



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Klutz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 26, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Spillars  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Improve Intersection of NC 225/SR 1164/SR 1779, U-5105, Henderson County, ER 11-2171

Dear Ms. Spillers:

Thank you for your submittal of March 28, 2013, transmitting the above report.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited and that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate:

- **James and Ginsie Collins House** (HN 1300), Criterion A for its association with tourism and the summer colonies and Criterion C for architecture;
- **Florilina Motor Court** (HN 1294), Criterion A for tourism and Criterion C for architecture; and,
- **Towles Cottages** (HN 1304), Criterion A for tourism and Criterion C for architecture.

We also concur, barring additional information to the contrary, that the **Hiram King Jones House** (HN 1323), the **Glenn-Sherman House** (HN 1303), and the remaining properties within the Area of Potential Effect are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register.

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 [renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov](mailto:renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NC DOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)  
Clay Griffith, Acme Preservation Services, [cgriffith.acme@gmail.com](mailto:cgriffith.acme@gmail.com)

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Intensive Evaluation**

**Improve Intersection of NC 225 / SR 1164 / SR 1779  
Henderson County  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
TIP No. U-5105  
WBS No. 41903.1.1**

**Prepared for:  
Human Environment Unit  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583**

**Prepared by:  
Acme Preservation Services, LLC  
825C Merrimon Avenue, #345  
Asheville, NC 28804  
828-281-3852**

**February 2013**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator  
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

*3-22-2013*

Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

**Improve Intersection of NC 225/SR 1164/SR 1779, Henderson County**  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**  
**TIP No. U-5015, WBS No. 41903.1.1**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve the intersection of NC 225 (Greenville Highway) with SR 1164 (Erkwood Drive) and SR 1779 (Shepherd Street) in Henderson County. The project area is located in central section of the county between the corporate limits of the City of Hendersonville and the Village of Flat Rock. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed improvements is drawn to encompass the possible construction of roundabouts at the two proximate intersections. The roundabouts represent the greatest extent of potential new construction, road realignment, and tapers for the project. The APE map delineates the full extent of the tax parcels intersected by the APE.

NCDOT contracted with Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) in May 2012 to complete a preliminary historic architectural resources survey and inventory for the subject project. APS conducted a field survey on July 10, 2012, and forty-four properties thought to be over fifty years of age were photographed and recorded. While the majority of recorded properties were considered to be not eligible due to a lack of historic significance or integrity, five properties warranted further study to determine their National Register eligibility.

NCDOT subsequently contracted with APS in October 2012 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the five potentially eligible properties within the APE for the subject project. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted additional fieldwork in January 2013, photographing and mapping the properties, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Henderson County Courthouse, Henderson County Public Library, Henderson County Heritage Museum, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. Additional research was conducted at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville.

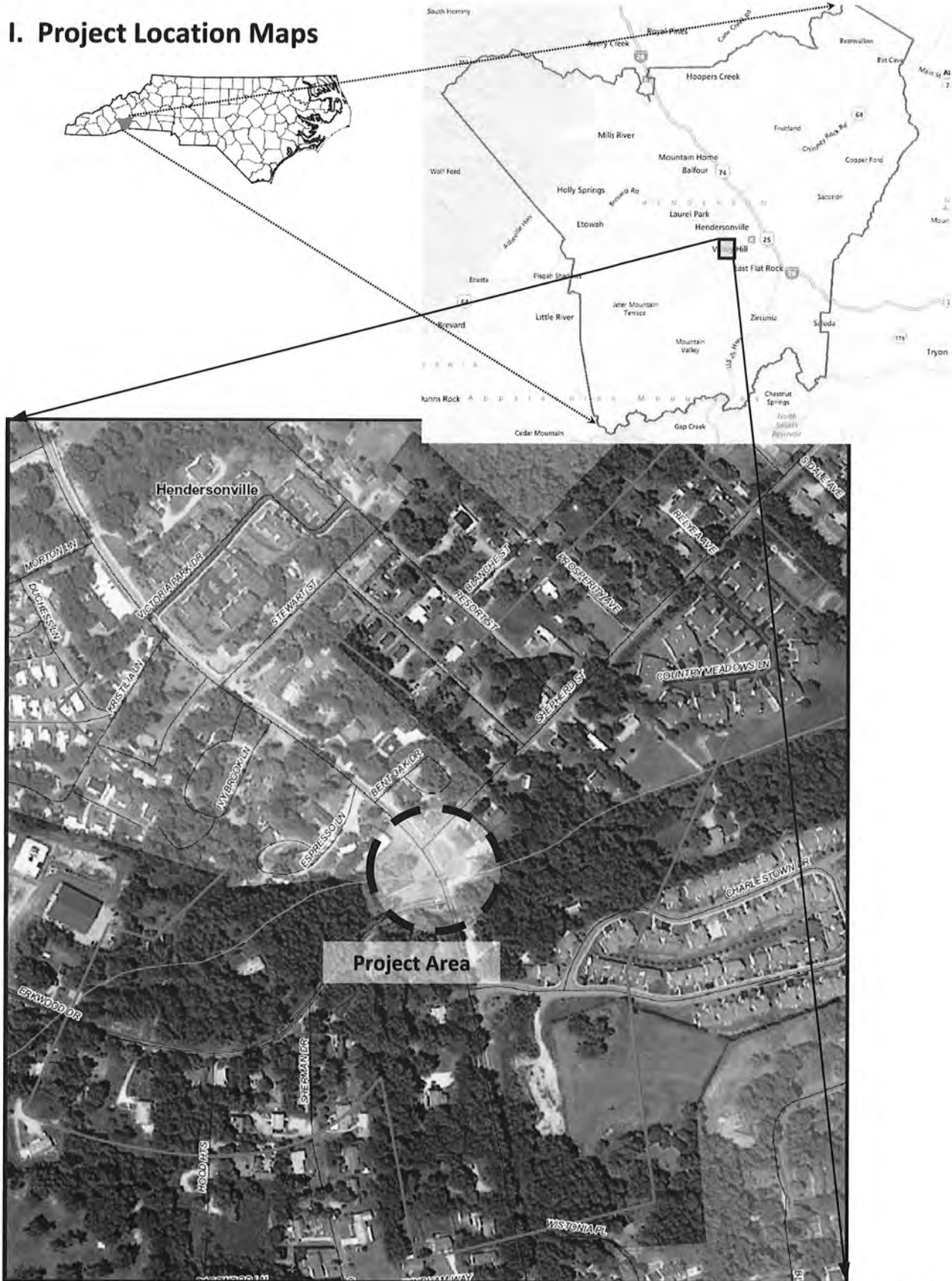
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

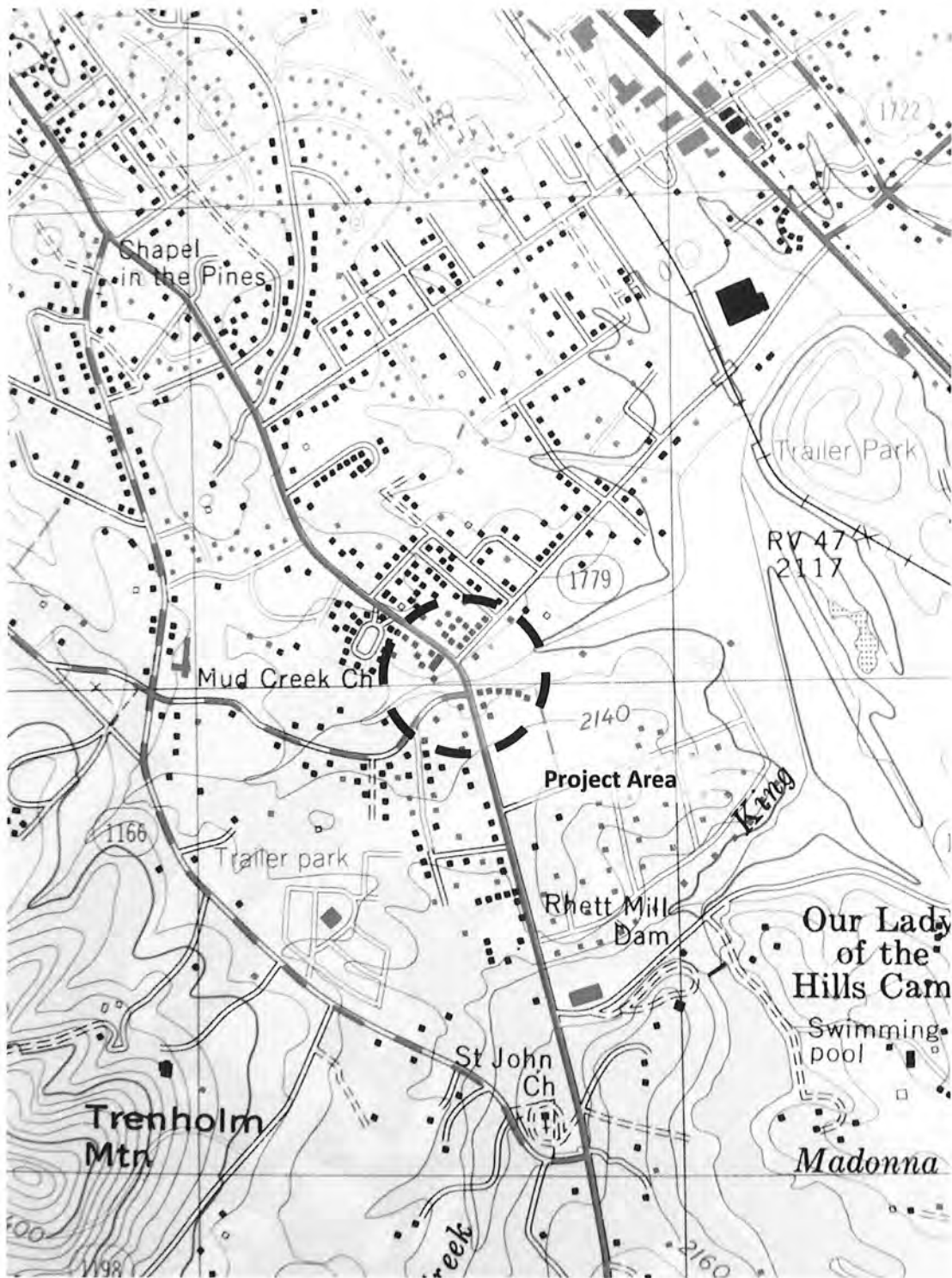
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Project Location Maps	4
II. Introduction	7
III. Methodology	7
IV. Historical Background	8
V. Property Description and Evaluations	
1. Hiram King Jones House HW 1323	13
2. James H. and Ginsie Collins House HW 1300	20
3. J. Dewey and Zetta Sherman House HW 1303	42
4. Florilina Motor Court HW 1294	51
5. Towles Cottages HW 1304	72
VI. Conclusions	90
VII. Bibliography	91
Appendix A: Professional Qualifications	A-1

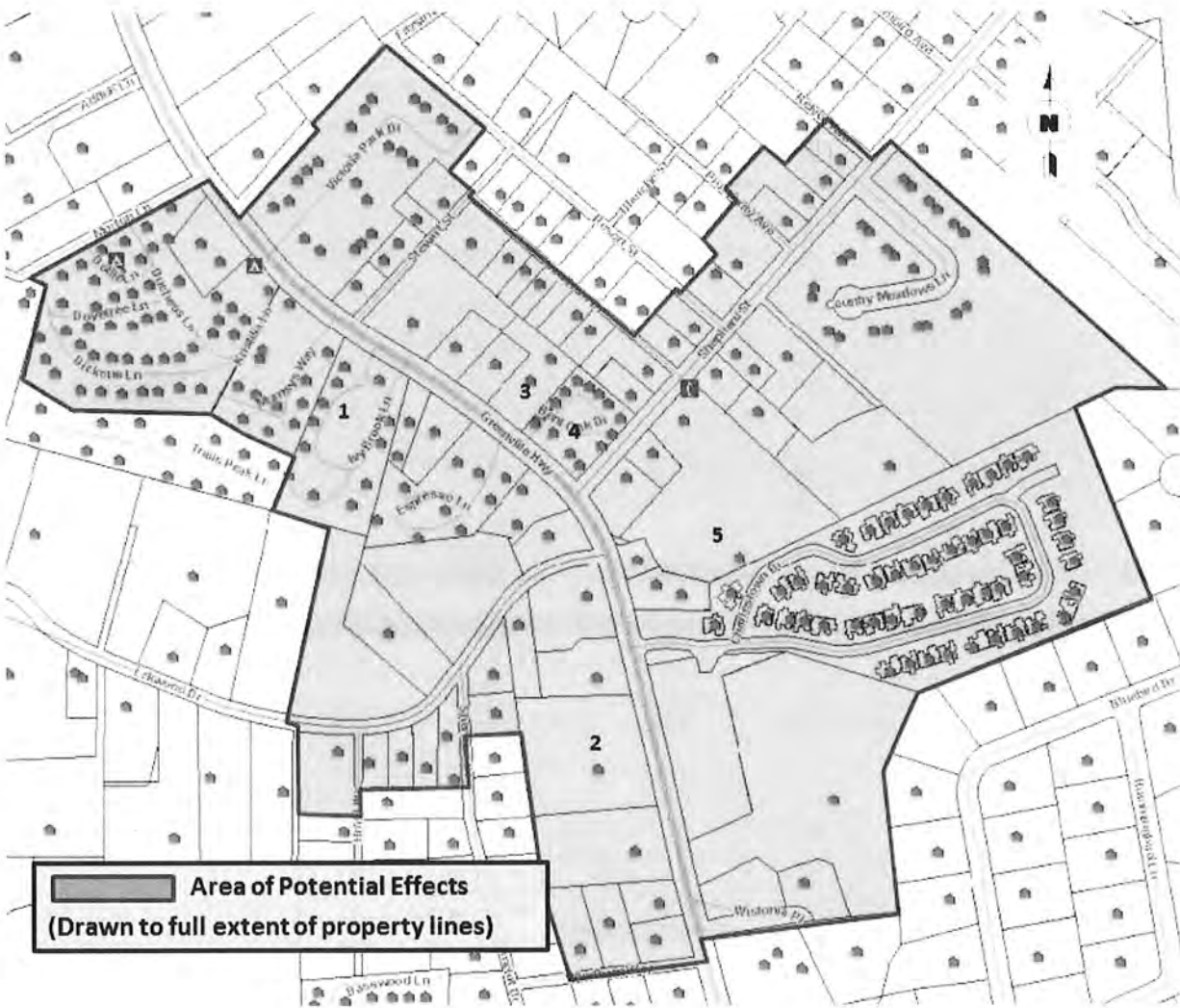


# I. Project Location Maps





Location Map – Hendersonville, NC USGS topographic quadrangle map (1997)



**Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map**

**Property key:**

1. Florilina Motor Court, 1511 Greenville Highway
2. James and Ginsie Collins House, 1615 Greenville Highway
3. Glenn-Sherman House, 1518 Greenville Highway
4. Towles Cottages, 1522 Greenville Highway
5. Hiram King Jones House, 1606 Greenville Highway

## **II. Introduction**

The project area is located in central Henderson County between the corporate limits of the City of Hendersonville and the Village of Flat Rock. The project is situated on NC 225 (Greenville Highway) to the south of Hendersonville, the county seat. The two roads intersecting NC 225—SR 1164 (Erkwood Drive) and SR 1779 (Shepherd Street)—are located approximately 175 feet apart, with Shepherd Street to the north and Erkwood Drive to the south. Shepherd Street enters from the east and Erkwood Drive enters from the west.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed improvements is delineated to encompass the possible construction of roundabouts at the two separate intersections. The roundabouts, which measure 100 feet in diameter, represent the greatest extent of potential new construction, road realignment, and tapers for the project.

The project area is characterized as primarily residential in scale on either side of NC 225, which contains a wide mix of commercial and residential development. NC 225 was part of the Dixie Highway, a prominent tourist route in the early twentieth century. Rather than a single highway, the Dixie Highway was a series of routes that grew out of a proposed Miami-to-Montreal highway linking the upper Midwest to the southeastern states and Florida. Several former motor courts are located on NC 225 within the general project area and speak to the continuing importance of tourism in the region's economy.

## **III. Methodology**

The initial field survey was conducted on July 10, 2012, and all properties thought to be over fifty years of age within the APE were photographed and recorded. Basic research on the project area was conducted by consulting with the Henderson County GIS and tax records, Register of Deeds office, and at the Henderson County Public Library. The project area is not covered by Sanborn maps, and a street index for Greenville Highway does not appear in city directories until the 1960-61 edition. Several property and business owners in the area provided information during the field survey.

