



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

December 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, Upgrade SR 1546, PA 17-03-0003, R-5764,
Transylvania County, ER 17-1935

Thank you for your October 13, 2017, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the following property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

- Osborn-McCormick House (TV0659) under Criterion C

We also concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing under any criteria.

- Pebbledash Houses (TV0223)
- Robinson-Newland House (TV0224)
- Miriam and Albert Kyle House (TV0306)
- John and Tasrie Bishop House (TV0658)
- DeBord Family House (TV0660)
- Vasse-y-Caldwell House (TV0661)

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

October 13, 2017

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: PA No. 17-03-0003, R-5764 Upgrade SR 1546 (Neely Road) in
Transylvania County



ER 17-1935
H Annie 1/20
Due 10/27/17
letters

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project in compliance with the Section 106 review process. Please 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.

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALIEGH NC 27610

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Upgrade Neely Road (S.R. 1546) from Old U.S. Highway 64 (S.R. 1504) to French Broad Street (S.R. 1544)

R-5764

Transylvania County

WBS# 44635.1.1

Prepared for:

Environmental Analysis Unit

North Carolina Department of Transportation

1598 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699

Prepared by:



CALYX Engineers and Consultants

6750 Tryon Road

Cary, North Carolina, 27518

OCTOBER 2017

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Cary, North Carolina, 27518

OCTOBER 2017

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sarah Woodard David".

Sarah Woodard David, Principal Investigator

October 12, 2017

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor

Historic Architecture Group

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes upgrading Secondary Road (S.R.) 1546 (Neely Road) from S.R. 1504 (Old U.S. Highway 64) to S.R. 1544 (French Broad Street) in Brevard, Transylvania County. The project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by NCDOT, is a 150-foot-wide corridor centered on the existing road between the project termini. Figure 2 illustrates the APE. NCDOT architectural historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that seven properties greater than 50 years of age warranted further evaluation for potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007, revised and reauthorized in 2015). NCDOT architectural historians established an APE for the project and, following preliminary background research and field investigation, ultimately identified seven resources for further evaluation. No other properties within the APE that are greater than 50 years of age appear to be eligible for the National Register, and no properties within the APE that are less than 50 years of age appear to meet Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.

Transylvania County was comprehensively surveyed in 1990-1991, resulting in a county-wide Multiple Properties Documentation Form (MPDF). The style of each of the seven properties evaluated in this report are included in the MPDF, and this report refers to the MPDF’s architectural contexts, specifically “Context 3: Early Industrialization, 1895-1916” and “Context 4: Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941.” Additionally, each property is evaluated against the MPDF’s registration requirements for the related property type. The pertinent property types are “Type 3: Houses During Early Industrialization, 1895-1916;” “Type 5: Housing From World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941;” and “Type 12: Stone and Rock Masonry Construction in Brevard and Pisgah Forest.”

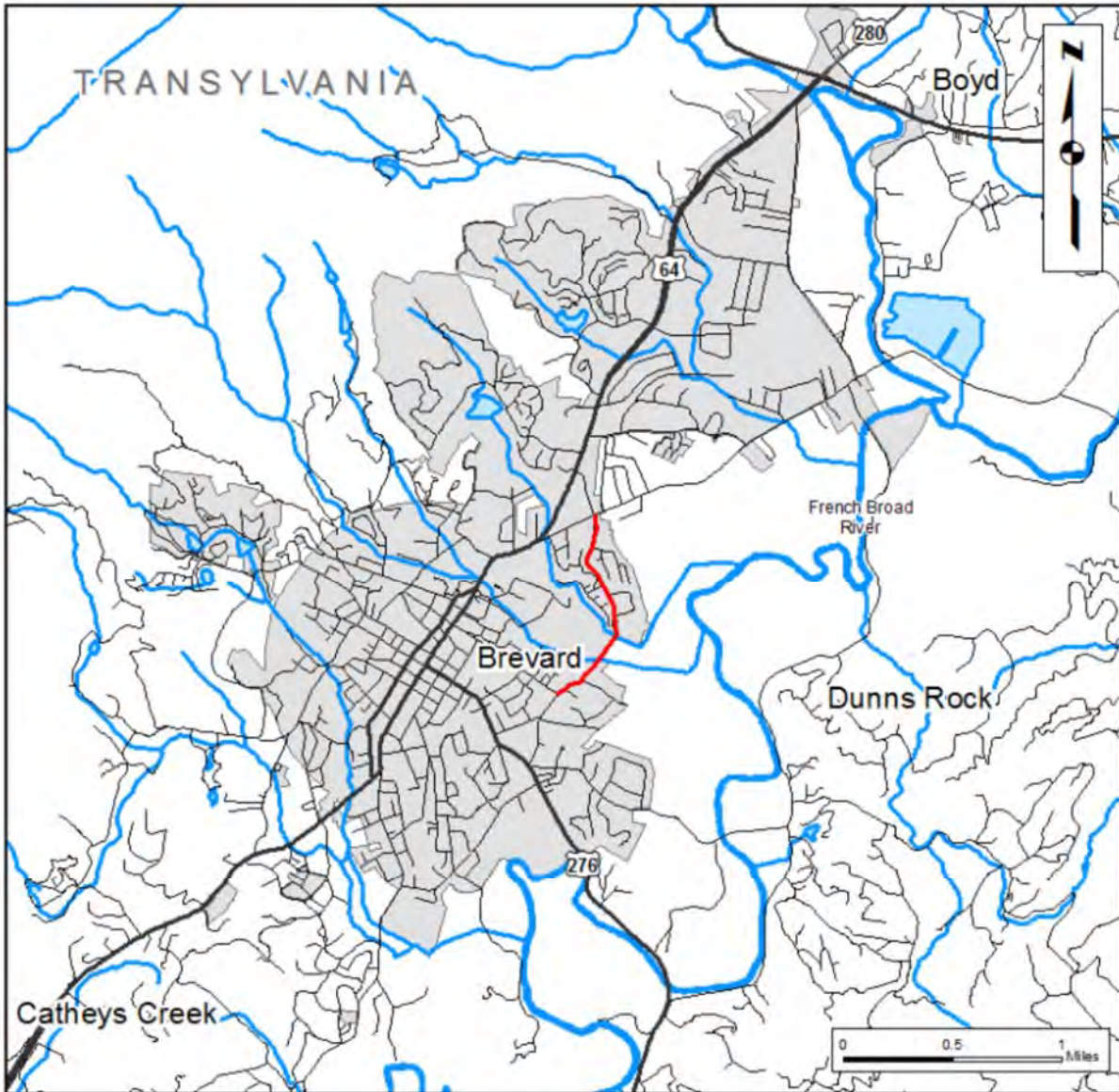
In August 2017, NCDOT requested that CALYX Engineers and Consultants (CALYX) complete research, an intensive-level historic resources field survey, and NRHP evaluations for these properties.

Based on the field survey, background research, and the evaluations documented in this report, the recommendations for the NRHP are as follows:

Property Name	NCHPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Pebbledash Houses	TV 223	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
Robinson-Newland House	TV 224	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
John and Tasrie Bishop House	TV 658	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
Osborne-McCormick House	TV 659	Eligible	C
DeBord Family House	TV 660	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
Miriam and Albert Kyle House	TV 306	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
Vassey-Caldwell House	TV 661	Not Eligible	Not Applicable

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	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS UNIT</p>
<p>TRAN SYLVANIA COUNTY SR 1546 (NEELY ROAD) UPGRADE BREVARD TIP PROJECT R-5764</p>	
<p>VICINITY MAP</p>	

Figure 1: R-5764 Vicinity Map



Methodology

On September 1 and 2, 2017, CALYX Architectural Historian Sarah Woodard David visited Brevard in Transylvania County and completed photo documentation of all seven resources. The investigator undertook research at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the Transylvania County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina State Library, and the North Carolina State Archives. The investigator also used online research tools and resources, including the Transylvania County Register of Deeds online index, Transylvania County GIS Mapping, the website findagrave.com, and the web-based subscription services ancestry.com and newspapers.com. The investigator walked and drove the town of Brevard on September 2 in search of comparable building types.

During the course of fieldwork, the investigator noted changes to the resources documented in the survey file for Pebbledash Houses, TV 223. That form records four houses, three of which were clad in pebbledash siding; the fourth was covered in asbestos siding. One of these houses has been extensively remodeled and is now clad in cementitious siding, and all porch materials have been replaced. The house that was covered in asbestos siding has been demolished and replaced with a modern office building. Because of these significant changes, this report's evaluation of the Pebbledash Houses focuses primarily on the two houses that retain pebbledash exteriors.

CALYX conducted all fieldwork, research, and evaluations to meet the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, as well as NCDOT's *Guidelines for the Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*.

