



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

July 7, 2017

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for the Realignment and Extension of SR 1170,
U-5886, PA 17-01-0004, Henderson County, ER 17-1033

Thank you for your May 9, 2017, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that neither the Poplar Terrace House (HN1958) nor the West Hendersonville Baptist Church (HN1959) are eligible for listing in the National Register under any of the designation criteria. In addition, the church does not meet Criteria Consideration G.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

May 9, 2017

ER 17 1033

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

H Page
ER/Earley
6/27/17

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

ACE 6/26/17

SUBJECT: PA No. 17-01-0004, U-5886 Realign and Extend SR 1170 (Willow Road)
in Henderson County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structure Survey Report, survey site form, and additional materials for the above referenced project. Please feel free to contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT
for

**Realign and extend SR 1170 (White Street) from SR 1171 (Willow Road)
to US 176 (Spartanburg Highway)
Henderson County
TIP# U-5886 WBS# 44710.1.1**

Prepared for:

Kate Husband – Project Manager

Human Environment Section

North Carolina Department of Transportation

1598 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

Prepared by:

Vaughn & Melton Consulting Engineers, Inc.

1318-F Patton Avenue

Asheville, NC 28806

May 2017

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**Prepared by:
Vaughn & Melton Consulting Engineers, Inc.
1318-F Patton Avenue
Asheville, NC 28806**

May 2017

Hillary Cole, RLA Historic Preservationist

Date

Vaughn & Melton Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor

Date

Historic Architecture Section

North Carolina Department of Transportation

**Realign and extend SR 1170 (White Street) from SR 1171 (Willow Road)
to US 176 (Spartanburg Highway) in Henderson County
North Carolina Department of Transportation TIP# U-5886 WBS# 44710.1.1**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY:

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) plans to widen SR 1170 (White Street) and construct two connectors on new location, from SR 1171 (Willow Road) to US 176 (Spartanburg Highway) in Hendersonville. The proposed project is included in NCDOT's 2016 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) as U-5886. The purpose of the project is to provide connectivity and to alleviate traffic congestion along existing White Street. The project length would be approximately 0.5 miles. The project area is located just southwest of downtown.

NCDOT contracted with Vaughn & Melton Consulting Engineers, Inc (V&M) in March of 2017 to complete an intensive evaluation of two potentially eligible properties located within the APE for the subject project. Architectural Historian Hillary Cole conducted the fieldwork on March 7th and 9th, 2017, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report.

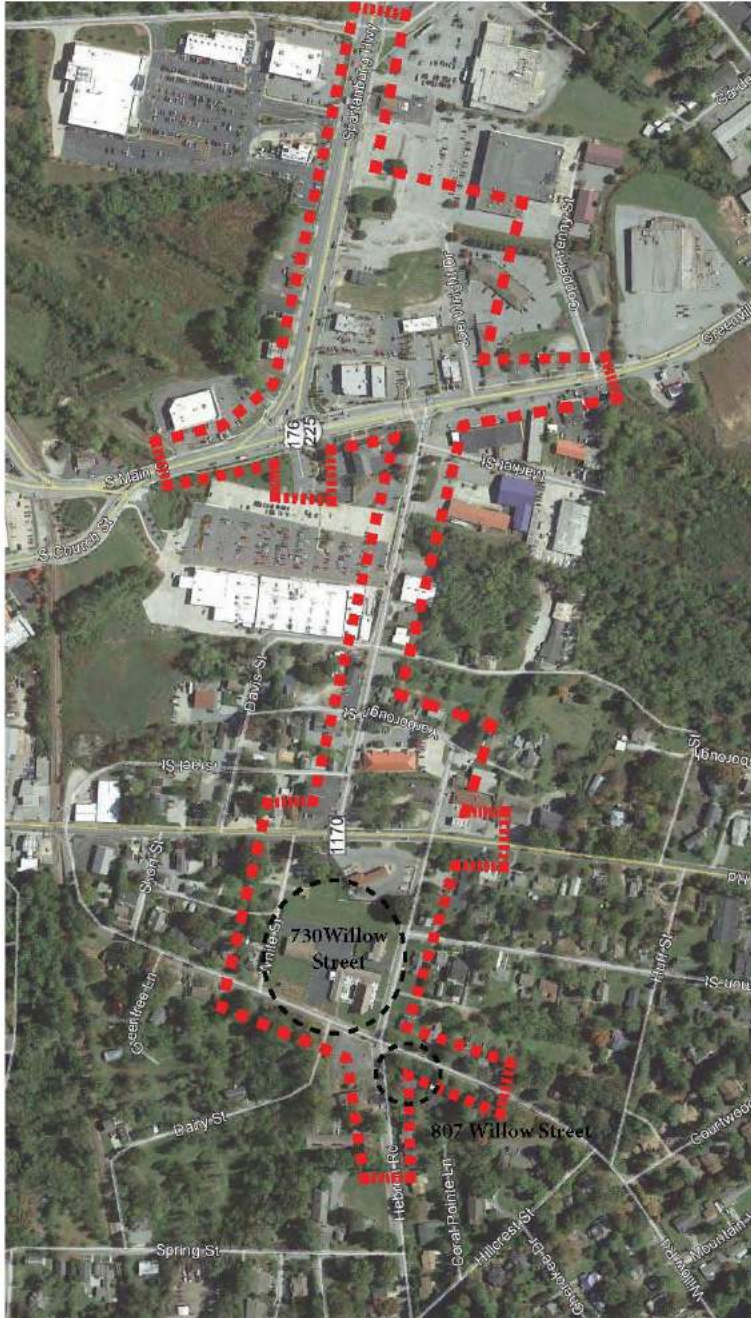
After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for eligibility, the two properties - Poplar Terrace House (HN1958) and the West Hendersonville Baptist Church (HN1959) were recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. The Poplar Terrace House is a common two-story three-bay Craftsman house that has been altered significantly. The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is a modern A-framed church, a common style in the 1960s-1970s, which was built outside of the fifty-year requirement for the National Register. The 1963 parsonage is a very common brick one story side gable ranch style residence. Neither property possesses the required significance to be eligible for the National Register.

| SSN | Property Name | Address | PIN | Eligibility Determination | Criteria |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| HN1958 | Poplar Terrace House | 807 Willow Road | 9568643437 | Not Eligible | A, B,C,D |
| HN1959 | West Hendersonville Baptist Church | 730 Willow Road | 9568646662 | Not Eligible | A, B,C,D |

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I. Project Location and Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map