During the preliminary field survey, seventy-seven properties were determined to be located within the APE for the project. Of the seventy-seven properties, twenty-six contain primary resources that are less than fifty years of age, including four large residential developments from the 1990s and 2000s. The modern residential developments are dense, subdivided areas of new construction and mobile homes. Seven vacant, or undeveloped, parcels are located within the APE.

Forty-four properties over fifty years of age were recorded and presented to NCDOT in the preliminary inventory. For the most part the recorded properties are unremarkable examples of common building types and/or suffer from a loss of historic integrity, generally resulting from replacement materials and unsympathetic additions. A few good examples of individual building



types were recorded, but are not considered eligible due to the prevalence of the type and architectural style. Ultimately five properties were considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, meriting additional research and context development to make a full determination.

The five potentially eligible properties are described and evaluated in this report. Supplementary survey work was conducted and photographs were taken in January 2013. Extensive deed research for each of the properties was conducted at the Register of Deeds Office at the Henderson County Courthouse in Hendersonville. Additional research was conducted through online sources and at the North Carolina Room of the Henderson County Public Library, Henderson County Heritage Museum, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville.

A search of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) records produced no previously recorded properties within the project area. Two properties listed in the National Register are located to the north and south of the project area, but are beyond the limits of this project. The Mary Mills Coxe House (NR, 1994) is located at 1210 Greenville Highway, 0.6 mile north of Shepherd Street. Built in 1911 for Mary Mills Coxe, widow of Col. Frank Coxe, an important Asheville businessman and real estate developer, the substantial two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style house is notable for its pebbledash exterior. Pebbledash, a rough-textured stucco finish, was made popular in western North Carolina by Richard Sharp Smith, supervising architect of the Biltmore Estate in Asheville. The 3,000-acre Flat Rock Historic District (NR, 1973) lies to the south of the project area, with the northern boundary of the district being 0.4 mile south and 0.5 mile west of Erkwood Drive. Wealthy families from Charleston and the low country of South Carolina established a summer colony at Flat Rock in the early nineteenth century, and the historic district encompasses the many nineteenth-century estates and twentieth-century summer houses erected in the popular resort community.

#### **IV. Historical Background**

Lying within the southern Appalachian Mountains, Henderson County was formed from the southern portion of Buncombe County in 1838. The central portion of the county consists of broad, relatively level plateau. Ringed by mountains, the plateau occupies one of the broadest river valleys in western North Carolina. The county seat of Hendersonville was laid out in 1841, on fifty acres of land donated by Mitchell King, the largest landowner in the newly formed county.<sup>1</sup>

By the time Henderson County was created the area was well settled, with homesteads and farms primarily occupying the fertile river valley and low mountain slopes. Despite its gentle terrain and growing number of settlers, the roads and paths into and out of the area were rough tracks, making trade difficult. The completion of the Buncombe Turnpike in 1827 helped to connect

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<sup>1</sup> Galen Reuther and Lu Ann Welter, *Hendersonville*, Images of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 7. Terry Ruscin, *Hendersonville & Flat Rock: An Intimate Tour* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007), 23.

Henderson County with Asheville to the north and Greenville, South Carolina, to the south. The turnpike not only provided access to larger markets for trade, but also established the area as the southern gateway to the North Carolina mountains. The opening of the turnpike helped to bring wealthy low-country planters to southern Henderson County, where they established the summer colony of Flat Rock in the early nineteenth century.<sup>2</sup>

The construction of a railroad line over the Blue Ridge from the south began in 1873, although plans for the line originated in the 1820s among several of the businessmen who built summer estates in Flat Rock. The railroad was completed to Hendersonville in 1879, a year before the east-west line from Salisbury reached Asheville. Another seven years passed before a line linking Asheville and Hendersonville was completed, and in the interim, a stagecoach transported travelers between the two towns.<sup>3</sup>

The railroad connections ushered in a period of prosperity to Hendersonville and Henderson County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Just as the town began to develop along Main Streets and surrounding areas with the courthouse, businesses, and private residences, so did the area around the depot on Anderson Avenue (present Seventh Avenue) see an increase in building activity and new businesses. In addition to a significant amount of freight traffic, as many as ten passenger trains arrived daily in Hendersonville up until World War I, delivering tourists to the town's numerous hotels and boarding houses, as well as surrounding resorts. Through the first half of the twentieth century, tourism brought in the most money for the local economy, but the working population of the county was almost evenly divided between agricultural and industrial employment.<sup>4</sup>

The early years of the twentieth century brought many improvements to the town of Hendersonville, and its rapid development widened the gap between the town and rural populations. Hendersonville's population more than doubled to about 3,000 residents in the first years of the twentieth century. A new courthouse was completed in 1905, an electric power company began operation in 1903, and by 1913 the first modern hospital opened. With the increasing popularity of automobile ownership, Main Street became the first paved road in Hendersonville, while proponents of the Good Roads Movement advocated for additional road construction and improvements.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Vol. II (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Company, 1958), 843-847. Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 316-317.

<sup>3</sup> Sybil Bowers, "Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, NC: A Partial Inventory" Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988 (Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC), E3-E4.

<sup>4</sup> Bowers, E4 and E8. Bill Sharpe, ed., *North Carolina: A Description by Counties* (Raleigh, NC: Warren Publishing Company, 1948), n.p.

<sup>5</sup> Bowers, E4-E6.

Hendersonville, like its neighbor Asheville to the north, experienced a tremendous burst of real estate speculation in the first decades of the twentieth century. Western North Carolina attracted staggering numbers of visitors during the 1910s and 1920s, drawn to the region's natural attractions, famed hotels, health resorts, and mild summer temperatures. With many visitors deciding to stay, speculative building, resort development, and the construction of seasonal houses followed unrestrained expectations. By 1926, the number of listed real estate agents in Hendersonville required two full pages of the city directory.<sup>6</sup>



**Fleetwood Hotel, Jody Barber Photographic Collection, D. H. Ramsey Library, Special Collections, UNC Asheville, 28804**

In 1925 Commodore J. Perry Stoltz of Florida, owner of the popular Fleetwood Hotel in Miami, proposed to construct a fifteen-story luxury hotel atop Jump Off Mountain just west of downtown Hendersonville. The new hotel, also to be called Fleetwood, served as a symbol for Hendersonville's aspirations and growing affluence. Within a year, however, financial backing for the hotel dissolved, and the partially completed structure cast an ominous shadow on the economic future of the town. The skeleton of the hotel stood until the late 1930s, when it was torn down and salvaged.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. The number of real estate agents listed is approximately 120 for a town with a winter population of 10,000 and a summer population of 40,000. *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory (1926-27)*, 326-327.

<sup>7</sup> Jody Barber and Louise Bailey, *Hendersonville and Henderson County: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: Donning Co., 1988), 203-207.

The effects of the national economic depression in the early 1930s meant that the tourists who once flocked to the region were now staying home. Completion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park along the border of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, along with other federal relief projects in the 1930s, brought about a gradual return of tourists to the region and to Hendersonville. Construction began in 1935 on the Blue Ridge Parkway, with local officials vigorously endorsing a route that passed close to Asheville and near the northwest border of Henderson County. Tourism eventually returned as a major component of the local economy, but the post-Depression era witnessed a significant change in region's tourist-based economy. Leisure travelers were no longer characterized as wealthy elites who stayed for a full season at large resort hotels. Visitors were now more likely to travel in their own car, cover greater distances, and make shorter stays.<sup>8</sup>

**MORLEY'S COURT** *"In the Land of the Sky"*


**GRADE "A"**  
**CABINS**

State Inspected

**RATES:**  
Double Beds


**\$1.50 and tip**

*A delightful Place to Spend the Night or the Season.*



*All Comforts Among the Cool Whispering Pines*

No Mosquitoes



Cool summers and spring like winters—it is a Floridian's paradise and a Northorne's playground. Steam boat, private showers, inner-spring mattresses, garage and trailer space. One mile south of Hendersonville, N. C. City limits on U. S. Highway 25. **FRANK L. MORLEY, Proprietor** TELEPHONE 4171

**Morley's Court advertisement, ca. 1940**

Following World War II, the emphasis on automobile travel brought about significant changes in accommodations and related businesses across the region. One of the most visible innovations in the age of auto-related tourism was the development of the tourist court or motor lodge. While traveling by car, visitors typically favored low-cost lodging and services, including convenient auto-oriented motels and restaurants built along the highways. The increase in the number of tourist courts and motels rose through the mid-twentieth century in direct correlation to a decrease in the number of hotels and boarding houses. In 1940 only two tourist courts—Morley's and Towles Cottages—were listed in the Hendersonville City Directory along with ten hotels and 39 boarding houses. By 1945 the number of tourist courts had risen to six while the number of hotels and

<sup>8</sup> Richard D. Starnes, *Creating the Land of the Sky: Tourism and Society in Western North Carolina* (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 2005), 133-136.



boarding houses declined slightly to nine and 26, respectively. At the beginning of the 1950s eleven tourist courts were listed in city directories along with twelve hotels and sixteen boarding houses. Over the next decade the numbers changed dramatically with listings for fifteen tourist courts, nine motels, nine hotels, and three boarding houses.<sup>9</sup>

The tourist courts were typically located along the principal north-south and east-west arteries. US 64, a major east-west road, linked Hendersonville with Brevard and the Pisgah National Forest to the west and Bat Cave, Chimney Rock, and Lake Lure to the east. US 25, which connected Hendersonville with Asheville to the north and Greenville, South Carolina, to the south, was the principal north-south artery in the days before the interstate was built. (Present-day NC 225 follows the original route of US 25 through Hendersonville and Flat Rock.) It was also part of the Dixie Highway system, a series of paved highways conceived of and promoted by Indiana businessman and auto dealer Carl G. Fisher. The Dixie Highway encouraged automobile travel between the Midwest and Florida, where Fisher was actively developing real estate on the Atlantic coast.

Through the second half of the twentieth century Henderson County continued to enjoy its role as a prominent tourist destination, drawing visitors to its youth summer camps, church conference centers, vacation homes, and natural attractions. The tourism industry was balanced with a steady manufacturing sector and increasing agricultural production. Henderson County produces 65 percent of the apples grown in North Carolina, which is one of the top apple producing states in the country. Activities associated with the fall apple harvest have served to further encourage tourism.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 136. *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory* (1941-42, 1945-46, 1950-51 and 1962-63).

## V. Property Descriptions and Evaluations

### Hiram King Jones House (HN 1323)

1606 Greenville Hwy [PIN 9577283469], ca. 1853, 1974



Hiram King Jones House, 1606 Greenville Hwy, oblique front view to east

#### *Description*

Set back from the surrounding roads—Greenville Highway and Shepherd Street—on a wooded lot, the Hiram King Jones House is a double-pen log dwelling that dates from the mid-nineteenth century. It was moved to this site in 1974. An unpaved driveway connects to Greenville Highway by way of the property located at the corner of Greenville Highway and Shepherd Street. A wood bridge erected in 1974 crosses a creek to reach the house, which is also accessible by an unpaved lane from Shepherd Street. The house shares a tax parcel with a second house, built in 1981, at 105 Shepherd Street.

The ca. 1853 Jones House is constructed of half-dovetail notched logs and is capped by a side-gable roof of wood shakes. The house rests on a stone foundation and features an engaged full-width porch supported on square wood posts. The porch shelters two façade entrances—a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door to the west and double-leaf French doors to the east. A square single-pane window is positioned at the center of the façade, and the opening can be enclosed with a solid wood shutter. An exterior stone chimney rises on the

southwest elevation, which has eight-over-eight double-hung sash flanking the chimney and rough-cut wood siding in the gable end. A large shed dormer on the rear slope of the roof is covered with rough-cut wood siding and vertical wood sheathing on the sides. The dormer windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. An attached one-story shed-roof porch on square wood posts was likely added to the house when it was rehabilitated in 1974.

A single-pen front-gable log and frame wing extends from the northeast elevation of the house and is linked by a gable-roof connector covered with wood shingles. Originally built as a loom house, the structure was added as a wing of the house during its 1970s rehabilitation. A single-leaf ledged-and-braced wood door accesses the northeast wing on its front elevation. A six-light fixed-sash window is positioned to the east of the entrance, and the small wing displays rough-cut wood siding in the gable ends, exposed rafter tails, wood shake roof, and an enclosed doorway on the east elevation. The loom house is currently used as a bathroom and play room.

### *Historic Background*

The Hiram King Jones House is an unlikely surviving log structure, having been twice moved and reconstructed in a more urban setting than originally conceived. The substantial Jones House was built around 1853 near Big Hungry Creek in the southeastern section of the county near the Polk County line. Hiram King Jones (1820-1910) was a farmer and trader who also worked in lumber and land speculation. Hiram King Jones married Caroline Justus and together they had thirteen children between 1840 and 1863. In 1887, the house was deeded to their eighth child, daughter Emily, who married Daniel Lafayette Morrison. Daniel and Emily Morrison raised their thirteen children in the house and ran the Decatur Post Office out of the living room from 1899 to 1906.<sup>10</sup>

In the 1950s, the North Carolina Wildlife Commission began acquiring land along the Henderson and Polk County line near Green River for game lands, including the former Jones homestead. In order to help preserve the cabin, it was purchased and moved from its original location along Big Hungry Creek to US 176 (Spartanburg Road) southeast of Hendersonville. Ellis Lyda operated the Old Homestead Market from the cabin at its location at 1016 Spartanburg Road in the 1960s. In 1974, the cabin was purchased by Billy and Betty Jean Billingsley of Florida, who moved it to its present site approximately one mile to the south. The Billingsley's acquired the undeveloped property from Sarah Towles (see Towles Cottages) by way of his parents, Rev. W. S. and Frances Billingsley. Rev. Billingsley served as a pastor at nearby Mud Creek Baptist Church.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> George Alexander Jones, ed., *The Heritage of Henderson County, North Carolina*, Vol. I, 1985 (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 2003), 142 and 208. Lenoir Ray, *Postmarks: A History of Henderson County, 1878-1968* (Chicago: Adams Press, 1970), 335-336.

<sup>11</sup> Henderson County Historical Museum video interview, "Historical Structures: The Hiram King Jones House" (2011). Register of Deeds Office.



**Old Homestead Market (Hiram King Jones House), 1016 Spartanburg Road, postcard view**

To move the house to its new site, the porches were taken down, the chimneys removed, and the roof laid flat. The bridge over Sandy Branch was built in order to bring the house onto the site, where it was re-erected. During rehabilitation, the floor of the upstairs loft was raised approximately six inches by wood blocks placed beneath the log joists. The upstairs loft was divided into two rooms by a central partition wall and a bathroom was added. The chimney was rebuilt by stone masons from Bat Cave, who constructed the fireplace with a single-stone hearth and a huge single stone for the lintel. The detached loom house was connected to the main house and converted for use as a bathroom and play room. The house remains in the Billingsley family and is used as a vacation property.<sup>12</sup>

The architectural development of Henderson County largely mirrors building trends and development patterns found in other western North Carolina counties. The earliest settlers built simple log and frame dwellings as they cleared the land and established their homesteads. Log and frame buildings were quickly erected using the abundant timber of the area. Traditional building practices continued into the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, though few log dwellings survive from the nineteenth century. During the 1979 county-wide survey of historic architectural resources, Michael Ann Williams recorded a good number of log houses and outbuildings from across the county. The substantial John Orr Log House (HN 1062), built around 1820, was a one-story saddlebag log house with the two pens flanking a massive stone chimney. Located in the Etowah vicinity, the house was constructed of wide hewn V-notched logs and had tall side-gable roof that sheltered sleeping quarters in the attic. The Orr House was approved for the Study List, but has since been demolished.

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<sup>12</sup> Henderson County Heritage Museum video.



A number of other log houses recorded during the county survey have since been demolished, moved, or substantially altered for use as an outbuilding. The Justice Log House (HN 1188) was sold to a relative with plans to remove it from its original site. Both the ca. 1830 Deckard Log House (HN 1129), a rare dogtrot, and the mid-nineteenth century one-room Hall Log House (HN 1154) in the Mills River area have been demolished since they were surveyed. A ca. 1870 log house (HN 70) located in the Hoopers Creek area was included on the Study List in 1998, and subsequently demolished. The Jones Log House (HN 1184) in the Blue Ridge community was a single-pen dwelling of half-dovetail-notched logs that had been enlarged in the twentieth century. It has since been demolished.

