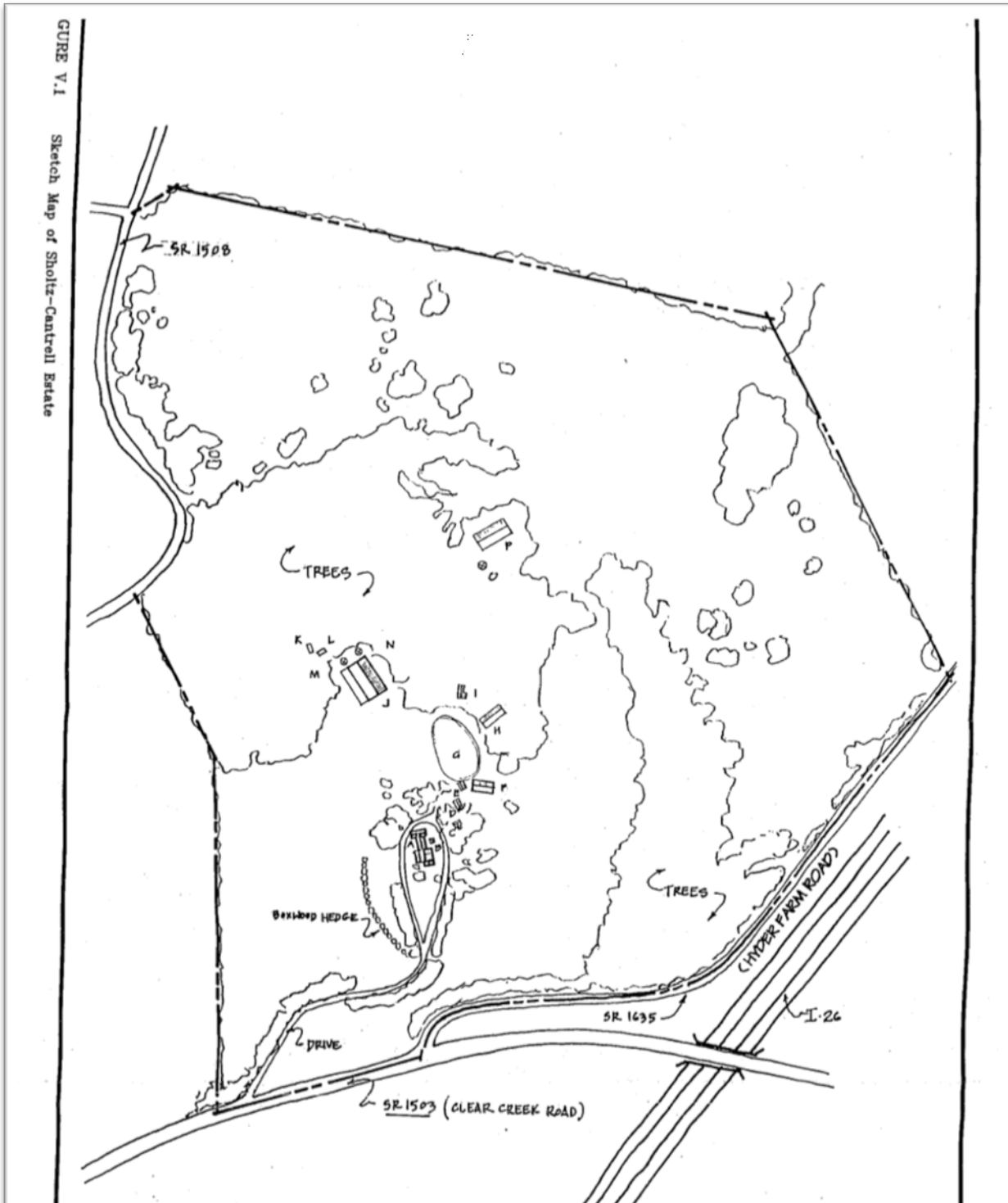


Figure 26: Sholtz-Cantrell Site Plan from DOE Report



Figure 27: Eligible Boundary for Sholtz-Cantrell Estate



Figure 28: Aerial View from Google Earth

Resource Name:	Blue Ridge Parkway
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	65
HPO Survey Site Number:	NC00001
Location:	The Blue Ridge Parkway passes over Interstate 26 at Blue Ridge Parkway milepost 391.79 approximately 1.5 miles north of where Long Shoals Road intersects with Interstate 26 and one-and-a-half miles south of the French Broad River.
Parcel IDs:	n/a
Dates of Construction	1935-1987, 1966 (bridge)
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP

Description

The Blue Ridge Parkway passes over Interstate 26 approximately one-and-a-half miles south of where the French Broad River intersects with the interstate. A 1966 seven-span bridge with a stringer/multi-beam girder structure consisting of five equally spaced rolled steel I-shaped girders reinforced by steel transverse diaphragm framing that extends between the girders carries the parkway over the interstate.⁷ A precast concrete floor spans across the framing members and cantilevers approximately two feet beyond the framing on either side. The underside of the deck is exposed to view. The bridge is supported by concrete abutments set into the steep shrub-covered slope of the embankment and monolithic concrete piers case onto the bedrock that extend to the underside of the steel deck framing. Each pier is capped by a cast-in-place concrete transverse beam.

⁷ Unless otherwise noted, information about this property comes from the Blue Ridge Parkway Survey and Inventory Form for I-26 Bridge (FMSS 4926), dated May 15, 2013.



Figure 29: Bridge from Interstate 26 in 1992, facing south, from the Library of Congress



Figure 30: Blue Ridge Parkway, facing west

The Parkway bridge is a two-lane asphalt roadway with a concrete sidewalk and a concrete parapet wall located on both sides of the route. Mounted to the parapet wall is a one-pipe rail composed of five-inch-diameter steel tubes inset in case metal round-profile posts. A timber-framed guardrail backed by steel plates lines the road on the parkway left at the Parkway south approach. Interstate 26 crosses under the

bridge at the center span and is a four-lane asphalt-paved divided highway with an asphalt shoulder. As viewed from the approach on the Parkway, the bridge has a straight linear plan and is set at an approximately twenty-two degree angle to the line of the roadbed below.

Historical Background

The Blue Ridge Parkway is a 469-mile scenic highway across the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The roadway is part of the National Park system. While the idea of a scenic roadway across the Blue Ridge Mountains predates the Depression, actual construction on the Blue Ridge Parkway began in 1935. The roadway was part of the Public Works Administration's (PWA) efforts to sponsor projects that would provide employment. The PWA was directed in the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 to identify public highway and parkway projects that could put people to work. The goal for parkways was not simply transportation; parkways were to provide a means for the automobile-traveling public to enjoy the scenery. It enabled driving as recreation.⁸

The Blue Ridge Parkway construction came with the potential to employ several thousand men for a two-year period. While monies were appropriated quickly, survey and routing took some time. But even survey crews consisted of local labor, so the project was very successful in its goal of providing employment to local areas all along the route.⁹

The Parkway was formally turned over to the care of the National Park Service (NPS) in 1936 with the passage of Public Law 848. The law also officially named the road the "Blue Ridge Parkway." NPS would later define a parkway as a highway meant to be beautiful and non-commercial, avoiding unsightly buildings and signage.¹⁰

Construction slowed during World War II, when equipment, manpower, and appropriations all were diverted to the war effort. The transition back to active construction in the post-war years was slow. By the mid-1950s, half of the planned route was still not built. NPS, looking ahead to its fiftieth anniversary in 1966, instituted a multi-year program to complete the bulk of the roadway. NPS called the plan "Mission 66" and managed to get appropriations sufficient to nearly complete the route. Much of what was left to build included more challenging sections over very rugged terrain, but money was also available for construction of campgrounds, lodges, coffee shops, and visitors' centers. At the close of Mission 66, only 7.7 miles of the route still needed to be completed. A major obstacle to finishing the Parkway

⁸ Harley E. Jolley, *The Blue Ridge Parkway* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1969), v, 11, 20.

⁹ Jolley, 54-55.

¹⁰ Jolley, 102, 126.

was determining the route to Grandfather Mountain. The 1983 Linn Cove Viaduct helped bridge the final gap, and the Parkway was finally completed in 1987.¹¹

Evaluation

The NC HPO determined the Blue Ridge Parkway eligible for listing in the NRHP on October 25, 1990. The Blue Ridge Parkway Cultural Resource staff is currently preparing a National Historic Landmark application for the Parkway.

The Parkway is eligible under Criteria A and C in the areas of Engineering, Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Landscape Architecture, Transportation, and Architecture.

The Blue Ridge Parkway retains the seven aspects of integrity. Historic resources remain at their original sites and therefore the property retains its integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. Buffer areas that serve to protect the Parkway contribute to its integrity of setting. The resources appear to retain most of their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The intact form of the buildings, structures, and objects contribute to the Parkway's integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the historic resources and associated landscapes contribute to the Parkway's integrity of feeling and association.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for the Blue Ridge Parkway extends along the APE for the Interstate 26 project.

¹¹ National Park Service, *Highways in Harmony*, accessed September 4, 2014 at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/hih/blue_ridge/blue_ridge5.htm).



Figure 31: Aerial View of Blue Ridge Parkway Bridge, from Google Earth



Figure 32: Blue Ridge Parkway Bridge, facing west

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name:	McMurray House (Windy Hill)
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	8
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 1904
Location:	The McMurray House is located on the east side of Interstate 26 at 823 McMurray Road, Flat Rock vic., Henderson County.
Parcel IDs:	1010682
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1890, 1914
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP

Description

The McMurray House, built circa 1890 with a front addition in 1914, is a two-story, asymmetrically massed frame Queen Anne dwelling. It rests on a brick foundation and displays intersecting shingle-covered gables with wide overhanging eaves and cutaway corners. A one-story ell contains the kitchen. In 1914, architect Erle Stillwell designed a second story façade sleeping porch with casement windows, a kitchen, and pantry. It tops the original lower level front porch with bold square paneled posts and a square balustrade. Windows and doors throughout are original. Inside, the house follows a central-passage plan.



Figure 33: McMurray House, facing northeast



Figure 34: McMurray House, facing southwest

In 2003, after a long period of neglect, the house was restored to its original appearance. It retains its original plan and original finishes throughout.

Behind the house stand a well-preserved collection of outbuildings from the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. The front-gabled two-room servants' quarters date to circa 1890 with a circa 1910 addition on the rear. The weatherboard building rests on a brick foundation and features two brick flues on the ridge of the standing-seam metal roof. The cook's room is the larger and original space. The handyman's room is to the rear. Both rooms are sheathed in beadboard and feature original five-panel doors. Windows throughout are the original with two-over-two, double-hung sash.

Other outbuildings in the complex include a front-gabled, weatherboard circa 1920 Delco building that housed the generator that powered the farm's buildings. A six-panel door pierces its façade. Just in front of the Delco building is a concrete well. To the south is a two-part garage and washhouse. The rear dates to circa 1910 and is a gable-front, weatherboard building with a central brick chimney rising from the ridge of its standing-seam metal roof. Around 1935, a gable-front, weatherboard addition was built onto the front of the washhouse. Except for its two modern garage doors, it is in original condition. A long, shed-roofed wood shed stands behind or to the east of the Delco building. It is sided with vertical wood and is open on its west elevation where vertical log poles are used for support. Besides storing wood, it housed farm equipment. Just behind (east of) the servants' house is a circa 1940 small, board-and-batten shed with a shed roof. A concrete block smokehouse from the 1960s is east of the small shed.

The 4.48-acre site of the McMurray House is a significant designed and natural landscape that contributes to the property's significance. The approach from the

east is down a heavily shaded dirt lane that circles the house. Towering oaks and pines shade the north side of the property where the drive is located. The area containing the outbuildings is grassy lawn with rhododendron and other shrubs planted close to the buildings. South of the house and outbuildings the landscape consists of large trees and pasture.

Historical Background

The McMurray family built the house in the late nineteenth century, but wealthy industrialist Ellison Adger Smythe (1847-1942) purchased it in 1921 for one of his children. Previously, Ellison Adger Smythe bought Rock Hill, which he renamed Connemara, in 1900. Connemara would later become the home of Carl Sandburg.¹² Julianne Hudgens Heggoy, the McMurray house's current owner, inherited the house from her father, John Hudgens, who married one of Ellison Adger Smythe's daughters. The Hudgens grew truck crops and raised hogs on the property.

Evaluation

The McMurray House, also known as Windy Hill, is eligible under Criterion C for the intact Queen Anne house built circa 1890 and expanded in 1914 according to the plans of prominent Hendersonville architect Erle Stillwell (1885-1971), who designed a variety of buildings in the southeast from 1912 to 1971.¹³ The house remains one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in rural Henderson County. Accompanying the house and contributing to the property's significance is the extensive collection of early- to mid-twentieth century frame and wood outbuildings.

The McMurray House does not meet Criterion A because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although the property served as a working farm, little is known about that part of its history. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with lives of significant persons. The McMurray House is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield information important to our prehistory of history.

The McMurray House retains the seven aspects of integrity. The house and outbuildings remain at their original sites and therefore the property retains its integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. The natural and planned landscape surrounding the buildings contributes to its integrity of setting. The buildings appear to retain most of their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The intact form of the

¹² "Historic Structure Report, Swedish House, Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site" (Atlanta: Cultural Resources Southeastern Region, National Park Service, 2005), 15.

¹³ Norm Powers, "Building Hendersonville: Erle Stillwell's Legacy," www.boldlife.com, accessed August 26, 2014.

buildings contributes to the property's integrity of workmanship. The intact condition of the buildings and the associated landscape contribute to the property's integrity of feeling and association.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for the McMurray House encompasses the entire 4.48-acre parcel that is the residual acreage containing the dwelling and its associated outbuildings and designed and natural landscape. The boundary is shown on the accompanying tax map.