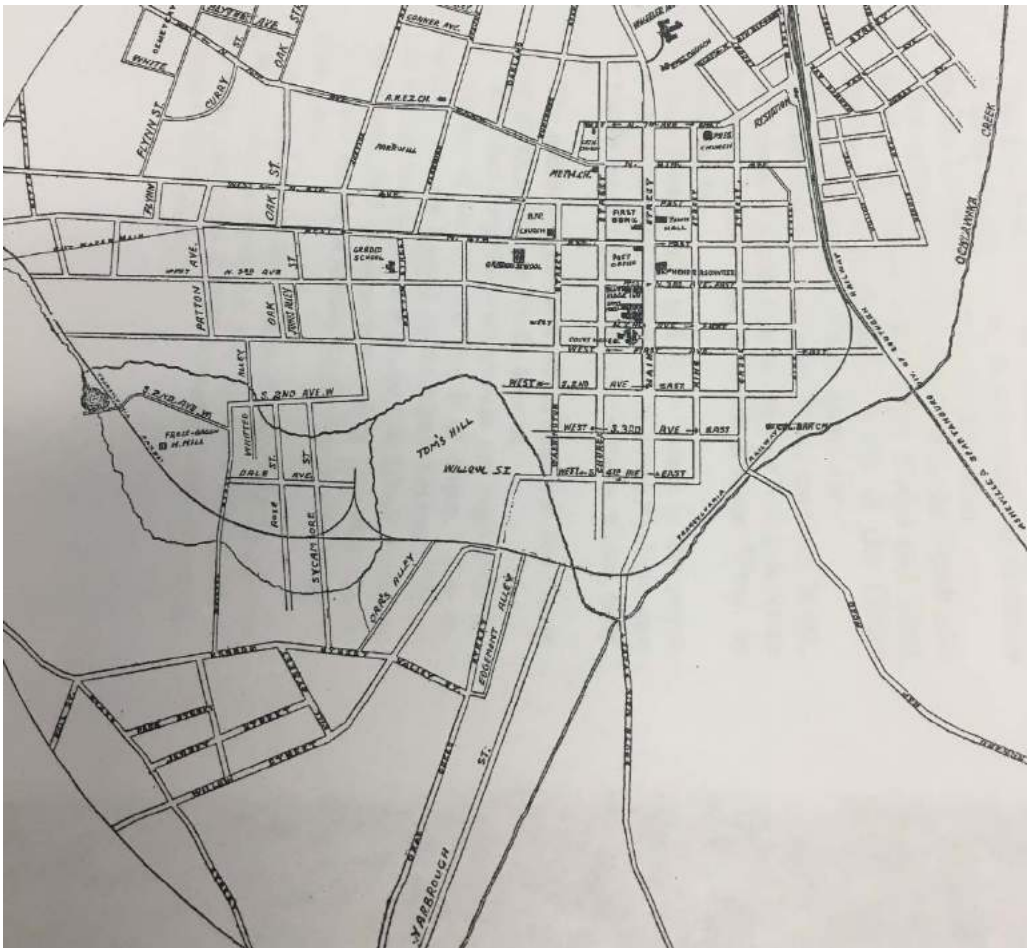


Area of Potential Effects (APE) and Surveyed Properties Location Map

II. Introduction

The project area is situated in the central portion of Henderson County, approximately one mile southwest of downtown Hendersonville. The area has seen an increase in traffic partly due to the new South Market Village development, located at the eastern half of the project area at the intersection of White Street and South Main Street/Greenville Highway/NC 225. NC 225 is a two-lane rural highway that travels along a former routing of US 25 in Henderson County. It starts in the community of Tuxedo, goes through Zirconia, and then into Flat Rock. In Hendersonville, it ends at the intersection of South Main Street /Greenville Highway/NC. This point also marks the terminus for Spartanburg Highway/US 176 near the South Market Village. Spartanburg Highway/US 176 begins at the southern end of Main Street in Hendersonville and South Main Street continues south as Greenville Highway/US 225. Spartanburg Highway/US 176 heads east as a five-lane highway with a center turn lane that heads through a commercial area. The highway leaves Hendersonville and heads southeast through the town of East Flat Rock and leads into the city of Saluda. Due to the large amount of traffic converging at this heavily traffic intersection and along these corridors, the proposed roadway realignment and widening project will help alleviate traffic issues and will provide safer bike and pedestrian connectivity.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the potential improvements is delineated to encompass the construction for the new connector roads, road widening, and intersection improvements. The project area is characterized heavily commercial along the eastern half of the project and heavily residential along the western half of the project. Two of the roads affected by this proposed project are Willow Road, which was called Willow Street until around 1922, and Greenville Highway/South Main Street. The NCDOT architectural historian surveyed the APE and determined that two properties required intensive evaluation for potential inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NR). Both properties that were evaluated for this study are located on Willow Road, which led to in-depth research regarding the Willow Road Corridor. A 1908 map showed both the Willow Street and South Main Street corridors as the two main access roads that connected into the downtown area of Hendersonville. Willow Street connected to Crab Creek Street, today's Kanuga Road, along the Transylvania Railway line, and both streets connected to Washington Street downtown.



1908 Hand Drawn Survey Map, Hendersonville Genealogical and Historic Society Flat Files

III. Methodology

The field survey of the roadway realignment and widening project was conducted on March 7th and March 9th, 2017 and structures within the APE were photographed and recorded. Extensive deed research for each of the properties was conducted at the Henderson County Register of Deeds Office located at the Henderson County Courthouse. Additional research was conducted through online resources including the Henderson County GIS Records and at the Henderson County Public Library and the Hendersonville Genealogical and Historic Society.

During the field survey, the principal investigator interviewed representatives of both properties. The owners of the Poplar Terrace House were not familiar with the history of the structure. They allowed the investigator on the property, but the interior was not made available for inspection. The owners verbally provided information regarding the floor plan and interior renovations. The pastor of the West Hendersonville Baptist Church permitted an inspection of the sanctuary and the parsonage but the parsonage was not photographed.

Hendersonville has been comprehensively surveyed for historic architectural resources, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide some architectural context. A review of the HPOWEB GIS Service (<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb>) revealed that while no surveyed properties were located within the APE area, there are three surveyed residences located nearby south of the property. They are all located off State Street which intersects with Willow Road. None of them were similar architecturally to the properties being evaluated for this report. During the review of the HPO website it was also found that numerous recorded residences located in NR districts, developed during the same time period as the evaluated properties, are located adjacent to the downtown area of Hendersonville. The Lenox Park Historic District (NR, 2002), The West Side Historic District (NR, 2001), the Hyman Heights Historic District (NR, 2000), and the Druid Hills Historic District (NR, 2000) are all residential districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places and are located within a few miles of the subject project. The other recorded properties in the general vicinity are a mixture of residences, inns/hotel/boarding structures, churches, and commercial buildings. In addition, the North Carolina MPDF for Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North Carolina: A Partial Inventory, 1988, was consulted for background information and historical context.

V&M conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); 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; the HPO's Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina; and NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products. This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

IV. Poplar Terrace House (HN1958)

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Resource Name | Poplar Terrace House |
| HPO Survey Number | HN1958 |
| Location | 807 Willow Road |
| PIN | 9568643437 |
| Date(s) of Construction | Ca.1914-1920 |
| Eligibility Recommendation | Not eligible |



Poplar Terrace House (HN1958), 807 Willow Road, façade, oblique front view to the northwest

Description

Resting on a brick foundation, the two-story side gable Poplar Terrace House is located at the intersection of Willow Road and Hebron Road on a 0.33 acre property. It stands approximately forty-five feet off Willow Road and twenty-five feet off Hebron Road. A concrete driveway wraps around the south and west elevations creating access from both Willow and Hebron Roads. A low stone retaining wall with stone columns bounds the property along Willow and Hebron Roads. The house is surrounded by numerous mature deciduous trees, evergreen trees, shrubs and privacy hedges. A concrete walkway leads to the front porch from a metal gate bounded on either side by screening plantings. A brick patio covers much of the rear and northern side yards which is fenced in with a wooden privacy fence. There is a one-story front gable wooden framed outbuilding associated with the residence that is located at the southwest corner of the property along the concrete driveway.



Site Plan and Survey – Poplar Terrace House, 807 Willow Road, Hendersonville, NC

The ca. 1914-1920 Poplar Terrace House is a two-story Craftsman style residence. It has projecting bays with corniced boxed pediment gables on the south, north, and west elevations. The house is clad in German siding and capped by an asphalt shingle roof. There are exposed rafter tails at the porch, and boxed bead-board soffits at the upper roof eaves. The covered porch wraps around on three sides (east, north, and south) and has tapered wood columns that sit on a brick knee wall with cast concrete column base and wall caps. The north and south portions of the porch were enclosed sometime after 1926. The first story façade large picture windows located on either side of the front door are not original. The front door is a non-original modern fiberglass door with oval glass. The majority of the twenty-four original wood windows that are still intact are four-over-one bungalow style double hungs. Others have been replaced with aluminum sash windows.

Resting on a brick foundation, the house features two exterior brick chimneys, a sleeping porch, and an attached shed roof that connects the kitchen and the sleeping porch additions. Both the kitchen and sleeping porch additions were shown on the 1922 and 1926 Sanborn Maps. Since the siding matches that on the main house it is assumed they were added sometime between when the house was originally constructed and 1922. Most, if not all, of the windows and doors on these two additions are not original.

The door into the sleeping porch is an interior molded, fiberglass or wood, modern door. There most likely was never a door or window opening there because the trim around the door is thinner and doesn't match the original trim. The siding at the sleeping porch is has wider reveals which suggests an infill.

The metal exterior staircase on the West elevation was added in the late 1970s or early 1980s as a fire escape. The exterior door on the second story that accesses the staircase appears to have been added where an original window was. The head height of the trim around the door is at the same height as the other windows. Most likely, the wall from the window sill to the floor was removed so that the door could be inserted.

Historically there was a secondary entrance located on the north elevation since the house is located on a corner lot. This entrance was removed and an infill of the porch occurred. The siding at this infill location changes from German lap to traditional clapboard.



Poplar Terrace House along Willow Road, façade, view to the west



Poplar Terrace House along Hebron Road, north elevation, view to the south



Poplar Terrace House, north elevation, view to the south, detail of infill entrance area



Poplar Terrace House, oblique rear view to southeast



Poplar Terrace House, rear elevation, view to the east



Poplar Terrace House, rear elevation, view to south. Detail of Fire Escape and Kitchen Wing



Poplar Terrace House, oblique rear view to northeast



Poplar Terrace House, south elevation sleeping porch, view to the northwest

The interior of the house was not available for inspection but the home owner verbally walked the author through the floor plan. The author included sketches of the floor plans for the residence within this report. The front entrance on the first floor leads into a foyer with a staircase located to the right. To the right there is a large living room with a double-sided fireplace located in the center of the room. The enclosed wrap-around porch on the north elevation of the house is now part of the living room. On the other side of the double-sided fireplace is a slightly smaller room used as a sitting area and further to the rear is the dining room. To the left of the entrance foyer is a large room and to the rear of that is a bathroom and a then a T.V. room. The kitchen is in the rear of the house in the kitchen addition structure. In 2013, the current owners completely gutted the kitchen and remodeled it during which time they raised the kitchen ceiling.

There is a separate doorway on the left side of the front porch that leads into the enclosed wraparound porch area on the south elevation of the house. The owners utilize this as an office from which the wife runs a nail salon. This enclosed porch area includes a sitting area, the office/work space, and a bathroom and laundry room.

The stairs lead up to the second floor to a hallway. To the right of the hallway is a large bedroom, then two smaller bedrooms to the rear. The rear bedroom on this side contains the door to the fire escape staircase. This is the room that also had a door added to access the fire escape. To the left of the hallway is the large master suite. Recently the current owners removed one of the original bedroom divider walls

to convert the two original second-story bedrooms into the larger space, and they are enlarging the bathroom associated with those rooms.