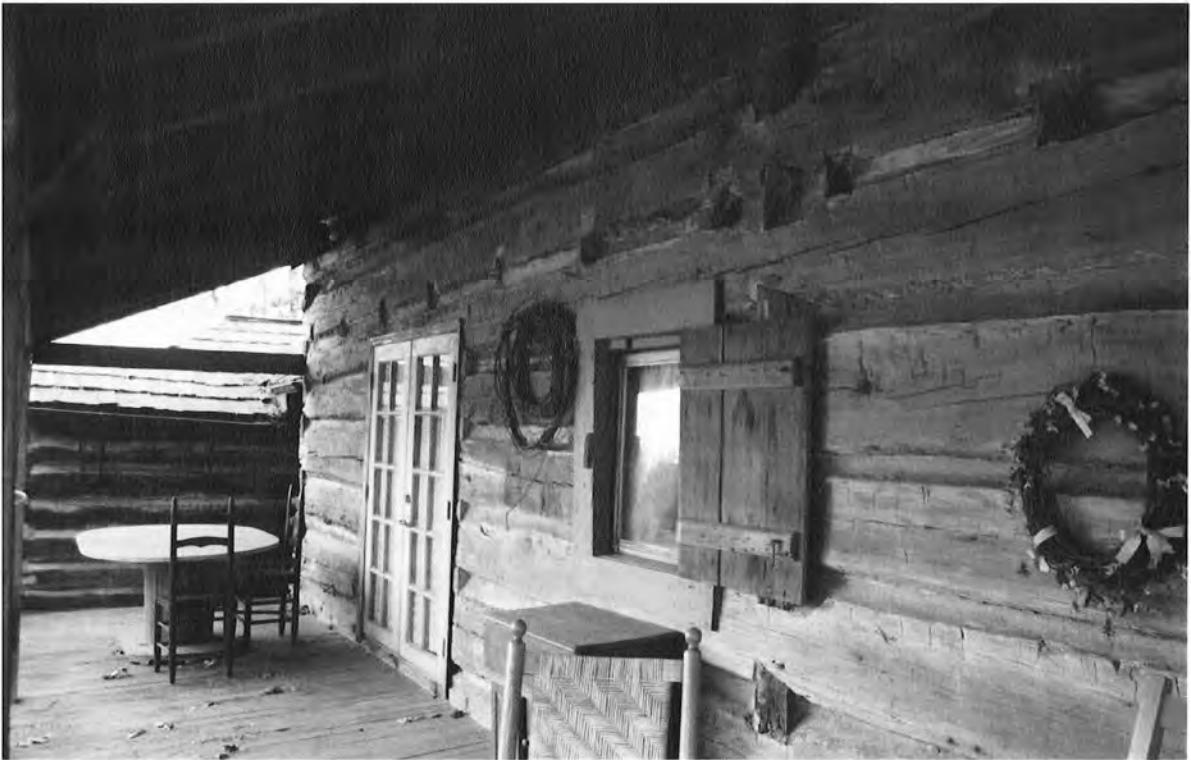
Despite the rapid rate of attrition, a selection of log houses survives. The Parker Log House (HN 1231) in the Mills River area is a one-story saddlebag log dwelling dating from the late nineteenth century. Constructed of half-dovetail-notched logs, the structure features continuous façade logs and a low-pitched side-gable roof. The logs are no longer chinked and the interior walls have been covered with sheetrock. The Hamilton Log House (HN 1155) near Etowah is a well-preserved single-pen log house with half-dovetail notching and an exterior stone chimney. It is situated at the edge of the woods and well back on its property, which it shares with a modern residence. The Lyda Log House (HN 1206) on Toms Falls Road in the remote northeastern section of the county is composed of two log structures that were reconstructed on this new site in 1970. The larger section served as the Love Post Office in 1883-1884.

#### *Evaluation*

Despite its long history, the Hiram King Jones House does not appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register due to a lack of integrity. The house has been moved at least twice in its history, arriving at its current location in 1974. The wooded property provides a reasonably suitable setting for the mid-nineteenth century structure, but the house has been displaced from its original rural community to a more urbanized setting. Additionally, alterations made during the rehabilitation of the house compromise its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The raising of the upstairs loft floor, partitions, bathroom additions, and connection of the loom house to the main house serve to diminish the historic integrity of the original design. Despite the increasing scarcity of nineteenth-century log dwellings in Henderson County, the integrity of the Hiram King Jones House has been too compromised by multiple relocations and subsequent changes to the original design. It does not appear to be eligible for the National Register.



**Hiram King Jones House, façade, view to south**



**Hiram King Jones House, façade detail, view to southeast**



**Hiram King Jones House, southwest elevation, view to northeast**



**Loom house wing, front elevation, view to southeast**



**Loom house wing, oblique rear view to northwest**



**Hiram King Jones House, northeast elevation, view to west**



## James and Ginsie Collins House (HN 1300)

1615 Greenville Hwy [PIN 9577270824], ca. 1935



James & Ginsie Collins House, 1615 Greenville Highway, oblique front view to southwest

### *Description*

Built around 1935 as a summer house for James H. and Ginsie Collins of Miami, Florida, this two-story side-gable frame dwelling occupies a secluded property on the west side of Greenville Highway. The 2.3-acre tract is wooded around its perimeter and cleared around the house at the center. A narrow gravel driveway flanked by stone- and ivy-covered earthen berms enters the property from Greenville Highway and terminates along the north side of the house. The property retains portions of the original landscape design including a fountain to the northwest of the house with a square pool and stone-vener walls; the fountain was added in 1938 according to a date stone on the east side of the fountain. An informal stone-lined pond is located to the northwest of the fountain. A rustic gazebo constructed around 1940 with log posts and a wood shake roof sheltered a stone well. The gazebo was destroyed by a storm in 2005, but the well structure and remnants of the wood deck remain in place and are overgrown. A small creek that originally linked with the pond meanders through the property from south to north. Decreased water flow after 2000 made it necessary to separate the stream from the pond and stone was laid to create the western edge of the pond. Three bridges, including one to support vehicular traffic, span the creek. Located to the north, the vehicular bridge has a wood deck with simple log railings. A low wooden footbridge to the

south leads to the guest house on the west side of the creek. An arched stone and concrete footbridge adjacent to the gazebo site crosses the stream to an outdoor fireplace and slate table, which are overgrown with ivy. A spring head at the base of a mature maple tree feeds the pond and is enclosed in stone structure with an arched opening. Stone steps and a stone bench seat flank the spring head structure.

The house at the center of the property is a rambling two-story structure covered with wide weatherboards on the first story and board-and-batten siding on the second. The relatively plain façade is dominated by a projecting front-gable wing that is open on the first story and enclosed above. The wing displays decorative cut-out raking and fascia boards. Added to the house in 1939, as a nursery for the Collins' grandchild, the second-story room is supported on paneled wood posts and shelters the front entrance and a stone patio below. The single-leaf entry door on the façade is solid wood with decorative strap hinges and a square security window with a metal lattice grille. Resting on a brick foundation, the house features exterior brick end chimneys, cornice returns, an attached shed-roof porte cochere, two-story rear wing, and an attached one-story rear porch with a second-story balcony. The rear porch is supported on square posts and displays wood balustrades on the first story and around the perimeter of the roof. Windows throughout are typically six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung sash. Single four-over-four windows on each story are set within the brick chimney stack on the north elevation. The north chimney appears to be primarily an aesthetic element as it serves only one flue from the basement furnace. The south elevation is clad with vinyl siding over the original weatherboards. The siding was added in the late twentieth century when the weatherboards became deteriorated.

The spacious interior is organized around a wide stair hall at the front of the house, with a living room extending the full depth of the house on the south side. A dining room is located straight through the stair hall to the west, and a kitchen and small sitting room are located on the north side of the house. On the first story, the stair hall retains the original wood paneling that was likely used throughout the interior, but was replaced in most instances with sheetrock and beaded-board wainscoting in the late twentieth century. The interior retains original hardwood floors, simple moldings, doors, and flat door surrounds with a plain back band detail. The double-run stair retains its original newel posts with decorative scalloped chamfers and handrails. The patterned balustrade, which encircles the curved landing on the second story, is a late-twentieth century replacement. On the first story, with the exception of a multi-light glazed door from the living room to the porch and one replacement door onto the porch from the sitting room, the doors are original solid wood construction with iron strap hinges and original hardware. The second-story doors are either two-panel or French doors. The living room is dominated by the fireplace on the south wall, which has been built around with a wood enclosure, mantel, and over-mantel. It appears that the original stone fireplace remains intact beneath the added construction. A stone hearth remains visible and small sliding doors on the sides of the over-mantel reveal original metal vents.

Three guest houses were originally constructed along with the summer house, but only one survives.<sup>13</sup> The two guest houses located closest to the main house—to the north and southeast—have been demolished, and the third is located on the west side of the creek at the rear of the property. The surviving guest house is a ca. 1935 one-story, Craftsman-influenced dwelling with a front-gable roof, German siding, exposed rafter tails, and replacement one-over-one windows. The building rests on a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. An attached shed-roof porch is enclosed on its east side.

A one-and-a-half-story prefabricated frame storage building erected in the late twentieth century is located at the south edge of the property. The structure features a front-gambrel roof, plywood sheathing, double-leaf entry doors, and four-over-four windows.

### *Historic Background*

The house appears to have been built for James H. and Ginsie Coillins of Miami, Florida, around 1935. The 2.25-acre tract is composed of two parcels that were acquired by Mrs. Collins in 1934. Collins purchased the southern 1.5-acre parcel from Isabel and Thomas Dupree of Dade County, Florida, on September 8, 1934 (Deed 207/446) and the northern 0.75-acre parcel from the Brigham family of Richmond County, Georgia, on September 24, 1934 (Deed 210/203).<sup>14</sup>

James Harry Collins worked in the furniture business in Florida, beginning as a salesman for Amos G. Rhodes in northern Florida around 1900. Rhodes, a prominent Atlanta businessman, recruited Collins and John A. Futch to form a regional partnership. Collins continued to work in Pensacola and Jacksonville, where the ten-story Rhodes-Futch-Collins Building was erected in 1914. The Collins' moved to Miami in the late 1920s, and he became vice-president of the Miami Furniture Company. According to census records, the Collins' were relatively affluent, owning a \$40,000 home on Bay Shore Drive in Miami. In 1930, their household included three African American servants—a chauffeur, a maid, and a cook. Gentle and Eliza Brewster, a married couple who worked as their chauffeur and maid, remained employed by the family in 1940.<sup>15</sup>

The Collins' were nearly sixty years old when they built their summer house near Flat Rock in Henderson County. Flat Rock had been established as a summer colony in the early nineteenth century by families from the low country of South Carolina and Georgia, as well as New Orleans. By the 1920s, however, Hendersonville and Flat Rock—as well as western North Carolina in general—began to see an increasing number of visitors and seasonal residents from

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<sup>13</sup> It is possible that the guest houses may have pre-dated the main house, but their origins are uncertain. A copy of a photograph in the possession of the owners depicts the guest house on the north side of the property and is dated "1935." In form, the one-story side-gable frame dwelling with an attached shed-roof porch appears to date from the early twentieth century. It burned in the late twentieth century. Personal communication with Sheri Dubois, February 9, 2013.

<sup>14</sup> Register of Deeds Office, Henderson County Courthouse, Hendersonville, NC.

<sup>15</sup> Entries for Rhodes-Haverty Building and Rhodes Hall (<http://www.atlantaga.gov/index.aspx?page=426>, accessed January 2013). 1910, 1930 and 1940 United States Census records from Ancestry.com (accessed January 2013).



**Collins House, oblique front view to southwest**



**Collins House, oblique rear view to southeast; fountain in foreground**





**Collins House, oblique rear view to northeast**



**Collins House, entrance detail, rear porch**



**Collins House, front entrance door, view to west**



**Collins House, front entrance door, view to east**



**Collins House, first story stair hall, view to north**



**Collins House, second story stair hall, view to north**

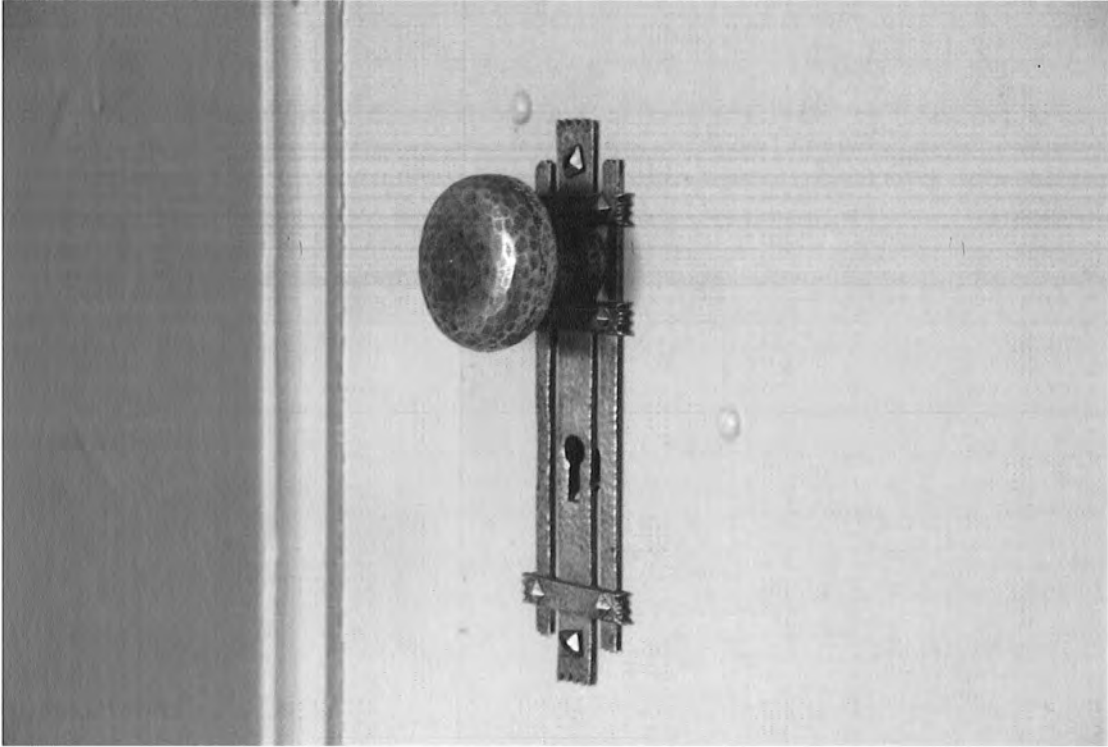


**Collins House, living room, view to west**

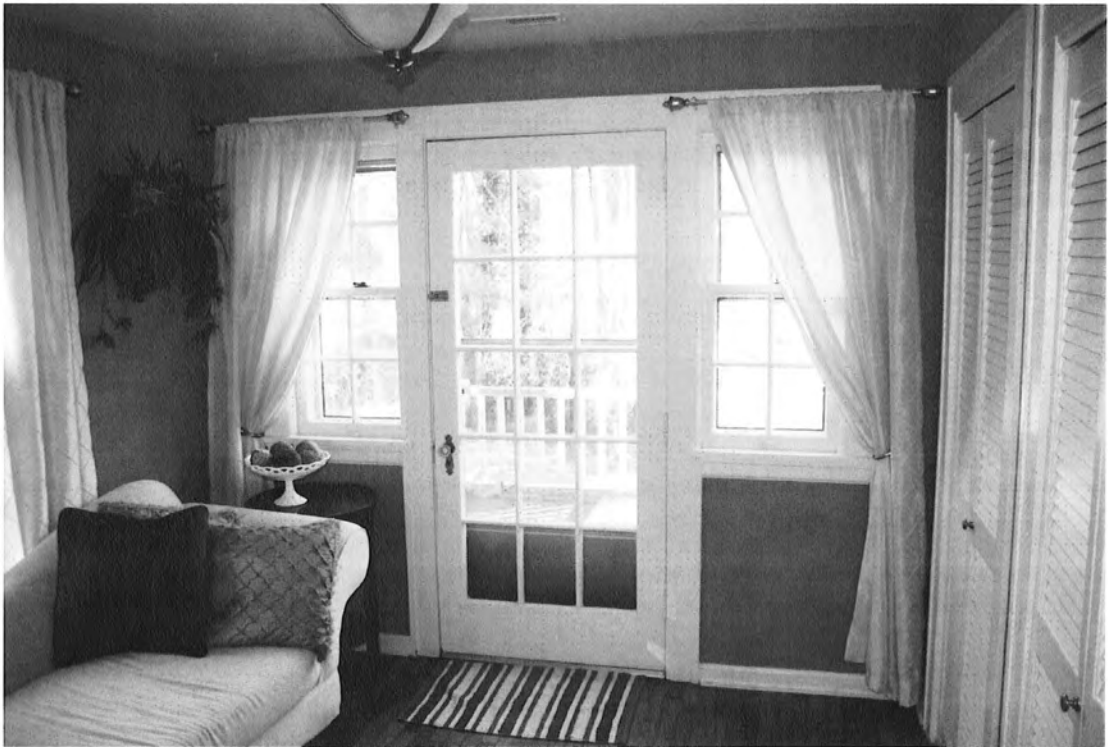


**Collins House, living room, view to east**





**Collins House, door hardware detail, sitting room**



**Collins House, balcony door, second story bedroom**



**Collins House, foundation, view to west**



**Collins House, well (ivy covered) and gazebo site, view to west**



**Collins House, outdoor fireplace and slate table, view to northwest**



**Collins House, pond, view to north**



**Collins House, spring head, view to southeast**



**Guest House, façade, view to south**





**Collins House, vehicular bridge, view to east**



**Storage building, oblique front view to southeast**

Florida pouring into the region. James Collins died in 1950, and Ginsie Collins sold the summer house in 1951. The property passed through a series of owners until it was sold to Edward and Doris Patterson in 1956. The Pattersons retained the property until 1973. Mrs. Collins died in 1964, and the couple is buried in Miami.<sup>16</sup>

An important distinguishing characteristic of Henderson County's architectural development was the establishment of a summer colony at Flat Rock in the early nineteenth century, one of the earliest such resorts in the state. Seeking relief from the heat and miasmas of their rice plantations in South Carolina, the procession of wealthy planter families began coming to Flat Rock in the 1820s to enjoy the cooler summer climate. The early families brought with them knowledge of and appreciation for current architectural tastes, including the Federal and Greek Revival styles, which they employed at their large summer estates. By the mid-nineteenth century, the architectural fashion of Flat Rock trended toward more picturesque design as promoted nationally by A. J. Downing, whose ideas about picturesque architectural and landscape design was befitting of the mountainous setting. As a result, many Flat Rock estates began to utilize Gothic Revival and Italianate styles for their buildings and less formal landscape plans.