Figure 35: National Register boundary

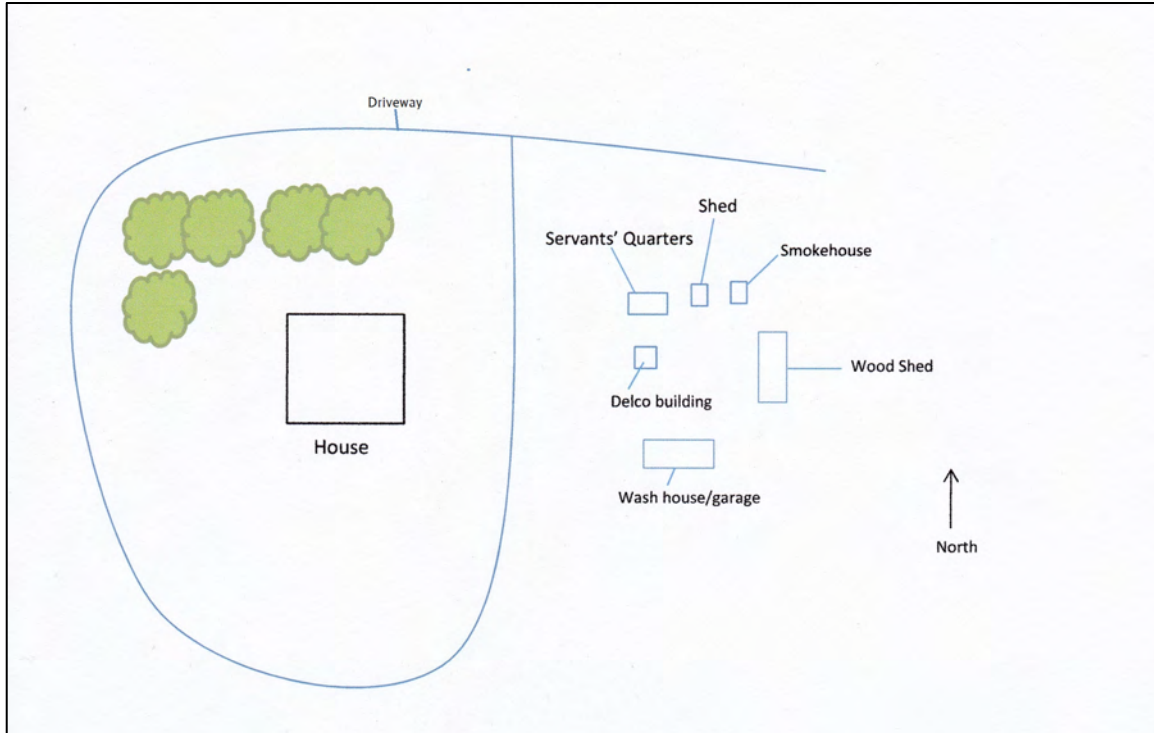


Figure 36: McMurray House site plan



Figure 37: McMurray House facade, facing east



Figure 38: McMurray House rear elevation, facing west



Figure 39: Upper floor sleeping porch, facing southwest



Figure 40: Southwest parlor, facing northwest



Figure 41: Servants' Quarters and Delco Building, facing southeast



Figure 42: Servants' Quarters, facing east



Figure 43: Servant's quarters, cook's room facing southeast



Figure 44: Shed, facing west



Figure 45: Shed, facing southeast



Figure 46: Wash house and garage, facing north-northwest



Figure 47: Wash house and garage, facing southeast



Figure 48: Delco Building with servant's quarters in background, facing north-northeast



Figure 49: Smokehouse, facing west



Figure 50: Approach drive to house, facing east

Resource Name:	Camp Orr (Camp Pinewood)
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	17
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 1905
Location:	300 Orrs Camp Road. Camp Orr is located mostly on the west side of Interstate 26, although a small section is on the east side of the interstate. It stands just south of US Highway 64 in Hendersonville, Henderson County.
Parcel IDs:	0109535
Date(s) of Construction	1929 to present
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP

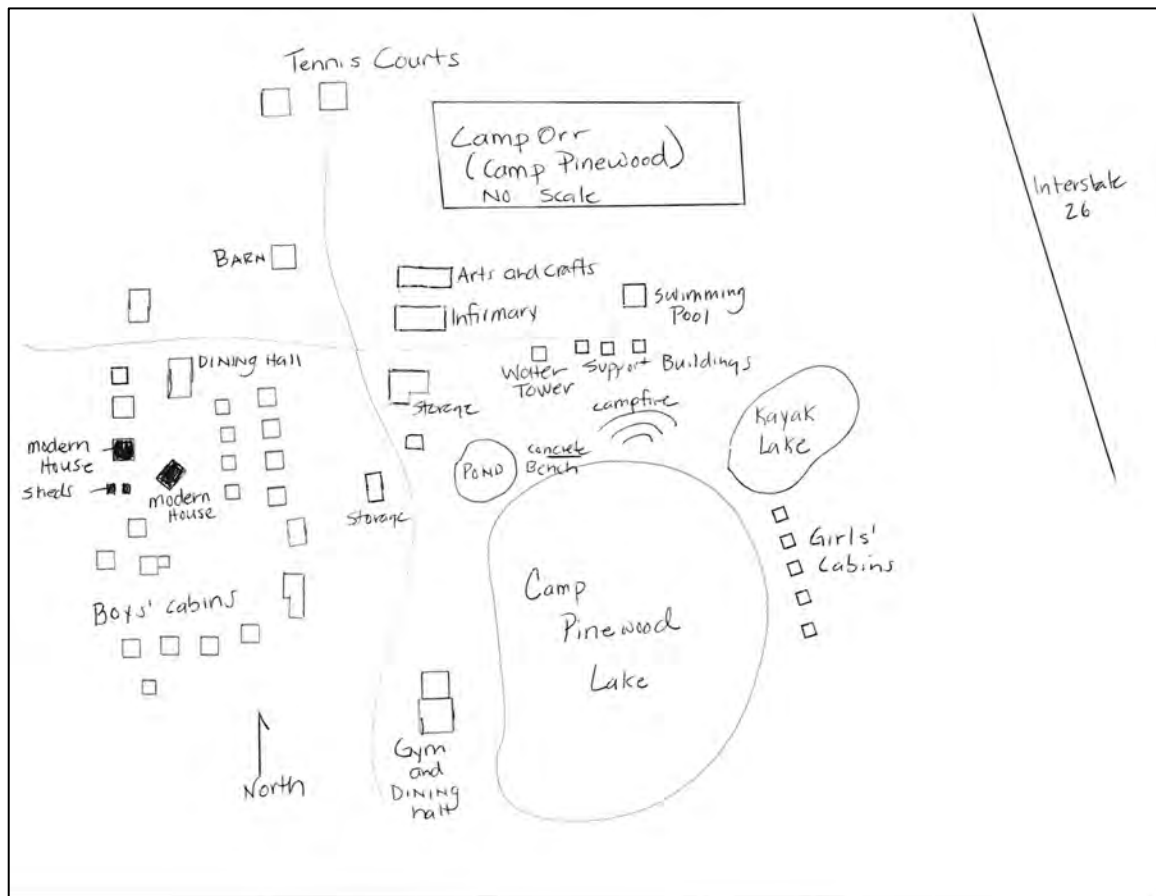


Figure 51: Camp Orr Site Plan

Description

Camp Orr, now known as Camp Pinewood, occupies forty-nine acres northeast of the town of Hendersonville. The parcel is heavily wooded except around the lakes and swimming pool. Typical of summer camps in western North Carolina, the property contains forty-three buildings including camper cabins and support buildings and structures dating from the camp's founding in 1929 to present day. Camper cabins are board-and-batten, square-notched log, and vertical wood sided front- and side-gabled buildings. Support buildings are wood-sided with front- or side-gable roofs. The circa 1930 barn has a gambrel-roof with a central pass-through. The camp, like others in the region from this era, contains buildings and structures constructed in the rustic style, an idiom greatly influenced by the Adirondack style.

One of the earliest structures is the concrete water tower dating to 1929-1930. The barn also dates to 1930, as do many of the cabins. The concrete benches date to 1929. Many cabins date to the late 1960s when the Levines bought the camp and made improvements.



Figure 52: Kayak lake and the girls' cabins, facing southeast



Figure 53: Campfire ring, facing west



Figure 54: Arts and Crafts and Infirmary, facing northwest

Historical Background

Ulysses or Ulyss Orr established Camp Orr in 1929. In the 1930 census he is listed with his wife Annie and five children and his occupation is house carpenter. By the time of the 1940 census, his occupation is farmer, but he is working for the WPA. In 1967, Marty and Tina Levine bought the camp and renamed it Camp Pinewood. The Levine family still owns and operates the camp.

The establishment of Camp Orr was part of a movement beginning in the early twentieth century of establishing recreational summer camps for children in the

North Carolina mountains. During the second decade of the twentieth century, camps for boys and girls were established throughout western counties, but the epicenter of residential camps was Henderson and Transylvania counties.

Camps in western North Carolina typically took on a rustic appearance derivative of the Adirondack style that originated in the mountain region of upstate New York in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Wealthy northerners, who made their money from railroads, banking, and industry, flocked to the Adirondacks and established vacation resorts. They hired local craftsmen to build what became known as “the Great Camps,” collections of buildings executed in native materials. This rustic idiom spread to other resort areas through its adoption by the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service, two entities active in western North Carolina. The arrival of these governmental conservation agencies that extensively used rustic styles for their buildings greatly influenced recreational architecture, including resident camps, in western North Carolina.¹⁴



Figure 55: Entrance, facing west

¹⁴ Jennifer F. Martin, Camp Merrie-Woode National Register nomination, 1995.



Figure 56: Camp Pinewood Lake and dining hall and gym, facing southwest

Evaluation

Camp Orr is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment and recreation as a summer recreational residential camp established in the early twentieth century as part of a regional movement. Western North Carolina became the center of recreational camping for children starting 1910s, a period when camp directors and owners saw the outdoors as a positive contrast to a rapidly industrializing world. These camps offered respite from urban living and an opportunity to expose children to nature and camp life. Camp Orr is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture for its collection of rustic style buildings and structures executed in log, vertical wood siding, and board-and-batten.

The camp is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with lives of significant persons. Camp Orr is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield information important to our prehistory of history.

Of the camp's fifty resources, twelve are noncontributing due to age. Camper cabins built within the last fifty years were constructed in a style similar to historic cabins so that they do not detract from the camp's overall historic integrity.

Camp Orr retains the seven aspects of integrity. Historic resources remain at their original sites and therefore the property retains its integrity of location. The form, plan, space, structure, and style of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects appear intact so that the property retains integrity of design. Natural areas protect the camp from intrusion by modern development and contribute to its integrity of setting. The resources appear to retain most of their historic fabric, therefore contributing to their integrity of materials. The intact form of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects contribute to the camp's integrity of workmanship. The

intact condition of the historic resources and associated landscapes contribute to the camp's integrity of feeling and association.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for Camp Orr includes all forty-nine acres currently associated with the property. The parcel is mostly on the west side of Interstate 26, although a small portion containing no historic resources is on the east side of the interstate. The acreage contains all the camp buildings, structures, and sites that make up Camp Orr. The boundary is shown on the accompanying map.



Figure 57: National Register boundary

Figure 58: Water tower and circa 1970 storage building, facing east





Figure 59: Circa 1970 Boys' Camper Cabins, facing southwest



Figure 60: Dining Hall from circa 1950, facing southwest



Figure 61: Lane through camp, facing east



Figure 62: Camper Cabin, circa 1929



Figure 63: Camper Cabin, circa 1929



Figure 64: Stairs above campfire area, facing north

Resource Name:	Hyder Dairy Farm
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	29
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 1906
Location:	The farm lies on the east and sides of Interstate 26, just north of Clear Creek Road. The street address is 679 Hyder Farm Road, Hendersonville vic., Henderson County.
Parcel IDs:	9660841271
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1890, circa 1940, circa 1980
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP

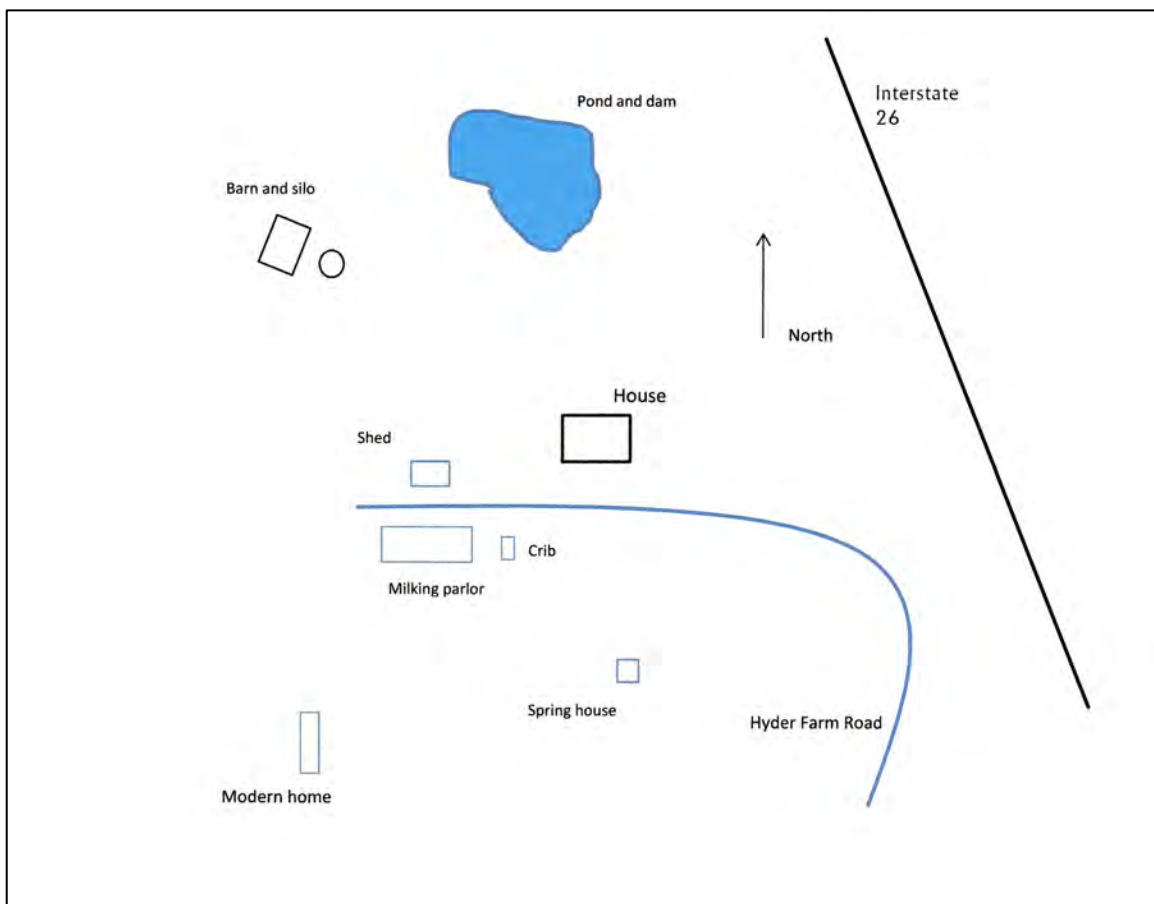


Figure 65: Hyder Dairy Farm Site Plan

Description

Located on 60.7 acres on the east and west sides of Interstate 26, the Hyder Dairy Farm likely dates to the late nineteenth century when the one-story, single-pen log house was built. The twenty-two acre parcel on the east side of the interstate is wooded and contains no buildings or structures. On the west side, the parcel is

largely cleared of trees except at its southeast corner. Much of the land remains pasture for grazing cattle.