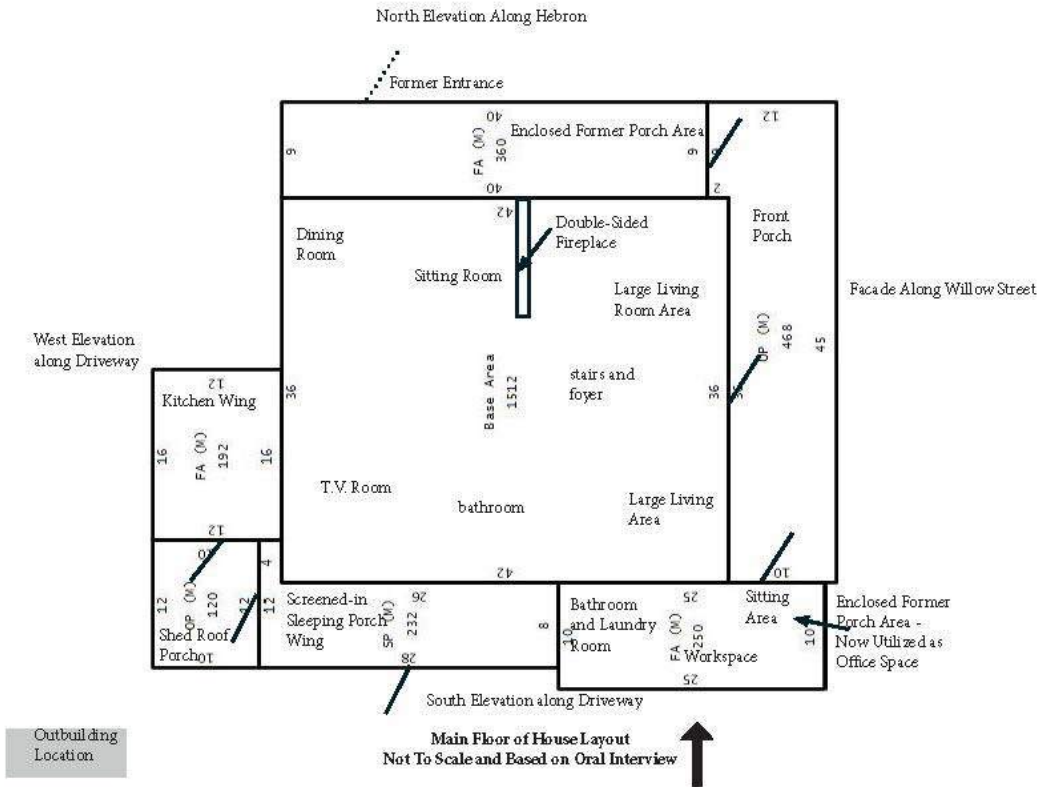
To enable the residence to be utilized as a group home in the 1980s and 1990s, numerous interior walls were added on both the main level and upper levels of the house to make twenty-two rooms total. The metal fire escape staircase and fire escape door were added to access the second story along the west elevation of the house during that time.¹ According to the former Director of the group home, those were the only alterations completed during the time the house was a group home.²

The current owners removed the numerous bedroom divider walls that were built when the residence was a group home.³

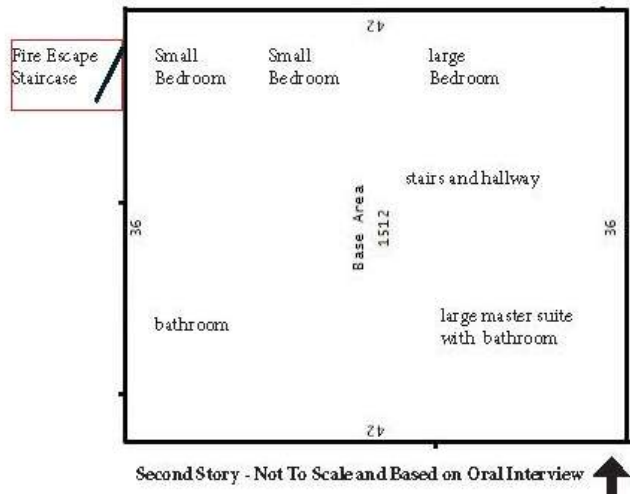
¹ Enloe, Elizabeth. Former Director for Henderson Youth Services. Interview by Hillary D. Cole. March 18, 2017.

² Ibid.

³ Padilla, Carlos. 807 Willow Road property owner. Interview by Hillary D. Cole. March 9 2017.



Main Level Floorplan – Poplar Terrace House, 807 Willow Road, Hendersonville, NC



2nd Story Floorplan – Poplar Terrace House, 807 Willow Road, Hendersonville, NC



Outbuilding, facade view to the west



Outbuilding, north elevation, view to the south

The accessory building was listed on both the 1922 and 1926 Sanborn maps. This building may have been used as a garage at some point in its history, currently it is being used for storage. It is a single bay structure with a high-pitched gable ended roof that has exposed rafter tails and capped by an asphalt

shingle roof. The structure is clad in German siding and has a stone floor. The garage bays contain infill siding, and mismatched non-original windows and doors have been added.

A low stacked stone retaining wall with capstones follows the property line along the east façade and north elevations of the residence. There are three entrance gates to the property. A metal gate between two stone columns is located along the Willow Road façade. A concrete walk leads to the front porch from this gate. The second gate is also a metal gate set between two stone columns is located at the intersection corner of the property. This gate leads to the grass front lawn and is bounded on either side by mature juniper trees. The third gate, located along Hebron Road, is a wooden gate along a wooden privacy fence. This gate is accessed by a set of stone steps between two stone columns with rounded stacked stone caps that are part of the stone retaining wall. This gate leads to the rear yard which consists of a brick patio.



Poplar Terrace House, retaining wall along Willow Road, view to the north



Poplar Terrace House, entrance gate at the corner of Willow and Hebron Roads, view to the southeast

History

It is unclear when D. E. Stepp (1893-1937) built the original house. Per the property deeds, D. E. Stepp acquired the one acre property in 1904 from J. B. Lyda and L. B. Lyda (Deed 56/198)⁴. This parcel is unusual for the fact that it has been a one acre parcel since 1890 whereas all of the parcels located in the immediate area were much larger parcels that weren't subdivided until around 1902-1922. This one acre property can be traced back to 1890 when G. K. King Trustees deeded the land to H. L. Anderson (Deed 24/134).⁵

In 1908, four years after D.E. Stepp acquired the property he deeded it to his wife, Ellen Shepard (also called McMinn) Stepp (1885-1927). D.E. Stepp and Ellen McMinn were married in Henderson County on August 28th 1902. As per the deed the property was deeded to her as "a home for herself and her children by him begotten – has in consideration for the love and affection he has for his said wife, and children, as foresaid and for the further consideration of one dollar in hand foresaid by the said Ellen Shepard Stepp his said wife" (Deed 59/267)⁶.

The earliest 1915-1916 City Directory that listed the D. E. Stepp family showed their residence as 602 Willow Street which might have been the current 807 Willow Street address.⁷ The addresses along Willow Street were altered at various times in the early 1900s. This was the case with many streets and addresses as larger lots were subdivided and houses were built. In the 1921-1922 City Directory the Stepp family is documented as living at the "corner of Willow and Hebron". It is unknown if the 602 Willow Street was the current 809 Willow Road address, and the first time the property is listed as "the corner of

⁴ Register of Deeds Office, Henderson County Courthouse, Hendersonville, N.C.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory (1916)

Willow and Hebron” is in the 1921-1922 City Directory. Therefore, the author surmises the house might have been built sometime between 1914 and 1920, but may have been built as early as 1908 due to the wording in the deed referring to the property as a “home”. In 1910, D. E. Stepp and Ellen Stepp subdivided the property and deeded 0.77 acres of the 1 acre lot to L. J. Jones (Deed 66/246).⁸ This left the lot at its current size of 0.33 acres.

D. E. Stepp was the son of Reuben (1856-1925) and Minerva Stepp (1861-??) and was one of nine children. Starting in 1906, D. E. Stepp’s occupation was shown as a butcher. He owned a meat market from around 1906 to around 1923 in Hendersonville. In 1906 his meat market, D. E. Stepp and Company, was located in the heart of downtown Hendersonville on Main Street across from the Imperial Hotel.⁹ In 1911, he was also the owner of a grocery stand which was located at the front of his meat market store.¹⁰ In 1912, his meat market was located at the rear of J. M Stepp’s Furniture Store. J. M. Stepp was the town’s undertaker and was D. E. Stepp’s first cousin.¹¹ In 1917, the name of the market changed to Stepp’s Market and was located on 5th Avenue.¹² That year Stepp also opened a meat market in Greer, South Carolina which was operated by a J. W. Jackson.¹³

In 1910 the Stepp household included; D.E. Stepp, wife Ellen S. Stepp, daughter Jeanette, two sons, Elmer and Emmette, and D.E. Stepp’s brother, Dollie, who was ten years his junior.¹⁴ In 1921-1922 Jeanette and Emmette were documented as residing with their parents in the house.¹⁵ Then from 1923 to 1926 the house was referred to as “Poplar Terrace” and was listed as a boarding house with Ellen S. Stepp as the proprietor.¹⁶

The Stepp’s were one of many residents within Hendersonville, and throughout western North Carolina, that transformed their residence into a boarding house due to the tourist boom in the early 1920’s. The path was laid for the tourist boom starting in the late 1800’s when the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad (absorbed by the Southern Railway in 1902) came to Hendersonville in 1879. Due in large part to the railroad, Hendersonville became one of the centers of the summer tourist industry in western North Carolina by the turn of the century. Because of the train, travelers could make the journey from the South Carolina coast to Hendersonville in only two days.

This tourist boom was the major catalyst regarding the physical development of Hendersonville in from the 1880s to the 1920s. Numerous hotels, inns, boarding houses were built to accommodate the thousands of tourists clamoring to visit Hendersonville. The need for local goods and services grew as well to support the tourism industry, thus hundreds of new residences were built adjacent to downtown. The Poplar Terrace House was one of many residences during this time that took advantage of the opportunity to offer lodging to earn more income. In 1924-1925 there were twelve hotels and sixty-six boarding houses, including Poplar Terrace House. There were twenty-nine more residences or hotels offering “furnished rooms”. Interestingly, four of these boarding houses were located at or near the intersection of Willow Street and Hebron Road. In addition to Poplar Terrace House; Hebron Lodge was

⁸ Register of Deeds Office, Henderson County Courthouse, Hendersonville, N.C.

⁹ The Western North Carolina Times. Advertisement. 26 January, 1906. Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory (1905-1906).

¹⁰ The French Broad Hustler. Advertisement. 5 October, 1911.

¹¹ The Western North Carolina Times. Advertisement. 19 April, 1912.

¹² The Hendersonville Times Visitor. Advertisement. 9 October, 1917.

¹³ “Personal News”, French Broad Hustler. 16 October, 1917.

¹⁴ United State Census records 1910. Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society.

¹⁵ Hendersonville, N.C., *City Directory* (1921-1922).

¹⁶ Hendersonville, N.C., *City Directory* (1924-1925).

located to the northwest, Queens Dale Spring was located directly north, and another boarding house was located to the northwest. This house was either called Augusta Heights or Oak Grove Heights and it was located on the current West Hendersonville Baptist Church site.¹⁷ The Queensdale Springs house was located on the former West Hendersonville Baptist Church parking lot which is now the Carolina Baptist Association's parking lot.