After the turn of the twentieth century, Flat Rock lost some of its exclusivity and mystique as it became more easily accessible for a wider range of the population. Two youth summer camps—Camp Pinnacle and Camp Ton-A-Wandah—opened in the late 1920s and early 1930s on the western edge of Flat Rock. Several Rustic Revival style houses were erected including Tanglewood, a one-story saddle-notched log house built for MacMillan King, grandson of Mitchell King of Argyle. Conrad and Louise Cleveland of Spartanburg, South Carolina, built a rambling one-and-a-half-story log house in 1938. In general the twentieth-century estates and summer houses became less formal in style and more modest in size and scale, although the families that could afford such accommodations remained relatively affluent.

At Bonnie Brae, the house built for Charles and Mary Cecil of Charleston in 1938-1939, the main residence follows fairly academic Colonial Revival-style lines with a two-story front-gable block flanked by one-story side-gable wings. The pedimented front gable and cornice are adorned with modillion blocks, and the main entrance is framed with fluted pilasters supporting a broken ogee pediment. The property included a servant's house, detached garage, and shed. Cut granite gate posts mark the entrance to the long, winding drive through the property to the house. A formal boxwood garden with stone curbing bordering the garden paths lies in front of the house.

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<sup>16</sup> Register of Deeds office. Woodlawn Park North Cemetery and Mausoleum, Miami, FL. (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=65696355>, accessed January 2013).



**Bonnie Brae, 1090 W. Blue Ridge Road, 1938-1939, façade, view to south**

In 1939, William P. "Wick" Andrews and his wife, Alice Lowndes, built a rambling one-and-a-half-story brick and weatherboard house at the southeast corner of Greenville Highway and Lowndes Lane on a portion of the Lowndes family property. Known as "Looking South" for its orientation, the house features gable wall dormers on the south elevation, shed dormer on the north elevation, side wings, exterior brick end chimney, and a classically inspired entrance surround. The house has been enlarged with a screened porch wing and a wood deck.



**Looking South, 2550 Greenville Hwy, 1939, south elevation, view to north**

Located near the center of the Flat Rock community, Little Hill is an asymmetrical two-story Colonial Revival-style frame summer house. It was built in 1934 for Henry and Dorothea Laurens of Charleston on land that Laurens's father acquired in 1907. Dr. Laurens was a professor at Tulane University in New Orleans at the time planning for the summer retreat began, and the house was designed by J. Herndon Thomas, Dean of the School of Architecture at Tulane. The house rests on a stone foundation and is covered with wood shingles. It features a decorative front gable and front-gable wing, brick façade chimney, six-over-six double-hung sash, and an inset entry porch on square wood posts. A two-bay garage is built into the lower portion of the two-story rear ell. The property includes a caretaker's house, several sheds, and thoughtfully landscaped grounds. A winding gravel drive with stone curb and gutter approaches the house after passing through open and shaded areas. A small, formal garden is located close to the house, and large boxwoods line the driveway to the garage at the rear of the house.



**Little Hill, 2717 Greenville Hwy, 1934, facade, view to west**

### *Evaluation*

The current owners of the property, Andre and Sheri Dubois, learned some history of the house from the previous owners, who had received copies of documentary photographs and written history in a letter from James H. Collins III, grandson of the original owners. The photographs corroborate the high level of integrity of the house and grounds. Mr. Collins



indicated that he understood the house was built around 1935, and that it was designed by an architect from Asheville, although he did not remember the architect's name.<sup>17</sup>

The Collins House appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture and under Criterion A for its use as a seasonal residence associated with the important tourism industry in Henderson County and the summer colony at nearby Flat Rock. The house is a well-maintained and intact example of a twentieth-century summer house. Its commodious size and rustic informality were common attributes found in the summer houses of the affluent families who could afford to build second homes in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The house retains many of its original materials including wide weatherboards, board-and-batten siding, hardwood floors, newel posts and handrails, windows, doors, and hardware. The original stone chimney appears to be intact beneath an added wood enclosure, a reversible change that is one of the most significant interior alterations. While two of the three guest houses and the gazebo have been lost, the property still retains a number of landscape features and elements that were constructed by the original owners. The surviving elements of the Collins House landscape reflect the type of informal and naturalistic design features that prevailed at many mid-sized Flat Rock estates, where the buildings were nestled within lush and secluded, yet ordered, settings.

The Collins House is closely associated with the important pattern of tourism in Henderson County, especially the twentieth century transition from the grand estates of the nineteenth century to the more modest houses of the twentieth century. While Flat Rock began as summer colony for wealthy low-country planters from Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, the twentieth century saw a greater number of visitors and seasonal residents arriving from Florida. Easier access to the area expanded its appeal to a broader range of traveler. Even as Flat Rock lost some of its traditional exclusivity, it remained an attractive seasonal destination for relatively affluent families whose estates and summer houses were gradually becoming less formal and more modest in scale. The Collins House is representative of the changes in scale and architectural style that were becoming prevalent among Flat Rock's twentieth century summer places.

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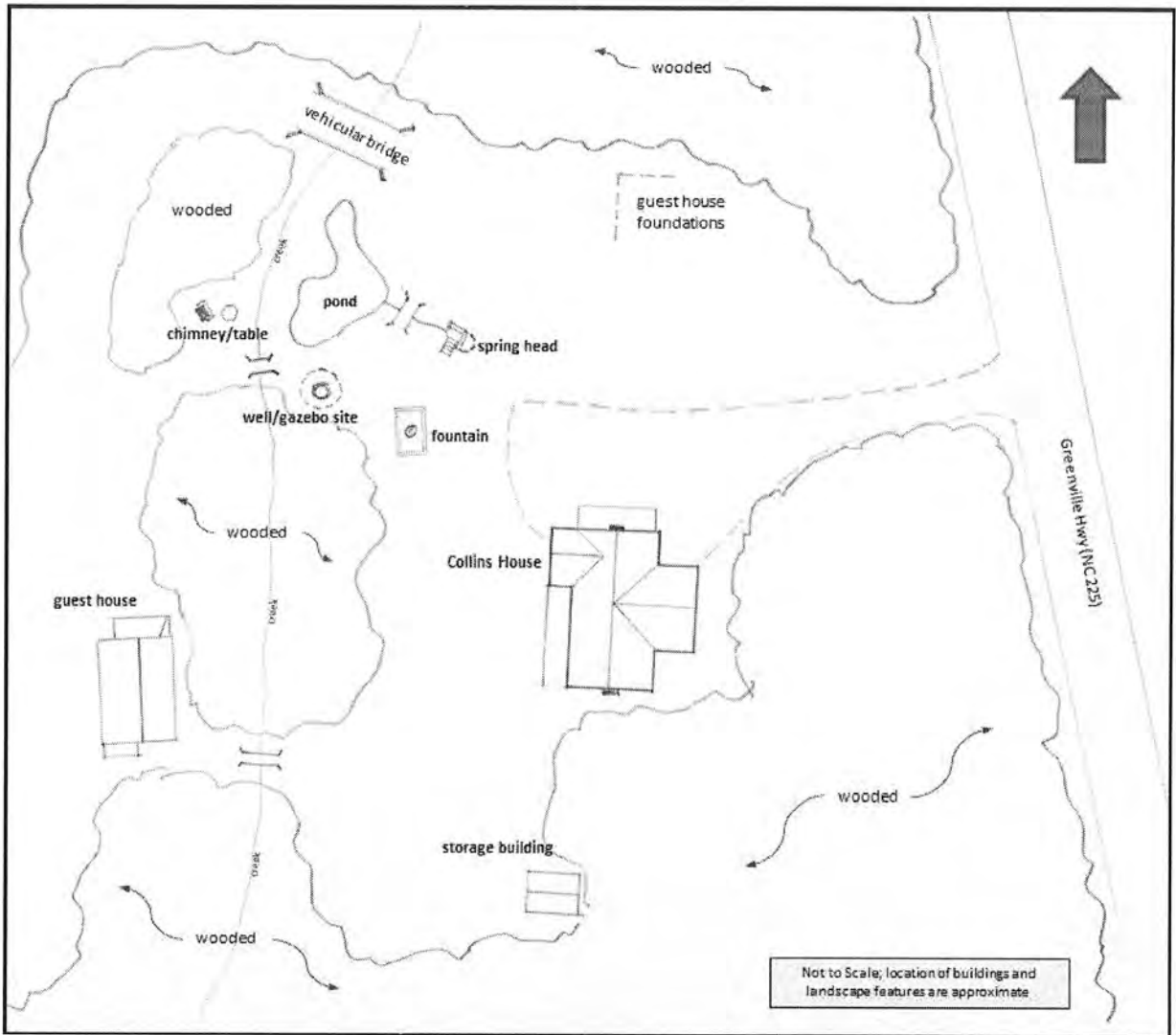
<sup>17</sup> James H. Collins III, letter to Helen Cooper, December 19, 1993. Collection of Andre and Sheri Dubois.

*Boundary Description and Justification*

The proposed boundary of the James and Ginsie Collins House includes the full extent of the 2.3-acre property historically associated with the house and outbuildings, which is its current tax parcel. The parcel includes the two combined lots acquired by Ginsie Collins in 1935.



**Boundary Map – James and Ginsie Collins House, 1615 Greenville Hwy [PIN 9577270824]**  
(Source: Henderson County GIS)



Site Plan – James and Ginsie Collins House, 1615 Greenville Hwy



**James & Ginsie Collins House, oblique front view, documentary photograph, ca. 1939**  
(Collection of Andre and Sheri Dubois)





**James & Ginsie Collins House, oblique rear view showing pond and gazebo,  
documentary photograph, ca. 1939  
(Collection of Andre and Sheri Dubois)**



**James & Ginsie Collins seated at the fountain, view to north, documentary photograph, ca. 1939**  
(Collection of Andre and Sheri Dubois)

## Glenn-Sherman House (HN 1303)

1518 Greenville Hwy [PIN 9577189815], 1926



Glenn-Sherman House, 1518 Greenville Highway, view to northeast

### *Description*

The Glenn-Sherman House is an imposing two-story hip-roof Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling situated on a relatively flat lot and surrounded by a grass lawn. Built according to designs prepared by prominent Hendersonville architect Erle Stillwell, the house features a symmetrical three-bay façade, brick quoins, interior brick chimney, two gabled front dormers with arched windows, and six-over-one double-hung windows with soldier-course lintels and rowlock-course sills. An attached flat-roof porch carries across the full width of the façade and is supported on Tuscan columns and brick corner piers. The end elevations of the porch have columns in antis. The wrought iron porch and balcony balustrade was fabricated by J. D. Wilkins of Greensboro after designs by Stillwell. The design is relatively plain with decorative filigree at the corner panels. The central entrance consists of a six-panel door framed by sidelights and a fanlight. A one-story shed-roof porch is attached to the south side of the house. A two-story hip-roof ell extends to the rear of the house with an attached one-story shed-roof porch on the rear elevation.

The interior of the house was not available for inspection, but according to Stillwell's plans for the house, it has five bedrooms and three bathrooms. The entrance opens into a large living room with a music room positioned to the west. One bedroom is located on the first story beyond the living room on the east side of the house. The kitchen is located in the rear

ell. A central stair hall connects to a second-story hall with four bedrooms surrounding the hallway. A sleeping porch is located in the rear ell on the second story.

A paved driveway passing on the north side of the house continues to a one-and-a-half-story garage and apartment that is located directly to the rear (east) of the house. Stillwell designed the building with a three-car garage on the first story and a small apartment and storage room on the second story. The apartment consisted of a living room, bedroom, and bathroom, but it did not contain a kitchen. The exterior displays similar stylistic details and materials including brick walls with brick quoins, gabled front and rear dormers, cornice returns, and six-over-one windows. At some point, possibly in the 1980s, the three garage bays were enclosed to create an apartment on the first story of the building. The bays have been infilled with brick, plate-glass picture window, three-over-one double-hung sash, and a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. An attached hip-roof porch supported on square wood posts was also added and wraps around the front and northwest side elevation. A one-story shed-roof extension projects to the southeast of the garage and contains four open garage bays. The wood frame structure was likely added around the time that the garage was enclosed.

### *Historic Background*

The origins of this house are clouded by time and a lack of documentation. Architectural drawings produced by Hendersonville architect Erle Stillwell indicate that he designed house for Mr. Allen Glenn in 1926. The deed records, however, offer no clear evidence that Glenn ever owned the property on Greenville Highway where the house was constructed. The deeds suggest that the property was owned by Edward and Lillian Sutherland from 1924 to August 1927, when they sold the property to a trustee on behalf of Claudia Holt Oates (Deed 180/94). Edward Sutherland served as a manager for Home Electric Company, the power and light company founded by Mrs. Oates' husband, Robert, in 1903. No further transactions are recorded for the property until it was purchased by James Dewey Sherman (1898-1978) and Christine Zetta Guice Sherman (1901-1986) in April 1938 from the Consolidated Realty Corporation (Deed 219/433).<sup>18</sup>

Originally from Newport, Tennessee, Allen Glenn (1891-1965) appears to have come to Hendersonville in the early 1920s to join his brother, Chester, as proprietor of the Queen Theater on Main Street. According to census records, Glenn had been working in Newport as a jeweler, like his father, and was married with two young children. He had been exempted from military service during World War I due to the earlier loss of his left foot in an accident. First appearing in the 1924-25 city directory as manager of the theater, Glenn, along with his

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<sup>18</sup> "Residence for Mr. Allen Glenn, Hendersonville, N.C." architectural drawings, Stillwell Collection, Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, NC. Hendersonville City Directories (1921-22, 1924-25 and 1926-27). Register of Deeds office. Claudia Holt Oates, the eldest daughter of William Edwin and Amelia L. Holt of Alamance County, married Robert M. Oates Jr. in 1891, and together they had two children. The Oates' moved to Hendersonville from Charlotte in 1901, and Robert Oates established a hosiery mill and the power company. See Robert Oates obituary, *Charlotte Observer* (September 21, 1922); Elmwood Cemetery, Charlotte, NC (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=83493019>, accessed January 2013); and Samuel A. Ashe, et al, eds. *Biographical History of North Carolina*, Vol. VII (Greensboro, NC: Charles L Van Noppen, Publisher, 1908), p. 202-203.



siblings, widowed mother, and his children, entered into a lucrative six-year lease agreement in February 1925 with the State Exhibiting Corporation for the Queen Theater. By 1927, he had opened the Glenn Realty Company, joining scores of other Hendersonville real estate agents. He must have felt that his fortunes were on the rise when he asked Stillwell to design a substantial five-bedroom brick house with a detached three-bay garage.<sup>19</sup>

According to tax records the house was built in 1929, which may have allowed Glenn to purchase the property on Greenville Highway from Mrs. Oates' trustee sometime after August 1927. It is unclear, though, whether Glenn witnessed the completion of the house as the evidence suggests that his fortunes followed so many others of the time and evaporated when the real estate bubble burst. The 1930 census records show that Glenn lived in a rented house in Bryson City, North Carolina, and worked as a jeweler. His marital status is given as "married," but neither his wife nor his children appear to be living with him at the time. A decade later he continued to live in a rented room in Bryson City and work as a repairman in a watch shop.<sup>20</sup>

Dewey Sherman was active in the grocery business in Hendersonville, owning and operating a store in the Seventh Avenue section of the city in the early twentieth century. Several of his siblings also worked in the grocery businesses, including his younger brothers Adolphus and Edwin. In the 1930s, the Sherman's resided in the Barker Heights neighborhood on the northeast side of US 176 (Spartanburg Road). Around the time Sherman's moved into the house on Greenville Highway, Dewey Sherman built a two-story brick commercial building across the road at 1527 Greenville Highway for a grocery store. After moving his business to the new location, Sherman's younger brother Edwin took over as manager of Sherman's Grocery on Seventh Avenue. Another brother, Adolphus Sherman, operated Sherman's Market, a butcher shop also located on Seventh Avenue. During the 1940s, Zetta Sherman opened the house for boarders. Dewey Sherman ran the grocery store on Greenville Highway through the 1960s. The house eventually passed to Dewey and Zetta Sherman's two children, Robert and Sarah, and in 1986 Robert Sherman, former president of First Federal Savings and Loan in Hendersonville, acquired his sister's interest in the property. The property is currently owned by Robert Sherman, and his wife Ruby.<sup>21</sup>

Similar to the architectural evolution of Flat Rock estates around the turn of the century, the rapid growth of Hendersonville in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century greatly affected architectural styles and tastes throughout the county. The great influx of visitors and seasonal residents meant a great influx of architectural ideas, especially current trends and fashion. The historic architecture of Hendersonville reflects the many popular styles of the period. One of the most influential contributors to the burgeoning architectural scene

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<sup>19</sup> United States Census records (1900, 1910 and 1920) and World War I Draft Registration from Ancestry.com (accessed January 2013). Hendersonville City Directories (1921-22, 1924-25 and 1926-27). Register of Deeds office.