The southern side of the parcel includes a one-story, single-pen, log house that was covered with wood siding in the 1980s. The Hudson family, earlier owners of the farm, likely built the house in the late nineteenth century. The stack stone chimney on the west gable end is original. In the 1940s, a wraparound porch and shed rooms were added. A small side-gabled addition is on the northwest corner. The owner did not allow access to the interior. Outbuildings on the farm include a metal silo and a large circa 1940 gambrel-roofed dairy barn built of pink concrete block and weatherboard. A standing-seam metal roof tops the barn. A circa 1940 shed-roofed, vertical-wood-sided shed that is open on the front stands west of the house. A large pond with a dam is positioned at the center of the parcel south of the interstate. In the 1950s, a milking parlor built of diagonal wood siding and a concrete block, gable-roofed springhouse were added to the complex. A circa 1920 crib was recently moved to the farm. A circa 2000 manufactured home is southwest of the house.

Historical Background

According to a member of the Hyder family, this dairy farm first belonged to the Hudson family. Henry Clay (1894-1959) and Ola Grace Hyder bought the farm, which at that time was seventy-three acres, around 1940. The farm passed to their daughter, Lucille, who remains the owner. The property still functions as a dairy farm.



Figure 66: House on Hyder Dairy Farm, facing northeast



Figure 67: Shed and House, facing northeast



Figure 68: Springhouse, facing southeast



Figure 69: Barn and Silo, facing north



Figure 70: Crib and Milking Parlor, facing southwest

Evaluation

The Hyder Dairy Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of agriculture as an example of a small dairy farm in Henderson County. The resources related to dairying date to the mid-twentieth century when this type of farming was popular in the county. The barn, milking parlor, silo, and farm landscape contribute to the property's agricultural significance. The Hyder Dairy Farm is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The collection of outbuildings coupled with the survival of the single-pen log house represent the types and forms of architecture found on small farms of the period. Alterations to the log house are in keeping with the general practice of updating one of the earliest surviving forms built in the county. The stack stone chimney, small, deeply-set gable end windows, roof pitch, and interior features described by the current resident are obvious indications that the house is log.

The farm is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with lives of significant persons. The Hyder Dairy Farm is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield information important to our prehistory of history.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for Hyder Dairy Farm includes all 60.7 acres currently associated with the property. The parcel is mostly on the west side of Interstate 26, although a portion containing no historic resources is on the east side of the interstate. However, the acreage on the east side of Interstate 26 was historically part of the dairy operation and was isolated from the rest of the farm by the construction of the interstate. The acreage contains all buildings and features associated with the farm. The boundary is shown on the accompanying map.



Figure 71: National Register Boundary

Resource Name:	Mountain Sanitarium
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	30
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN1907
Location:	The Mountain Sanitarium lies on the east side of Interstate 26, just south of Hendersonville Road. The physical address is 1141 Howard Gap Road, Hendersonville vicinity, Henderson County.
Parcel IDs:	9661361705
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1930, circa 1950, circa 1960
Recommendation:	Eligible for the NRHP

Description

The Mountain Sanitarium sits on 532 acres and consists of numerous institutional buildings and dwellings, some converted to offices. The hospital quad is the center of the district and consists of five buildings: a circa 1950 hospital, a circa 1930 Craftsman-style house, a circa 1930 former hospital, and two modern (circa 1970) medical buildings. To the west are a barn and powerhouse. South of the circa 1950 hospital stands the circa 1960 cafeteria for the academy. The circa 1933 chapel, a front- and side-gabled brick building with a steep roof, rafter tails, and original windows throughout stands west of the hospital quad. Several Craftsman-style buildings stand on the west side of Howard Gap Road opposite the hospital quad.

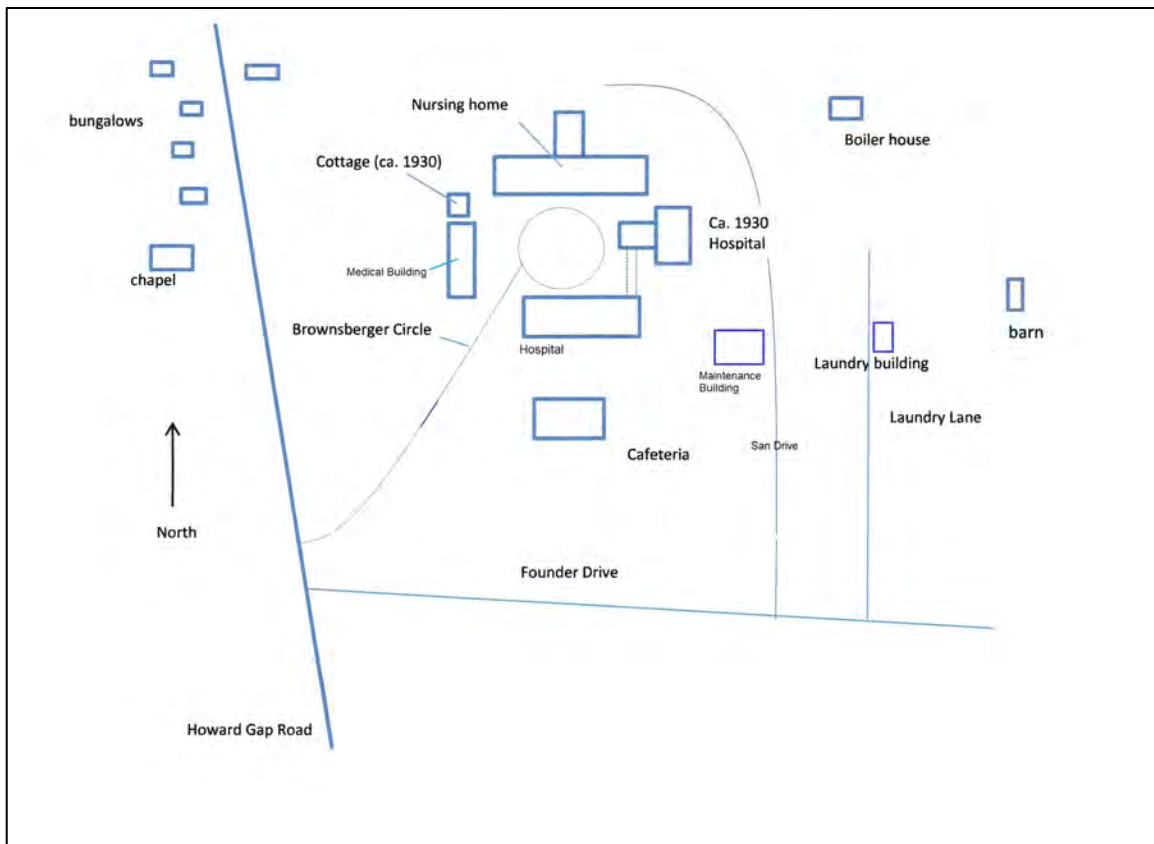


Figure 72: Mountain Sanitarium Site Plan



Figure 73: Circa 1950 hospital, facing east-northeast



Figure 74: Circa 1950 hospital, facing north



Figure 75: Circa 1950 hospital, facing southeast



Figure 76: Circa 1960 cafeteria, facing east



Figure 77: Circa 1960 cafeteria building, facing southeast



Figure 78: Boiler house, facing northwest



Figure 79: Circa 1933 chapel, facing west



Figure 80: Nursing home (circa 1980) on the quad, facing northeast



Figure 81: Ca. 1930 hospital on the quad, facing east



Figure 82: South side circa 1930 hospital, facing north-northwest



Figure 83: Cottage on northwest corner of quad, facing northwest



Figure 84: Circa 1970 medical building on southwest corner of the quad, facing northwest



Figure 85: Front of the circa 1950 maintenance building, facing northeast



Figure 86: Rear of Maintenance Building, facing north



Figure 87: Circa 1950 laundry building, facing northwest



Figure 88: View to lower field and circa 1950 barn, facing east



Figure 89: Circa 1950 barn in lower field, facing north



Figure 90: Ca. 1930 hospital building shown around 1950, facing northwest (Courtesy North Carolina Collection in Pack Memorial Library, Asheville)



Figure 91: Circa 1930 bungalow on east side of Howard Gap Road, facing east



Figure 92: Circa 1930 on the west side of Howard Gap Road, facing west



Figure 93: Circa 1940 bungalow on west side of Howard Gap Road, facing west



Figure 94: Circa 1940 bungalow on west side of Howard Gap Road, facing southwest



Figure 95: Circa 1930 bungalow on west side of Howard Gap Road, facing southwest

Historical Background

In the early twentieth century, Martha E. Rumbough of Asheville was looking for a project in which to invest. Ellen White, a prominent Seventh Day Adventist and acquaintance of Rumbough's, suggested she consider medical and educational work in the mountains. In 1910, Rumbough, along Seventh Day Adventists Arthur Spalding and Sydney Brownsberger, purchased the old Byers place, which contained a two-story nineteenth century house.¹⁵

On the site, the group established the Mountain Sanitarium to treat tuberculosis. By 1915, the doctors formally opened a building, known as the cottage, to treat tuberculosis patients. After opening the cottage, they continued to give general health care to residents. The hospital and sanitarium employed the first registered nurses in North Carolina in 1916. The cottage that opened in 1915 grew quickly and by 1927 there were several buildings on the campus housing doctors' offices and sanitarium and hospital facilities. None of those early buildings remain.¹⁶

People came from all over the nation to be treated for tuberculosis at the sanitarium. Crops grown on the property were tended by local people and used to supply food for the academy, the hospital and the sanitarium. Excess produce traveled to the first cafeteria in Asheville. A farm, dairy, garage, print shop, bakery, and cafeteria also supported the campus and in 1929, a school of nursing for area women was established. This school was attended by hundreds of area women until it closed in 1984. Many of the registered nurses employed by Patton Hospital

¹⁵ "A Place of Service to Mountain People," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 22, 1969.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

in Asheville and later Pardee Hospital in Hendersonville and area doctors were graduates of the Fletcher Hospital School of Nursing. In 1976 Mountain Sanitarium became Fletcher Hospital and today it is known as Park Ridge Hospital. The 1950s hospital building is now used as a nursing home and a new assisted living center was built on the north side of the central quad in the 1980s.¹⁷

In 1920, the Asheville Agricultural School, which later became Fletcher Academy, began operating on the property with two elementary pupils. Eventually, high school grades were added. The institution's purpose was "to afford boys and girls of the South who find it difficult to meet their school expenses with cash the opportunity to earn a substantial part of their education; to prepare students to continue education in colleges and professional schools; and to provide vocational training for those whose interests lie in non-professional lines." As part of their education, students at the school worked in the sanitarium and on the campus farm.¹⁸ The only historic building associated with the academy that remains on the campus is the circa 1960 cafeteria.

Evaluation

The Mountain Sanitarium Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of health/medicine for its role in the advancement of medical care in rural Henderson County beginning in the early twentieth century. From the establishment of the tuberculosis cottage in 1915, the facility has provided health care and medical training in an area where both were lacking. Mountain Sanitarium is also eligible under Criterion C for its collection of institutional, agricultural, and domestic buildings from the 1930s and later associated with the facility's function as a health care facility. Mountain Sanitarium is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with lives of significant persons. Mountain Sanitarium is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield information important to our prehistory of history.

Although the property also contains Fletcher Academy, originally known as the Asheville Agricultural School, only one historic building, a 1960s cafeteria, remains. Not enough of the academy's historic resources have been retained to convey significance in the area of education.

A total of sixteen buildings stand in the Mountain Sanitarium Historic District. Of those, two (the circa 1970 medical building and the circa 1980 nursing home) are noncontributing.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for Mountain Sanitarium is approximately thirty acres of the 532 acres currently owned by the Layman Foundation of NC, Inc. The thirty acres

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ "Annual Announcement of Asheville Agricultural School, 1941-1942," pamphlet in the collection of the North Carolina Collection at Pack Library.

contains the core historic resources associated with Mountain Sanitarium including the hospital quad consisting of five buildings: a circa 1950 hospital, a circa 1930 Craftsman-style house, a circa 1930 former hospital, and two modern medical buildings. To the west are a barn and boiler house from the first half of the twentieth century. South of the circa 1950 hospital stands the circa 1960 cafeteria for the academy. The circa 1933 chapel, a front- and side-gabled brick building with a steep roof, rafter tails, and original windows throughout stands west of the hospital quad. Several Craftsman-style buildings stand on the west side of Howard Gap Road opposite the hospital quad. The boundary is drawn to eliminate modern development and does not include the entire parcel historically associated with Mountain Sanitarium.