Tourism continued to dominate the local economy, and by 1926 the population of Hendersonville quadrupled in the summer time from a permanent population of 10,000 to over 40,000.¹⁸ During this time, for reasons unknown, the Poplar Terrace House was no longer listed as a boarding house.¹⁹ It was simply listed as the residence of D. E., Ellen, Jeanette, and Emmette. Emmette's occupation was listed as being a clerk at Stepp's Meat Market and Jeanette was listed as a student. In 1927, Ellen Stepp died of complications from an appendectomy.²⁰ The D. E. and Ellen Stepp family occupied the residence from the time it was built between to around 1927-1929.

D. E. Stepp remarried a woman named Mabel Haynes around 1929²¹. In 1931 D. E. Stepp sued his three children over the Poplar Terrace House property. As the majority owner of Ellen Stepp's life estate, he brought a case against his children saying that since they owned the remainder interest in the land and that land was subject to City, County, and pavement assessment taxes, that the court should require that the land and house be sold at auction. D. E. Stepp's case against his children also asked the court to ensure that he was allocated enough of the share of the money made in the sale of the property to provide him with enough money to live out the rest of his life and the rest of the money would be paid to, or reinvested for, his children.²² The court settled in D. E. Stepp's favor and the house was put up for auction in 1934. J. M. Stepp had the highest bid for the property and became the new owner in 1934 (Deed 207/239)²³. D. E. Stepp passed away shortly thereafter in 1937.

Due to Depression of the 1930s and its severe impact on Hendersonville due to the loss of tourism that had once sustained the town, many boarding houses, inns, and hotels closed their doors and most residences were no longer utilized as boarding houses. As a result, from 1937-1938 there were only ten hotels, forty-one boarding houses, and thirteen facilities that offered "furnished rooms", none of which were located along Willow Road.²⁴

From 1934 to 1940, J. M. Stepp rented out the residence. Then, in 1940, W. D Horne (1875-1957) and wife Ida Horne (1880-1962) bought the property from J. M. Stepp (Deed 232/153).²⁵ W. D. Horne was the first settler of Homestead, Florida. He built the first boarding house and general store in Homestead. From 1941-1944 the Hornes ran the Poplar Terrace House as a boarding house that rented furnished rooms. The need for boarding houses returned to Hendersonville by 1940 helping to stabilize the lodging industry once again. Partially due to various federal relief projects in the 1930s to 1940s, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway, tourists slowly started returning to

¹⁷ Hendersonville, N.C., *City Directory* (1924-1925). Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1926

¹⁸ Bowers, Sybil. "Historic and Architectural Properties in Hendersonville, North Carolina: A Partial Inventory" Multiple Property Documentation Form. 1988, E 9

¹⁹ Hendersonville, N.C., *City Directory* (1926-1927)

²⁰ North Carolina State Board of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics. *Standard Certificate of Death*. Book 45 p. 73.

²¹ United State Census records 1929. Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society.

²² North Carolina General Assembly Records. *Fall Term 1930*. Pp. 237-241.

²³ Register of Deeds Office, Henderson County Courthouse, Hendersonville, N.C.

²⁴ *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory* (1937-1938)

²⁵ *Ibid.*

the region and Hendersonville. By 1940 there were ten hotels and thirty-nine boarding houses listed in Hendersonville, one of which was the Poplar Terrace House.²⁶ By 1945, the number of boarding houses and hotels decreased by 1945 to nine and twenty-six respectively.²⁷ This was due to the rising popularity of vehicular travel allowing tourists to travel in their own car, travel greater distances, and make shorter stays. The Poplar Terrace House was no longer listed as a boarding house after 1945.

From 1946-1951, the Hornes lived at the Poplar Terrace House during the summer months and in Homestead, Florida the rest of the year. In 1957, W. D. Horne passed away and the house was vacant until 1959 when Ida Horne deeded the property to her daughter Loretta Horne Lawrence (1906-2000), who also was a residence of Florida (Deed 381/47).²⁸ Loretta Horne Lawrence never lived in the residence, it was vacant from during her ownership. In 1962 Loretta deeded the property to her sister Elizabeth Horne Farris (1917-??) (Deed 402/463). The house was vacant until it was rented out in 1969. In 1977, Elizabeth Horne Farris deeded the property to William E. and Nana L. Nelson (Deed 552/379).²⁹

The Nelsons deeded the property to the Henderson County Youth Services in 1978 (Deed 567/727)³⁰. The Henderson County Youth Services Youth Development Program operated two co-educational group homes one in Fletcher and one in Hendersonville. They bought the Poplar Terrace Home in Hendersonville to run it as a group home called the New Horizons Youth Residence.³¹ The facility served young people, up to 18 years of age, who needed emergency shelter or who were unable to function successfully at their home or school. The home was staffed by counselors who followed a structured program designed to reproduce as closely as possible a home-like setting. The goal of the program was to return the resident to his or her own home as soon as possible with the necessary skills to succeed at home and school.³²

In 1987, Henderson County Youth Services deeded the property to Henderson County (Deed 702/651) and it continued to be run as a group home until 1997 when it was sold to Fletcher Hospital Inc, d/b/a Park Ridge Hospital (Deed 928/433).³³ The hospital never utilized the property and it was sold to the current owners, Carlos and Katherine Padilla, in 1999 (Deed 1006/594).

The Poplar Terrace House belongs to a group of one-and-a-half and two-story, Four Square, frame construction houses from the 1880s to the 1920s that developed with the availability of sawn lumber and increased prosperity in Hendersonville. Builders could take advantage of low-cost, mass-produced materials through delivery by rail or the use of local brick kilns and sawmills. The railroad also introduced Hendersonville's residents to popular architectural trends of the day through widely circulating architectural pattern books. Due to the railroad and the tourism boom during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, single-family residences appeared in increasing numbers throughout Hendersonville particularly west of Main Street. On the west side, bungalows, substantial Four Square houses, Colonial Revival dwellings, and other Revival style residences were built on lots subdivided from older farm properties.³⁴ Most these houses were constructed for Hendersonville's wealthier local families

²⁶ *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory* (1940)

²⁷ *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory* (1945)

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory* (1980).

³² Jones, George Alexander, ed. *The Heritage of Henderson County, North Carolina, Vol. I*. 1985. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 2003, p. 459.

³³ Register of Deeds Office, Henderson County Courthouse, Hendersonville, N.C.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 10, no page numbers listed.

in addition to numerous summer residences for out-of-town visitors. Many of these residences were designed with elaborate architectural details and embellishments and were built out of high quality materials.

One of the principal architectural features defining the Poplar Terrace house is the wraparound porch. There are numerous comparable residences, many of which are located within the various National Register Historic (NR) districts in Hendersonville, that have wraparound porches as they were an extremely popular architectural feature that allowed for healthy living and the enjoyment of the fresh mountain air.

One of the best examples is the Bonnie Haven House, which was historically also called the Bonnie Haven Inn due to its use as a boarding house. It was built ca. 1917-1922 and is located at 1314 Hyman Avenue within the Hyman Heights Historic District (NR, 2000). It is similar architecturally to the Poplar Terrace House as a two-story, Four Square, Colonial Revival with Craftsman embellishments style house with a wraparound porch and rear additions. The river rock wraparound porch and chimney are very striking features of the house. The porch with river rock battered posts, piers and balustrade may be a replacement but it was completed very early in the life of building. Sanborn maps from 1926 indicate the original porch was a wraparound, but since that time a portion at the northwest corner has been enclosed. There are two additions, the east elevation wing and a large two-story addition on the rear elevation, both built after 1954. In regards to material integrity, the house is covered with non-original aluminum siding but the windows are original nine-over-one, double and the original triple front door has a transom and sidelights. Like the Poplar Terrace House, it is located on a wooded lot with a low stone retaining wall along the front of the property. In regards to setting, the original outbuilding associated with the house is no longer standing. The Bonnie Haven was listed in the 1926 city directories as a boarding house but it appears that the building existed earlier. Rene Chaffee, the original innkeeper, lived and worked there until 1944 and Cornelius Enright lived there from 1945-1949.³⁵ It continues to serve as a lodging facility, from 2000-2008 it was utilized as a retirement facility called the Bonnie Haven Retirement Inn. Since 2008 the residence has been run as a bed and breakfast called Aunt Adeline's.



Bonnie Haven (HN0061), 1314 Hyman Avenue, Hendersonville. Photos by Author. April 2017.

³⁵ Bowers, Sybil. "Hyman Heights/Mount Royal Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination. August 9, 2000. Section 7, p. 9. <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/HN0061.pdf>



Bonnie Haven (HN0061), 1314 Hyman Avenue, Hendersonville. Photos by Author. April 2017.

Another comparable house to the Poplar Terrace House is the George H. Valentine House located at 317 Justice Street within the West Side Historic District (NR, 2001) in Hendersonville. It is the same architecturally as the Poplar Terrace house as a two-story Four Square house with a wrap-around porch. In regards to integrity, the original weatherboard siding is intact throughout the exterior of the structure, the diamond pane-over-one windows are original and so is the central brick chimney. The one-story full width wing on the rear elevation appears to be original. The wraparound porch has round columns and a simple balustrade, it has been enclosed at the southeast corner. The house rests on a stone foundation with beaded mortar joints and it located on a large lot with mature trees. The houses appears on the 1922 Sanborn map but it may have been built as early as 1910. It appears George H. Valentine, a lawyer with offices at the 306-308 State Trust Building in downtown, was the original owner of the house. He lived at the house until at least 1951.³⁶

³⁶ Bowers, Sybil. "West Side Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination. November 1, 2001. Section 7, p. 23. <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/HN0250.pdf>



George H. Valentine House (HN0250) 317 Justice Street, Hendersonville. Photos by Author April 2017.