<sup>20</sup> Henderson County land records (<http://henderson.roktech.net/ParcelMap/#>, accessed January 2013). 1930 and 1940 United States census records from Ancestry.com (accessed January 2013).

<sup>21</sup> Hendersonville, NC City Directories. 1920, 1930 and 1940 United States Census records accessed from Ancestry.com (accessed January 2013). Ray 1976, 319.

was architect Erle Stillwell, who brought a new level of competence and sophistication to local architecture when he established his practice in Hendersonville in the 1910s. While not tremendously innovative, Stillwell worked in a wide range of styles and became one of the most prominent architects in the region over the next half century.<sup>22</sup>

Born in Hannibal, Missouri, Erle Gulick Stillwell (1885-1978) briefly attended the United States Naval Academy, but left for medical reasons and continued his academic studies at the University of North Carolina, Cornell University, and the University of Pennsylvania. He also traveled extensively in Europe. Stillwell came to Hendersonville and in 1907 married Eva Douglas Smith, the daughter of William A. Smith, the developer of Laurel Park. He worked as an architectural apprentice in Atlanta beginning in the fall of 1912, but soon returned to Hendersonville to open his own office. Stillwell entered a partnership with another Hendersonville architect, Hans C. Meyer that lasted only a short time, leaving Stillwell as the only architect in town. A keen real estate investor, Stillwell became deeply involved in the building and development boom that took place in the region through the 1920s.<sup>23</sup>

Stillwell produced plans for numerous residential, commercial, and civic buildings, and he was responsible for all of Henderson County's public schools during the 1920s. Beginning in 1934 he began a fruitful association with the management company for Paramount Theatres, a chain of movie houses in the Southeast, which provided Stillwell with steady work and gave his practice more regional exposure. An active member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), he served as secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina chapter from 1917 to 1921 and again from 1934 to 1937. He also served two terms as president, a rare distinction, from 1922 to 1923 and again from 1942 to 1944. In 1942, he was honored as an AIA Fellow for his work and service to the architectural community.<sup>24</sup>

Stillwell continued his private practice until 1942, when he became a founding partner in the Asheville-based architectural firm, Six Associates. At the time, only large firms were being awarded government and military contracts due to World War II, so Stillwell joined with Asheville architects Henry Gaines, Anthony Lord, William Dodge, and Stewart Rogers and civil engineer Charles Waddell to form a large, full-service architecture and engineering firm. Stillwell, who retired from Six Associates in 1970, oversaw the writing of specifications for the firm's many large-scale projects including numerous schools and education buildings, hospitals, military facilities, and manufacturing plants.<sup>25</sup>

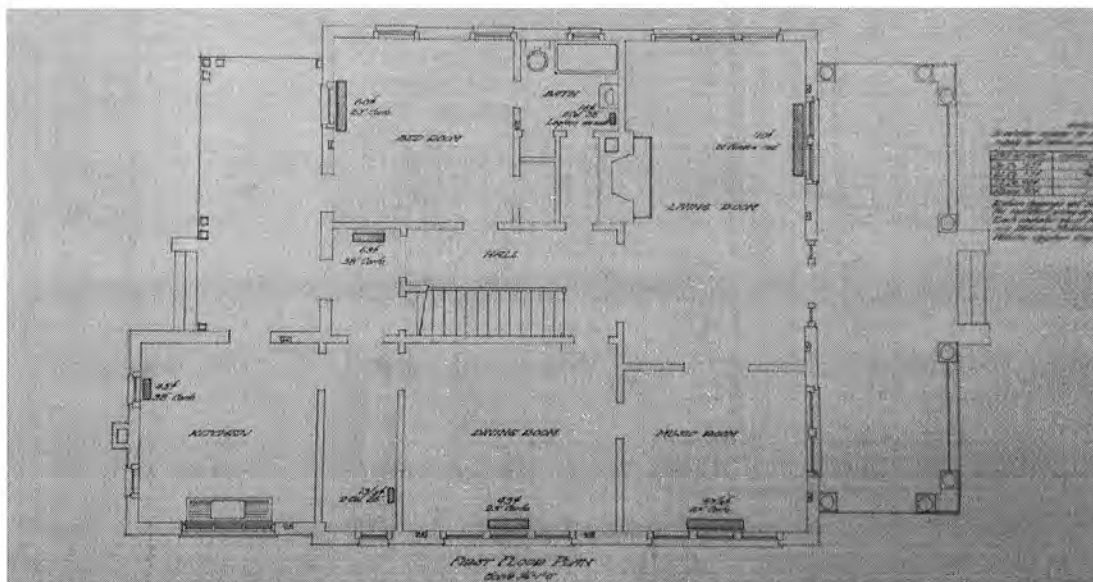
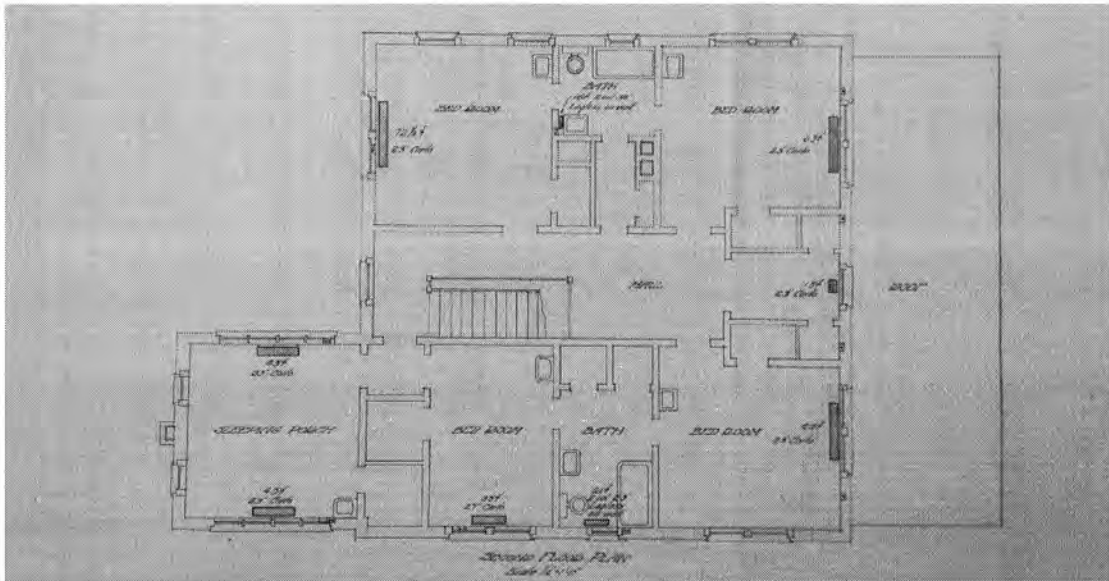
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<sup>22</sup> Michael Ann Williams, *The Historic Architecture of Henderson County, North Carolina*, 1980 (Report, North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Asheville, NC), 22-23.

<sup>23</sup> William Mitchell, *Buildings As History: The Architecture of Erle Stillwell* (Hendersonville, NC: Friends of the Henderson County Public Library, 2006), ix-x. Sybil Argintar Bowers, "Erle Stillwell House" National Register Nomination, 2000, Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

<sup>24</sup> Mitchell, x.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* *Representative Work: Six Associates Inc., Architects and Engineers, 1941-1958* (Asheville, NC: Six Associates, Inc., 1958), n.p.



**"Residence for Mr. Allen Glenn, Hendersonville, N.C." – First and Second Floor Plans**  
 (Stillwell Collection, Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, NC)

Stillwell was a versatile architect, who worked on a number of different building types in a wide range of architectural styles. Based on his extensive travels and personal architectural library, he had been exposed to many different styles during his formative training and his early works were executed in Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman styles. For his residential designs he often employed the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and other French-influenced styles. The two houses he designed for himself in Hendersonville demonstrate a preference for French-influenced domestic architecture. The first house, built in 1926 and located at 1300 Pinecrest Drive (NR, 2000), is a two-story, L-shaped brick dwelling with a tall hip roof and multi-light leaded-glass

casement windows that incorporates elements of the Tudor Revival and Normanesque styles. Stillwell's second residence, built in 1935 and located at 541 Blythe Street (NR, 2002), is a one-story French Eclectic brick house with a multi-gable and hip roof, informal massing, brick quoins, multi-light casement windows, and heavy timber arches and curved rafters. One of the largest Colonial Revival-style houses he designed stands approximately one mile northwest of the project area. Known as Appledore, the two-and-a-half-story hip-roof house for John Maybank of Charleston, South Carolina, is constructed of stone and features a monumental full-height portico. Designed in 1916, the massing and layout of the house is one Stillwell often repeats and consists of a formal, symmetrically-arranged central block with low side wings and a rear ell containing the kitchen.<sup>26</sup>

Along with the numerous houses designed by Stillwell, many good examples of the Colonial Revival style can be found in and around Hendersonville. The three large National Register-listed residential historic districts—Druid Hills (NR, 2000), Hyman Heights (NR, 2001), and West Side (NR, 2001)—each contain good examples of Colonial Revival style houses. Stillwell designed a number of buildings in the West Side Historic District, including the two-story Colonial Revival-style brick house for James M. Grey Jr. at 919 Fourth Avenue West.

### *Evaluation*

The Glenn-Sherman House is well-executed example of a Colonial Revival-style brick residence and the main house retains a high degree of integrity based on its outward appearance. Designed by prominent local architect Erle Stillwell, the house is good representative of the Colonial Revival style, which enjoyed considerable popularity during the 1920s in Hendersonville and Henderson County. At this time, however, it is not believed that the Glenn-Sherman House is eligible for the National Register. The interior of the house was not available for inspection during the survey and the detached garage has been substantially altered with enclosure of the garage bays and side wing addition. It is known that Stillwell designed many houses in the Colonial Revival style, including the nearby John Maybank House, which presents a more boldly detailed and elegantly formal expression of the style. Moreover, many comparable examples of Colonial Revival style houses are already listed in the National Register as contributing resources within the Druid Hills, Hyman Heights, and West Side historic districts. The lack of knowledge about the interior, alterations to the garage, and number of comparable properties serve to dilute the significance of the Glenn-Sherman House.

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<sup>26</sup> Bowers, "Erle Stillwell House" National Register Nomination, 2000, and "Erle Stillwell House II" National Register Nomination, 2002, Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh. Also see building entries in Mitchell.





**Glenn-Sherman House, façade, view to northeast**



**Glenn-Sherman House, front porch, view to southeast**



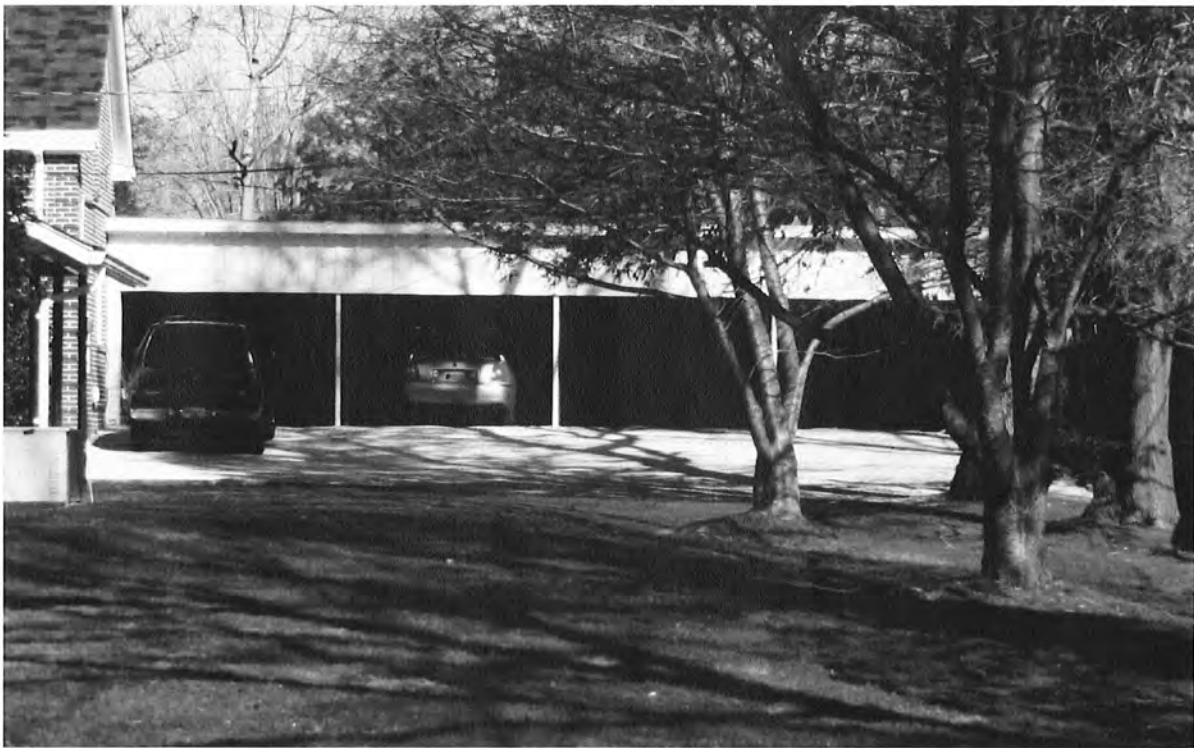
**Glenn-Sherman House, oblique front view to north**



**Glenn-Sherman House, northwest elevation, view to east**



**Guest House, oblique front view to east**



**Garage wing, view to northeast**

## **Florilina Motor Court (HN 1294)**

1511 Greenville Hwy [PIN 9577184609], ca. 1946, ca. 1995



**Florilina Motor Court, 1511 Greenville Highway, cottages #1-#5, view to south along southeast side of the loop driveway**

### *Description*

Originally opened as the Florilina Motor Court, this property contains twelve primary resources, including the office, two duplex units, and nine individual guest cottages. The buildings are organized around a central lawn ringed with trees and accessed from a loop driveway, which is numbered and named Ivy Brook Lane. A shaded patio is located at the north end of the lawn, and a frame gazebo is located at the south end of the lawn. The patio has been built on the site of an in-ground swimming pool, which had fallen into disrepair by the late twentieth century. The pool was filled and the brick patio constructed around 2000. A small stream crosses the property and separates three cottages from those situated on the loop driveway. A gravel drive, named Drifting Cloud Lane, and a wooden footbridge spanning the creek provide access to the three southernmost units.

The individual guest cottages are typically one-story frame structures with side-gable roofs, German siding or board-and-batten, and six-over-six double-hung sash or six-light casement windows. Many of the cottages were rehabilitated and enlarged by the present owners between 1994 and 1998. Each of the primary resources are described below and identified by its street address.



**Cottage #12, 22 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 1995**

Located near the road and oriented inward, Cottage #12 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with weatherboard siding, exposed rafter tails, polygonal front bay, and various window sash. An attached hip-roof screened porch is carried on wood posts atop stone piers with concrete caps. The porch was extended to the north in the mid-1990s. The cottage has some replacement windows including a picture window and eight-over-eight double-hung sash. The polygonal bay retains its original multi-light casements. A single-leaf entry door at the northwest corner is sheltered by a front-gable canopy supported on triangular brackets. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block.