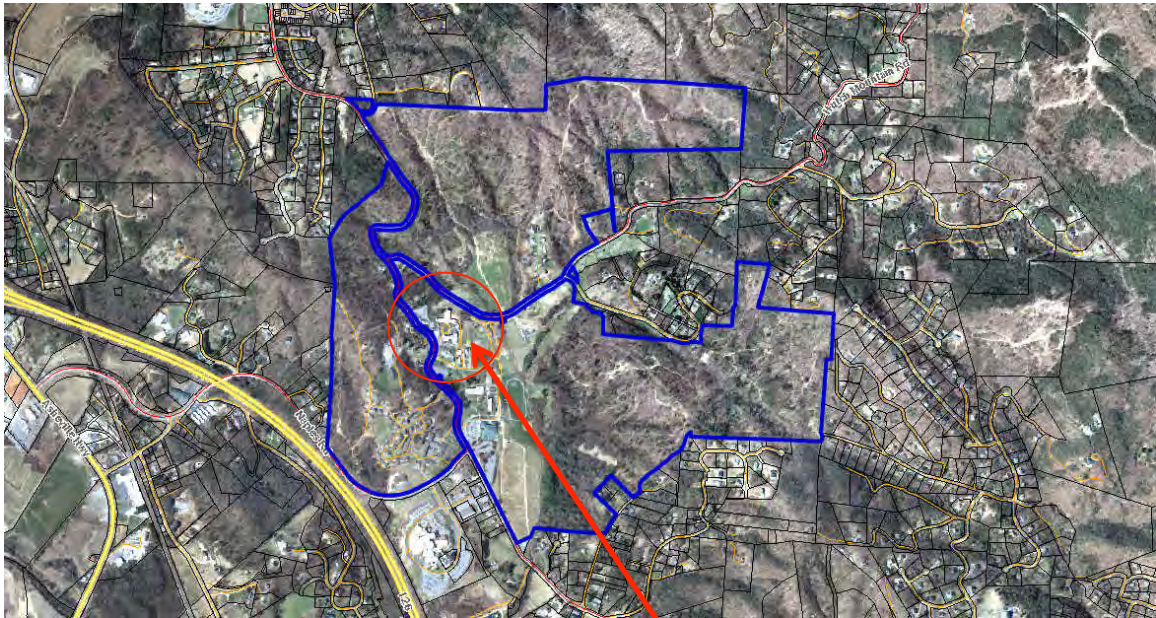


Figure 96: National Register Boundary

Eligible Historic District



Figure 97: North end of hospital quad shown around 1950 (Courtesy of Pack Memorial Library, Asheville)

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Resource Name:	Frank Justus House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	2
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 1192
Location:	The Frank Justus House is located on the east side of Interstate 26 at 612 Crest Road, Flat Rock vicinity, Henderson County.
Parcel ID:	9961621
Date(s) of Construction	Circa 1905
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP

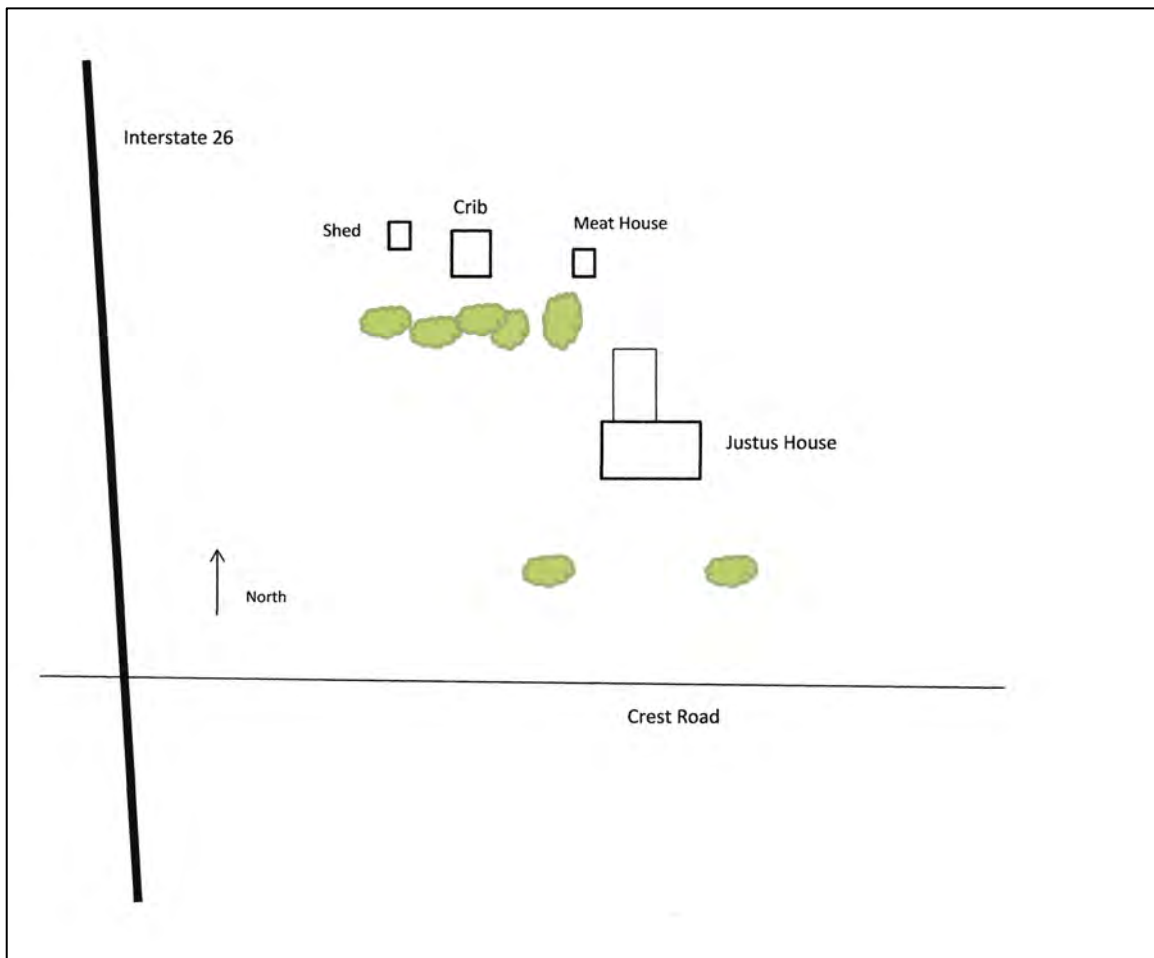


Figure 98: Justus House site plan



Figure 99: Facade of Justus house, facing north



Figure 100: Justus House west elevation, facing east-southeast

Description

The center of this former farm is a circa 1905 one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard house on a stacked stone foundation with a gabled ell that intersects with a side-gabled rear wing. Three front-gabled non-original dormers occupy the front roof slope. Square posts support a shed-roofed porch. Windows are original with six-over-six lights and the door is the original six-panel type. A brick chimney rises from the ridge of the ell roof. The house and outbuildings stand on a 2.72-acre site that is mostly wooded except for the area in front of the house. Trees and other vegetation have been allowed to grow around the outbuildings.

In 1974-1975, the Justus family remodeled the dwelling removing the center hall, adding double windows and dormers, and covering plaster walls with wood paneling. During that time, the back porch was enclosed and louvered-glass windows added. A door with a small balcony was added to the upper west gable end. The house is unoccupied and interior access was not possible.

Outbuildings are in poor to fair condition and stand behind and to the southwest of the house and appear contemporary with the house. Heavy vegetation obscures the outbuildings and most of the rear yard. The meat house faces south and is the closest outbuilding to the house. The small, front-gabled building has wide board siding and a standing seam metal roof. The drive-through crib is to the west and features a front-gable roof and open pass through at the building's center. The building features characteristic narrow slats spaced to allow the free flow of air for storing corn. A standing seam metal roof tops the building. To the far west is the vertical-board shed that is partially collapsed.

Historical Background

The Justuses owned and occupied this property beginning in 1825 and the current house is the third built on the property. The former homeplace stood on the opposite side of road, but was demolished in the 1970s.¹⁹

Henderson County contains several small, agricultural complexes with better integrity than the Justus House and its outbuildings. The Corpening House and Outbuildings (NH 1119) near Mills River is a log house that was covered in weatherboard in the early twentieth century. The property includes a dairy and smokehouse behind dwelling. The Heffner Farm (HN 1160) on South Rugby Road is a small 1920s farmstead with a one-and-a-half-story frame house, a small frame barn, and log outbuilding that likely served as a smokehouse. The Levi Farm (HN 1201) on SR 1104 near Green River includes a log dwelling with weatherboard exterior and several log and frame outbuildings including smokehouse, woodshed, and washhouse.

¹⁹ Frank L. FitzSimons, *From the Banks of the Oklawaha, Vol. III* (Hendersonville: Golden Glow Publishing Company, 1979), 93-98.

Evaluation

The Frank Justus House is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it under Criteria A or B. Because of the alterations that occurred in 1974-1975 and the common occurrence of early-twentieth-century, side-gabled, weatherboard houses with outbuildings of the same era in Henderson County, the Justus house does not appear to possess significance in the area of architecture and therefore does not qualify under Criterion C. The house is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

The Frank Justus House and its outbuildings retain their integrity of setting, feeling, and association because of their location in rural Henderson County. The interior of the house does not retain its historic fabric or form, therefore its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been compromised.



Figure 101: Crib, facing northwest



Figure 102: Meat House, facing northeast



Figure 103: Vertical-board shed, facing west



Figure 104: Justus House and surrounding landscape, facing north-northeast

Resource Name:	Williamson-Patton Family Cemetery
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	34
HPO Survey Site Number:	HN 1076
Location:	The Williamson-Patton Cemetery is the east side of Interstate 26, off Twin Springs Road, Hendersonville vicinity, Henderson County.
Parcel ID:	9958754
Date(s) of Construction	1837 and later
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP

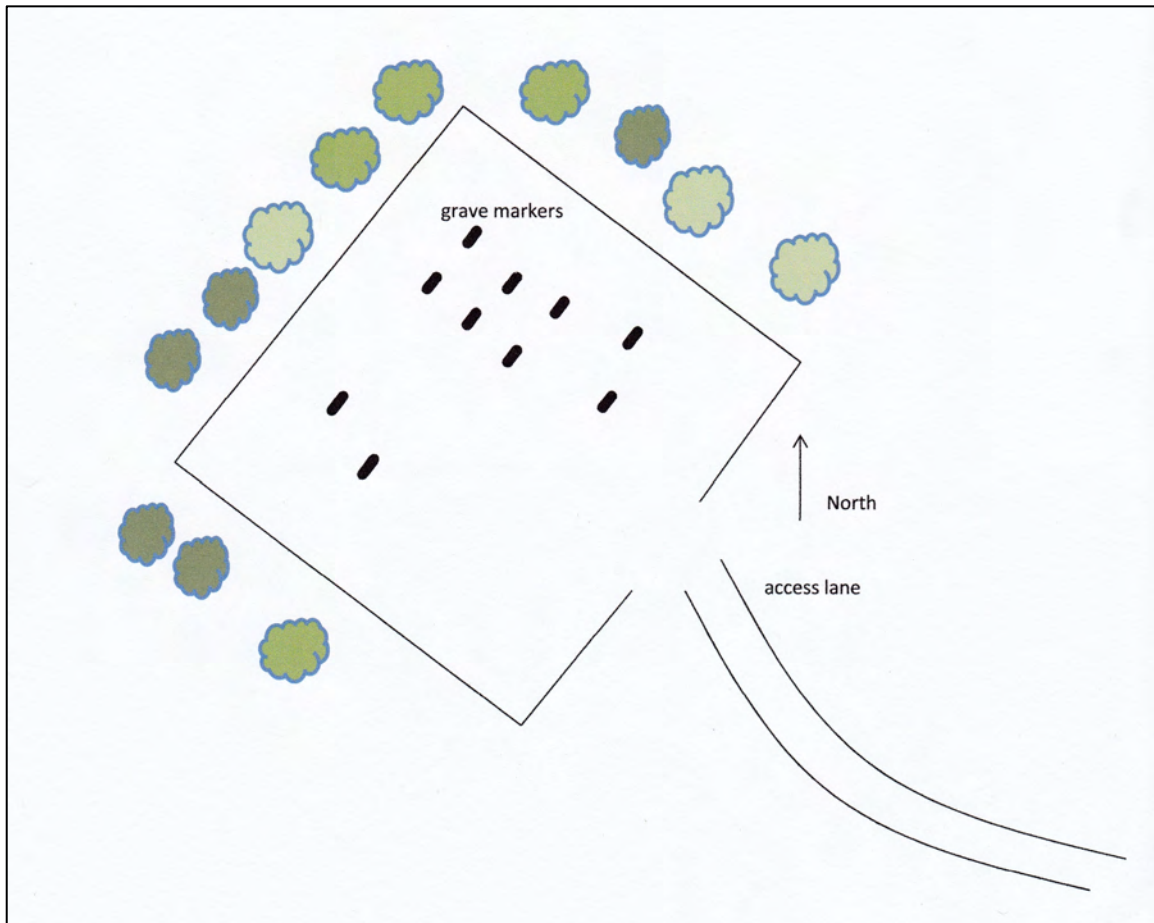


Figure 105: Williamson-Patton Family Cemetery site plan



Figure 106: Williamson-Patton Cemetery, facing southeast



Figure 107: Elijah Williamson marker from the Nineteenth Century



Figure 108: Twentieth Century Marker for Elijah Williamson



Figure 109: Sarah Williamson marker



Figure 110: Elijah Williamson markers, facing south

Description

The cemetery is a less than one-acre square parcel containing nineteenth and twentieth century graves. Elijah Williamson (1755-1837), who served in the Revolutionary War, is interred here and his gravesite is marked by a nineteenth century marker and a twentieth century headstone. His wife, Sarah (1764-1850), is also interred here, as are Minerva Patton (1806-1880) and Lucretia Patton (1840-1869). The other six markers are from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and are unreadable. The cemetery is surrounded by a modern fence built of concrete pillars linked by a heavy chain. Cannonballs sit atop the pillars that mark the entrance. The cemetery is accessible by foot down an access lane off Twin Springs Road. The cemetery is mostly clear of vegetation, but is bordered by dense forest.

Historical Background

The Williamson-Patton Cemetery contains several burials, including the grave of Revolutionary War veteran Elijah Williamson (1755-1837). He was born in Bertie County, North Carolina and later moved to the Ninety-Six District of South Carolina. Williamson served three periods of service during the war and in the spring of 1778 he patrolled Cherokee Indian Territory near the Saluda River. In the fall of 1780, he served six months under Col. Levi Casey's Regiment of mounted horsemen in the South Carolina upcountry. He owned several tracts in western North Carolina including land on both sides of Mud Creek where it flows into the French Broad River and on the west side of the French Broad River. Williamson died Sept. 29,

1837.²⁰ His wife, Sarah Reed Williamson (1764-1850) is also buried in the cemetery. The cemetery contains the graves of Lucretia C. Patton, age twenty-nine, who died March 1869 and Minerva W. Patton, 1806-1880. In 1992, the Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society surveyed the site and noted that nine to twelve known graves were not found. The cemetery was badly overgrown in 2004 and a large pine tree was down across graves.²¹

Evaluation

The Williamson-Patton Cemetery is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it under Criteria A or B. Elijah Williamson served in the Revolutionary War and owned a land in western North Carolina, but he did not make specific contributions worthy of the National Register designation of the cemetery. The grave markers are typical of their periods and do not appear to possess significance in the area of architecture and therefore the cemetery does not qualify under Criterion C. The cemetery is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory and therefore does not meet Criterion D.