Evaluation: Pebbledash Houses

Resource Name	Pebbledash Houses
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 223
Street Address	70 Neely Road, 19 Neely Road, 316 Chestnut Street, and 315 Chestnut Street
PIN	8586-94-1412, 8586-94-3566, 8586-94-3735, and 8586-94-0761
Construction Dates	Ca. 1900-1910
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

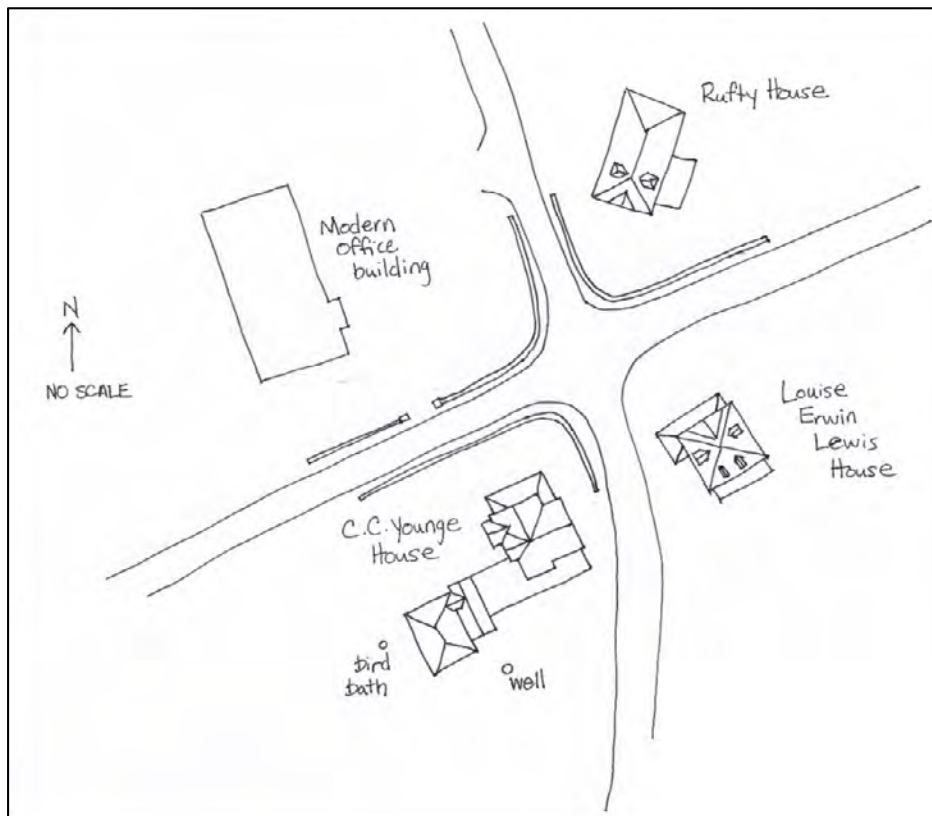


Figure 3: Pebbledash Houses, site plan

The Pebbledash Houses stand at the intersection of Neely Road (S.R. 1546) and Old U.S. Highway 64 (S.R. 1504). This intersection is located on a ridgeline that Old U.S. Highway 64 follows east of Brevard's downtown, and it appears to have been the heart of North Brevard, which was a separately incorporated municipality in the early 1900s. From this intersection, Neely Road travels gently downhill, toward King and Lambo creeks to the south. Land in the area also gradually drops away to the east toward the French Broad River. The yards associated with each house are relatively flat.

The houses were documented during the 1990 countywide architectural survey as State Historic Preservation Office Survey Site Number TV 223, three pebbledash houses and a fourth house clad in asbestos siding. The house that was not clad in pebbledash siding has been demolished, although a stone wall built around it in 1921 still stands. Additionally, the house on the northeast corner has been re-covered with cementitious weatherboards and is no longer a pebbledash house.

The interiors were not documented. The fieldwork was conducted on a weekend, when the three houses used as offices were closed. The fourth, the Louise Erwin Lewis House, is owned by the adjacent church and is not currently used.

Southeast Corner

The house described in the TV 223 form as the Louise Erwin Lewis House stands on the southeast corner. The dwelling is a one-story, square house with a pyramidal roof. Pebbledash covers the exterior. All windows are one-over-one vinyl sash replacements. Plain wood surrounds remain. The façade is symmetrical with a single-leaf door centered on the north elevation (figure 4). Pairs of windows flank the door. The west side is also symmetrically arranged with two pairs of windows.



Figure 4: Louise Erwin House, north elevation

The east elevation incorporates single-leaf side door and irregularly spaced windows (figure 5).



Figure 5: Louise Erwin Lewis House, northeast corner

The south elevation features a shed-roof addition and a screened-in shed-roof porch. Pebbledash also covers the shed addition (figure 6).



Figure 6: Louise Erwin Lewis House, south elevation

The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The front roof slope is enlivened with a front-facing roof gable housing a pair of windows. This gable wall is also covered in pebbledash. On both the east and west roof slopes, gabled dormers with gable returns, single windows, and pebbledash siding are situated off-

center, toward the front half of the house. A pair of gabled dormers punctuate the south roof slope. A chimney rises just to the south of the west dormer. A truncated, small brick flue is located toward the southeast corner.

A one-story, hip-roof porch extends across the north façade and wraps round the northwest corner to a point part-way along the west elevation (figure 7). The porch posts and railings appear to be the same ones present in the 1990 survey, but the porch materials do not appear to be contemporary with the house. The brackets at the porch entrance are recent updates. The porch floor is a replacement.



Figure 7: Louise Erwin Lewis House, northwest corner

Southwest Corner

The Younge House, also known as Rose Cottage, stands on the southwest corner. The Younge House is a gable-front, pebbledash dwelling with a gabled ell projecting from the east side elevation. This gabled ell is taller and steeper in pitch than the main block. Several additions telescope from the house's west elevation.

The north façade is an asymmetrical fenestration with an off-center, single-leaf front door toward the east, and a three-part window with a one-over-one sash window flanked by narrower one-over-one sash windows on the west (figure 8). This three-part window configuration is repeated throughout the dwelling. All the windows are modern replacements, but they are either wooden sash windows or aluminum-clad sash rather than vinyl. These materials are more appropriate than the mid-twentieth-century, multi-light, metal casement windows extant in 1990. A three-part window also occupies the façade's gable end, which also features gable returns.



Figure 8: C.C. Younge House, north elevation

A hip-roof porch extends across the gable-front main block and wraps around the northeast corner, extending to the north side of the gabled ell.

The gabled-ell has a more steeply pitched roof than the main block, but also features gable returns and three-part windows: one centered in the gable end and two lighting the first floor rooms (figure 9).



Figure 9: C. C. Younge House, east elevation

The south elevation has been altered with the enclosure of the back porch and the extension of the enclosed back porch to an addition on the main block's west elevation (figure 10). The addition is

covered in vinyl siding, features modern single-light casement windows and, on the south elevation, incorporates a small portico over an entrance door.



Figure 10: C. C. Younge House, south elevation

The original west elevation is almost entirely obscured by modern additions executed in vinyl siding.

The yard is partially intact, in spite of a parking lot covering the backyard. Along the north and east edge of the yard is a stone wall built in 1921. Also along both these sides of the yard, manicured boxwoods further highlight the property’s edge (figure 11).



Figure 11: C.C. Younge House, wall and hedge

To the west, a level yard features grassed lawn, mature trees, and bushes. A stone bird bath is situated off the west end of the house, and a stone well is located to the south, between the house and the parking lot. Both these retain rope mortar joints and are presumed to date from the 1921 wall construction (figures 12 and 13).



Figure 12: C. C. Younge House, bird bath



Figure 13: C. C. Younge House, well

Northwest Corner

A modern building replaced the house on the northwest corner around 2000, but the stone wall built by W.B.F. Wright still bounds the property’s south and east edges (figures 14 and 15). This house, though

now destroyed, is probably the “old J.J. Rich cottage” mentioned in a news article about C.C. Younge’s renovations of it.

In 1921, Clarence C. Younge hired W.F.B. Wright to build a low stone wall around both these houses, the J.J. Rich Cottage and his own Rose Cottage.



Figure 14: Modern office building on northwest corner, stone wall seen in Google Streetview image



Figure 15: Pebbledash Houses, facing northeast from C. C. Younge House toward the Rufty House; J.J. Rich Cottage wall to left

Northeast Corner

The house documented in 1990 as the Rufty House occupies the northeast corner (figures 16 and 17). This house has been significantly altered since 1990, and it is no longer a pebbledash house. The Rufty

House is a one-story hip-roof house with an inset porch. The original porch posts, pictured in 1990, were classical columns on brick piers, but they have been replaced with square posts. All windows are one-over-one sash replacement windows. The pebbledash siding has been removed, and the house has been re-sided with cementitious siding. A small gable is centered in the porch roof. This feature was covered in pebbledash originally, but is now sheathed in siding laid in a sunburst pattern. Small hip-roof dormers are situated on the side roof slopes and toward the front of the house. Both dormers contain small replacement sash windows. The roof has been replaced and is now covered in modern metal roofing. A stone wall also edges this property.



Figure 16: Rufty House, southwest elevation



Figure 17: Rufty House, northwest corner from Google Streetview image

History and Architectural Context

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the Pebbledash Houses. This study's "Context 3: Early Industrialization, 1895-1916" discusses tourism, the timber and sawmill industry, and forestry.¹

Brevard was established as the county seat in 1861, and the National Register nomination for Brevard's East Main Street Historic District lays out three periods of prosperity and development for the town. The first begins in the late 1800s when the railroad arrived in 1895, and entrepreneurs and investors began developing resorts, particularly around Lakes Toxaway and Sapphire. Specifically in Brevard, the Franklin Hotel, built at the eastern edge of downtown Brevard, and the Aethelwold Hotel in the center of Brevard, welcomed summer visitors.²

Other businesses and institutions were developing in the town's commercial center and beyond. The Epworth School moved from Probart Street to the current Brevard College site and renamed itself the Brevard Institute. In 1902, Joseph Silversteen moved from Pennsylvania to Brevard and quickly set up an industrial empire that included logging companies, sawmills, and tanning companies. In the 1910s, Louis Carr built a significant logging and sawmill operation, logged the Vanderbilt's forested lands, and employed hundreds of men in and near Brevard.³

Geographically, two developments that helped make the intersection of Neely Road and Old U.S. Highway 64 appealing were the construction of the Brevard Institute along present-day U.S. 64 (Broad Street) and the development of Franklin Park. Brevard Institute sits between the Pebbledash Houses and downtown Brevard, and while the residents of the Pebbledash Houses had no obvious connections with the Institute, the school's institutional existence was a cultural and economic benefit to the surrounding neighborhoods.

Franklin Park was laid out at the south end of Neely Road where it becomes Park Avenue.⁴ While this exclusive enclave of large houses surrounding the lavish Franklin Hotel and an adjacent man-made lake was not immediately adjacent to the Pebbledash Houses, Franklin Park and the hotel fostered additional seasonal housing on the northeast side of Brevard.

¹ Deborah H. Thompson, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, C. 1820-1941," National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1993, 23-33, cited hereafter as MPDF.

² Clay Griffith, "East Main Street Historic District," National Register Nomination, 2009, section 8, page 24.

³ MPDF, 28, and Marcy Thompson, "Saw Mill, Lumber Yard, and General Store Were the Early Pisgah Forest Businesses," The Transylvania Times (Brevard), January 5, 2012, accessed September, 2017, via <http://www.transylvaniatimes.com/story/2015/01/05/features/saw-mill-lumber-yard-and-general-store-were-three-early-pisgah-forest-businesses/21101.html>.