**House/Office, 38 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1920, ca. 1995**

The office and site manager's residence is a two-story, three-bay frame house that features a side-gable roof, partially enclosed one-story porch, and vinyl siding. The attached one-story porch has a low-pitched shed roof, and two sets of French doors on the second story façade appear to have originally opened onto the porch roof. The porch is supported on square posts with a replacement wood balustrade. The enclosed portion of the porch contains the office, which is entered through French doors from the porch and is lit by modern one-over-one windows. The windows on the house are replacement six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash. A one-story shed-roof addition on the southwest side of the house appears to contain a utility room. It is entered through a single-leaf door on the front elevation and has replacement windows. The foundation skirt on the house consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block.

**Cottage #11, 48 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946, 2007**

Cottage #11 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter tails, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The window opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains replacement six-over-six sash. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. In 2007, the cottage was enlarged with a side-gable addition on the south side. The addition includes an inset screened porch and enclosed room, which expanded the original attached side porch. The original stone porch steps, however, remain intact. The room addition displays board-and-batten siding, weatherboards in the gable end, enclosed eaves, and one-over-one sash.

**Cottage #10, 58 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 2000**

Cottage #10 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, vinyl-enclosed eaves, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The window opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains replacement six-over-six sash. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. A single-leaf

side entrance is accessed from a stone stoop and sheltered by a front-gable canopy supported on triangular brackets. Around 2000, the cottage was enlarged with a side-gable addition on the south side. The addition includes an inset screened porch and enclosed room, which expanded the original attached side porch. The room addition displays board-and-batten siding, weatherboards in the gable end, enclosed eaves, and six-over-six sash.

**Cottage #9, 70 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 2000**

Cottage #9 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, vinyl-enclosed eaves, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The window opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains replacement six-over-six sash. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. A single-leaf side entrance is accessed from a stone stoop and sheltered by a front-gable canopy supported on triangular brackets. Around 2000, the cottage was enlarged with a side-gable addition on the south side. The addition includes an inset screened porch and enclosed room, which expanded the original attached side porch. The room addition displays board-and-batten siding, weatherboards in the gable end, enclosed eaves, and six-over-six sash.

**Duplex Cottage #3-4, 112 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 1995**

One of two duplex units, Cottage #3-4 is a one-story side-gable frame structure with weatherboards, setback side wing, exposed rafter tails, a large polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The side wing has board-and-batten siding on the side and rear elevations, and the attached screened shed-roof porch at the front of the wing appears to have been enlarged in the mid-1990s. The small gable-roof porch on the north side of the building has been enlarged with a shed-roof screened porch addition to the rear (east).

**Duplex Cottage #1-2, 124 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 1995**

One of two duplex units, Cottage #1-2 is a one-story side-gable frame structure with weatherboards, setback side wing, exposed rafter tails, a large polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The side wing has board-and-batten siding, and the attached screened shed-roof porch at the front of the wing appears to have been enlarged in the mid-1990s. The small gable-roof porch on the south side of the building has been enlarged with a shed-roof screened porch addition to the rear (east).

**Cottage #5, 96 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 1946**

Cottage #5 appears to be the most intact cottage in the court. It is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter tails, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains a twelve-light fixed-sash window. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. An attached gable-roof side porch overlooking the stream through

the property has been screened, but it is carried by slender wood posts on concrete piers. A single-leaf side entrance is accessed from a concrete stoop and sheltered by a front-gable canopy supported on triangular brackets.

**Cottage #14, 139 Ivy Brook Lane, ca. 2000**

Located at the front of the property near the road, Cottage #14 is a modern addition to the court that was built around the remnants of a pavilion. Originally open, the pavilion was later enclosed with glass. The present cottage is a one-story side-gable frame structure covered with vinyl siding and featuring one-over-one and six-over-six windows and an attached, screened shed-roof porch. The stone piers that supported the corner posts of the pavilion are still visible on the exterior of the building.

**Cottage #6, 15 Drifting Cloud Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 2000**

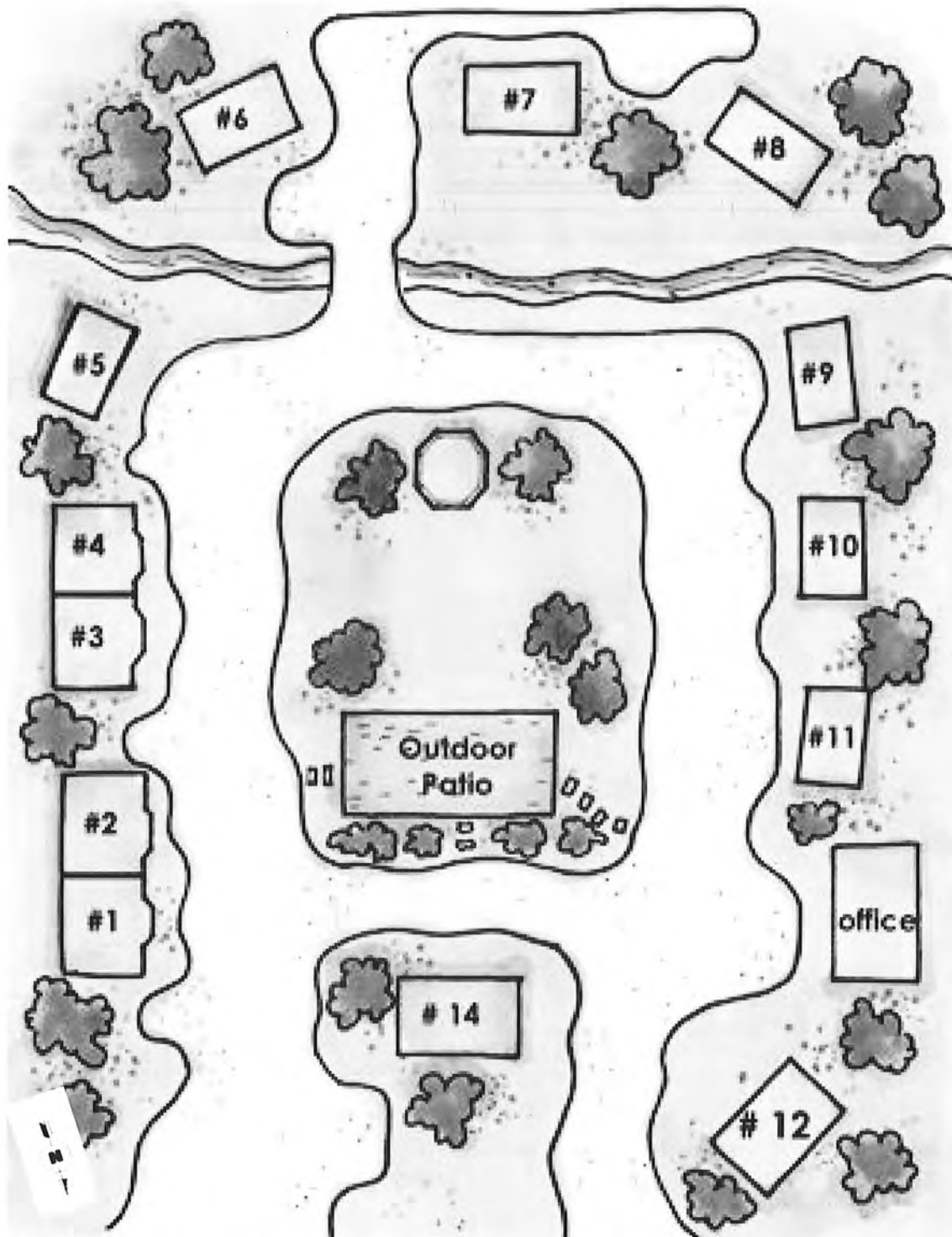
Cottage #6 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter tails, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains a twelve-light fixed-sash window. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. An attached screened gable-roof side porch was enlarged around 2000. A single-leaf side entrance is accessed from a concrete stoop and sheltered by a front-gable canopy supported on triangular brackets.

**Cottage #7, 28 Drifting Cloud Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 2000**

Cottage #7 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter tails, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains a replacement six-over-six window. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. An attached screened gable-roof side porch was enlarged around 2000, and an uncovered wood deck was added in front (north) of the porch. A single-leaf side entrance is accessed from a concrete stoop and sheltered by a front-gable canopy supported on triangular brackets.

**Cottage #8, 46 Drifting Cloud Lane, ca. 1946, ca. 2000**

Cottage #8 is a one-story, side-gable frame dwelling with board-and-batten siding, exposed rafter tails, polygonal front bay, and six-light wood casement windows. The opening on the front of the polygonal bay contains a twelve-light fixed-sash window. The foundation skirt consists of metal panels stamped to resemble ashlar-face block. An attached screened gable-roof side porch was enlarged around 2000.



The Cottages of Flat Rock Site Plan (formerly Florilina Motor Court)  
 (Source: <http://www.thecottagesofflatrock.com/cottages.html>)





**Cottage #12, 22 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to west**



**House/Office, 38 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to southwest**



**Cottage #11, 48 Ivy Brook Lane, façade, view to west**



**Cottage #10, 50 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to southwest**



**Cottage #9, 70 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to southwest**



**Duplex Cottage #3-4, 112 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to southeast**



**Duplex Cottage #1-2, 124 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to northeast**



**Cottage #5, 96 Ivy Brook Lane, façade, view to southeast**





**Cottage #14, 139 Ivy Brook Lane, oblique front view to southeast**



**Cottage #6, 15 Drifting Cloud Lane, façade, view to south**



**Cottage #7, 28 Drifting Cloud Lane, oblique front view to southeast**



**Cottage #8, 46 Drifting Cloud Lane, oblique front view to west**



**Patio, view to southeast**



**Courtyard, view south to gazebo**

## *Historic Background*

Building upon a long-standing tradition, David and Samantha Fowler of Miami, Florida, established the Florilina Motor Court in the late 1940s with the idea that residents wanting to escape the summer heat of Florida would enjoy vacationing in the moderate climate of the North Carolina mountains. Originally from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, the Fowlers married in Florida in 1937, while they were living Miami during the 1930s and early 1940s. It is unclear what brought the Fowlers to North Carolina, but they purchased the 2.5-acre tract on Greenville Highway from Florence Albea, a widow, in September 1946 (Deed 268/216).<sup>27</sup>

The Fowlers built ten cottages for the motor court, which they named "Florilina." The house appears to have existed on the property at the time they purchased it. In addition to the guest cottages, a small office and open pavilion were built near the road. Photographs of the motor court from the 1950s and 1960s show the property much as it appears today, albeit more open and surrounded by less development. The office near the highway was a diminutive one-story side-gable frame structure. The pavilion stood near the entrance of the property and was an open, hip-roof structure with corner posts supported on stone piers. It was later enclosed with glass. At some point an in-ground swimming pool was constructed at the east end of grass courtyard.<sup>28</sup>

David Fowler died in 1964 in Florida, leaving Samantha Fowler (1903-2002) in charge of the motor court. In 1973, Mrs. Fowler sold the property to Karen and Eugene Wittman (Deeds 509/536 and 513/478). The property was defaulted on in 1994, when the current owners, Tim and Sheri Robison of St. Petersburg, Florida, acquired it at auction. The Robison's spent the next four years improving and rehabilitating the property and cottages.

Since the county-wide survey of historic architectural resources was conducted in 1979-1980, few resources dating from after 1930 were recorded, and because of this cutoff date the tourist courts and motels that became so popular in the mid-twentieth century received scant attention. A number of inns and boarding houses, most dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, were recorded during the survey, but the Southeraire Motel (HN 1268) is believed to be the only motel surveyed at the time. Built around 1952 on the south side of US 64 between Hendersonville and Bat Cave, the Southeraire Motel is a typical long, one-story multi-unit building with a circular drive and sheltered corridor across the façade. A two-story office with a polygonal second-story bay marked the center of the building. By contrast, tourist courts were typically family-owned accommodations consisting of one-story cottages or multi-unit buildings informally arranged around a public court and parking areas. The buildings were often rendered in a rustic style and exuded a folksy charm. Many of the early courts presented a theme that carried through the name of the business and the physical appearance of the buildings.

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<sup>27</sup> Census records from Ancestry.com (accessed January 2013). Register of Deeds Office, Henderson County Courthouse, Hendersonville, NC.

<sup>28</sup> The Cottages of Flat Rock website (<http://www.thecottagesofflatrock.com/history.html>, accessed January 2013). Photographs from the collection of Tim and Sheri Robison.



The principal investigator undertook a cursory windshield survey of the principal highway corridors (US 25, US 64, US 176, and NC 191) to gauge the relative survival of the tourist courts and motels that were once common in the region. The survey revealed a small number of properties for comparative purposes and evinced the scarcity of intact, or largely intact, resources of this type from the early to mid-twentieth century. Two motels known to the principal investigator—a one-story rustic-themed motel on US 25 in Mountain Home and the Dutch Inn at the intersection of US 25 and NC 191 on the north side of Hendersonville—have been demolished within the past twenty years. Morley’s Court, which along with Towles Cottages was one of the earliest tourist courts in the county, was located just north of the project area on Greenville Highway. The site, however, appears to have been cleared in the 1990s for new construction.



**Southernaire Motel (HN 1268), 2990 Chimney Rock Road, postcard view**

Among the surviving examples of tourist courts and motels in Henderson County, several are located within the project area including the Florilina Motor Court and Towles Cottages, which are evaluated in this report. The Briarwood Motel (HN 1301) located 1510 Greenville Highway opened in the mid-twentieth century, but has been substantially and significantly altered over the years. The basic structures—including the office and dining room, five-unit guest building, and individual guest cottages—remain in place, but the later alterations and additions obscure and overwhelm the original historic design. The three small, one-story brick houses at 1614, 1616, and 1618 Greenville Highway appear to be only surviving, yet heavily remodeled, remnants of Cheves Cottages, a small tourist court. Located

at 1418 Greenville Highway, the Rose Cottages are a court of eleven small, one-story, side-gable, frame residences that are covered with asbestos shingle siding and feature German siding in the gable ends, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, brick pier foundations, and six-over-six double-hung sash. The site also contains a diminutive office structure near the highway and an open, frame pavilion.



**Rose Cottages, 1418 Greenville Hwy, view to east**

The Bonaire Motel, which consists of three buildings, the earliest dating to 1933, stands at 1201 Greenville Highway and has been greatly altered. The oldest building was a one-story, hip-roof frame structure with multiple guest rooms and an inset porch along the north side. It has been converted to a laundromat with vinyl siding and a parapet façade. A one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-influenced brick house on the property was likely the owner's residence before it was torn down to construct the two-story frame office that still stands. Built around 1960, the building features an angled façade and inset porch and is covered with vinyl siding. A two-story motel block was added to the rear of the office in the 1970s.

The Rainbow Motel, which opened in the mid-1950s as the Three Pines Lodge, consists of three discrete building informally arranged around a paved parking area. Located at 924 Greenville Highway, approximately one mile north of the project area, the name was changed around 1960. The main building is a rambling one-story hip-roof structure containing the office, guest rooms, and utility areas. A flat-roof wraparound porch is supported on thin metal posts. The two additional buildings are one-story side-gable buildings with attached porches. The larger structure contains three guest rooms and the smaller contains two. All of the buildings on the property are covered with asbestos shingle siding and have replacement windows.



**Rainbow Motel, 924 Greenville Hwy, main office, view to northeast**

Located adjacent to the Rainbow Motel, the complex of guest cottages presently known as Villa Capri Cottages began in the mid-1940s as the Carolina Court. Located at 920 Greenville Highway, the property consists of a large primary residence, four individual guest cottages, and three multi-unit buildings closely situated on a 0.6-acre parcel. The main house is a tall one-and-a-half-story front-gable frame dwelling with a front-gable wing, stone foundation, German siding, large shed dormers, and three-over-one windows. An attached front-gable entry porch is carried on thin metal posts. According to tax records, the house is a nineteenth-century dwelling that was remodeled in the Craftsman style around 1945. The majority of guest accommodations reflect the same architectural character and materials of the main house. They are typically one-story, front- or side-gable, frame structures with German siding, attached entry porches, and three-over-one windows. The building to the rear of the house has a two-story front-gable section that appears to have been originally a garage that was later rehabilitated. A one-story, multi-unit brick building at the rear of the property was added in 1988.



**Villa Capri Cottages (former Carolina Court), 920 Greenville Hwy, main residence, view to east**



**Villa Capri Cottages (former Carolina Court), 920 Greenville Hwy, main residence, view to east**



Located on the north side of downtown Hendersonville, the Southwind Motel appears to be a relatively intact one-story L-shaped motel structure. The building is covered with asbestos shingles and vinyl siding. A front-gable porch carried on fluted columns marks the entrance to the office adjacent to the road. An inset porch carried on thin metal posts wraps around the interior angle of the "L" and provides access to the guest rooms. Windows are typically three-over-one double-hung sash with some replacement one-over-one sash.