The Williamson-Patton Cemetery does not meet Criterion Consideration D for a cemetery that derives its primary significance from the graves of persons of transcendent importance. Elijah Williamson served in the Revolutionary War and owned a land in western North Carolina, but he did not make specific contributions to local, state, or national history.

²⁰ "U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications 1889-1970, Elijah Williamson," February 5, 1948, www.ancestry.com, accessed August 26, 2014.

²¹ "Williamson-Patton Family Cemetery," <http://hendersonheritage.com/williamson-patton-family-cemetery>, accessed August 26, 2014.



Figure 111: View of cemetery enclosure, to the south



Figure 112: View of Cemetery to the north

Resource Name:	Boiling Springs Baptist Church
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	49
HPO Survey Site Number:	BN 6012
Location:	The church is located on the east side of Interstate 26 at 1291 Fanning Bridge Road, Fletcher, Buncombe County.
Parcel ID:	964380759900000
Date(s) of Construction	1964, 1979
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the NRHP

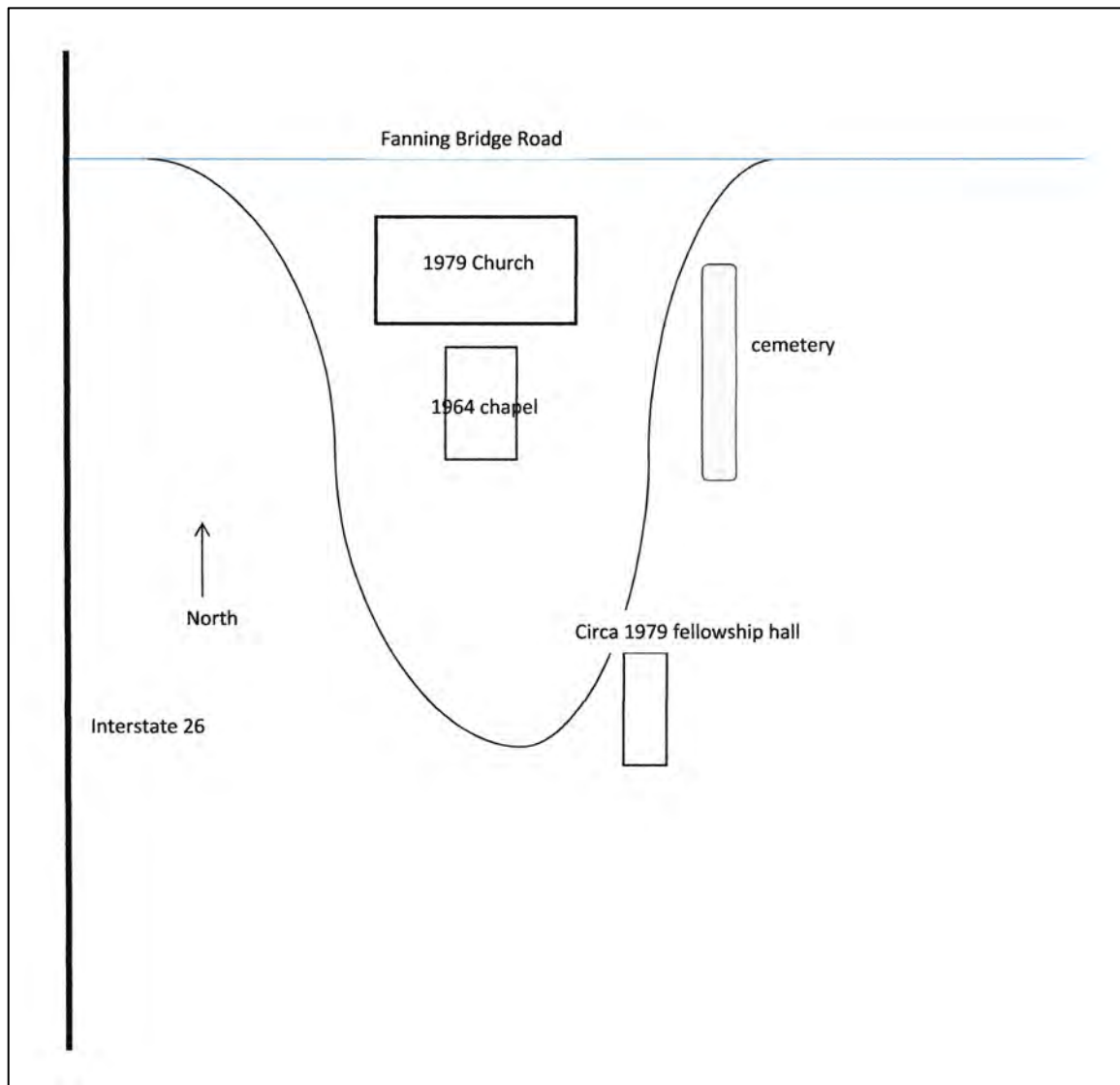


Figure 113: Boiling Springs Church site plan



Figure 114: 1979 church, facing southeast



Figure 115: 1979 church, facing southwest



Figure 116: 1979 church, facing northeast



Figure 117: 1964 chapel, facing south-southeast



Figure 118: 1964 chapel, facing north-northeast



Figure 119: 1964 chapel, facing west

Description

Two separate church buildings stand on the Boiling Springs Baptist Church property. The current chapel is a 1979 front-gabled brick building with amber-colored multi-paned window above entrance sheltered by flat canopy. The building has deep eaves, ship's prow gable ends, and exposed rafters on side elevations. Full interior access was not possible, but it appears the sanctuary is intact and features exposed rafters.

The smaller chapel dates to 1964 and was the original church on parcel. The one-story, front-gabled, brick building with brick buttresses displays a curved eave detail on gable ends and inset brick crosses on façade. The center entrance is recessed. It is connected to main church with flat-roofed open canopy.

A circa 1979 fellowship hall at the rear of the property is a side-gabled, wood-sided building with one-over-one windows. A small cemetery containing approximately twenty modern grave markers is east of the newer church building. Two modern prefabricated sheds and a modern prefabricated carport are north of the fellowship hall.

Historical Background

The church began in the mid-nineteenth century as a church and school. The congregation became known as Boiling Springs Baptist Church in 1943. The building stood on the current Asheville International Airport property, but was forced to move due to airport construction. The small building was built in 1964 and was used as the church sanctuary until it became too small and the larger sanctuary was built in 1979.²² The church continues in use by its original congregation.

Evaluation

Boiling Springs Baptist Church is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property that would qualify it under Criteria A or B. Because of the common occurrence of mid-twentieth-century churches in Buncombe County, it does not appear to possess significance in the area of architecture and therefore does not qualify under Criterion C. Buncombe County contains numerous churches from the 1960s and 1970s. First Presbyterian Church of Swannanoa dates to 1964 and is a large, red-brick building with a multi-paned window above its entrance. A more modernist interpretation of ecclesiastical architecture is found at Westminster Presbyterian Church on Overbrook Place in Asheville. The A-frame, red-brick building displays a large window filled with multi-colored glass in its front gable and exposed ceiling beams that continue to the exterior and nearly reach the ground on the side elevations. The complex features a later school building and fellowship hall. It features wide overhanging eaves and a steeple on its roof ridge. Boiling Springs

²² Rev. Cody Sanders, email communication with Jennifer F. Martin, September 4, 2014.

Baptist Church is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory and therefore does not meet Criterion D.



Figure 120: Cemetery, facing south



Figure 121: Fellowship hall, facing southeast



Figure 122: Prefabricated buildings/structures north of fellowship hall, facing east

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Appendix A Concurrence Form

Federal Aid #NHF-26-1-(62)23

TIP # I-4400/I-4700

County: Buncombe/Henderson

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

Project Description: I-26 Improvements from US 25 in Hendersonville to I-40/I-270

On May 13, 2014, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
- Federal Agency
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic and/or cultural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.

There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1, 2, 7, 9-10, 18-22, 24-28, 31-33, 35-48, 51-55, 57-64

are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.

- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 48 USC 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- More information is requested on properties 2, 8, 17, 23, 29, 30, 34, 40, 50, 56, 65

Signed:

Mary Pope
Representative, NCDOT

5-13-2014
Date

Representative, NC-HPO

Date

Renee Dethloff Eschey
Representative, Federal Agency
SHPO

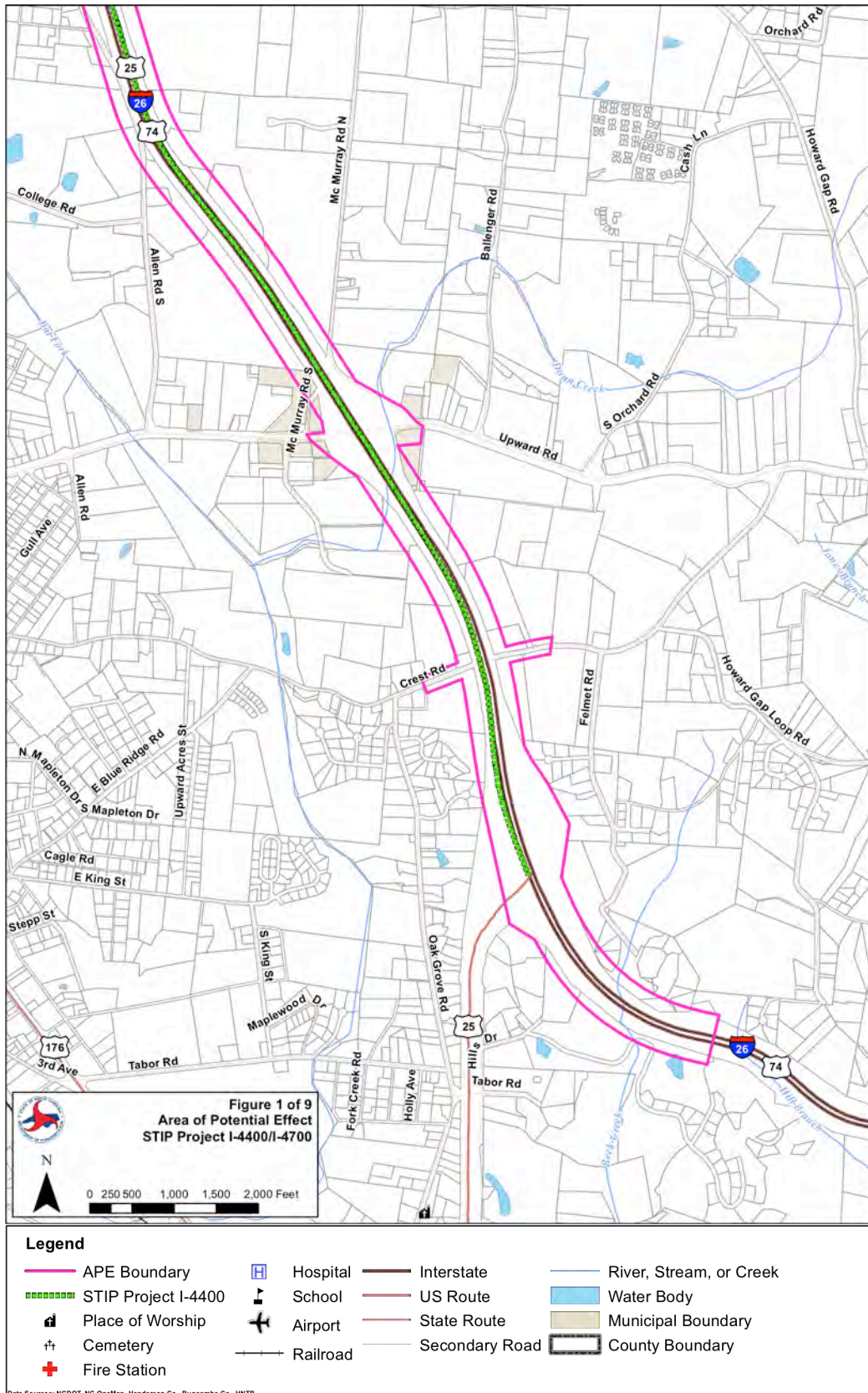
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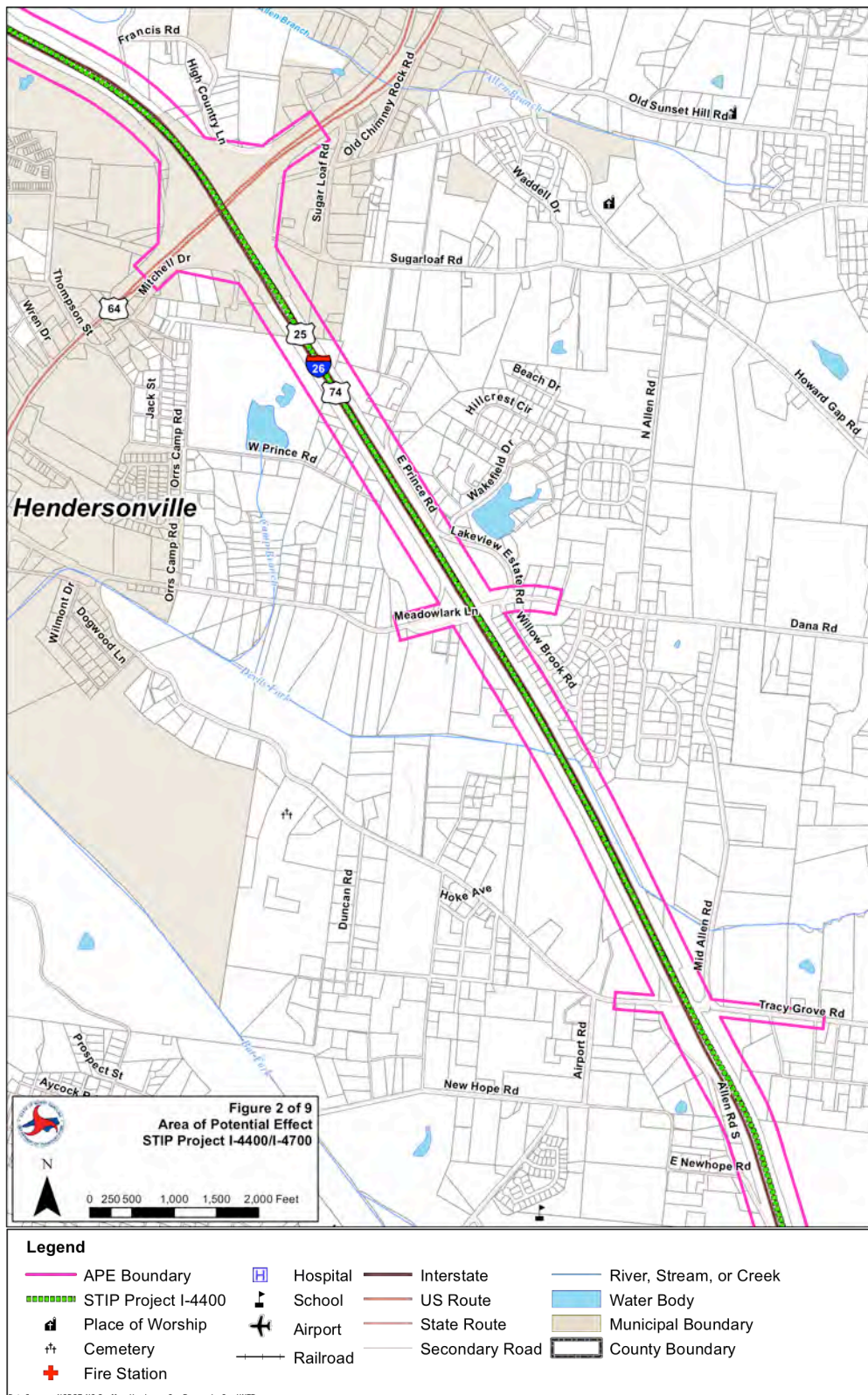
If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