⁴ Griffith, section 8, page 29.

Of the three extant houses documented in the Pebbledash Houses file, C.C. Younge's house appears to be the earliest. He built it in 1904 and named it Rose Cottage after his wife, Rose, but the family moved in and out of it several times, renting it frequently to summer visitors and to longer-term residents.⁵ In 1911, Younge remodeled the J.J. Rich Cottage, which appears to be the house that stood on the northwest corner but is now demolished.⁶ A 1914 news article mentions that the occupants of the *new* Younge cottage on Gallamore Hill have moved into town.⁷ Stylistically, the Rufty House, a one-story, hip-roof cottage on the northeast corner, could have been built in 1914, but exactly what new house that 1914 article refers to is not known.

Based on numerous newspaper reports and advertisements for rental properties, a large number of houses in North Brevard and in the Gallamore Hill area were rented for both long-term and short-term tenancies with many people using the houses as summer residences. The Louise Erwin Lewis House on the southeast corner could not be fully traced back in deeds because of a lawsuit and sale of the property by a commissioner, but it, too, may follow the pattern of rental housing and part-time residence of the owner, as the other three Pebbledash Houses did.

In 1921, Younge hired W.B.F. Wright to build a rock wall around his Rose Cottage and the house opposite, where a Mr. and Mrs. Mackey were living.⁸ It is likely that the Mackeys were living in the J.J. Rich Cottage (now demolished). The article mentions other stone walls being built in the vicinity, but because it does not define "vicinity," it is unclear if this includes the wall around the house on the northeast corner (the Rufty House). The Lewis House on the southeast corner is the only one of the four that did not have a stone wall around it.

William Benjamin Franklin "Doc" Wright was one of three brothers who came to Brevard from Hendersonville around 1919. Their father was a stone mason and their other three brothers remained in Hendersonville where they, too, worked as masons. Among many houses and walls in Brevard, the Wrights built the expansive fence and gate at Brevard College. Stonework documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form and discussed in "Property Type 12: Stone and Rock Masonry Construction in Brevard and Pisgah Forest" includes nine houses, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, schools, and various walls, fences, and gates.⁹

This period was also the era of the construction of the Biltmore House in nearby Asheville. In the East Main Street District nomination, Clay Griffith notes that the pebbledash covering at least thirty houses in Transylvania County directly reflects the influence of Biltmore architect Richard Sharp Smith, who applied it to the cottages and service buildings around the Vanderbilt estate and in Biltmore Village. While Smith only designed a few buildings in Brevard, "his vocabulary of pebbledash and brick, hip-roof

⁵ *Brevard News*, October 28, 1904, 2.

⁶ *Brevard News*, November 24, 1911, 2.

⁷ *Brevard News*, October 9, 1914, 4.

⁸ *Brevard News*, May 6, 1921, 1.

⁹ MPDF, 78.

cottage forms, and English architectural models spread through the region in the first two decades of the twentieth century.”¹⁰

Comparable Examples

Brevard has a number of pebbledash houses. The two remaining pebbledash houses at the intersection of Neely Road and Old U.S. Highway 64 are both typical of Brevard’s one-story, romantic cottages that echo Smith’s work in Biltmore Village. While these houses do not use the half-timbering and other English accents seen in the Vanderbilt estate buildings, they are truer to the spirit of English cottages than some of the other pebbledash houses in Brevard where the surface is simply applied to a Colonial Revival or Queen Anne form that would otherwise be clad in weatherboards. Prior to the removal of its pebbledash cladding, the Rufty House on the intersection’s northeast corner would have been a good example of a transitional Colonial Revival-Craftsman house with applied pebbledash. At the Younge and Lewis houses, however, the steeply pitched roofs create a slightly more romantic, English-cottage feel.

The Santa and Evelyn Nicholson House (figure 18, TV 334, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 553 East Main Street) makes a good comparable example because it has a hip roof, similar to the Lewis House’s pyramidal roof, and wooden cornerboards, like those at C.C. Younge’s Rose Cottage.



Figure 18: Santa and Evelyn Nicholson House, East Main Street

The 1910 Paxton-Kizer House (figure 19, TV 333, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 538 East Main Street) is a good comparable example to the two remaining pebbledash houses at Neely Road and Old U.S. Highway 64. The Paxton-Kizer house is a pyramidal-roof cottage with replacement one-over-one-sash windows, slender Tuscan columns (rebuilt in 2008 replicating the original), corners highlighted with brick (a direct reference to Richard Sharp Smith’s work not applied at the Pebbledash Houses), and wood shingles in the gable ends and on the dormers. It is a good comparison to the two Neely Road houses because its roof is similar to the Lewis House (southeast corner) and it has a somewhat more romantic, cottage

¹⁰ Griffith, section 8, page 29.

aesthetic than the Pebbledash Houses, which are more obviously Colonial Revival, Craftsman, or Queen Anne.



Figure 19: Paxton-Kizer House, East Main Street

Other houses in the East Main Street Historic District that are good examples of pebbledash applied to an otherwise standard early-twentieth-century house type are the 1910 Galloway Radford House (figure 20, TV 338, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 33 Deacon Lane) and the William Breese, Jr., House (figure 21, TV 7, NR 1983, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 315 East Main Street).



Figure 20: Galloway Radford House, Deacon Lane



Figure 21: William Breese, Jr., House, East Main Street

On Probart Street, the Miller-McMahan House (figure 22, TV 251, Probart Street Historic District, Study List, 1992, 208 Probart Street) is another two-story, Neo-Classical house with a pebbledash exterior.



Figure 22: Miller-McMahan House, Probart Street

The Rowena Summey House at 171 Probart Street (figure 23, TV 362, Probart Street Historic District, Study List, 1992, 171 Probart Street) comes closer to achieving a romantic, English cottage appearance, but its porch incorporates new materials and the windows appear to be modern replacements.



Figure 23: Rowena Summey House, Probart Street

The walls around the Pebbledash Houses are a few examples amongst hundreds of low stone fences and retaining walls found throughout Brevard. Examples can be found throughout the town, including along Probart and East Main streets (figure 24).



Figure 24: Rock wall along East Main Street, typical example of retaining walls throughout Brevard

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the Pebbledash Houses

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the Pebbledash Houses should be evaluated against that document's "Property Type 3, Houses During Early Industrialization, 1895-1916," and "Property Type 12, Stone and Rock Masonry Construction in Brevard and Pisgah Forest." The registration requirements for "stylish houses" in Property Type 3 state that houses should retain a high degree of integrity and that "modern materials and additions should be unobtrusive." Certainly, the Rufty House does not meet this threshold due to its numerous alterations as described above. The C.C. Younge House also fails to meet this requirement because the numerous additions to the house are not unobtrusive, nor are the modern materials found in the windows and porch. The Louise Erwin Lewis House has had fewer alterations, but the porch materials and windows are modern replacements. With both the Younge and Lewis houses, the porches were prominent and would have showcased the house's style, be it more Queen Anne or more classically-inspired, and in both those cases the "characteristic artistic decoration" that the registration requirements demand has been lost through alteration and material loss.

The stone walls bounding three of the properties should be evaluated against the registration requirements for Property Type 12. These three walls do retain their "integrity of form and construction method," but their associated houses have lost their integrity. It is possible for a stone wall to be eligible for the National Register independent of other structures and buildings. This is the case with the Brevard College Fence and Gate (TV 232, NR 1993) where the nomination describes the structure as "one of a small number of impressive stone buildings and structures erected between 1915 and 1943 which reflect both the grown affluence of the town and the parallel forces of conservation and development of natural resources which shaped the character of Brevard, Transylvania County, and Western North Carolina." The Pebbledash Houses' stone walls are certainly part of that movement, but retaining walls and fences, even those constructed by the Wright Brothers, who were the town's best-known masons in this era, are extraordinarily common. Walls that reflect the town's affluence and the confluence of conservation and development along with National Register-eligible houses are found throughout the town, bordering intact, eligible or listed houses particularly along Probert and East Main streets, but also adjacent to smaller homes along Park Avenue, Maple Street, and Lakeview Avenue. Unlike the large wall around Brevard College that retains integrity and is associated with the Works Progress Administration and the Wright Brothers, and unlike smaller, more similar retaining walls around both high-style and more modest houses throughout Brevard's residential neighborhoods, the Pebbledash Houses walls are not associated with a large-scale plan and federal works program, nor are they associated with intact, National Register-eligible houses.

Integrity

The Pebbledash Houses have suffered some loss of integrity since they were documented in 1990. The northwest house is entirely gone. The northeast house (Rufty House) has been significantly altered. It retains integrity of location. It also retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a suburban house bounded by a traditional stone wall along what was a primary east-west corridor, but this house has lost integrity of materials, workmanship, and design because cementitious siding has replaced the

pebbledash, the porch columns have been significantly altered, and the original windows have been replaced. It has also lost integrity of feeling and association because it is no longer a pebbledash house. The Younge House, on the southwest corner retains integrity of location. It also retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a suburban house with a large yard bounded by a traditional stone wall along what was a primary east-west corridor. Large additions to the west detract from the house's integrity of design. Window replacements and new porch materials also detract from the building's material, workmanship, and design integrity. While much of the yard's landscaping remains intact, a parking lot has covered a significant portion of the backyard. The Lewis House on the southeast corner retains the most integrity. Like the other extant houses, it retains integrity of location. It also retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a suburban house situated on what was a primary east-west corridor. Its integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been diminished because the windows are modern replacements. The porch posts and balustrade also appear to be modern materials. The three stone walls and the stone birdbath and well at the Younge House all retain integrity.

Criteria Evaluations

The Pebbledash Houses are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for an association with an event or broad pattern of history. While these houses are part of the suburban development of Brevard and the development of Brevard as a summer retreat, their architectural integrity has been compromised through replacement materials, the loss of one house, and the comprehensive renovation of another.