**Southwind Motel, 1640 Asheville Highway, view to east**

Only a few remnants of the once-popular Mountain Aire Lodge are located at 1351 Asheville Highway (present Mountain Aire Cottages) on the north side of downtown Hendersonville, immediately north of the intersection where US 25 (Asheville Highway) and NC 191 split. Begun in the mid-1940s, the complex consisted of twelve bungalow cottages organized around a circular drive on a wooded site. Robert and Florence Cooper owned and operated the tourist court. The two surviving cottages on the property are one-story frame dwellings with board-and-batten siding, side-gable roofs, exposed rafter tails, attached front-gable porches, and six-over-six windows. The porches are carried on three slender square posts with decorative lattice infill between the posts. A third building on the site, located 1410 Haywood Road, appears to have been added in the 1980s. The portion of the site to the south of the surviving buildings appears to have been sold off in the 1980s for a new branch bank and paved parking lot.

With so few examples remaining intact, or even largely intact, the surviving tourist courts and early motels become increasingly important as tangible links to rise of automobile-oriented tourism in the mid twentieth century.



**Mountain Aire Cottages (formerly Mountain Aire Lodge), 1351 Asheville Hwy, office, view to northwest**



**Mountain Aire Cottages, 1351 Asheville Hwy, guest cottage, view to west**

### *Evaluation*

The Florilina Motor Court appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of a mid-twentieth century motor court with good integrity and under Criterion A for its association with the developing trend of automobile-oriented tourism in the middle twentieth century. While most of the individual buildings have received some degree of alteration, the overall design, setting, feeling and association of the complex as a whole retains a high degree of integrity. The setting of the motor court and the layout of the cottages around the grass courtyard remains intact, while few other comparable examples retain such a strong sense of their historic character and function. Situated on the Dixie Highway between Hendersonville and Flat Rock, the tourist accommodations were located in a highly trafficked area popular with summer visitors. Building on the area's existing reputation, the owners conceived the motor court as an attractive destination for travelers from Florida seeking relief from the summer heat, and they were appealing to a new breed of tourists, who were driving to the mountains in their own cars.

### *Boundary Description and Justification*

The proposed boundary of the Florilina Motor Court includes the full extent of the 2.48-acre property historically associated with the tourist court, which is its current tax parcel. The parcel is the same as the tract acquired by David and Samatha Fowler in 1946.



**Boundary Map – Florilina Motor Court [PIN 9577184609]**  
(Source: Henderson County GIS)



## Towles Cottages (HN 1304)

1522 Greenville Hwy [PIN 9577280722], ca. 1935



**Towles Cottages, 1522 Greenville Highway, Cottages (15, 19 and 23 Bent Oak Drive),  
view to northeast along north side of the property**

### *Description*

Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Greenville Highway and Shepherd Street, Towles Cottages is a motor court complex consisting of fifteen resources organized around the perimeter of the property. Three buildings—including a former office and pavilion—are located facing Greenville Highway, while the inward-facing guest cottages are organized on a curving gravel drive named Bent Oak Drive and given 911-related street numbers. The property is relatively flat and open, with small patches of lawn and scattered mature trees.

The diminutive guest cottages are typically one-story side-gable frame structures with brick end chimneys, German siding, exposed rafter tails, full-width porches, six-light-over-three-panel entry doors, and six-over-six windows. There are, however, a number of variations that occur among the cottages, including the size of the cottage, attached or engaged porch roofs, metal porch roofs, and in two instances an attached one-bay garage or carport. While not identical, the guest cottages display enough consistency of scale, form, and materials to read as parts of a cohesive whole.



**Towles Cottages, postcard view**

**Morning Glory Cottage, 15 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Morning Glory is an unaltered 168-square-foot efficiency unit with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and a small gable-roof rear wing. The façade is composed of six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door. The attached metal shed-roof porch is supported on short metal posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side and the wood balustrade consists of diagonal bracing. Two six-over-six windows on the southwest elevation are sheltered by metal awnings.

**House/Office, 18 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

This rambling one-story Craftsman-style dwelling appears to have originally been the tourist court office, which has been enlarged and converted to a residence. Facing Greenville Highway, the side-gable building features an enclosed front porch and an L-shaped wing to the south. The original section of the building is covered with German siding and has an exterior brick chimney, brick foundation, exposed rafter tails, and six-over-six double-hung sash. The enclosed front-gable porch exhibits brick corner piers and a front wall consisting of five 15-light fixed-sash windows. A pair of modern one-over-one windows is located on the southeast side of the enclosed porch, while the northwest side a single six-over-six window flanking an inset entrance bay. A shed-roof rear addition extends the full-width of the original structure and may have been enlarged at a later time.

A setback gable-roof side wing appears in an early postcard view of the office, but it appears that the present L-shape wing has completely subsumed, if not replaced, the original

setback wing. Built in two sections, the present wing extends from the southeast corner of the original building. It is covered with weatherboards and has six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows. The older connecting section of the wing rests on a brick foundation and displays exposed rafter tails and plain weatherboards. The front-gable end section of the wing rests on a concrete block foundation and has enclosed eaves and weatherboards with a beaded edge.

**Cottage, 19 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

This cottage is a 168-square-foot efficiency unit with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and a small gable-roof rear wing. The attached metal shed-roof porch is supported on square wood posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side and the wood balustrade consists of diagonal bracing. The two front windows flanking the replacement single-leaf door are replacement four-over-four sash; the side elevations are blind.

**Cottage, 23 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

This cottage is a 168-square-foot efficiency unit with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and a small gable-roof rear wing. The façade is composed of six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door. The attached full-width shed-roof porch is supported on square wood posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side and the wood balustrade consists of diagonal bracing. The side elevations are blind.

**Goldenrod Cottage, 27 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Goldenrod is a 465-square-foot unit with a side-gable roof, German siding, one-story gable-roof side wing, and paired six-over-six windows flanking the central entrance on the façade. The exterior brick end chimney has been partially removed and capped. The attached full-width shed-roof porch is supported on square wood posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side and the wood balustrade consists of diagonal bracing. The side wing contains a single six-over-six window on the front and rear elevations, which also display exposed rafter tails.

**Rhododendron Cottage, 35 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Rhododendron is a 360-square-foot one-story frame cottage with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and engaged single-bay garage. It is covered with vinyl siding. The façade is composed of single six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The garage bay, which is located to the northeast, is entered through double-leaf ledged-and-braced wood doors. A setback wing extends from the southwest side of the cottage. The attached metal shed-roof porch is supported by short metal

posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side, and the balustrade has diagonal bracing.

**Laurel Cottage, 41 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

The largest of the cottages, Laurel is a 604-square-foot one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, German siding, and an attached full-width shed-roof porch. It is partially covered with vinyl siding, including the façade, which is composed of paired six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. A setback wing extends from the southwest side of the cottage. The porch is supported by square wood posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side, and the balustrade has diagonal bracing.

**Forget-Me-Not Cottage, 45 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Forget-Me-Not is a 280-square-foot one-story frame cottage with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The façade is composed of single six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The attached full-width shed-roof porch is supported by bracketed square wood posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side, and the balustrade has diagonal bracing.

**Cottage, 49 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

This cottage is a 280-square-foot one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The façade is composed of single six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The attached metal shed-roof porch is supported by short metal posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side, and the balustrade has diagonal bracing.

**Magnolia Cottage, 53 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Magnolia is a 597-square-foot one-story frame cottage with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The façade displays single and paired six-over-six double-hung sash with a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The attached metal shed-roof porch, which is approached from the side, is supported by short metal posts atop brick piers with a replacement metal balustrade. The interior has been divided to provide two bedrooms. A setback gable-roof wing extends from the southeast side of the cottage.

**Cottage, 59 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

This cottage is a 396-square-foot one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, German siding, exterior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. It is distinguished by a one-bay porte



cochere that extends to the northwest. The façade is composed with single six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The attached metal shed-roof porch is supported by short metal posts atop brick piers. The porch is approached from the side, and the balustrade has diagonal bracing. The gable-roof porte cochere is supported by brick posts with corbelled caps on brick piers and solid brick knee wall.

#### **Wistaria Cottage, 61 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Wistaria is a 374-square-foot one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, German siding, stone foundation, exterior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The façade is composed of single six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The door is four lights over three panels, as opposed to the more common six lights over three panels. The entry is accessed from an uncovered concrete stoop with a metal railing. An attached gable-roof side porch extends to the south west and is carried on square wood posts with a wood balustrade of simple square balusters. A single-leaf multi-light door opens onto the porch from the main interior room.

#### **Marigold Cottage, 67 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

Marigold is a 473-square-foot one-story frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, weatherboards, stone foundation, exterior brick chimney, and exposed rafter tails. The façade is composed of single six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a central single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. The door is four lights over three panels, as opposed to the more common six lights over three panels. The entry is accessed from an uncovered concrete stoop with a metal railing. An attached gable-roof side porch extends to the south west and is carried on square wood posts with a wood balustrade of simple square balusters. A single-leaf multi-light door opens onto the porch from the main interior room.

#### **Pavilion, 73 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1935**

This modest 396-square-foot building was originally used as a pavilion, but it was later enclosed, probably around 1980. The one-story hip-roof building has stone corner piers supporting the asphalt-shingle roof, while the exterior walls are composed infill plywood sheathing and groups of tall single-pane casement windows. The building is entered from the rear through a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled door accessed from concrete steps with low stone cheek walls and cast-concrete copings.

#### **Ivy Cottage, 75 Bent Oak Drive, ca. 1980**

Ivy, added to the property around 1980, is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bedroom, Cape Cod-type house with a tall side-gable roof, gabled front dormers, and a shed rear dormer. Resting on a brick foundation, the house is covered with weatherboards and has modern one-

over-one windows. An elevated wood deck and exterior steps at the rear of the house provide access to the upper story through French doors in the rear dormer.



**Towles Cottages, postcard view**

### *Historic Background*

Francis and Sarah Towles owned and operated the tourist court beginning around 1935, when they purchased the property from A. C. and Nell Wright (Deed 212/10) and began erecting the cottages. The Towles' came to Henderson County from Florida, where they had lived and worked for most of the twentieth century. Francis Arthur Towles (1889-1959) was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and by 1910 he had joined the Marine Corps and was stationed in Boston. Following his military service, Towles married Sarah Starch and moved to Jacksonville, Florida, where he worked as the proprietor of a grocery store. The couple later moved to Palm Beach before relocating to Hendersonville in the mid-1930s.<sup>29</sup>

According to the 1940 census records, Francis and Sarah Towles had established the tourist court, which Mrs. Towles operated. Francis Towles worked as a manager of a retail grocery store in addition to helping out with the tourist court. He indicated that he worked 92 hours per week in the census record. Promotional postcards of the property note that the cottages were located 1.5 miles south of Hendersonville and accommodations were offered with or without kitchenettes.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Register of Deeds office. 1910 and 1920 United States Census records from Ancestry.com (accessed January 2013).

<sup>30</sup> 1940 United States Census (accessed from Ancestry.com, January 2013).

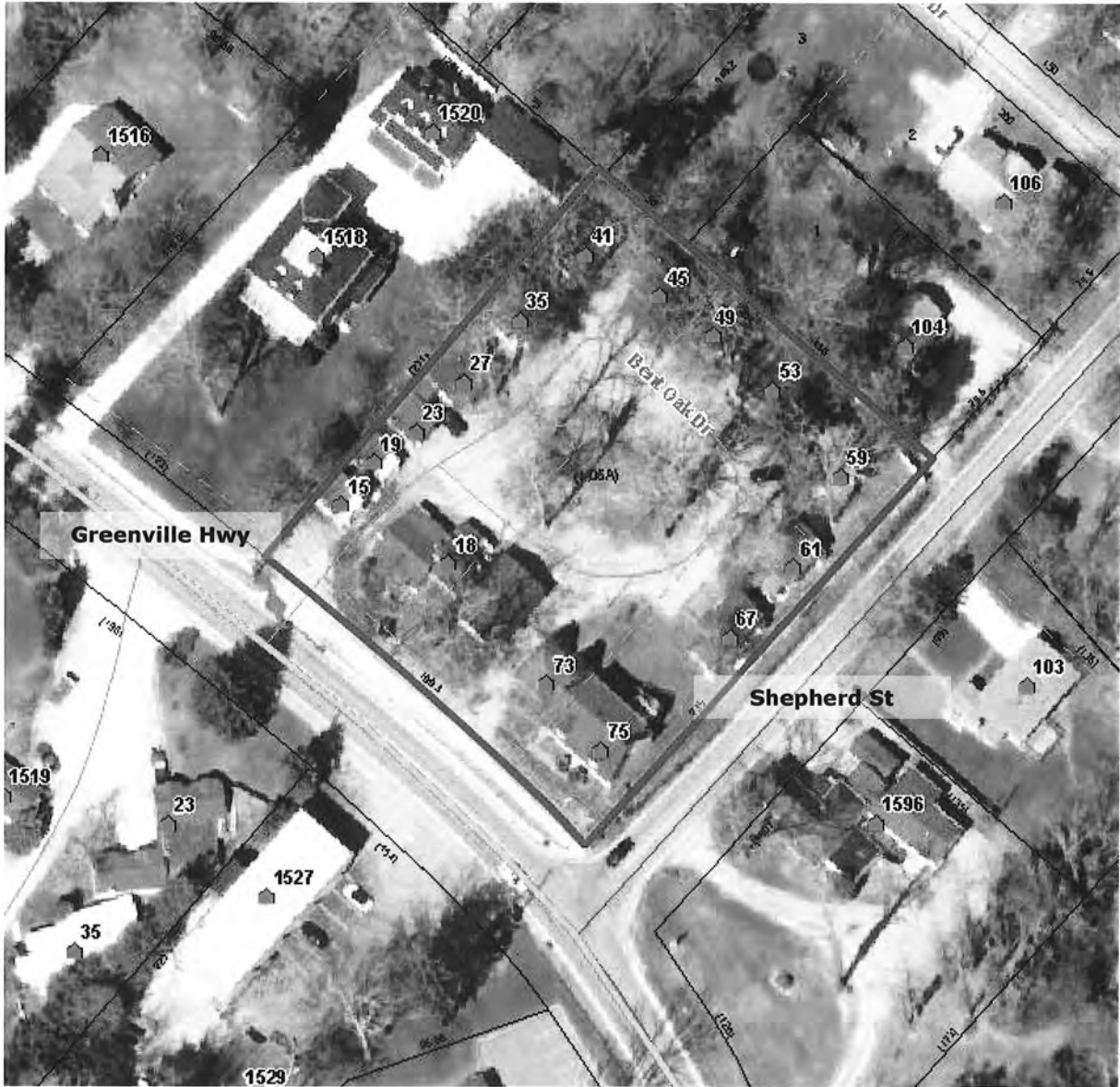
The Towles continued to operate the motor court into the 1950s before selling the property to J. Lewis and Agnes Cordray in 1958. The sale also included all "household furnishings in the Towles Tourist Cabins in accordance with inventory agreed upon between the parties" (Deed 367/267). It is possible that the Towles sold the business due to the declining health of Mr. Towles, who died the following year. At the time the couple resided across the street at 101 Shepherd Street, where Sarah Towles continued to reside until her death in the 1960s. The Cordrays changed the name to Towles Tourist Court in the late 1960s and operated the court through the late twentieth century. The property eventually passed to Charles and Elizabeth Cordray, who sold the tourist court in 2006 (Deed 1258/277). All of the buildings are currently offered as long-term rental units and managed by a property management company.

#### *Evaluation*

Towles Cottages appears to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of a mid-twentieth century motor court with good integrity and under Criterion A for its association with the developing trend of automobile-oriented tourism in the middle twentieth century. While most of the individual buildings have received some degree of alteration, complex retains its original layout and spatial relationships, and the overall design, setting, feeling and association of the court retains a high degree of integrity. While few other comparable examples survive, the Towles Cottages easily convey their original function and retain their architectural character. Situated on the Dixie Highway between Hendersonville and Flat Rock, the Towles Cottages were among the earliest tourist accommodations designed specifically to appeal to the traveling public. Automobiles helped to usher in a new era of tourism in western North Carolina in the mid-twentieth century, and the locally-owned tourist courts and motels supplanted the large resort hotels as the primary form of tourist accommodation. Building on the area's existing reputation among tourists, the property was located in a highly trafficked area popular with summer visitors.