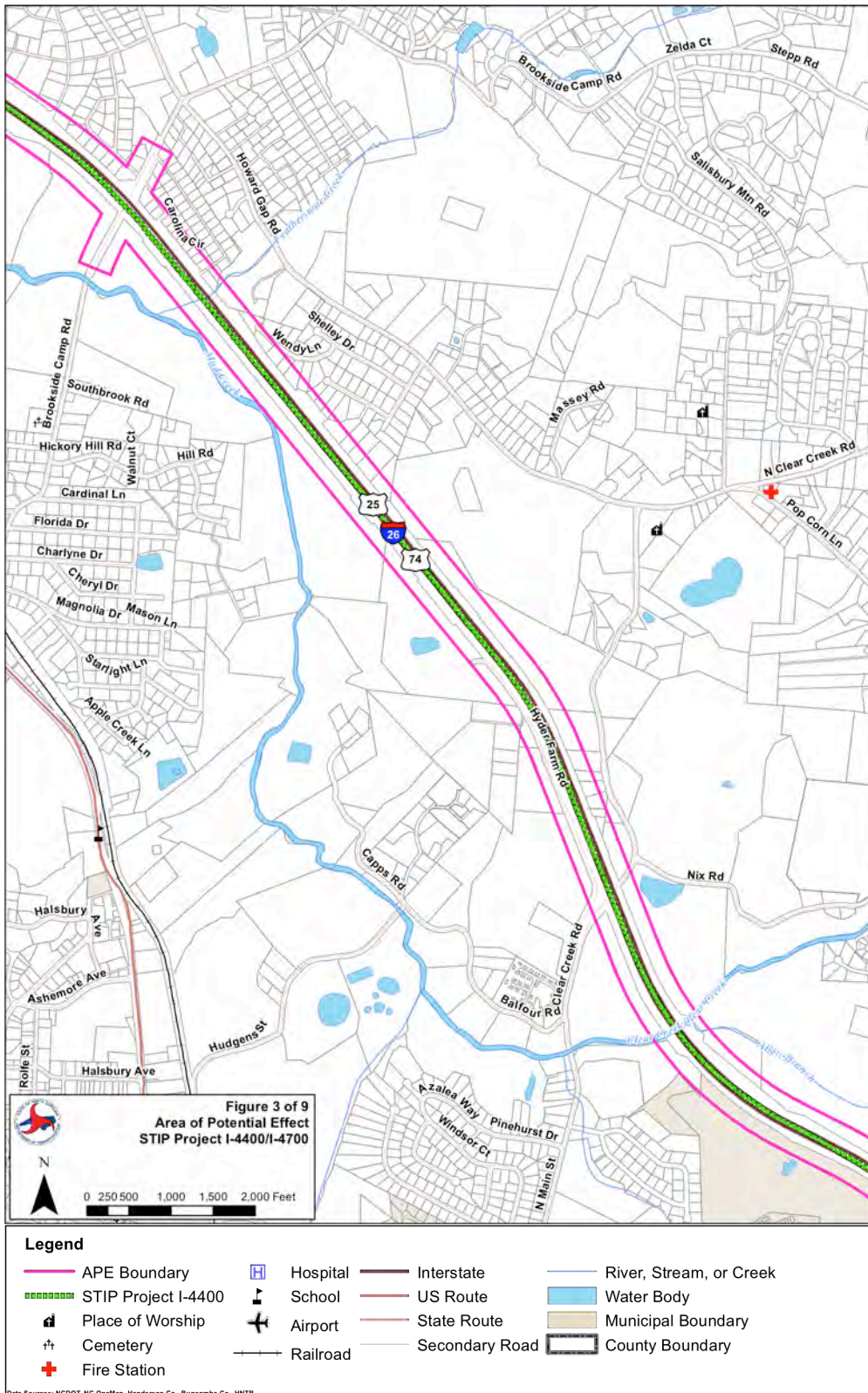
Appendix B

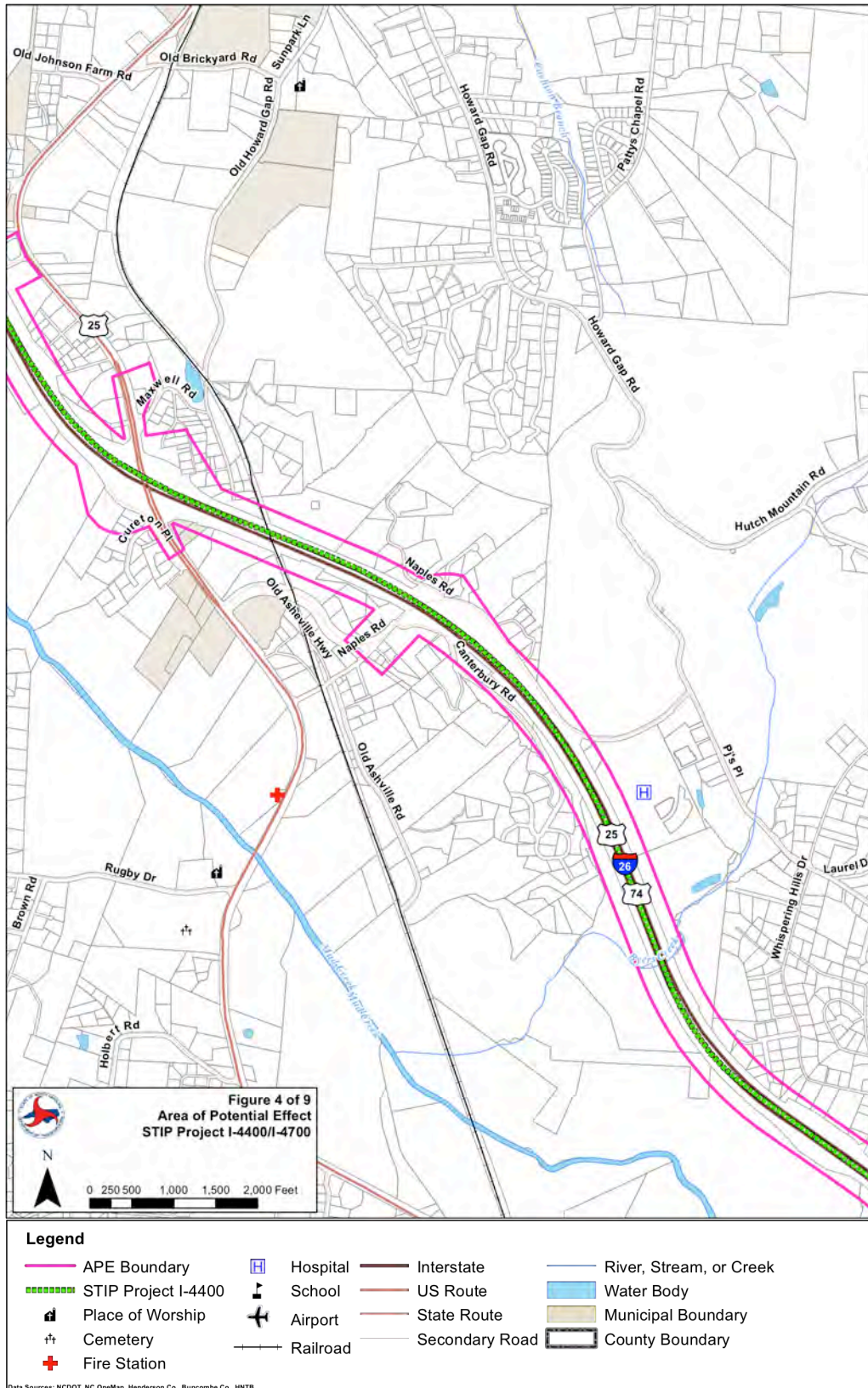
Area of Potential Effects/Historic Resources Survey Maps

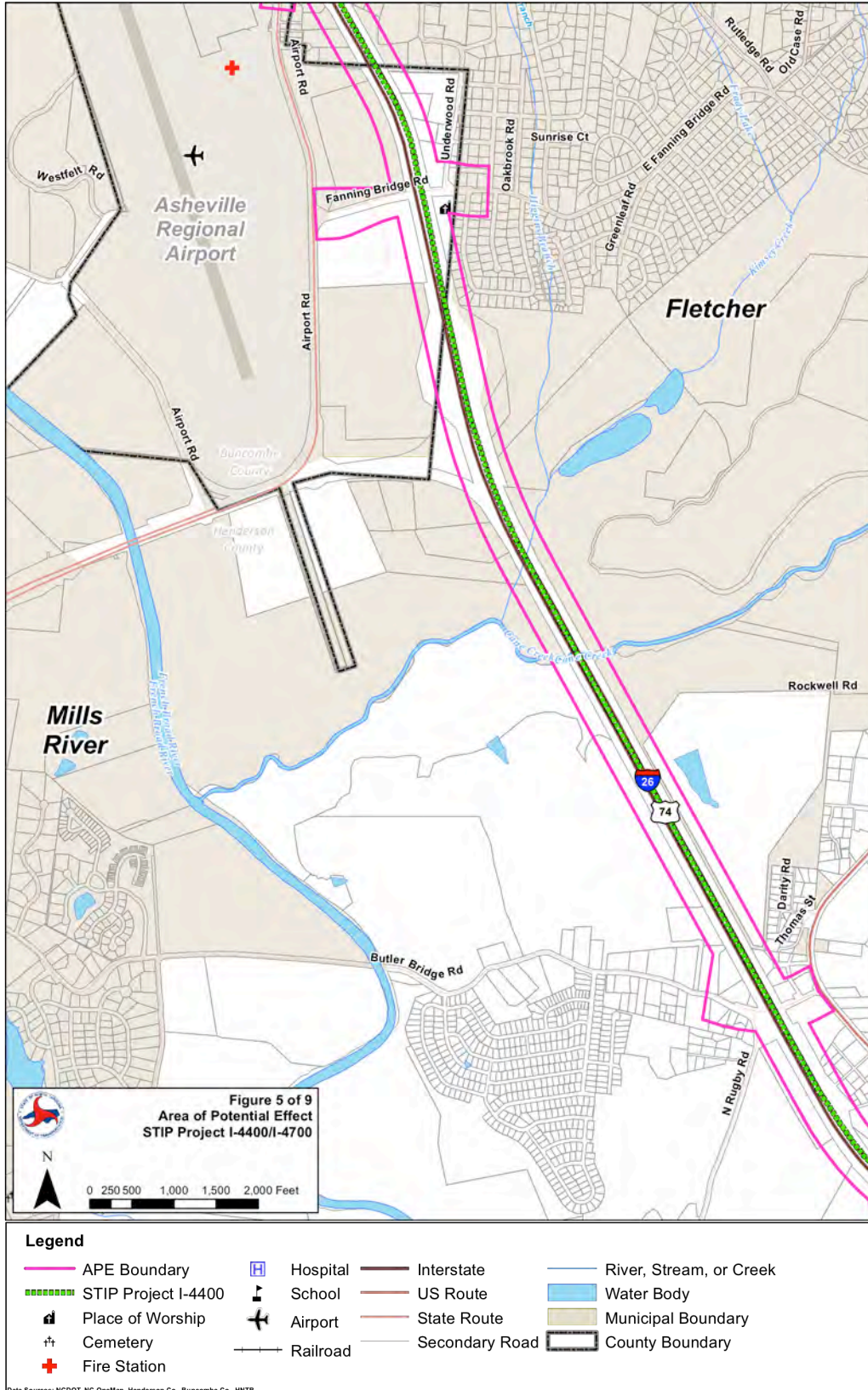
Properties Not Eligible for the National Register with Photographs