The Pebbledash Houses are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. C.C. Younge was a successful grocer, but his participation in Brevard's commerce was not notable or significant. William Benjamin Franklin Wright, the mason known to have built the northwest and southwest stone walls, was, along with his brothers, a well-known mason. However, Wright's work is found throughout the town at St. Philip's Church (TV 300), the Charles E. Orr House (TV 299), the Fetzer House (TV 416), and at the wall around Brevard College (TV 232, National Register, 1993), which the Wrights built with the help of mason Fred Mills.

The Pebbledash Houses are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The loss of one house and the extensive renovation of another have significantly damaged the architectural integrity of the Pebbledash Houses. The two remaining pebbledash houses at this intersection are examples of the romantic cottages inspired by Richard Sharp Smith's work on the Biltmore Estate, but many other pebbledash houses in Brevard retain far more integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. Others display brick trim inspired by Smith, while many retain original windows and porch materials, or, where porches have been replaced, they have copied the original fabric. Therefore, these remaining two pebbledash houses are not good or intact examples of this design aesthetic or the English cottage type.

The Pebbledash Houses are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because they have not yielded nor are they likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Robinson-Newland House

Resource Name	Robinson-Newland House
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 224
Street Address	77 Neely Road
PIN	8586-94-4379
Construction Dates	Ca. 1908
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

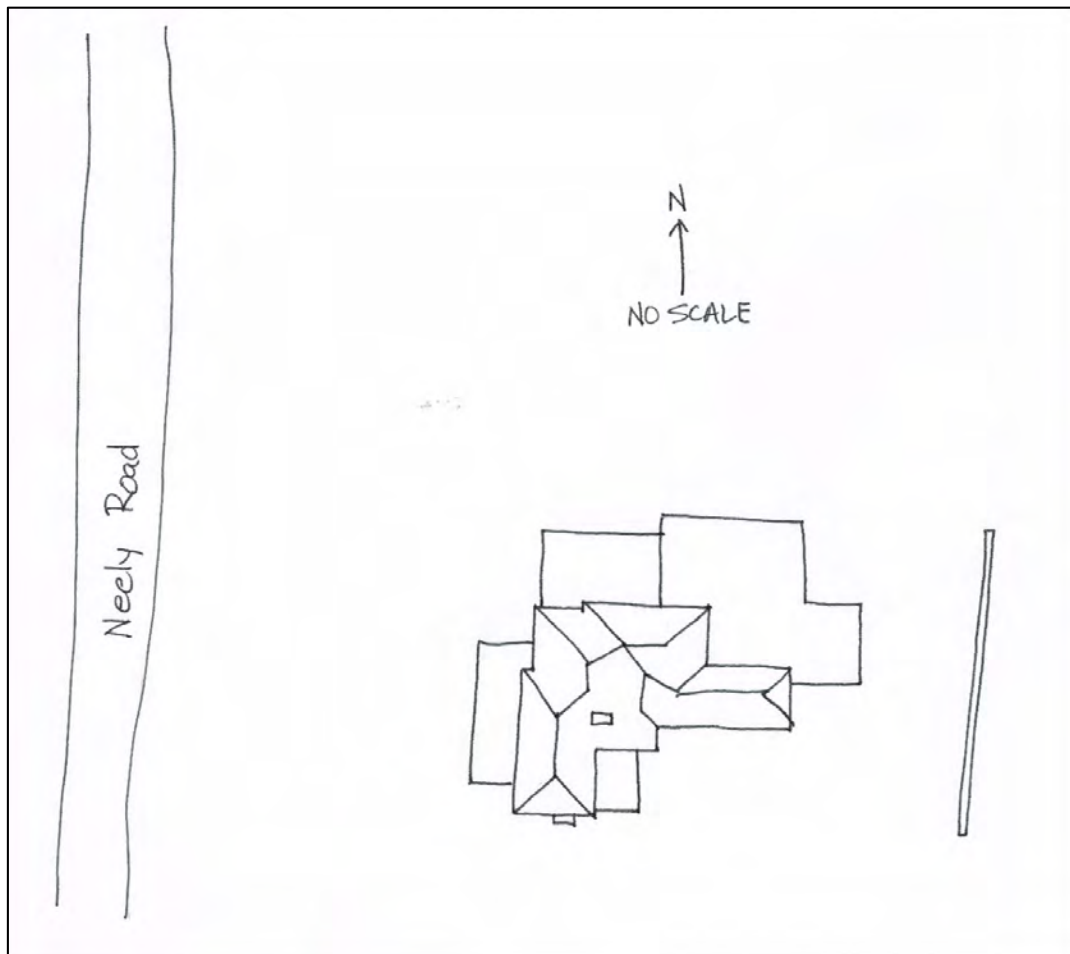


Figure 25: Robinson-Newland House, site plan

The Robinson-Newland House stands in a large level yard with mature trees and bushes, including boxwoods along the west and north property edge, fruit trees in the north side yard, and a stone retaining wall across the backyard where the terrain begins to slope downhill to the east (figure 31).

In its current form, the Robinson-Newland House is a two-story, pebbledash, Colonial Revival style house that has been highly altered since its original construction (figure 26). The low hip-roof shelters a main block from which two-story, hip-roof ells project to the south and off the northeast corner. The fenestration is symmetrical with the single-leaf front door set in a slightly projecting polygonal bay. A rectangular transom, probably dating to the 1936 renovation, tops the front door. Two regularly spaced windows occupy the two outer bays on each side of the front door and the fenestration is repeated upstairs with a window centered above the front door.



Figure 26: Robinson-Newland House, west elevation

The full-width front porch is a full-height portico with a flat roof, square columns, and arched spandrels between the columns.

On the north elevation, a one-story, flat-roof side porch repeats this form with square columns and arched spandrels. A metal roof balustrade tops the side porch (figure 27).



Figure 27: Robinson-Newland House, north elevation

On the east elevation, a two-story, hip-roof ell extends toward the back of the house. A one-story addition wraps the northeast corner of this ell, extends across the ell's east elevation, and connects to an enclosed porch that runs along the ell's south elevation. This addition is covered in pebbledash to match the original building (figures 28 and 29).



Figure 28: Robinson-Newland House, east elevation



Figure 29: Robinson-Newland House, east elevation

On the south elevation, a brick chimney occupies the south end of the south hip-roof ell. This chimney was added in the 1930s (figure 30).



Figure 30: Robinson-Newland House, south elevation

All windows are six-over-six sash windows that probably date from the 1930s. Wooden fascia boards and soffits finish the eaves. The house stands on a foundation that was modified in the 1930s by the addition of stone work by the aforementioned Wright brothers. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, except on the nearly flat porch roofs, which are clad in a membrane of unknown material.



Figure 31: Robinson-Newland House, rear retaining wall

The interior was not investigated because the owner was not available and the contractor repairing the house was not certain of the stability of the interior.

History and Architectural Context

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the Robinson-Newland House. This study's "Context 3: Early Industrialization, 1895-1916" discusses tourism, the timber and sawmill industry, and forestry.¹¹ "Context 4: Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941" is also applicable because the Robinson-Newland House was extensively remodeled during the 1930s.¹²

Brevard was established as the county seat in 1861, and the National Register nomination for Brevard's East Main Street Historic District lays out three periods of prosperity and development for the town. The first begins in the late 1800s when the railroad arrived in 1895, and entrepreneurs and investors began developing resorts, particularly around Lakes Toxaway and Sapphire. Specifically in Brevard, the Franklin Hotel, built at the eastern edge of downtown Brevard, and the Aethelwold Hotel in the center of Brevard, welcomed summer visitors.¹³

Other businesses and institutions were developing in the commercial center of town and beyond. The Epworth School moved from Probart Street to the current Brevard College site and renamed itself the Brevard Institute. In 1902, Joseph Silversteen moved from Pennsylvania to Brevard and quickly set up an industrial empire that included logging companies, sawmills, and tanning companies. In the 1910s, Louis

¹¹ MPDF, 23-33.

¹² MPDF, 34-38.

¹³ Griffith, section 8, page 24.

Carr built a significant logging and sawmill operation, logged the Vanderbilt's forested lands, and employed hundreds of men in and near Brevard.¹⁴

One of several suburban areas surrounding Brevard, North Brevard was incorporated as an independent municipality for at least a few years in the early 1900s when advertisements for elections appear in the local newspaper. The other place-name associated with the Neely Road area is Gallamore Hill.

Geographically, two developments that helped make Neely Road, North Brevard, and Gallamore Hill appealing were the construction of the Brevard Institute along present-day U.S. 64 (Broad Street) and the development of Franklin Park. Brevard Institute is closer to downtown Brevard, and while no owners of the Robinson-Newland House are known to have had connections with the Institute, the school's institutional existence was a cultural and economic benefit to the surrounding neighborhoods.

Franklin Park was laid out at the south end of Neely Road where it becomes Park Avenue.¹⁵ While this exclusive enclave of large houses surrounding the lavish Franklin Hotel and an adjacent man-made lake was not immediately adjacent to the Robinson-Newland House, Franklin Park and the hotel fostered additional seasonal housing on the northeast side of Brevard.

In 1908, the *Brevard News* published an ad for a B.P. Robertson who wanted to rent out his "new" house in North Brevard. While the name is spelled as Robertson, it is likely that this ad was for B.P. Robinson's new house. In 1909, the same paper noted that Reverend B.P. Robinson and his family had arrived at their North Brevard house for the summer. Robinson served as the pastor of Central Baptist Church in Atlanta, and, during the summers, he occasionally preached at the Baptist church in Brevard.¹⁶

Based on news accounts and advertisements throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s, seasonal summer homes were typical in Brevard. Social columns list returning families who owned their own houses, like the Robinsons, and the names and hometowns of people renting houses in and around Brevard for the summer. Some summer residents maintained regular homes as close as Asheville, while many others traveled from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida for the town's cool mountain air. The Robinson family appears to typify this pattern, journeying up from Atlanta, but also renting out their house to other tourists.