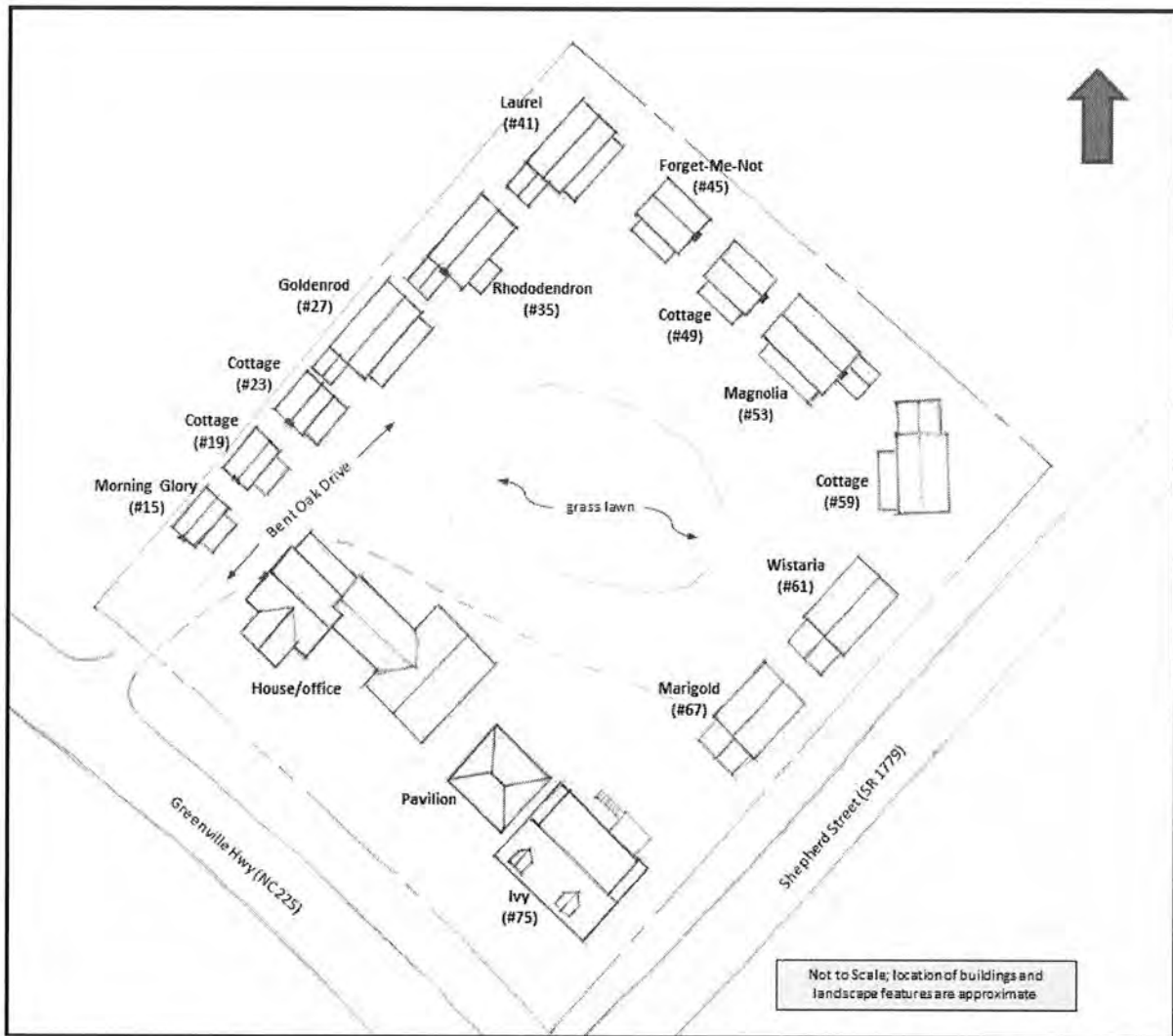
#### *Boundary Description and Justification*

The proposed boundary of the Towles Cottages includes the full extent of the 1.05-acre property historically associated with the tourist court, which is its current tax parcel.



**Boundary Map - Towles Cottages [PIN 9577280722]**  
(Source: Henderson County GIS)





**Site Plan – Towles Cottages, 1522 Greenville Hwy**  
 (Cottage numbers are Bent Oak Drive addresses)



**Cottages, 15 and 19 Bent Oak Drive, view to northwest**



**Cottage, 23 Bent Oak Drive, view to north**



**Goldenrod Cottage, 27 Bent Oak Drive, view to north**



**Rhododendron Cottage, 35 Bent Oak Drive, view to north**



**Laurel Cottage, 41 Bent Oak Drive, view to north**



**Forget-Me-Not Cottage, 45 Bent Oak Drive, view to northeast**





**Cottages, 41, 45, 49 and 53 Bent Oak Drive, view to north**



**Cottage, 59 Bent Oak Drive, view to northeast**



**Wistaria Cottage, 61 Bent Oak Drive, view to southeast**



**Marigold Cottage, 67 Bent Oak Drive, view to southeast**



**Pavilion (l) and Ivy Cottage (r), 73-75 Bent Oak Drive, view to northeast**



**Pavilion, 73 Bent Oak Drive, view to northeast**



**Ivy Cottage (l) and Pavilion (r), 73-75 Bent Oak Drive, oblique rear view to south**



**Office, 18 Bent Oak Drive, view to northeast**





**Office, 18 Bent Oak Drive, view to north**



**Office, 18 Bent Oak Drive, oblique rear view to south**



**Towles Cottages, entrance drive (Bent Oak Drive), view to northeast**



**Towles Cottages, view to northeast**

## Conclusions

During the initial field survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project in 2012, forty-four properties over fifty years of age within the APE were photographed and recorded. The recorded properties were presented to NCDOT for review, and from that number five properties warranted additional research and context development to make a full determination of their eligibility.

The five potentially eligible properties are described and evaluated in this report, and three of the properties are considered to be eligible for the National Register. The James and Ginsie Collins House at 1615 Greenville Highway appears to be eligible as an intact example of a twentieth-century summer house in the general Flat Rock community and as representative of the transitional development in Flat Rock to smaller, less formal estates and seasonal properties. The Florilina Motor Court at 1511 Greenville Highway and Towles Cottages at 1522 Greenville Highway are both rare surviving examples of mid-twentieth century motor courts with a good degree of historic integrity. Both properties retain their full collection of guest cottages and maintain their original layout and spatial relationships. Tourist courts and motels became important components of auto-oriented tourism in the mid-twentieth century and provided inexpensive, convenient accommodations for travelers to the area. Despite their extensive popularity in the 1950s and 1960s, these resources are rapidly disappearing from the roadside landscape.

None of the three potentially eligible properties are recommended as eligible under any other National Register criteria. None of the property owners or proprietors attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The properties are not likely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making them ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Professional Qualifications**

## **CLAY GRIFFITH**

President/Architectural Historian

## **ACME PRESERVATION SERVICES, LLC**

825C Merrimon Ave, #345

Asheville, NC 28804

Tel 828 281 3852

[cgriffith.acme@gmail.com](mailto:cgriffith.acme@gmail.com)

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### **EDUCATION**

- Master of Architectural History (1993)  
University of Virginia
- Bachelor of Science, Architecture (1990)  
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (1994)

### **EXPERIENCE**

- **Acme Preservation Services, LLC, Asheville, NC**  
November 2007 – present

Formed independent firm to provide historic preservation consulting services. Services provided include preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Asheville, NC**  
January 2002 – October 2007

Served as Senior Architectural Historian in Asheville office of private consulting firm. Responsibilities included preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Western Office, Asheville, NC**  
July 1998 – January 2002

Preservation Specialist serving the 25-county western region of North Carolina. Administered State Historic Preservation Office programs including statewide inventory of historic properties, survey and planning grant supervision, National Register of Historic Places nominations, environmental review, technical assistance, and public education.

- **North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, NC**  
June 1993 – June 1998

Preservation Specialist with Historic Architectural Resources Section. Responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Duties included conducting field work, identifying and documenting historic resources, evaluating National Register eligibility, and assessing effects to minimize impacts of NCDOT undertakings.

## COMPLETED PROJECTS

- *Tryon Country Club National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Dr. Samuel Stringfield House and Dr. Thomas Stringfield House Local Landmark Designation Reports*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation for SR 1419 (Old Fanning Bridge Road) Improvements and new access road, TIP No. 5524 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina
- *Chapman House Intensive Evaluation Report, US 64 Improvements, TIP No. R-2409D (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey, Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 115 on SR 1908 over Dan River (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Stokes County, North Carolina
- *Johnson House and Store Intensive Evaluation Report (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Wilkes County, North Carolina
- *Downtown Newton Historic District National Register Nomination*, Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Adams-Millis Corporation Plant No. 8 National Register Nomination and Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 11 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Watauga and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Graham, Henderson, Swain and Transylvania Counties, North Carolina
- *Downtown Asheville Historic District Boundary Increase III, Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Sunnydale National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application* Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Supply & Foundry Company Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Survey Update*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Spread Out Historic District National Register Nomination*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Dougherty Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina
- *Lyncote National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina



- *South Montreat Road Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Pink Beds Picnic Shelters and Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Biltmore High School National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Mill Farm Inn National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Richard Sharp Smith House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Broyhill Conover Plant Redevelopment Determination of Eligibility and Recordation (for City of Conover)*, Conover, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Tryon Downtown Survey and Trade Street Commercial Historic District Study List Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Monte Vista Hotel National Register Nomination and Local Landmark Designation Report*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Bank of Tryon National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Wilson Lick Ranger Station Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina (co-authored with Lynn Marie Pietak, Ph.D., Archaeologist)
- *Graham County Courthouse National Register Nomination*, Robbinsville, Graham County, North Carolina
- *Historic Workcenters Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Charles E. Orr House National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Franklin-Penland House National Register Nomination*, Linville Falls, Burke County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville End of Car Line Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville-Aycock School Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Lookout Towers Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, North Carolina
- *The Charlton Leland (Saluda Inn) National Register Nomination*, Saluda, Polk County, North Carolina

- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, US 21 Bridge over Catawba River (for Ralph Whitehead Associates), York County, South Carolina*
- *Biltmore Hospital National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, S-75 (Cherokee Road) over US 29 Bridge Replacement Project (for Kennedy Engineering and Associates), Anderson County, South Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 86 on SR 1328 over Howard Creek, Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 33 on SR 1335 over Meat Camp Creek, Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *Sunset Terrace Historic District National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Mars Hill High School National Register Nomination, Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Newfound Gap Road, Phase II, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Swain County, North Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, Replace Bridge 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek, Evaluation of Ebbs Chapel School, Madison County, North Carolina*
- *Elk Park School National Register Nomination, Elk Park, Avery County, North Carolina*
- *Sawyer Motor Company Building Local Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Bynum House Local Landmark Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Grove Park Country Club Clubhouse Local Landmark Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

- Contributing author, "North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary" (Website: <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu>)
- "Henry Bacon," "Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. University of Tennessee Press, 2006.
- "An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 2001



Project Tracking System  
**RECEIVED**  
 12-02-0063 APR 05 2013  
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPES  
 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION FORM**

This form only pertains to Historic Architecture and Landscapes for this project. It is not valid for Archaeological Resources. You must consult separately with the Archaeology Group.

**PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project No.:</b>	U-5105	<b>County:</b>	Henderson
<b>WBS No.:</b>	41903.1.1	<b>Document Type:</b>	PCE
<b>Fed. Aid No.:</b>	n/a	<b>Funding:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal
<b>Federal Permit(s):</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Permit Type(s):</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> Improvements to the intersection of US 225/SR 1164 (Erkwood Drive)/SR 1779 (Shepard Street) in Hendersonville. See letter JOK 4/25/13			

**SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPES REVIEW**

- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- The following properties within the area of potential effects have been evaluated for eligibility in the attached documentation: **HN 1294**-Florilina Motor Court, **HN 1303**-Glen-Sherman House, **HN 1304**-Towles Cottages, **HN 1323**-Hiram King Jones Log House, **HN 1300**-James and Ginsie Collins House.

**SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION**

- Map(s)     Previous Survey Info.     Photos     Correspondence     Report

**EVALUATION BY NCDOT ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN**

<b>Property Name:</b>	Glen-Sherman House	<b>Evaluation:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible
<b>Survey Site No.:</b>	HN 1303	<b>Criterion:</b>	
<b>Property Name:</b>	Hiram King Jones Log House	<b>Evaluation:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible
<b>Survey Site No.:</b>	HN 1323	<b>Criterion:</b>	

<b>Property Name:</b>	James and Ginsie Collins House	<b>Evaluation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible
<b>Survey Site No.:</b>	HN 1300	<b>Criterion:</b>	A & C

<b>Property Name:</b>	Towles Cottages	<b>Evaluation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible
<b>Survey Site No.:</b>	HN 1304	<b>Criterion:</b>	A & C

<b>Property Name:</b>	Florilina Motor Court	<b>Evaluation:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> Not Eligible
<b>Survey Site No.:</b>	HN 1294	<b>Criterion:</b>	A & C

*Shelley Spillars*  
 NCDOT Architectural Historian

*Mar 25, 2013*  
 Date

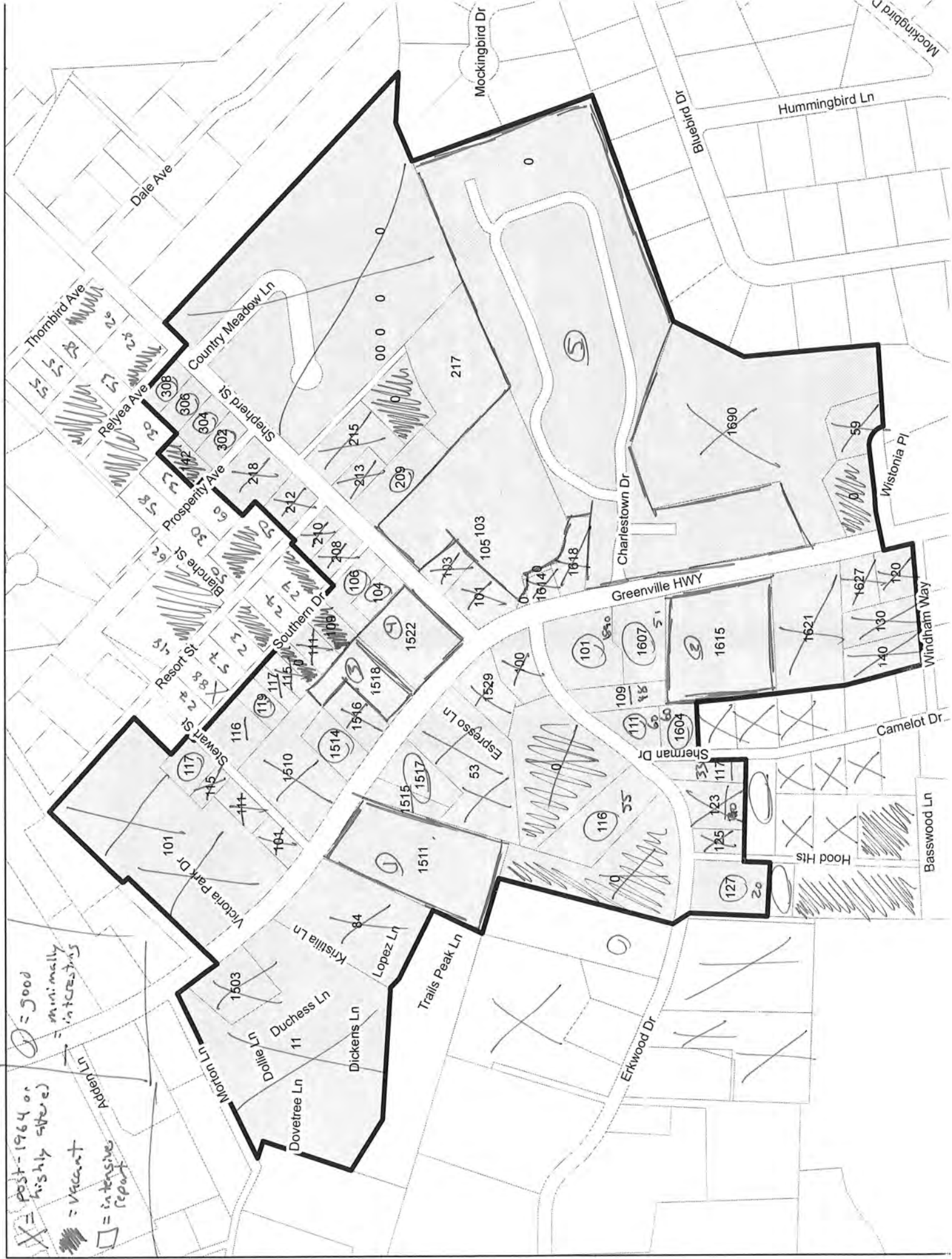
**REVIEW BY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

HPO Representative \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

HPO Comments:







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