The Aiken or William Bacon House, surveyed in 1980 by Michael Ann Williams, is located at 530 1st Avenue West in Hendersonville. It is similar in architectural style, design, massing, and materials to the Poplar Terrace House but it retains more architectural integrity. This two-story large frame dwelling has a hipped roof and central hipped dormer and a pair of interior corbelled chimneys. It is wrapped in the original German siding, rests on a stone foundation, and is capped with asphalt shingles. The porch is supported by columns and has a central dormer. Original architectural features include; the front door with full glass with side lights and transom glass above, and the windows which are latticed bungalow wood double-hung. There is two-story addition located on the rear elevation that rests on a brick foundation and has an inset porch and an exterior brick chimney. The date of construction is unknown; it may have been built by a Baker who was the owner of the London Art Gallery.³⁷



Aiken House/William Bacon House (HN0137) 530 1st Avenue, Hendersonville. Photos by Author April 2017

³⁷ Williams, Michael Ann. "Aiken/William Bacon House", HN0137. North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet. 1980.

Another residence similar in architectural style, design, massing, and materials is the Hardy M. Flynn house, located within the Hyman Heights Historic District (NR, 2000) at 1043 Patton Street. It was built by 1922 as a Four Square house with a one-story wing at the southwest corner. Similar to the Poplar Terrace House, it is located on a corner lot. It retains more architectural integrity than the Poplar Terrace House. The original weatherboard siding is intact. The three-vertical-over-one windows and the four-vertical-over-panel front door all look to be original. The wraparound porch has a half hip roof, square posts, and simple balustrade. There is another small L-shaped porch located on the rear elevation with a half hip roof and a simple balustrade. Hardy M. Flynn lived here from at least 1937-1949.³⁸



Hardy M. Flynn House (HN0061), 1043 Patton Street, Hendersonville, NC. Photos by Author April 2017.

³⁸ Bowers, Sybil. "Hyman Heights/Mount Royal Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination. August 9, 2000. Section 7, p. 9. <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/HN0061.pdf>

In regards to comparable residences utilized as boarding houses, there is no comprehensive list of boarding houses for Hendersonville, Henderson County, or western North Carolina. This is because boarding houses and residences offering lodging accommodations were extremely common in the early 1920s throughout the popular tourism towns in western North Carolina. There is one residence located nearby, the Annie Ficker Boarding House (HN1401), which while not similar in style, was built during the same time period and was utilized as a boarding house. The house is set back from the public right-of-way and was heavily surrounded by vegetation and no trespassing signs, and it is the only previously recorded structure in Hendersonville identified by the HPO with “boarding house” in its name. The only view that the principal investigator could find to take the photo shows the house in a severely deteriorated state of disrepair. The structure is vacant. The house was described in the 1980 survey by Michael Ann Williams as a ca. 1902 large Victorian boarding house with a hipped roof and staggered projecting bays on the front façade with a wraparound porch and a guest house at the rear of the property.³⁹



Annie Ficker Boarding House(HN1139), 205 Ficker Circle, Hendersonville. Photo by Author. April 2017

Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Poplar Terrace House at 807 Willow Road (HD1958) is not eligible under any criteria due to its lack of architectural integrity. While its location, setting, feeling, and association are intact, the exterior and interior changes to the structure have compromised its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The original entrance along Hebron Road was infilled, two sides of the wraparound porch have been enclosed, and a fire escape staircase, landing, and door were added to access the second story. In addition, none of the original exterior doors remain and some windows have been replaced with aluminum sash windows. Finally, the interior has been altered significantly, both during the time as a group home and under the current owner’s renovations.

The National Park Service's description of criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is:

³⁹ Williams, Michael Ann. “Annie Ficker’s Boarding House”, HN1139. North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheet. 1980.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The Poplar Terrace House is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The Poplar Terrace House is one example of the many homes which were transformed into boarding houses in the early twentieth century during the Hendersonville area's height as a tourist destination. It is representative of the Inns, Boarding Houses, and Hotels Property type. Its relationship to Hendersonville is explained in "Tourism Development in Hendersonville, NC in the Railroad Years, 1879-1929, Hendersonville Multiple Property Documentation Form". The author found one architecturally comparable structure that was also utilized as a boarding house, which is the Bonnie Haven House built ca. 1917-1922, historically also called the Bonnie Haven Inn. It is located at 1314 Hyman Avenue within the Hyman Heights Historic District (NR, 2000) and its river rock wraparound porch and chimney create a visually striking appearance. This residence is more strongly associated with the Inns, Boarding Houses, and Hotels Property type than the Poplar Terrace House. The Poplar Terrace House was only run as a boarding house for a total of five years, from 1924-1926 and then again from 1941-1944. The Bonnie Haven House was run as a boarding house from ca. 1926 to ca. 1945 and it has been utilized for various lodging uses over time; including as a retirement home and as a bed and breakfast. In regards to material integrity, the house is covered with non-original aluminum siding but the windows are original nine-over-one, double and the triple front door with transom and sidelights also appears to be original. As for design integrity, a portion of the northwest corner of the wraparound porch has been enclosed and two additions were added after 1954, one along the rear and the other along the east elevation, neither of which significantly detracts from the original design intent. The property retains its location, feeling, and association due to its location in a residential area on a large wooded lot with a low stone retaining wall along Hyman Avenue. Due to the Poplar Terrace House's very short, five year, time period of being utilized as a boarding house, it does not appear to possess any special distinction or sufficient integrity to be considered eligible as a National Register listed Inn, Boarding House, and Hotels Property type for Criterion A.

The Poplar Terrace House is **not eligible** for National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other*

associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. The property has been associated with various owners, most notably the Stepp and Horne families. It was also owned by Henderson County for many years while it was being run as a group home. D. E. Stepp achieved prominence as a butcher, meat market, and grocery owner; and Ellen S. Stepp was the proprietor of the Poplar Terrace Boarding House for several years. Subsequent owner, W. C. Horne achieved prominence as the first settler of Homestead Florida, before operating the Poplar Terrace in Hendersonville. But no property owner attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Poplar Terrace House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either *1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Poplar Terrace House is one example of many two-story, Four Square, Colonial Revival and/or Craftsman inspired residences with wraparound porches located near the downtown core. There are numerous other similar residences built during the same time period that are located throughout the NR Districts in town, most notably the West Side Historic District and the Hyman Heights Historic District. The house possesses few remarkable features and alterations include; enclosing the north and south elevations of the porch, enclosing an original entrance along Hebron Road, non-original exterior doors including the front door, various window replacements, and the addition of a metal fire escape staircase and fire escape door to access the second story. The house has also had interior renovations that have compromised the original design intent, craftsmanship, and workmanship. The house retains its basic form and materials but is otherwise undistinguished. Comparable structures include the Hardy M. Flynn house located within the Hyman Heights Historic District (NR, 2000) at 1043 Patton Street and the George H. Valentine House located at 317 Justice Street within the West Side Historic District (NR, 2001). Both comparable structures retain the majority their original architectural features and have had minimal exterior alterations creating a high degree of integrity for both structures. The Poplar Terrace House lacks the architectural integrity of these comparative residential properties and therefore should be considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its design and construction.

The Poplar Terrace House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: *1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* Poplar Terrace House as an early twentieth century residence/boarding house is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

V. West Hendersonville Baptist Church (HN1959)

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Resource Name | West Hendersonville Baptist Church |
| HPO Survey Number | HN1959 |
| Location | 730 Willow Road |
| PIN | 9568646662 |
| Date(s) of Construction | 1963-Parsonage; 1973-Sanctuary |
| Eligibility Recommendation | Not eligible (A, B, C, D) |



West Hendersonville Baptist Church (HN1959), 730 Willow Road, oblique façade view to the northeast

Description

The present home of the West Hendersonville Baptist Church, which organized in 1934, was constructed in 1974 at the intersection of Willow Road and Hebron Road. Over the years the church has purchased additional parcels of land creating the current 2.92-acre property. The church sanctuary faces Willow Road and is situated on the corner of Willow and Hebron Roads. A 1964 simple ranch style one-story parsonage is located slightly east of the church facing Hebron Road. A Fellowship Hall, built in 2002, is located along the rear of the property along White Street. In addition, a ca. 1955, renovated in 1998-2001, one-story vinyl storage shed is located east of the Fellowship Hall along White Street. The church property also includes a playground enclosed with a chained link fence located on the corner of Willow Road and White Street, adjacent to the Fellowship Hall. The asphalt church parking lot located to north of the church and parsonage is accessed by an entrance on Willow Road and another on Hebron Road. The landscape is mostly manicured lawn with one large oak tree located on the southeast corner of the property. The church sanctuary is framed by various pruned evergreen shrubs creating a semi-formal landscape. The property is located within a residential neighborhood. Until 2005, when a carwash was built along the eastern property boundary of the church, the property was surrounded by houses.

The modern A-frame sanctuary has a steep pitched roof supported by curved glulam beams and is clad in brick veneer and covered with a metal roof. In 1999, during extensive roof repairs due to water leakage, the asphalt roof was replaced with a metal roof and the white steeple was removed from the center of the sanctuary roof. The sanctuary has aluminum framed decorative stained glass windows along the north and south elevations of the sanctuary wing. The sanctuary is flanked by two single story wings with low-pitched skewed gable-ended roofs on the north and west elevations. The sanctuary is connected to the two single-story wings by two open-air colonnades composed of large brick pilasters and capped with flat membrane roofs. The west elevation colonnade leads into a small walled courtyard with a miniature brick bell tower with a front wood shingled gable located in the center. The external doors accessing the sanctuary are solid core wood in a hollow metal frame. The west elevation has large vertical glass aluminum framed stained glass windows. The north elevation, which is accessed by a privacy glass door, has a porte cochere with reinforced brick pilasters supporting glulam beams and a flat membrane roof. The north and east elevations have brick buttresses that support exposed glulam beams and infilled with windows between. The structure is primarily constructed of exposed glulam beams.



Current Site Plan – West Hendersonville Baptist Church, 730 Willow Road, Hendersonville, NC



1995 Survey Overlaid onto Current Site Plan – West Hendersonville Baptist Church, 730 Willow Road, Hendersonville, NC. This is the most recent survey that has been completed for the property.