Why B.P. Robinson chose a pebbledash house is not known, but the finish was certainly popular; many pebbledash houses stand throughout Brevard. In the East Main Street District nomination, Clay Griffith notes that the pebbledash covering at least thirty houses in Transylvania county directly reflects the influence of Biltmore architect, Richard Sharp Smith, who applied it to the cottages and service buildings around the Vanderbilt estate and in Biltmore Village. While Smith only designed a few buildings in

¹⁴ MPDF, 28, and Marcy Thompson, "Saw Mill, Lumber Yard, and General Store Were the Early Pisgah Forest Businesses," *The Transylvania Times (Brevard)*, January 5, 2015, accessed September, 2017, via <http://www.transylvaniantimes.com/story/2015/01/05/features/saw-mill-lumber-yard-and-general-store-were-three-early-pisgah-forest-businesses/21101.html>.

¹⁵ Griffith, section 8, page 29.

¹⁶ *Brevard News*, August 8, 1908, 2, and August 27, 1909, 2.

Brevard, “his vocabulary of pebbledash and brick, hip-roof cottage forms, and English architectural models spread through the region in the first two decades of the twentieth century.”¹⁷

Rev. Robinson is not mentioned in the Brevard newspaper after 1910, and the survey file states that the Aiken family owned it after the Robinsons, although an exact date of purchase could not be determined.

Census records suggest that William Aiken, a carpenter, and Mary Shipman Aiken rented a house on Pisgah Forest Road (today’s Old U.S. Highway 64) and later owned a house on that same road. It is unclear when the Aikens may have bought this house, but this house and the adjacent Louise Erwin Lewis House (TV 223, one of the Pebbledash Houses immediately to the north), were part of a lawsuit involving Lewis family members in the 1970s. It is possible that William and Mary Aiken owned the Lewis House, better fitting the description of their location in the 1910 and 1920 censuses, and that their daughter, Nell, and her husband, Dr. C.L. Newland, acquired the Robinson House in the very early 1930s when they married, around the time William Aiken died in 1931.¹⁸ If that is, indeed, how the ownership evolved, that may explain how both properties apparently ended up with a single owner (a Lewis family member) by the 1970s.¹⁹

During the Great Depression, Brevard’s economy and its major employers struggled, including the Transylvania Tanning company which managed to stay afloat by closing for several days at a time periodically. The Works Progress Administration funded several projects, including the wall and gate at Brevard College, the Brevard Country Club building, and the Brevard Post Office.²⁰

During the Depression the Newlands made significant updates to their house. The 1940 census documents C.L. Newland heading a household that included Nell, their two daughters, and Nell’s sister, Willie. That same record notes that they were in the same house in 1935. According to information in the survey file, the Newlands undertook an extensive remodeling project in 1936. These changes included new interior flooring, alterations to the floor plan, installation of a chimney on the south elevation, the addition of a one-story side porch, and, most prominently, installation of a full-width, full-height portico. The original porch was a full-width, double-tier, wrap-around porch.²¹

A 1953 deed for an adjacent property describes this property as C.L. Newland’s, and, in 1978, Charles “Chuck” Bradley bought it following a settlement in the Lewis family disagreement. Bradley owned the house throughout the 1980s and added one-story, rear additions. In the late 1980s, he sold it as a

¹⁷ Griffith, section 8, page 29.

¹⁸ U.S. Census, Population Schedules, 1910 and 1920, and William Aiken grave marker, accessed via findagrave.com.

¹⁹ John H. Smart, Commissioner, to Helen Lewis Terry, Transylvania County Deed Book 230, page 882, July 26, 1978.

²⁰ MPDF, 36.

²¹ U.S. Census, Population Schedule, 1940, and notes in the Robinson-Newland House Survey File, TV 224.

summer residence to an owner in Florida so that the house has now come full-circle and is, once again, a summer home.²²

In late 2016 or early 2017, the house suffered an extensive fire. The current owner is repairing the house, but the one-story areas on the northeast corner were partially destroyed.²³ Fire damage is most extensive at the northeast corner and along the north elevation, but smoke, fire, and water damage can be observed throughout the entire first floor of the main block, and it is unclear what of the early 1900s or 1930s features may remain inside the house.

Comparable Examples

Brevard has a number of pebbledash houses. To varying degrees, they all echo the work of Richard Sharp Smith in Biltmore Village where he used pebbledash to evoke English cottages.

A variety of examples are documented in the Comparable Examples related to the Pebbledash Houses evaluated in this report (see above, figures 18-23).

The Robinson-Newland House is, essentially, a two-story, hip-roof house with gabled wings. It is unknown if the original double-tier porch was more classically influenced or if it was an exuberant Queen Anne structure. The house's porch likely exhibited either Colonial Revival or Queen Anne stylistic traits with the pebbledash simply a siding choice rather than a stylistic characteristic that complimented a more romantic English cottage.

Two houses in the East Main Street Historic District are particularly good examples of applying pebbledash to an otherwise standard early-twentieth-century house. The 1910 Galloway Radford House (figure 20, TV 338, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 33 Deacon Lane) is probably most like the Robinson-Aiken House's original appearance, excepting the unknown porch at the Robinson-Newland House. Meanwhile, the William Breese, Jr., House (figure 21, TV 7, NR 1983, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 315 East Main Street) is a Neo-Classical house covered in pebbledash.

A third example of covering a house that would have otherwise been frame or brick with pebbledash stands on Probart Street. The Miller-McMahan House (figure 22, TV 251, Probart Street Historic District, Study List, 1992, 208 Probart Street) is a Neo-Classical house with a pebbledash exterior.

Other pebbledash houses in Brevard are smaller, reflecting the typically modest scale of an English cottage. Good examples illustrated in this report include the two remaining Pebbledash Houses (figures 4-10, TV 223; see above), the Santa and Evelyn Nicholson House (figure 18, TV 334, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 553 East Main Street), and the 1910 Paxton-Kizer House (figure 19, TV 333, East Main Street NRHD, 2009, 538 East Main Street).

²² Sarah Bishop Brooks to Ray and Lottie Ruth Williams, Transylvania County Deed Book 107, page 249, April 10, 1953 mentions that the property being sold was bounded on the north by C.L. Newland; Jack Potts, trustee for Helen Lewis Terry, to Charles Bradly, Transylvania County Deed Book 240, page 313, February 5, 1978; and Charles and Brigitta Bradley to Barbara Rodocker, Transylvania County Deed Book 317, page 51, May 11, 1989.

²³ Interview with unidentified construction workers on the site.

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the Robinson-Newland House

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the Robinson-Newland House should be evaluated against that document's "Property Type 3, Houses During Early Industrialization, 1895-1916." The registration requirements for "stylish houses" in Property Type 3 state that houses should retain a high degree of integrity and that "modern materials and additions should be unobtrusive." The Robinson-Newland House has lost its original double-tier porch, which would have provided most of the houses "characteristic artistic decoration." Modern additions have been set back from the façade and are not overwhelmingly obtrusive, but the addition of a full-height portico changes the house significantly from an early-twentieth-century Queen Anne or possibly Colonial Revival summer house to a 1930s Colonial Revival-style house that retains only suggestions of its early form. This leaves the house as an ineligible combination of two eras rather than an eligible representative of one era or the other. However, regardless of the house's stylistic references, significant recent fire damage affected every room in the house, and that damage has minimized, to the point of near destruction, the "high degree of integrity" that the registration requirements seek.

Integrity

The Robinson-Newland House retains integrity of location, but a fire has significantly damaged its overall architectural integrity. While the house retains some integrity of materials from the early 1900s, it has lost most of its integrity of design and workmanship from its earliest period, but most of its integrity of design dates from the 1930s. The house retains early landscape features and its suburban location, so it retains integrity of setting, association, feeling as a suburban summer residence. Nevertheless, the recent fire was detrimental to the house's architectural integrity. Every room suffered fire, smoke, or water damage and the north side and most of the first floor was gutted, which significantly diminishes the house's integrity.

Criteria Evaluations

The Robinson-Newland House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for an association with an event or broad pattern of history. While the Robinson-Newland House is part of the suburban development of Brevard and the development of Brevard as a summer retreat, its architectural integrity from the period of most of Brevard's summer-house development in the late 1800s through the early 1920s has been compromised through a Colonial Revival renovation in the 1930s.

The Robinson-Newland House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. None of the Robinson, Aiken, or Newland families made significant contributions to history in Brevard or Transylvania County.

The Robinson-Newland House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house does not retain significant architectural integrity to be a good example of an early twentieth century summer house, nor is it a good example of a 1930s Colonial Revival house. By the 1930s, pebbledash had fallen out of fashion, but more importantly, in Brevard, pebbledash is very closely associated with the turn-of-the-twentieth-century and designs drawing from Richard Sharp Smith's romantic cottages in Asheville rather than classical antecedents. Furthermore, extensive fire damage has significantly affected its integrity.

The Robinson-Newland House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: John and Tasrie Bishop House

Resource Name	John and Tasrie Bishop House
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 658
Street Address	113 Neely Road
PIN	8586-94-4294
Construction Dates	1925
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