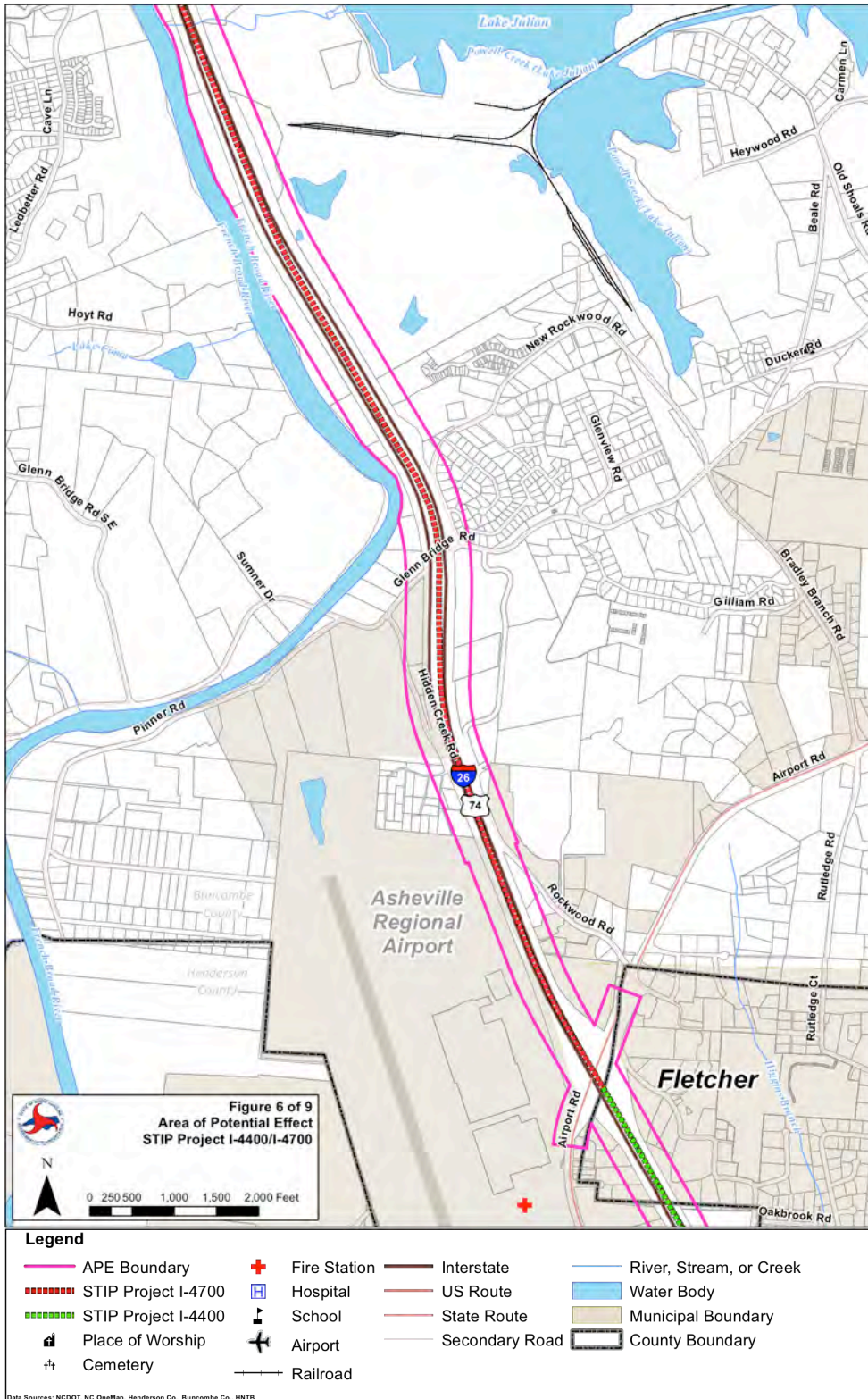


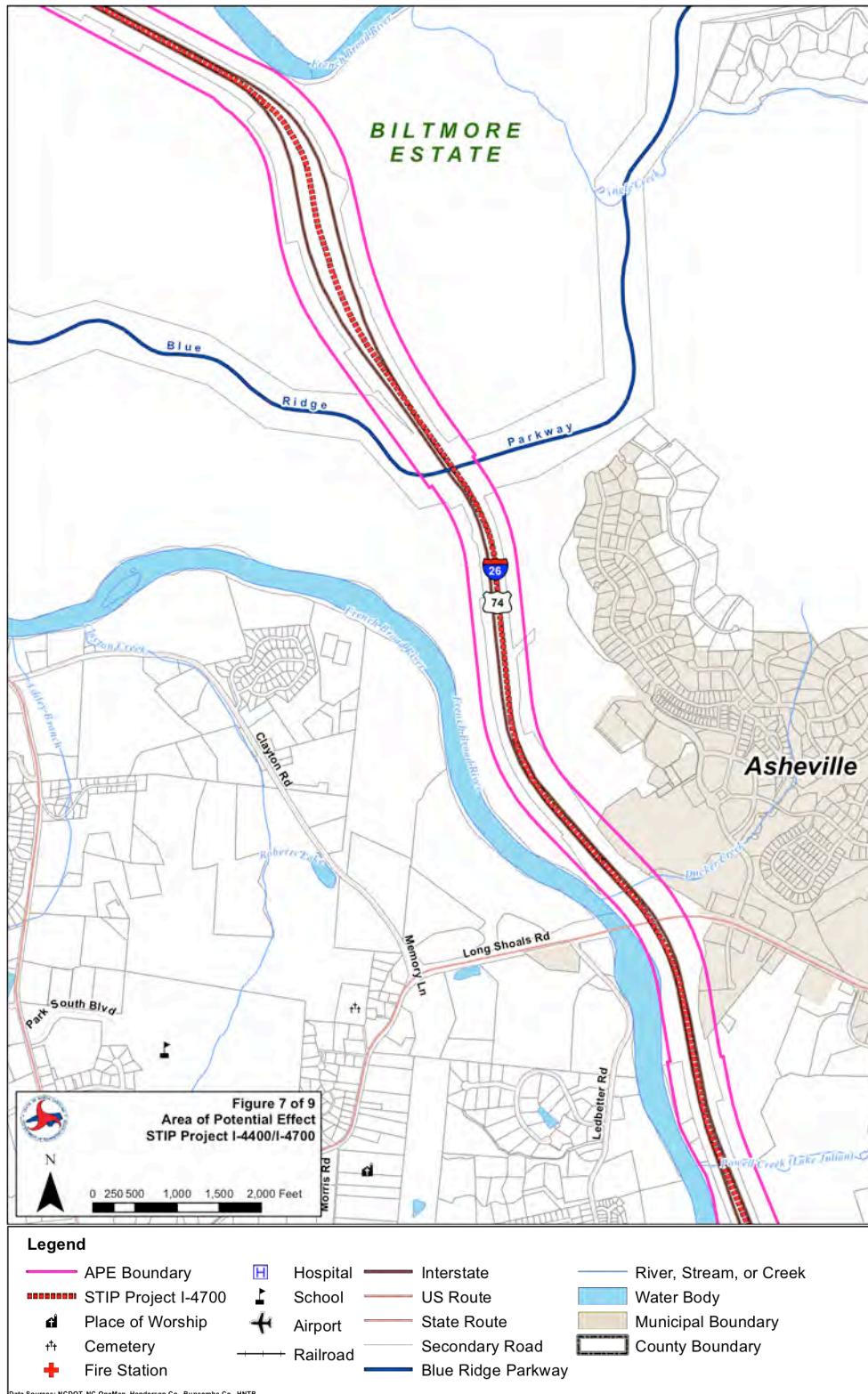




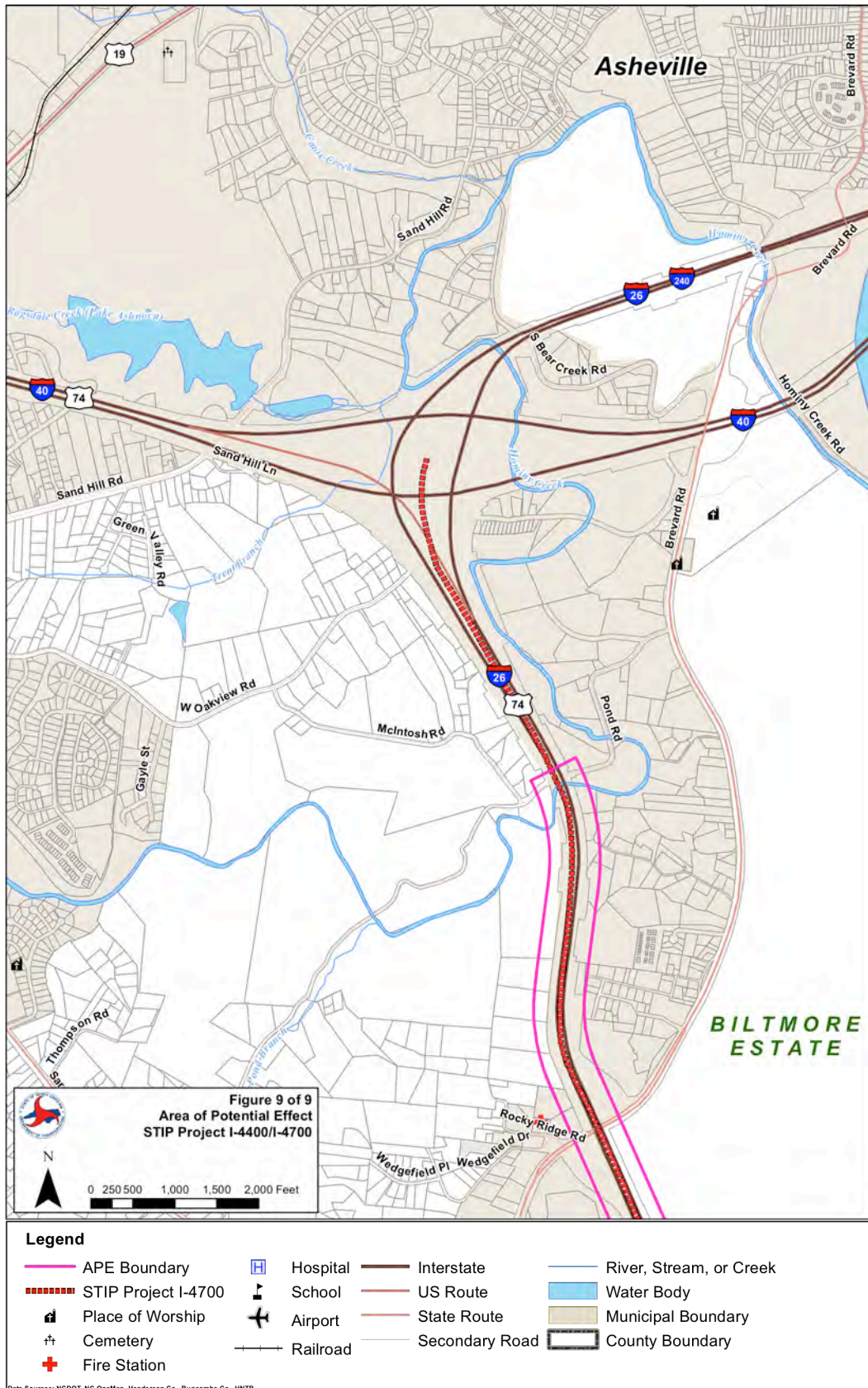












Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

1. House
692 Felmet Road
circa 1940 with later additions

Two-story, pyramidal-roofed, vertical plywood-sided house with shed-roofed and other additions. Windows are original 1-over-1 horizontal lights. Brick kneewall foundation. Large shed-roofed addition on east side. Three circa 1980 outbuildings.



3. House
536 Crest Road
circa 1945

One-story, side-gabled house with new siding, front-gabled addition, and a new porch. Windows are replacement one-over-one. A side-gabled addition is on the east elevation. Modern carport.



4. Drayton Justus House (HN 1191)
641 Crest Road
circa 1940

One-story, stone-veneered side-gabled Period Cottage with intersecting front and rear facing gables. A side-gabled stone-veneered porch extends from the west gable end. Entrance is inset in front gable and accessed by concrete steps lined with stepped stone walls; front door and one door on west elevation are replacements. Cutout pine tree silhouettes on shutters. Windows are original six-over-six except front picture window on façade. Stone chimney with rounded stone cap. A porch is inset on rear wing. Garage door at lower level of rear wing. A stone retaining wall extends along the north, west, and south yard. Circa 1940 stable behind the house.



5. House
677 South Allen Road
circa 1960

One-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house with integrated garage, large picture window, and replacement one-over-one windows. An apple orchard is west and north of the house and is part of the property.

Shed: Circa 2000 modern, metal shed for apple orchard.

Apple Orchard: Extends north and west of house.



6. Thomas Hudgens House

92 Merry Oaks Road
circa 1958

Brick, split-level house with metal casement windows, inset corner porch, and partially stuccoed one-story side-gabled wing on north end. Vinyl sheathes the gable ends of the one and two-story blocks. A one-story enclosed porch attaches to the rear. Was part of a 400-acre farm. Thomas Hudgens built the house. Garage and shed are from the 1970s. The house stands in a heavily wooded yard shaded with large oaks. The arced driveway is marked at both ends at the highway by stone pillars. Oak trees along the driveway were planted to created an alle.



7. House
695 South Allen Road

circa 1958

One-story, side-gabled brick Ranch house with a front-facing gable over an integrated two-bay garage. On the north elevation, a front-gabled porch with metal supports shelters a picture window and the single-leaf door that serves as the main entrance. Windows are one-over-one replacements.



9. Commercial Building
337 McMurray Road
circa 1960

One-story, side-gabled, novelty log commercial building with a partial width front porch and a handicap ramp. Board-and-batten finishes the gable ends.



10. Tracy Grove Community Center
722 South Allen Road
circa 1957

One-story, concrete block, hip-roofed building with a front-gabled porch with round metal supports and vertical plywood in gable end. Stone walls outline concrete porch. Windows are replacement sliders. Double doors are topped with a two-light transom. A large concrete block chimney stands at the south end. Interior consists of a large open space.



11. House
727 South Allen Road
circa 1910

One-story, side-gabled house with a partial-width front porch. Heavily altered with new windows, new brick chimney, replacement porch and porch supports, new door, porch floor removed.



12. House
809 Mid Allen Road
circa 1905

One-story, side-gabled, granite-veneered dwelling with stones set in a diamond pattern. Weatherboard sheathes a decorative front gable over the shed-roofed porch with rafter tails that wraps around the façade (south elevation) and east elevation. Iron posts set in a concrete porch floor are replacements, but otherwise the house is intact and includes original six-over-six windows. A stone chimney rises from the main block, while a brick flue is on the one-story, gabled rear ell. The circa 1905 barn is a two-story, horizontal wood barn with flanking side sheds built of vertical wood. Barn includes a hay loft and a standing seam metal roof. The circa 1950, side-gabled, concrete block, shed with one open side supported by a round pole support. A standing seam metal roof tops the building.