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, oblique facade view to the northeast



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, south elevation along Hebron Road, view to north



**West Hendersonville Baptist Church, south elevation along Hebron Road, view to north.
Detail of Sanctuary windows.**



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, oblique east elevation view to the southwest



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, oblique rear view to south



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, interior courtyard, view to east

The interior of the church has exposed wood beams and a wooden plank ceiling along the entrance hallway. The interior walls are trimmed with wood and the interior doors are wood. The walls along the hallway are constructed of concrete block whereas the walls along the exterior side of the hallway are sheetrock. The hallway, offices, and sanctuary are carpeted whereas the restrooms and classrooms are linoleum flooring. The sanctuary is accessed by double wood doors. The vaulted ceiling of the sanctuary is covered by wood beams and planks with pendant lights. There are two sacristies on either on either side of the chancel. A wooden choir stall is located along the west wall of the sanctuary

with a wooden alter in front. The gallery is located at the east end of the sanctuary and houses the sound equipment.



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, interior main hallway, view to north



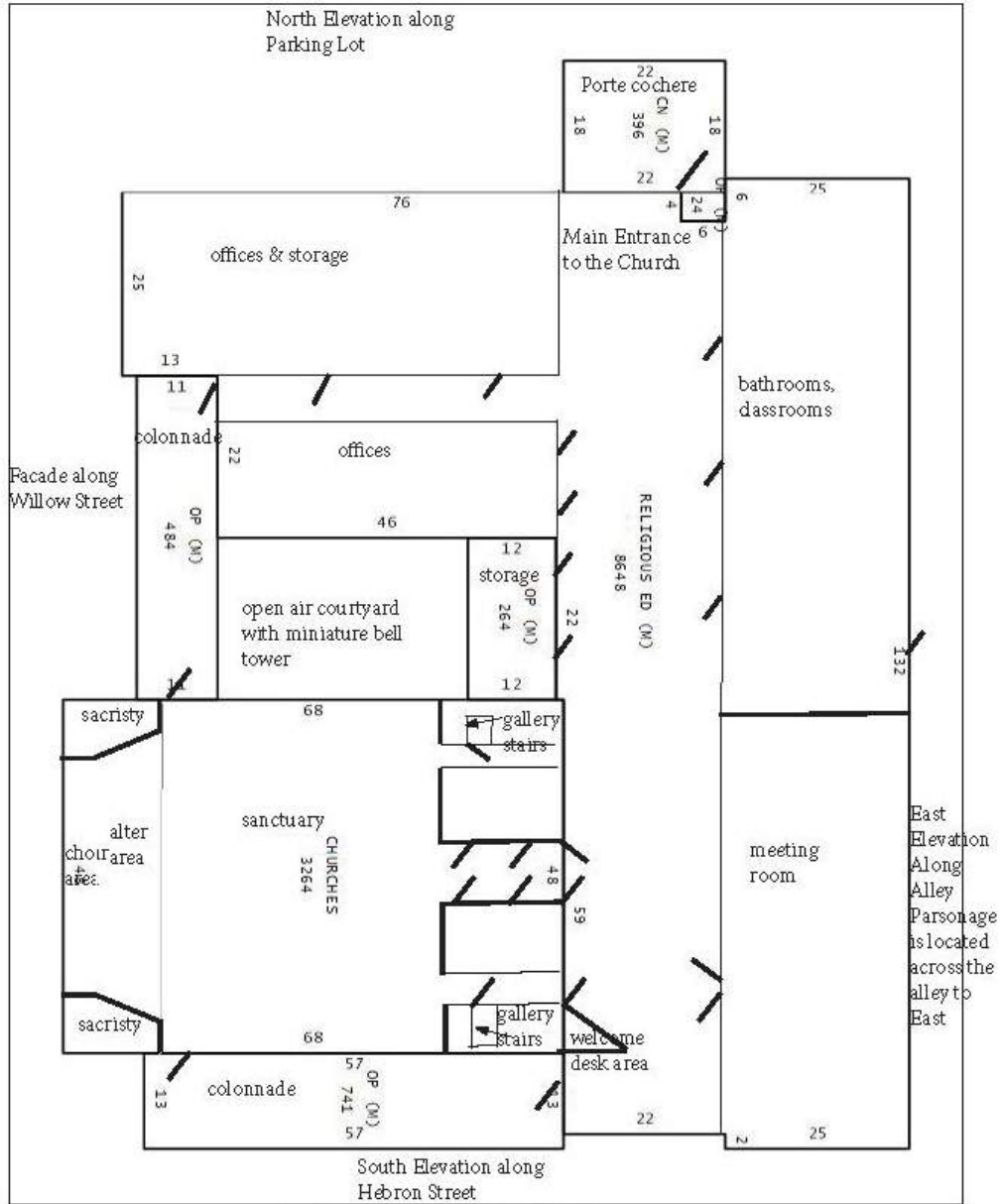
West Hendersonville Baptist Church, sanctuary pews, facing north



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, sanctuary alter, facing west



West Hendersonville Baptist Church, sanctuary gallery, facing east



Representative Floorplan - Not to Scale
Based on Author's Tour of Building

Sketch of Church Sanctuary Floorplan, Drawn by Author.



The parsonage is located east of the church sanctuary across the alley access along Hebron Road. It was built in 1965 as a simple Ranch style house clad entirely in brick veneer, except for the two vinyl clad end gables, and capped with an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout are typical two-over-two double hung sash with horizontal muntins. The south and north elevations each have a large picture window flanked by double-hung windows on either side. An attached garage is on the southwest end of the house. The garage door is non-original as are the large window to the left of the front door and the front door itself. The backyard is enclosed with a wooden privacy fence.



Parsonage, façade, view to the north



Parsonage, oblique front view to northwest



Parsonage, rear view to the south



Parsonage, rear view to the south

The Fellowship Hall is located directly north of the church sanctuary across the parking lot. It was built in 2002 as a simple gable-ended modular building with portico entry on the south elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and most likely sits on a concrete block foundation that is skim-coated with stucco. In 1972 the church purchased the parcel of land the Fellowship Hall is located on. A house was located on this property; it was demolished sometime between 1972 and 1985.



Fellowship Hall, façade, view to north



Fellowship Hall, oblique east elevation to northwest



Fellowship Hall, west elevation, view to east

The ca. 1955 storage building, renovated sometime between 1999 and 2001, is located along White Street east of the Fellowship Hall across the parking lot. Originally the storage building was attached to a ca. 1955 one-story, side gable, metal roof, wood sided, Ranch style house. When the house was demolished sometime between 1999 and 2001, the storage shed was retained as a simple gable-ended structure with an opposing gable extrusion to the west, which was historically the enclosed breezeway leading to the house. During this time, it was renovated and the metal roof was replaced with asphalt shingles, the wood siding was replaced with vinyl, the wood double garage doors were replaced with a single vinyl garage door, and the west elevation windows were enclosed on the former breezeway.



Storage Building, oblique front view to southeast



Storage Building, west elevation, view to east



Original ca. 1955 Storage Building and House, oblique facade elevation, view to southwest. Photo date unknown, sometime before 1998.

History

In 1841, Hendersonville was established as the County seat due to its location along the Buncombe Turnpike. As the town's population grew, the need for churches arose. In 1848, the first Baptist church in Hendersonville was built on a half-acre site east of Main Street.⁴⁰ It was called First Baptist Church and the original church and cemetery were located at South Main and Caswell Streets. The

⁴⁰ Barber, Jody, and Louise Bailey. *Hendersonville and Henderson County: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk, VA: Donning Co., 1988, p. 40.

church moved to its current location on the corner of Fourth Street and Washington Street in 1888. The Methodists built their initial church in 1852, and that same year Presbyterians constructed their first church.

The West Hendersonville Baptist Church was born out of a call to prayer during World War I. A mother who feared for her son's life, fighting somewhere in France, came to Reverend W. A. Morris asking him to pray for her son. Reverend W. A. Morris suggested having organized prayer sessions for all of the men in the community who were fighting overseas and it was arranged. The people of the local community gathered for prayer meetings week after week during the War. These prayer meetings continued intermittently after the war.

The residents in the Crab Creek, Willow and Kanuga Roads area began a charitable contribution fund around 1919 for the erection of suitable quarters for a place of worship. The residents of the neighborhood at that time had no place of worship in their immediate area. A newspaper article from 1921 referred to this issue as "especially deplorable in-as-much as the majority of the younger children were forced, for various reasons, to remain out of Sunday School."⁴¹ The money collected from neighborhood residences was enough to erect a half wood, half canvas structure on the rear of the 309 White Street lot as a temporary meeting place by 1921. The services at that point were interdenominational and ministers volunteered their assistance as they had availability. They also offered Sunday School on Sunday mornings, Sunday evening church sermons, and prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings during this time. Reverend W.A. Morris was one of the preachers involved with the place of worship at this time. In 1921 the meetings were documented as being "all well attended and show conclusively the urgent need of a place of worship at this place."⁴² During the colder weather months in the ensuing years, they had Sunday School at the residence of Joseph P. Hollingsworth (1886-1952) located at 610 Yarborough. By 1931 interest had increased requiring a larger space. The congregation met at Lyda's Store at the corner of Hebron and Kanuga⁴³, which may have been the General Merchandise Store owned by A.T. Lyda.⁴⁴ People were coming in large number and oftentimes the building was overcrowded.

At this point in time the congregation decided to organize a church and since most of the attendees were inclined towards the Baptist denomination, they decided to organize a Baptist church. The Kanuga Street Mission, as it was then referred to, was officially organized into a Missionary Baptist Church on October 14, 1934.

In 1934, the Reverend H.H. Mace (1883-1955) was elected at the first pastor. Mace traveled around North and South Carolina, pastoring and helping to establish many Baptist churches. He was the pastor of West Hendersonville Baptist church from 1934-1935 and then again for 1943-1947.