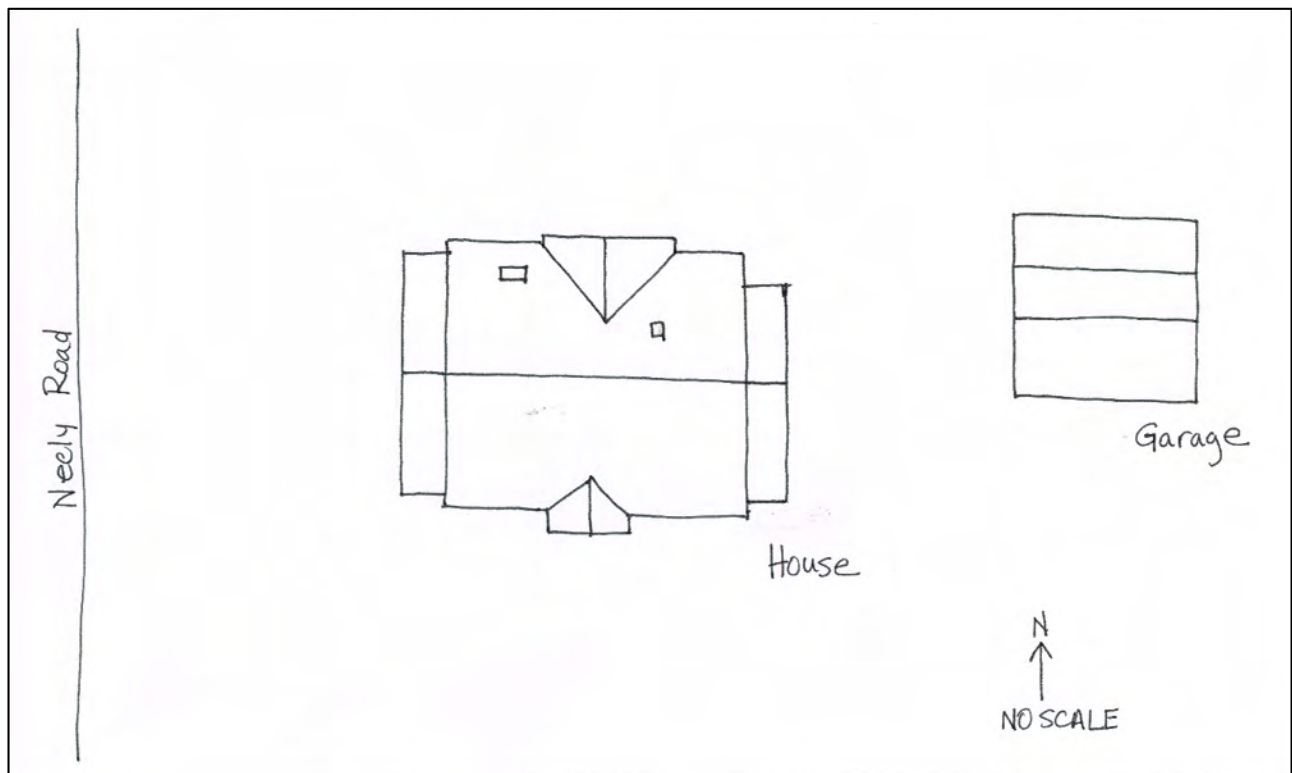


Figure 32: John and Tasrie Bishop House, site plan

The John and Tasrie Bishop House stands on a level yard with a sizeable magnolia in the front yard. The side and rear yards are mostly open, but a few mature bushes and trees are present.

The house is an intact, one-story, gable-front bungalow with an attached, gable-front porch (figure 33). The house is brick. The west façade includes an off-center, single-leaf door. To the north of the door is a pair of windows and a single window; to the south of the door is a single window and a pair of windows.



Figure 33: John and Tasrie Bishop House, west elevation

The porch features a solid brick balustrade capped with concrete. Small arched openings act as drains from the porch floor. The posts are composed of brick piers that support paired, square posts. The porch’s gable end is clad in wooden shingles. A horizontal piece of trim extends across the gable end above the square, louvered attic vent. The porch gable retains kneebraces.

The south elevation features a slightly projecting gabled bay finished with shingles in the gable end that houses a pair of windows (figure 34).



Figure 34: John and Tasrie Bishop House, southwest elevation

A gabled porch is attached to the rear east elevation (figure 35). The porch is partially enclosed, and this enclosure, with a bank of six-over-six sash windows, may be original. The back porch, on the northeast corner, is screened and has a brick column at the corner.



Figure 35: John and Tasrie Bishop House, east elevation

The north elevation mirrors the south, with a slightly projecting gable (figure 36).



Figure 36: John and Tasrie Bishop House, south elevation

Original six-over-one windows are found throughout the house, with the exception of the six-over-six sash on the rear elevation. The house stands on a full brick foundation, delineated from the body of the brick house by a slightly projecting, single-course water table.

A small, gable-front garage with board-and-batten siding stands to the northeast of the main house (figure 37). A shed roof addition extends along the south elevation of the garage, and this addition is also covered in board-and-batten siding.



Figure 37: John and Tasrie Bishop House, garage, west elevation

The investigator did not examine the interior.

History and Architectural Context

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the John and Tasrie Bishop House. This study's "Context 4: Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941" recounts a period of growth for Brevard, during which businesses and industries, including tourism, were thriving, roads were being significantly improved, and residential areas were growing.²⁴

With nineteenth-century roots, a good rail connection, and thriving industries and booming tourism, the 1920s were, for Brevard, as they were for so many other communities in North Carolina, roaring. During the 1920s, most of the economic forces that had propelled Brevard in the 1910s remained: tourism and forest-based industries, such as logging, sawmilling, and tanning. The Brevard Institute, whose campus later became Brevard College, continued to flourish in the 1920s.²⁵

²⁴ MPDF, 34-38.

²⁵ MPDF, 34.

Most residential development in Brevard in the 1920s occurred organically, following Main, Broad, and Probart streets, but a few landowners platted more formal developments. Adjacent to or very close to Neely Road alone, three subdivisions were platted in the period covered by the MPDF's "Context 4: Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941": Woodlawn in 1926, Jordan Terrace in 1928, and Park View in 1939."²⁶

In 1926, John and Tasrie Bishop purchased portions of lots 67-71 of Jordan Terrace from their niece and her husband, Spurgeon and Ellen Osborne, and began building their home. The Bishops moved to Brevard from their Transylvania County farm sometime between 1900 and 1910. They lived on Whitemire Street for several years, and John worked as a carpenter. During the 1920s, presumably before they bought this land in 1926, John took a job at the Brevard Institute where he managed the school's farm. It is not known if John built the house himself.²⁷

The 1930 census records show them on Boylins Road, which was Neely Road's earlier name, and John was continuing to manage the Institute's farm. By 1940, the Brevard Institute had closed its doors, and John was again working as a carpenter.²⁸

The couple lived here until Tasrie's death in 1952, and, in 1953, the couple's only daughter, Sarah Bishop Brooks, sold it out of the family.²⁹

Comparable Examples

Craftsman architecture is plentiful in Brevard, and as Clay Griffith notes in the East Main Street Historic District National Register nomination, some of the town's finest structures are Craftsman designs. While the Bishop House is an intact and well detailed bungalow that would be an exceptional design in some North Carolina locales, in Brevard, it is one of many high-style Craftsman bungalows.

Several unsurveyed houses make good comparisons to the Bishop House. In particular, the brick gable-front bungalow at 480 Maple Street features a brick balustrade and a jerkinhead roof (figure 38).

²⁶ Griffith, section 8, page 25, and Transylvania County Plat Map Book 1, pages 15, 37, and 127.

²⁷ C.S. and Ellen Osborne to J.A. and T.C. Bishop, Transylvania County Deed Book 57, page 182, September 2, 1926, and U.S. Census, Population Schedules, 1900, 1910, and 1920.

²⁸ U.S. Census, Population Schedules, 1930 and 1940.

²⁹ Sarah Bishop Brooks to Ray and Lottie Ruth Williams, Transylvania County Deed Book 107, page 249, April 10, 1953.



Figure 38: Bungalow at 480 Maple Street

173 West Main is a considerably simpler gable-front bungalow (figure 39).



Figure 39: Bungalow at 173 West Main Street

The brick bungalow at 218 West Main Street has a low hip roof and displays the horizontal lines characteristic of the Prairie Style (figure 40).



Figure 40: Bungalow at 218 West Main Street

A side-gable bungalow at 301 Maple Street is another good example of masonry Craftsman style (figure 41).



Figure 41: Bungalow at 301 Maple Street

A gable-front bungalow that is nearly identical to the Bishop House, except frame construction with original drop siding, stands at 130 Greenville Highway (figure 42).



Figure 42: Bungalow at 130 Greenville Highway

Another house, the main house at Lingerlong Apartments (figure 43, TV 340, intersection of Greenville Highway and Parkview Drive), is a well-executed gable-front bungalow.



Figure 43: Lingerlong Apartments, main house, at the intersection of Parkview Drive and Greenville Highway

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the John and Tasrie Bishop House

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the John and Tasrie Bishop House should be evaluated against that document's "Property Type 5, Housing From World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941." The registration requirements for houses in this property type emphasize the importance of groupings and neighborhoods, as many houses, such as the Bishop House, are modestly stylish houses: "Since few of these suburban houses are individually significant, their integrity should be evaluated as elements of groupings or neighborhoods." Indeed, the Bishop House is a good example of a bungalow and would certainly contribute to the historic character of a larger National Register Historic District, but Jordan Terrace, the subdivision in which it stood, did not build out in a cohesive manner. The registration requirements address individual houses in terms of their agrarian associations, but this was not a farm house; it was a suburban house built as part of a suburban development that progressed in a piece-meal manner.

Integrity

Because it has not been relocated and remains in a suburban setting, the John and Tasrie Bishop House retains integrity of location and setting. In addition, because it has not been physically altered, it also retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Criteria Evaluations

The John and Tasrie Bishop House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. The house belonged to year-round Brevard residents and was not part of the pattern of seasonal housing in Brevard. Additionally, many other houses across Brevard speak to the town's suburban development in the 1920s.

The John and Tasrie Bishop House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Neither of the Bishops nor any subsequent owners are known to have been of particular significance to the town's history.

The John and Tasrie Bishop House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house retains its architectural integrity and is a fine example of a Craftsman bungalow, but when compared to the many high-style Craftsman houses in Brevard, the Bishop House is not a significant example of the style or type. While it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its style and form, it does not possess the high artistic values that the criterion requires when it is compared to Brevard's stock of Craftsman houses. In many other communities, the Bishop House would be considered distinctive and in possession of high artistic values, but the presence of so many other exemplary Craftsman bungalows sets a high standard that the Bishop House does not meet.