13. Plato H. Justus House
19 Justus Acre Lane
1925

One-and-a-half-story, front-gabled Craftsman bungalow with German siding, brick foundation, and brick chimneys. Intact porch and front-gabled dormers on side elevations. An enclosed porch is located on the south (side) elevation near the rear of the house. Windows are one-over-one modern replacements. Carpenter Plato Justus (1889-1961) built the house and was born in a dwelling standing to the east. The 1925, front-gabled, weatherboard barn has a hay loft and open shed on the north elevation. A standing seam metal roof tops the building. A ruinous circa 1925 chicken house has board-and-batten siding and a shed-roof. The house and outbuildings occupy a grassy rise surrounded by oak and hemlock trees. A dirt lane leads from the Tracy Grove Road southward to the house.



14. House
99 Wakefield Drive
circa 1923

Heavy altered, one-story, wing-and-gable house with a rear ell and a gabled rear addition with a gabled carport addition. House has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The circa 1980 Carport/storage building is one-story with a front-gabled roof.



15. House
641 East Prince Road
circa 1924

One-story, front-gabled bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and replacement posts on the front-gabled porch. House is topped with a standing seam metal roof. Doors are also replacements. The circa 1960 garage is a one-story, front-gabled, vertical-wood-sided building with open bay on front.



16. House
323 West Prince Road
circa 1948

Heavily altered, one-story, side-gabled Ranch house with an intersecting off-center, front-facing gable. House features brick knee wall and vinyl siding. New windows, new doors, new porch. Brick chimney on east gable end.



18. House
105 Carolina Village Road
circa 1930

This Craftsman bungalow on a heavily wooded parcel is barely visible from the right-of-way. The weatherboard dwelling rests on a brick foundation and features a front porch with square wooden posts, a brick chimney, front and rear wood-shingled dormers, and original six-over-one windows. Rafter tails and triangular knee braces grace the eaves. The south end of the front porch has been enclosed, but it appears to be an early alteration. A smaller circa 1930 dwelling is behind the main house. It stands in thick vegetation making it nearly impossible to see. The brick and weatherboard building is topped by a hipped roof.



19. House
346 Carolina Village Road
circa 1960

One-story, brick and aluminum-sided Ranch house with wide overhanging eaves, a large picture window, and replacement slider windows. A three-post support set on the diagonal marks the entrance.



20. House
348 Carolina Village Road
circa 1950

Altered side-gabled Ranch house with synthetic siding, two-car garage addition, and replacement windows. The house stands on a rise above a modern stone retaining wall. A new screen porch with a front gabled roof is on the façade.



21. House
65 High Country Lane
circa 1921

Altered one-story, side-gabled house with an added projecting front-gable wing. Windows are six-over-six replacements, synthetic siding covers the exterior, and a sliding glass door has been added to the north end of the facade. A standing-seam metal roof tops the house. A brick chimney occupies the south gable end.



22. House
54 Francis Road
circa 1940

Altered one-story, front-gabled, German-sided house on a brick foundation with vinyl siding in the front gable. Windows are one-over-one replacements. Square wooden posts support the porch.



24. House
1803 Clear Creek Road
circa 1931, circa 1995

One-story, hip-roofed, weatherboard-sided house. Front porch has been completely enclosed and entrance re-oriented to south (side) elevation.



25. House

1845 Clear Creek Road
circa 1960

One-story, side-gabled dwelling with German siding and a permastone kneewall. Deep eaves and a picture window. Replacement one-over-one windows. Garage is a circa 1960 front-gabled, vertical-plywood sided building.



26. House
1959 Clear Creek Road
circa 1916, circa 1930

One-story, hip-roofed house with an off-center hip-roofed, front-facing wing. A bungalow-type porch spans a portion of the façade. House stands on a stone foundation and includes two brick chimneys. Asbestos shingles sheathe the exterior and windows are original two-over-two sash. Several outbuildings stand on the property. A circa 1916 garage is a two-story, front-gabled building with chamfered concrete front corner posts. The lower story consists of an open bay, while the upper story is fronted with a porch supported by square posts and a solid wood balustrade. A two-bay, open-front shed-roofed addition is attached to the north side. The entire structure rests on a concrete slab foundation. The circa 1940 utility building is a circa 1940, concrete block, front-gabled building with a double-leaf entrance. The circa 1940 shed is a small, horizontal-wood-sided building with a shed roof. The wellhouse, also from circa 1940, is a small, vertical and horizontal-wood-sided, front-gabled building that is open on its front half. A gabled, standing-seam-metal roof tops the structure and is supported at the front by iron posts. It rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The circa 1916 barn is a front-gabled, horizontal-wood-sided barn with two bays and a center crib between. Topped by a standing-seam metal roof. The chicken house is circa 1916, vertical-wood sided

building with a metal-covered shed roof. Across the road is a circa 1960 utility building. It is a one-story, concrete block building with metal windows and a loading dock bay on its façade. An open-shed is attached to the east side. The circa 1960 barn is a one-story, front-gabled, wood-sided building with an attached board-and-batten shed on its west side.



27. House
104 Alex Cove Road
circa 1930

One-story, front-gabled, vertical-wood-sided house with front-gabled porch supported by decorative iron posts. Six-over-six windows. A circa 1960 carport is open and topped by a flat-roof.



28. House
619 Hyder Farm Road
circa 1950

One-story, front-gabled bungalow with vinyl siding and original three-over-one windows. Front-gabled porch supported by iron posts.



31. House
25 Holly Oak Drive
circa 1956

One-story, side-gabled, brick house with replacement one-over-one windows, new porch.



32. House
67 Holly Oak Drive
circa 1935

Significantly altered one-story, front-gabled bungalow with new vinyl siding, new windows, new porch.



33. House
118 Twin Springs Road
circa 1940

Prominently situated on a steep hill, the one-story-on-basement, side-gabled brick house displays a center projecting front gabled porch that has been enclosed. Its gable end is vinyl-sided and includes a half-circle window. Windows are four-over-one and replacement one-over-one (rear). A parapeted brick stair fronts the house. A wooden deck has been added to the west elevation. Outbuildings include a circa 1940 brick, front-gabled garage with double front doors and rafter tails. The circa 1940 barn has vertical-wood siding and stands on a brick foundation. An open shed fronts the building. The circa 1980 storage building is a front-gabled, vertical-wood sided garage stands behind the house. The house and outbuildings occupy a three-acre hillside parcel. A half-circular dirt drive loops behind the house and is lined on the south side by large pine trees. A stone retaining wall extends along the yard in front of the house.



35. House
163 Twin Springs Road
circa 1950, circa 1970

Deteriorated one-story, plywood-sided, side- and front-gabled house with some replaced windows. Several original three-over-one windows remain.



36. House
525 Old Hendersonville Road
circa 1952

One-story, L-plan, weatherboard house on a concrete block foundation and with deck addition on its façade.



37. House
39 November Lane
circa 1961

Small, one-story, side-gabled building with synthetic siding, vinyl siding, and some replacement windows.



38. House
65 November Lane
circa 1959

One-story, side-gabled, concrete block house with metal awning windows and a front picture window. Front-gabled porch.



39. House
97 Hickory Flats Drive
circa 1940

One-story, side-gabled house with vertical composite wood siding and six-over-six windows. A full width porch spans the façade and is graced with rafter tails. Rests on a concrete block foundation and has a concrete block chimney.



40. House
244 Hickory Flats Drive
circa 1960

Small, one-story, side-gabled house with synthetic siding and some awning style windows. A hood with braces tops the stoop at the center of the façade.



41. House
146 Hickory Flats Drive
circa 1962

One-story, L-shaped, synthetic-sided house with awning windows. Some vertical wood siding.



42. House
143 Maxwell Drive
circa 1955

One-story, L-plan house with synthetic siding and a new front porch. The circa 1970 garage has a front-gabled roof.



43. House
109 Maxwell Drive
circa 1960

One-story, side-gabled, synthetic-sided house with new windows.



44. House
106 Dawley Drive
circa 1960

One-story, side-gabled Ranch house with synthetic siding. An open carport is on the north end. Replacement windows.



45. House
120 Dawley Drive
circa 1960

One-story, front-gabled, vertical-composite-wood-sided house with two-over-two horizontal light windows. A picture window is on the façade. New porch.



46. House
6073 Asheville Highway
circa 1925

One-story, side-gabled, weatherboard house with partially enclosed porch. House rests on a brick foundation and has a brick flue. A circa 1925 shed-roofed storage building constructed of wood stands to the south.



47. House
6095 Asheville Highway
Circa 1916

One-and-a-half-story, stone-veneer house with stone chimneys. Windows are original six-over-six. A picture window pierces the façade. The small gabled hoods over the doors are replacements. The south gable end is sheathed in vinyl siding and displays a modern one-story porch.



Other House (address is 6099): a circa 1916 one-story, side-gabled house with synthetic siding is behind the stone house and on its parcel. It rests on a concrete block foundation. Windows are vinyl replacements.



48. House
66 Dry Hollow Lane
circa 1964

Small, concrete block house with metal awning windows and a six-light door. Porch has been removed or is on the side of the house not visible.



51. WNC Agriculture Center
1301 Fanning Bridge Road
circa 1980

Contains no historic resources. Earliest two buildings are from the 1980s.



52. House
101 Hidden Creek Drive
circa 1964

One-story house on concrete block basement. Synthetic siding and replacement windows. The circa 1964 storage building is a front-gabled building with vertical wood siding and resting on a concrete block foundation.



53. House
185 Ferry Road
circa 1959

No access: locked gate.



54. House
200 Ferry Road
circa 1964

One-story, L-plan Ranch house with permastone exterior and replacement one-over-one replacement windows. Large picture window on west end of façade.



55. House
215 Ferry Road
circa 1960

Dilapidated one-story, side-gabled house with vertical wood siding. Windows composed of two vertical lights. A front-gabled porch has square posts and remnants of a sawn wood balustrade. A flat-roofed hood on the north end shelters a single-leaf door. Three modern shed-roofed sheds supported by round posts stand near the house. A circa 1960 barn has horizontal wood siding and a metal roof. A circa 1960 concrete block, two-bay garage with metal roof occupies the parcel.



57. House
50 Dogwood Road
circa 1936

One-story, front-gabled house with board-and-batten siding. Obscured by vegetation. Original two-over-two windows, standing-seam metal roof, concrete block chimney.



CONCRETE BRIDGES OVER Interstate 26)

- 58. Crest Road Bridge
1963



- 59. Tracy Road Bridge
1964



60. Meadowlark Lane Bridge
1964



61. Clear Creek Road Bridge
1963



62. Brookside Camp Road Bridge
1963



63. Naples Road Bridge
1963



64. Fanning Bridge Road Bridge
1963



Professional Qualifications

JENNIFER FRANCES MARTIN

POSITION:	Founding Principal
EDUCATION:	M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation Middle Tennessee State University
	B.A. History and B.A. Sociology University of South Carolina
	Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act University of Nevada, Reno
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation Durham Preservation North Carolina City of Durham Historic Preservation Commission

EXPERIENCE:

Jennifer F. Martin has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1991 and is a founding principal with MDM Historical Consultants, Inc. She has documented scores of historic properties through successful completion of architectural surveys, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and local landmark designation reports. She has worked with local governments and commissions on programs to identify, document, and protect historic and cultural resources. She has further contributed to the field through publication and well as by making presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Ms. Martin was previously the Carolinas Regional Manager for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, where she oversaw a staff of architectural historians, preservation planners, and archaeologists working on projects in the Carolinas and Virginia. Ms. Martin was responsible for scoping projects, preparing budgets, and monitoring and overseeing cultural resource surveys, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, environmental documents necessary for compliance with federal and state laws, and consultations with historic preservation commissions throughout the region. Prior to joining Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Ms. Martin worked for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as the National Register Coordinator in Raleigh and as the Historic Preservation Specialist in Asheville. Ms. Martin is the award-winning author of *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: the Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina* and a co-author of *The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- *Oneida Cotton Mills and Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Complex National Register Nomination*, Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina (2014)
- *Penderlea Homesteads Historic District National Register Nomination*, Pender County, North Carolina (2014)
- *Hillside Park High School National Register Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina
- *Fort Caswell Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Valentine-Wilder House National Register Nomination*, Nash County, North Carolina (2013)
- *Sunset Hills Historic District National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2013)
- *Richard B. Harrison School National Register Nomination*, Selma, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wilkesboro School Historic Tax Credit Application*, Wilkesboro, North Carolina (2012)
- *Bray-Paschal House National Register Nomination*, Chatham County, North Carolina (2011)
- *West Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2011)
- *Downtown Selma Historic District National Register Nomination*, Selma, Johnston County, North Carolina (2010)

CYNTHIA DE MIRANDA

POSITION:	Founding Principal
EDUCATION & TRAINING:	B.A. Public Policy Studies Duke University Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Washington, DC Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) Presented by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Lynchburg, Virginia
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Preservation North Carolina Preservation Durham, APAC Committee Member Society of Architectural Historians

EXPERIENCE:

Cynthia de Miranda, a founding Principal of MdM Historical Consultants, has worked as an architectural historian and preservation planner since 1993. Ms. de Miranda has successfully prepared National Register nominations, local landmark designation reports, architectural surveys, design review guidelines, and preservation plans. She has documented historic properties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Washington State. She has also contributed to the field through publications and presentations at academic and professional conferences.

Prior to forming MdM Historical Consultants, Inc., Ms. de Miranda worked as an architectural historian with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., in Durham, North Carolina, and with Hess, Roise and Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Ms. de Miranda has also worked on the staffs of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C., and the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (now the Raleigh Historic Development Commission) in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. de Miranda has been involved with are listed below.

- *Historic Architecture of Brunswick County*, ongoing preparation of publication manuscript, Brunswick County, North Carolina (2012-2014)
- *Wachovia Building Company Tract House National Register Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014, in process)
- *Proximity Print Works National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Greensboro, North Carolina (2014, in process)
- *Garland S. and Toler Moore Tucker House Local Designation Report and National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014, in process)
- *St. Matthew's School Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2014)
- *Merrimon-Wynne House Local Designation Report and National Register of Historic Places Nomination* (2013)
- *John and Belle Anderson House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *William and Georgia Holleman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *John Beaman House Local Designation Report*, Raleigh, North Carolina (2013)
- *South Brick House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Wake Forest, North Carolina (2013)
- *Downtown Durham Historic District Additional Documentation*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)
- *Wrights Automatic Machinery Company National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, Durham, North Carolina (2012)