The church was renamed the West Hendersonville Baptist Church in 1934. Immediately after, a committee was appointed to locate a lot for the church building and another committee was organized to raise funds. The lot was purchased in April of 1936, at which time the location was referred to as the

⁴¹ "A Temporary Place of Worship Erected", The Western North Carolina Times, 9 September, 1921.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid. 56, 317.

⁴⁴ *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory (1924-1925)*.

corner of White and Yarborough Street. It wasn't until the late 1940's or early 1950's that it became 309 White Street.

Construction on the church building was started on September 18, 1936. The first church service was held on October 25, 1936. The church building was a simple templeform with a moderate slope gable-ended roof capped with asphalt shingles and bell tower on the South elevation.

There was one other Baptist Church listed in Hendersonville in 1937-1938 which was the First Baptist Church located on 309 4th Avenue West. It was the first Baptist church built in Hendersonville. In addition, there were two colored Baptist churches both located near downtown.⁴⁵

The church congregation grew and in 1947 plans were implemented for a rear addition to the church to include a baptistry and nine Sunday school rooms. In the 1950's the church installed stain glass windows, carpet, and a gas heating system. In 1959, additional church Sunday School rooms were built in the basement of the church structure. The same year, the church decided a larger place of worship was needed to accommodate the growing congregation. The church voted to purchase a lot located at the corner of Hebron and Willow Roads.

In 1962, the church voted to build a parsonage on the new property on a location facing Hebron Street. The parsonage was constructed by church member and George Denton (1923-2003); the architect is unknown.⁴⁶ The construction was completed in 1965 and the Reverend Roy D. Keller and his family were the first residents.

On May 16, 1971 preliminary plans were presented for the new church building by architect Henry Clyde McDonald, Jr. AIA (1927-2003) of McDonald and Brewton Associates. George Denton supervised the construction of the building which began in 1973.⁴⁷ The West Hendersonville Baptist Church had its first services in the new building on Sunday May 5, 1974.⁴⁸

The church purchased a lot with a house on it in 1972 to allow for future expansion of the church. This lot is now the location of the fellowship hall built in 2002 and the playground built in 2009.

In 1974, the old church building located at 309 White Street was sold to Mr. Clifford McCrary.

In 1984 church records showed that over the past 50 years the church had a total membership of one thousand twelve people. Church membership has maintained steady since 1980 and has grown in the past few years.⁴⁹

The church is part of the Carolina Baptist Association which was originally organized in 1877. The West Hendersonville Baptist Church originally utilized the lot that the Association office building is located at 601 Hebron Street for parking. The church was originally deeded the parcels in the 1975 (546/709) and 1976 and the church deeded the lots to the Association in 1985 and 1994 (Deed 846/437).

⁴⁵ *Hendersonville, N.C., City Directory (1937-1939)*.

⁴⁶ Drake, Bill. Church Historian for the West Hendersonville Baptist Church. Interview by Hillary D.Cole. March 7, 2017.

⁴⁷ Fletcher, Tracy. Pastor at the West Hendersonville Baptist Church. Interview by Hillary D. Cole. March 7, 2017.

⁴⁸ "West H'ville Baptist to Occupy New Church", *The Times News*. 2 May, 1974.

⁴⁹ "West Henderson Baptist Church 80th Anniversary Celebration" Brochure. 80th Anniversary Church Congregation Committee. October 5, 2014.



Ca. 1940's photograph of the church location at 309 White Street.⁵⁰



309 White Street, oblique front view to northwest

⁵⁰ Helsley, Alexia Jones; Jones, Dr. George. A. A Guide to Historic Henderson County North Carolina. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2007.



West Hendersonville Baptist Church 1974. Left to Right – George Denton and The Reverend Charles Magnet, pastor.⁵¹

George Denton, the contractor of both the church sanctuary and the parsonage, was a licensed residential building contractor for over thirty years in Hendersonville, and was the proprietor of Denton Construction. In addition to constructing the West Hendersonville Baptist Church and parsonage, Denton built the Greater New Zion Baptist educational building and the Mud Creek Baptist gymnasium and was active in many Carolina Baptist Associational projects, including Camp Bearwallow. In addition to local missions, he supervised the construction of several churches in West Virginia. Denton was a member of West Hendersonville Baptist for over 30 years serving as a deacon and Sunday school support prior to moving to Charleston, South Carolina in 1990.⁵²

The architect who designed the church, Henry McDonald, Jr., designed over forty churches during this career. The majority of the churches he designed were located in western North Carolina and upstate South Carolina. He was the architect for numerous Methodist churches funded by the Duke Endowment Fund program.⁵³ The Duke Endowment is a private foundation established in 1924 by industrialist and philanthropist James B. Duke. The mission of the foundation is to serve the people of North Carolina and South Carolina by supporting the building and maintenance of United Methodist churches in rural areas, in addition to healthcare, higher education, and children's welfare programs. McDonald was awarded numerous church contracts from the 1960's to the 1980's for this program due to the requirement that an architect be utilized for the design of churches funded by the program. Per his obituary, "he delighted in developing plans for churches".⁵⁴

⁵¹ Jones, George Alexander, ed. *The Heritage of Henderson County, North Carolina, Vol. I*. 1985. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 2003, p. 317.

⁵² <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/blueridgenow/obituary.aspx?pid=164525381>

⁵³ Brewton, Sam. Architect who was Henry McDonald's business partner for McDonald and Brewton Architects. Interview by Hillary D. Cole. March 23, 2017.

⁵⁴ <http://www.blueridgenow.com/news/20030202/henry-c-mcdonald-jr-75>

McDonald grew up and lived most of his life in Transylvania County, North Carolina. He served in the Navy in World War II. He graduated from Brevard College and, in 1950, from Clemson with a degree in Architecture. McDonald worked for Six Associates, Inc. in Asheville before going starting his own architectural firm in Brevard in 1953. He partnered with Samuel A. Brewton to create the firm of McDonald Brewton Associates in 1967.⁵⁵ The firm had offices in Brevard and Hendersonville. Their Hendersonville office was located at 1617 Asheville Highway from 1960 to the late 1970s. The firm focused on churches, homes, schools, and commercial buildings in the Lake Toxaway and Cashiers areas plus nine buildings at Brevard College.⁵⁶ Known in North Carolina as a modernist architect, McDonald taught engineering at Brevard College and served as a visiting lecturer at Clemson University.

McDonald received the Randolph E. Dumont Award, an award for projects funded by the Duke Endowment Fund program, for the design of the Mars Hill Methodist Church. While this property is located adjacent to the Mars Hill College Historic District (NR, 2006), it has not been surveyed at any point. It was built in the late 1960s or early 1970s.⁵⁷ This church is the most similar in layout, design, materials, workmanship, and style to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church. Both its design and material integrity appear to be intact. The church retains its original asphalt roof and steeple which were replaced and removed on the West Hendersonville Baptist Church. It is a modern sanctuary with a steep pitched roof that is clad in brick veneer and capped with asphalt shingles. The gable end faces forward with strong horizontal roof lines, flat roofs, wrapping around. Like the West Hendersonville Baptist Church, the entry to the sanctuary is an open-air colonnade composed of large brick pilasters, horizontal exposed glulam beams and capped with a flat membrane roof.



Mars Hill United Methodist Church 201 South Main St, Mars Hill, NC. Photos by Author April, 2017

⁵⁵ <http://www.ncmodernist.org/mcdonald.htm>

⁵⁶ <http://www.blueridgenow.com/news/20030202/henry-c-mcdonald-jr-75>

⁵⁷ Brewton, Sam. Architect who was Henry McDonald's business partner for McDonald and Brewton Architects. Interview by Hillary D. Cole. March 23, 2017.



Mars Hill United Methodist Church 201 South Main St, Mars Hill, NC. Photos by Author April, 2017

The Anders Rice Funeral Home, built in 1967 in Asheville, has also not been surveyed but it is a very comparable modern A-frame sanctuary in terms of style, layout, materials, scale, workmanship, and design. The chapel is clad in brick veneer and has a steep pitched roof with asphalt shingles. The chapel's gable end faces toward the street and has deep overhangs. There is an addition to the northwest with a flat membrane roof and there are opposing gable ends extensions on the east and west sides.



Anders Rice Funeral Home, 1428 Patton Avenue, Asheville, NC. Photos by Author April 2017.



Anders Rice Funeral Home, 1428 Patton Avenue, Asheville, NC. Photos by Author April 2017.

In regards to study listed modernist A-frame sanctuary examples located nearby, there are two comparable churches. The first is the Warren Wilson Presbyterian Church and College Chapel which is part of the study listed Warren Wilson College Historic District (BN0231). It was built in 1964 as a modern A-frame sanctuary constructed using locally harvested wood and rock. This structure maintains a high degree of integrity for location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It has some unique modernist architectural features including the steeply sloped roofline and the metal edged wood beams that visually anchor the roof to the ground using concrete blocks. There are numerous design elements that have been artistically implemented by local craftsman through detailed workmanship including; the herringbone patterned wood siding, stacked stone walls, stained glass windows, and furniture and art found throughout the interior of the sanctuary. The structure was designed and planned using as many local materials and craftspeople as possible. The stone used to build the foundation, structure walls, retaining walls, and decorative landscape walls was hauled from nearby Bee Tree Valley by student work crews. The walnut wood for the cross in the chancel, designed and constructed by a neighbor and alumnus, came from the college forest. Locally harvested wood was also used to construct the herringbone siding façade wall, the original wood shake shingles, and the metal-topped wood beams located along the sides of the structure which are anchored by concrete blocks. Asheville architects J. Bertram King (1924-2012) and Charlie M. Sopenfield (1930-2013) designed the structure as an embodiment of religious symbolism and theology. The design of the structure points upward and the many triangles are used to represent the trinity. In 1968 the North Carolina Institute of Architects gave J. Bertram King Architects an honorary award for the design.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Warren Wilson College Chapel. March 22, 2009. <https://modernasheville.wordpress.com/2009/03/22/warren-wilson-college-chapel/>



Warren Wilson Presbyterian Church and College Chapel, 101 Chapel Drive, Swannanoa, NC. Photos by Author April 2017.