The John and Tasrie Bishop House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Osborne-McCormick House

Resource Name	Osborne-McCormick House
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 659
Street Address	169 Neely Road
PIN	8586-94-3054
Construction Dates	Ca. 1917
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criterion C



Description

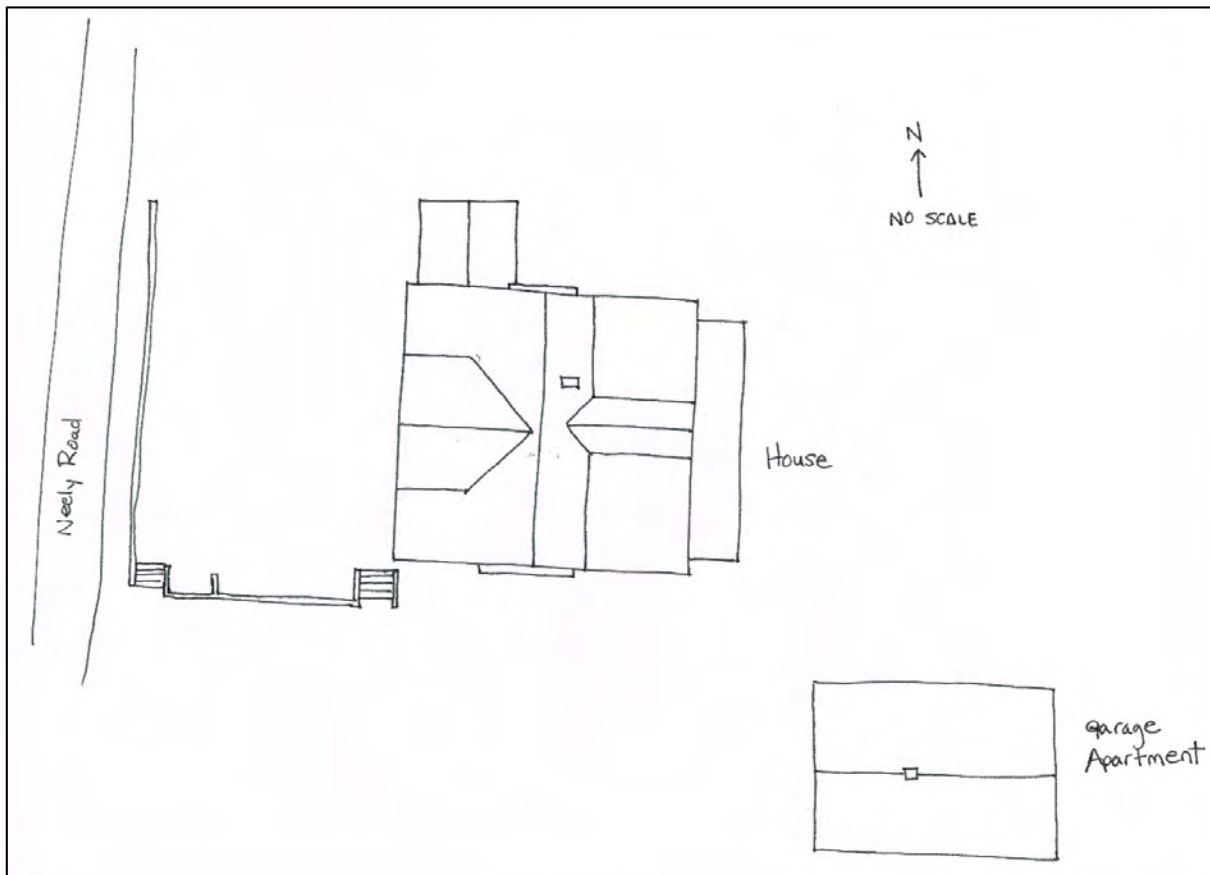


Figure 44: Osborne-McCormick House, site plan

The Osborne-McCormick House faces Neely Road. A retaining wall along the front and south sides of the front yard creates a level, grassy yard. A large tree stood in the front yard's southwest corner, but that has been removed. With the exception of small shrubs planted close to the south foundation wall, the yard is open grass.

The house is a rusticated concrete block, Craftsman bungalow (figure 45). The house stands on an open, level lawn with only a few shrubs on the south side of the yard. A rusticated concrete block retaining wall extends across the front of the yard, along Neely Road, and, along the south side of the front lawn, a berm is finished with a very low concrete wall that incorporates a planter near the front of the yard. Concrete steps are built into the berm at toward the front of the yard's south edge and near the house's southwest corner.



Figure 45: Osborne-McCormick House, southwest corner and retaining wall

The house presents a one-story façade, but across the rear elevation, the roof slope breaks to accommodate a full second story under a low-pitched roof. The area under this break is now enclosed with jalousie windows, but was originally a sleeping porch.

A side-gable roof with a gable-front dormer dominates the west façade (figure 46). Toward the bottom of the roof slopes on both the main roof and the dormer, the slope breaks slightly to create a kick. The dormer is covered with wooden shingles and features a pair of windows with lozenge lights in the upper sash found throughout the house, kneebraces, and exposed raftertails. At the first floor level, a full-width porch is engaged under the main roof. The porch features a concrete block balustrade and concrete block piers at the corners from which concrete block posts rise. The piers, posts, and balustrade are capped with smooth concrete. Centered on the porch are two concrete block piers that now support pairs of square posts clad in wood shingles. These posts were probably added later to aid in supporting the roof. The front fenestration is symmetrical with a single-leaf door centered between two tripartite compositions of windows.



Figure 46: Osborne-McCormick House, west elevation

The south elevation features a slightly projecting bay with a shed roof with deep eaves, exposed raftertails, and kneebraces to match the main house (figure 47). The bay houses a tripartite window, and a single window is located to its east and at the rear of the first floor level. The concrete cap of the porch balustrade extends along the side elevation at the height of the window sills. At the second story, above a wood fascia board, the house is clad in wood shingles and window sizes vary.



Figure 47: Osborne-McCormick House, south elevation

On the west (rear) elevation, the first floor comprises a full-width, shed-roof porch with deep eaves and exposed raftertails which has been enclosed with vinyl siding and jalousie windows (figure 48). At the second floor, wood shingles and jalousie windows finish the sleeping porch. Centered above the sleeping porch, a roof gable punctuates the roof slope.



Figure 48: Osborne-McCormick House, east elevation

The north elevation also repeats a tripartite window, but the projecting bay is located in the second-story gable end rather than at the first floor as it is on the south elevation (figure 49). A porte-cochere projects from the north gable end and is supported with concrete block posts on piers to match the porch (figure 50). The ceiling and soffits of the porte-cochere are covered in vinyl siding.



Figure 49: Osborne-McCormick House, north elevation



Figure 50: Osborne-McCormick House, west elevation

With the exception of the porte-cochere ceiling and rear porch enclosure, all other wood trim is exposed and original. Windows throughout the entire house are original wood sash with a single light sash below an upper sash of diamond-shaped lights. The house stands on a full concrete block foundation and asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The investigator asked to view the interior, but the owner refused access. However, original finishes visible inside the house include a brick, Craftsman-style mantelpiece, original door and window trim, and original five-panel doors.

Behind the house is a substantial two-story garage apartment with three open garage bays on its north elevation (figure 51). The first floor is constructed of plain concrete block with concrete block columns dividing the car bays. At the west end, an enclosed bay houses a pedestrian door. The second floor is frame and is covered in aluminum siding. Aluminum awnings shade the second floor double-sash, two-over-two horizontal-light windows. The building has a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with a brick chimney flue.



Figure 51: Osborne-McCormick House, garage apartment, north elevation

History and Architectural Context

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the Osborne-McCormick House. The study's "Context 3: Early Industrialization, 1895-1916" and "Context 4: Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941" are particularly applicable and record the economic forces of tourism and timber industries at work in Brevard.³⁰

The Osborne-McCormick House was built in the mid or late 1910s. Public tax records suggest a construction date of 1916. The owner of the land prior to 1917 was a man named William Kimzey Osborne, a farmer and extensive landholder in the North Brevard area. He died as an old man in 1917, making it unlikely that he built a new house so late in life; however, William and Mary Osborne had twelve children. It remains unclear how the estate was divided, but it is likely that one of their children built this house, possibly before William's death or in the later 1910s, after his death. Charles Spurgeon and Ellen Osborne are the most likely candidates given that they sold adjacent property to John and Tasrie Bishop in 1926. It is also possible that this is a kit house, as suggested by the descendant of a later owner and by the overall appearance of the house, but the investigator was unable to find a matching example.³¹

In 1940, Elizabeth Verner Hamilton purchased this property, lot 6 of W.K. Osborne's estate, from the Occidental Life Insurance Company.³² Elizabeth Hamilton's father was a chemist named Pettigrew Verner, but Mr. Verner was always a resident of South Carolina, as were many of Brevard's summer residents. A Verner family, however, was associated with the nearby Pebbledash Houses and two Verner brothers operated a drug store in Brevard. Elizabeth Hamilton's connection, if any, to those Verner family members is unclear. Elizabeth's brother is the only immediate family member who lived in Brevard year-round: Phillips and Hattie Verner settled in Brevard sometime after Phillips Verner served as a Presbyterian missionary in Africa. By 1940, Phillips was the Superintendent of Brevard's schools. Elizabeth's husband, James Hamilton, does not appear to have a connection to Brevard, and the couple spent their married life in Charleston. They did, however, maintain a summer house on the outskirts of Brevard.³³

Elizabeth lived in Brevard during the final years of her life, but that was decades after she had divested herself of this property.

³⁰ MPDF, 23-38.

³¹ Hazel McCormick Hawkins, telephone interview with the author, September 14, 2017.

³² Occidental Life Insurance Company to Elizabeth Verner Hamilton, Transylvania County Deed Book 75, page 499, October 1, 1940.

³³ U.S. Census, Population Schedules, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940; short biographies included in findagrave.com entries for various Verner and Hamilton family members; and Hawkins interview.