The second comparable study listed church is the Highland Methodist Church (CT1367) located at 1020 12th Street Place Northeast in Hickory. The Highland Methodist Church complex is dominated by the striking geometry of its sanctuary, which features a front-gable roof with the two front roof beams anchored to the ground with concrete footings and angular side walls. The peak of the front gable extends forward beyond the sawtooth brick walls framing a large metal-frame mosaic glass wall designed by the building's architects. An interior brick chimney rises at the rear (east) of the building, and the sanctuary connects to a two-story, rectangular-plan wing containing classrooms and offices. The present building was erected in 1961 and designed by Hickory architects Beemer Harrell and Robert L. Clark.⁵⁹ This church maintains a high degree of integrity for location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. When compared to the West Hendersonville Church, this modernist church illustrates some remarkable modernist architectural features and design elements including the mosaic glass wall, angular side walls, sawtooth roof edges, sawtooth brick walls, and the roof beams anchored to the ground by concrete footings.



Highland Methodist Church, 1020 12th Street Place NE, Hickory, NC. Photos by Author April 2017.

⁵⁹ Griffith, Clay. Acme Preservation Services. "Hickory Survey Update Summary Report". October, 2015. Pg. 30-31.



Highland Methodist Church, 1020 12th Street Place NE, Hickory, NC. Photos by Author April 2017.

In addition, there are two properties similar in style to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church that have been determined to be eligible for National Register listing, both of which are located near the coast in Columbus County. Acme Presbyterian Church (CB0184) is a modern A-frame sanctuary located at 3223 NC Highway 87 in Acme. This ca. 1954 church is similar in style and materials to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church as a tall, A-frame brick and concrete block structure with an asphalt roof. A one-story, side gabled brick and concrete block wing extends off the south corner of the southeast elevation. When compared to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church this structure contains more remarkable architectural features and design elements. Most notably, the brick front gable end is framed by white wood eaves visually creating a triangle, a symbol of the trinity. In addition, the centrally located white cross presents a stark contrast to the brick façade. The design of this façade then draws the eye to the entrance of the church where sidelights, divided into cruciform shapes, flank the double doors. A rectangular slab with an upturned outer edge protects the entrance from the elements. The northwest elevation consists of a nearly continuous bank of fifteen one-over-one windows, divided into sets of three by the A-frames that support the roof. A low one-story, five-bay wing (the Sunday School) with a low-pitched roof connects to the south corner of the southeast elevation of the church. Due to the architectural design of the church, it is considered eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Designed by the Wilmington architect Charles H. Boney, Sr, in 1954, its A-frame design was part of a much larger trend after World War II that saw the revitalization of this type of construction. Perhaps the most well-known is Kramer Chapel at Concordia Theological Seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana. It was widely published and numerous congregations adopted the A-frame design during the late 1950s and into the 1960s. The church retains its original windows, pews, and interior finishes. The addition of the Sunday School wing was done in accordance with the original design and has not altered the architectural significance of the building. It is also recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration A (a religious property) for its architectural significance.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Acme Presbyterian Church Determination of Eligibility Report, 2010. North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. State Historic Preservation Office Division of Historical Resources. Pg 121-132.



Acme Presbyterian Church (CB0184), 389 NC 87, Riegelwood, NC. Google Earth Photo.



Acme Presbyterian Church (CB0184), 389 NC 87, Riegelwood, NC. Google Earth Photo.



Acme Presbyterian Church (CB0184), 389 NC 87, Riegelwood, NC. Church Website Photo.

<http://acmepres.weebly.com/about-us.html>

Wesley United Methodist Church (CB0190) another comparable modernist A-frame church that has been determined to be eligible for National Register listing. Located at 104 NC Hwy 87 in Columbus County, NC, the church was built ca. 1958 as a one-story brick faced concrete block structure with a steep-pitched roof covered with an asphalt shingle roof. The nave of the church is front gabled and faces southwest. The eaves extend over the gable end. When compared to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church, this church presents some striking architectural features. Most notably, the cruciform flanked by eight large blue glass panes located on the central section of the southwest gable end. The top of this cross extends all the way to the gabled peak and the windows are flanked by a vertically perforated section creating a visually appealing tripartite pattern. This feature rests on three rectangular panels, with scored rectangles and crossing diagonals, which form a base. Four narrow, four-light rectangular windows pierce the southeast wall of the nave. A one-story brick hyphen on the east corner of the southeast elevation - with a large plate glass window in the southwest wall – connects the church to the wing. The wing is a one-story brick, front-gabled structure, with a low-pitched asphalt shingle roof located parallel to the main body of the church. The church was designed by the architectural firm Ballard & McKim of Wilmington. The church plans were originally drawn for the Oleander United Methodist Church in Wilmington, but were utilized for this church. The church has been recommended for listing under Criterion C for architecture for the distinctive characteristics of its modernist type, period, and the method of construction. The sanctuary remains original and the addition of the 1987 extension of the roof of the sanctuary at the rear and the 2002 addition of the fellowship hall to the east of the church do not detract from its integrity or significance. It is also recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (a religious property) for its architectural significance.⁶¹



**Wesley United Methodist Church (CB0190), 104 NC Hwy 87 Columbus County, NC. Church Website
Photo. <https://www.facebook.com/WesleyRiegelwood/?ref=hl>**

⁶¹ Wesley United Baptist Church Determination of Eligibility Report, 2010. North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. State Historic Preservation Office Division of Historical Resources. Pg 136-151.



Wesley United Methodist Church (CB0190), 104 NC Hwy 87 Columbus County, NC. Google Earth Photo.

Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the West Hendersonville Baptist Church (HD1959) is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any Criterion. The church is a 1970s modern A-frame sanctuary with an associated simple brick Ranch style parsonage built in 1965. The church sanctuary was built in 1974 which is outside of the fifty-year requirement for National Register listing. While the property maintains a fairly high degree of design and material integrity, the church's asphalt roof was replaced with a metal roof in 1999 at which time the steeple was also removed from the sanctuary roof. The parsonage has been altered more heavily with the replacement of the façade windows, entry door, and garage doors. Although the property has retained its integrity in regards to location and feeling, the setting has been altered. When the church and parsonage were originally built, they were surrounded by houses and vacant lots as part of a residential neighborhood. The construction of a carwash in 2005 along the eastern property boundary has altered the setting. In addition, the modern A-frame style of the West Hendersonville Baptist Church is a very common architectural style found in churches throughout Hendersonville, Henderson County and western North Carolina that were built in the 1960s-1970s when modernist architectural styles were at the height of their popularity.

The National Park Service's description of criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places is:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is **not eligible** under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The West Hendersonville Baptist Church congregation was the second Baptist church in town when it was built on the original church property at 309 White Street. At this time, there were also two black Baptist churches in town. In 1974, when the church was built at the current property at the corner of Willow and Hebron Roads, it was one of numerous churches located in Hendersonville. The buildings located on the current church property are generally less than fifty years of age and do not reflect the period when the congregation was formed in 1934. Therefore, the church does not possess sufficient significance to be eligible under Criterion B.

The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is **not eligible** for National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* Numerous individuals were involved in the organization of the congregation and thus the property is not closely associated with the productive work of any one significant individual to make this property eligible under Criterion B.

The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either *1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is a typical example of the modernist A-frame sanctuaries that were commonly built in western North Carolina during the 1960s through 1980s. There are numerous other modernist A-frame examples that are very similar in layout, design, materials, workmanship, and style to this church. While it has not been surveyed, the Mars Hill Methodist Church built in the late 1960s or early 1970s and located in nearby Madison County, is the most comparable to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church as it was designed by the same architect. It is one of over forty modernist style churches designed by architect Henry McDonald, Jr. during the same time period. There are other modernist A-frame sanctuaries that exhibit more interesting or unique architectural features and design elements when compared to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church. Built in 1964, the Warren Wilson Presbyterian Church and College Chapel (BN0231) in nearby Buncombe County, is on the study list. It displays some visually striking modernistic architectural features including the steeply sloped roofline and the metal edged wood beams that visually anchor the roof to the ground using concrete blocks. Various design elements that have been artistically and uniquely implemented by local craftsman include; the herringbone patterned wood siding, stacked stone walls, stained glass

windows, and furniture and art found throughout the interior of the sanctuary all of which add to the structure's high integrity of materials and workmanship. Due in part to the fifty-year age requirement for NR listing, there are no modernist churches currently listed in North Carolina, although five modernist churches have been determined to be eligible for listing on the register, all of which were built within the fifty-year requirement. The most comparable modern A-frame sanctuary is the Wesley United Methodist Church (CB0190) in Columbus County, NC, which was built ca. 1958. When compared to the West Hendersonville Baptist Church, this church structure contains more striking modernist architectural elements and design features. Most notably the church façade contains a striking architectural feature in the centrally located large cruciform flanked by eight large blue glass panes. The top of this cross extends all the way to the gabled peak and the windows are flanked by a vertically perforated section creating a visually appealing tripartite pattern. The sanctuary remains original and the rear roof extension and addition do not detract from its integrity or significance. In comparison, neither the West Hendersonville Baptist Church or parsonage possess unique or remarkable architectural features or design elements and both have had some exterior alterations. The church roof was originally asphalt; it was replaced with a metal roof and the steeple was removed in 1999. The parsonage's façade windows, entry door, and garage door have been replaced. The church sanctuary and the parsonage are undistinguished in regards to their architecture and therefore, should be considered not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for design and construction.

The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: *1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The West Hendersonville Baptist Church as a 1960's and 1970's style of modernist church is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

The West Hendersonville Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G (properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years). For the property to be eligible under Criterion G, it must be of exceptional importance. Although this is a nicely designed modern A-frame brick church, it does not rise to the level of exceptional as there are no remarkable architectural features of unique design elements as part of the design nor were there any groundbreaking engineering techniques employed on this structure.

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