Elizabeth only owned the home for four years, selling it to Juanita McCormick Adams and her husband, James Adams in 1944.³⁴

The Adamases were part of a large McCormick family from Virginia. Around 1940, a group of McCormick siblings began taking jobs at the Ecusta Paper Mill. As the siblings moved to Brevard, it is likely that the McCormicks added the garage apartment during the 1940s. By the 1960s, Juanita and several of her siblings had become joint owners of the property. In 1967, George and Sarah McCormick bought the house from a collection of George's siblings, including Juanita Adams. Various members of the McCormick family lived in the house during the 1940s, 1950s, and into the 1960s. The house remained in the McCormick family until 2016 and is locally known as the McCormick House.³⁵

The Osborne-McCormick House dates from a period of significant growth in Brevard. The town's population was about 500 in 1900, but by 1920, fueled by tourism and forest-based industries, and the businesses that flourished in their wake, the population stood at 1,600. Particularly after the creation of the Pisgah National Forest in 1916 and following the first World War, summer camps brought hundreds of people to Transylvania County in the summers.³⁶

The MPDF notes that construction of speculative housing was particularly profitable in the 1910s, and certainly, the Osborne-McCormick House could have been intended for sale. The MPDF further notes that streets of middle-class housing blossomed, but that these houses "were typically of moderate size and rather plain, with some Craftsman or Neoclassical Revival influences." Meanwhile, on East Main Street, the Royal and Louise Morrow House was built from a Gustav Stickly plan in 1915 and is a remarkable example of early, high-style, Craftsman design.³⁷

At the Osborne-McCormick House, the builder split the difference, choosing a design with popular and accessible Craftsman details that distinguish it from the spec houses described in the MPDF, but stopping short of embracing the naturalism and custom details employed at the Morrow House. The Osborn-McCormick House is, essentially, a mass-produced interpretation of the Morrow House with rusticated concrete block suggesting the Morrow House's stone masonry, and kneebraces, deep eaves, and exposed raftertails highlighting the home's craftsmanship in place of the rustic exposed timber-frame detailing seen on the Morrow House.

Comparable Examples

Brevard has many examples of Craftsman cottages and bungalows. The majority of the town's Craftsman dwellings are frame, but brick and stone were commonly used for the main body or for porches. The investigator identified only one other rusticated concrete block house in Brevard, although the Jess and Lily May Smith Orr House (figure 52, TV 357, 72 Carolina Avenue) is a rusticated concrete

³⁴ Elizabeth Verner Hamilton to Juanita McCormick and James L. Adams, Transylvania County Deed Book 84, page 163, November 20, 1944.

³⁵ Juanita Adams et al to George and Sarah McCormick, Transylvania County Deed Book, 175, page 398, August 8, 1967, and Hawkins interview.

³⁶ Griffith, section 8, page 25.

³⁷ MPDF, 34 and 48.

block house that is extant in Brevard. This bungalow, however, is a relatively simple, gable-front house. It is smaller than the Osborne-McCormick House and is considerably more simple. Therefore, the houses making the best comparisons to the Osborne-McCormick House are larger, more stylish Craftsman houses executed in stone or brick.



Figure 52: Orr House, 72 Carolina Avenue, Google Streetview image

The Royal and Louise Morrow House (figure 53, TV 336, East Main Street National Register Historic District, 2009, and individually listed, 2006) is a Gustav Stickly design executed in stone. Although it features a broad, shed roof wall dormer rather than a gable-front dormer, the Osborne-McCormick House is essentially a mass-produced version of this house: a side-gable, Craftsman house with the Osborne-McCormick House’s rusticated block taking the place of the Morrow House’s stone masonry.



Figure 53: Royal and Louise Morrow House, 630 East Main Street

The Rev. C.D. Chapman House (figure 54, TV 310) at 431 East Main Street is a frame Craftsman house, but it was built in 1917, about the same time as the Osborne-McCormick House, and it uses shingles, kneebraces, and stone porch posts (on the Park Avenue elevation) to create a well-detailed Craftsman exterior considered to be one of the town's best examples of the style.



Figure 54: Rev. C.D. Chapman House, East Main Street

The unsurveyed, side-gable, brick bungalow at 179 Lakeview Avenue features kneebraces, shingled dormers, and a half-timbered stoop (figure 55). It is also surrounded by a rock wall.



Figure 55: Brick, side-gable bungalow at 179 Lakeview Avenue

The Carrie-Plummer House (figure 56, TV337, East Main Street National Register Historic District, 2009) is a well-detailed frame Craftsman house with mitered-corner weatherboards, original nine-over-one sash windows, and stone detailing.



Figure 56: Carrie-Plummer House, 660 East Main Street

An unsurveyed, side-gable, brick house on Maple Street is typical of Brevard's side-gable, masonry bungalows (figure 57). Like the Osborne-McCormick House, this house has an engaged porch and retains original windows, but otherwise is a considerably plainer design.



Figure 57: Masonry, side-gable bungalow, 301 Maple Street

The diminutive, frame bungalow on Johnson Street at the corner with Rice Street may also be a kit house (figure 58). Like the Osborne-McCormick House, it is a side-gable house with an engaged porch, but its windows are not original and a side addition has been attached on one side.



Figure 58: Frame bungalow at the corner of Johnson and Rice streets

At 300 Probart Street, the 1894 Henry House is an older house updated with pebbledash, stone porch corner posts, and dormers with diamond-light-over-one sash windows, like those at the Osborne-McCormick House (figure 59).



Figure 59: Henry House, 300 Probart Street

Two-story garage apartments are present in Brevard, although one-story backyard cottages appear to be the more common way residents added a secondary house to their property (figures 61-62).



Figure 60: Two-story apartment behind 245 Probart Street



Figure 61: One-story cottage behind 287 West Main Street



Figure 62: one-story cottage behind brick bungalow at 218 West Main Street

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the Osborne-McCormick House

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the Osborne-McCormick House should be evaluated against that document's Property Type 3, Houses During Early Industrialization, 1895-1916 and Property Type 5, Housing From World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941. The house is evaluated under two property types because it was built at either the very end of the time covered in Property Type 3 or at the very beginning of the time covered by Property Type 5. The garage apartment also should be evaluated against Property Type 5, Housing From World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941. While the apartment is an outbuilding, the MPDF's discussion of outbuildings (Property Type 6) is limited to rural farm outbuildings and does not address garage apartments.

While the Osborne-McCormick House is clearly the product of mass production of both plans and materials, it is a very good early example of Craftsman design and fits the description in the Property Type 3 discussion:

The Craftsman style made liberal and fanciful use of the abundant natural materials of stone [rusticated concrete block here] and wood in Transylvania County. Exterior siding combined two or more types, usually weatherboard and shingle. The complex roof consisted of multiple gables [a change in pitch and height in this case], and the overhanging eaves with purlin brackets are especially suited for the rainy climate. The importance of porches in the culture allowed for full

expression on this style. Porch supports are typically tapered wood posts set in large square piers of brick or stone, and are often grouped.³⁸

As the registration requirements demand, the house retains a high degree of integrity of original form and characteristic artistic decoration. Modern materials are unobtrusive.

As noted with the John and Tasrie Bishop House (see above), Property Type 5 registration requirements suggest that houses from this era should be considered as part of districts that represent the town's suburbanization. The Osborne-McCormick House, however, stands out as an excellent representative of a high-style bungalow that employed rich detailing, is one of the town's only examples of the use of rusticated concrete block, and was probably a kit house. The house is exceptional among the town's Craftsman bungalows, and it is as high-style or more high-style than the houses called out as the best examples in the MPDF. Those include two fairly modest, gable-front bungalows, the Madison and Ida Allison House (TV 203), in rural Transylvania County, and the Virgil McCrary House (TV 475), also in rural Transylvania County. The MPDF also recognizes the Dr. C.D. Chapman House on East Main Street (TV 310, East Main Street National Register Historic District, 2009) as one of the best early Craftsman houses in the town. Furthermore, the one bungalow of rusticated concrete block noted in the MPDF is a considerably smaller and less elaborate, gable-front cottage known as the Jess and Lily May Orr Smith House on Brevard's Carolina Avenue.

The garage apartment is not individually evaluated, and the MPDF does not specifically address garage apartment housing. But certainly this example meets the registration requirement of being a component of interwar or immediate post-war development when, in this case, a family's numerous members were moving to Brevard for work at the paper mill established in the late 1930s. The apartment has been altered with the application of aluminum siding, but that mimics the original weatherboard siding. While most garage apartments were constructed after World War II to address an acute housing shortage or for house servants, this apartment was intended to accommodate a family whose members were able to work at the paper mill and begin their own recovery from the Great Depression.

Integrity

The Osborne-McCormick House retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, association, and feeling. Minor changes have affected its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. These include the installation of vinyl siding on the porte-cochere ceiling and back porch, the enclosure of the back porch and sleeping porch with jalousie windows, and the installation of posts on the interior porch piers. Overall, however, the house retains good integrity and, because it is one of only two known concrete block Craftsman bungalows in Brevard, the minor alterations do not detract significantly from its overall integrity. The garage apartment also retains locational integrity, and integrity of setting and association as a 1940s garage apartment built to house additional family members, but it has lost aspects of its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials through the application of aluminum siding.

³⁸ MPDF, 48.

Criteria Evaluations

The Osborne-McCormick House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with suburban development or resort development. The house appears to have been a year-round residence, and the suburban development of which it was a part, Jordan Terrace, did not materialize and was, instead, built out very slowly over many years so that it does not retain a cohesive neighborhood feel. While the garage apartment is associated with a brief period of pre-World War II recovery from the Depression, the primary significance of the property is the architecture of the main house.

The Osborne-McCormick House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because no one of transcendent importance is known to be associated with the house.

The Osborne-McCormick House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. While the nearby Bishop House is an excellent Craftsman bungalow, other brick bungalows and other examples of Craftsman houses with superior detailing could be found in Brevard. The Osborne-McCormick House is one such house. In spite of minor alterations, it retains excellent integrity as a richly-detailed Craftsman bungalow that embodies the distinctive characteristics of that type and form including rusticated concrete block intended to echo the use of stone, and the use of wood details to highlight craftsmanship. The house also incorporates a sleeping porch which was considered a health benefit during the 1910s. The garage apartment is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C because it has been covered in aluminum siding.

The Osborne-McCormick House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Boundary Description and Justification

The Osborne-McCormick House boundary encompasses the parcel associated with the house and follows the parcel lot line of the parcel identified with PIN 8586-94-3054, except along the front of the lot where the boundary follows the edge of the pavement of Neely Road. This includes the rusticated concrete block retaining wall along the front of the yard.

The Osborne-McCormick House and the other houses on the street do not constitute a historic district. Brevard retains a large number of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century houses that do form cohesive districts, but this area is not an architecturally or historically connected district. The DeBord Family House and the Robinson-Newland House have lost architectural integrity. The Pebbledash Houses to the north clearly address that intersection, turning their backs on the Osborne-McCormick and Bishop Houses, which furthers the disjointed, unrelated feeling of this section of Neely Road. New construction between the DeBord and Osborne-McCormick Houses also interrupts any potential historic district.

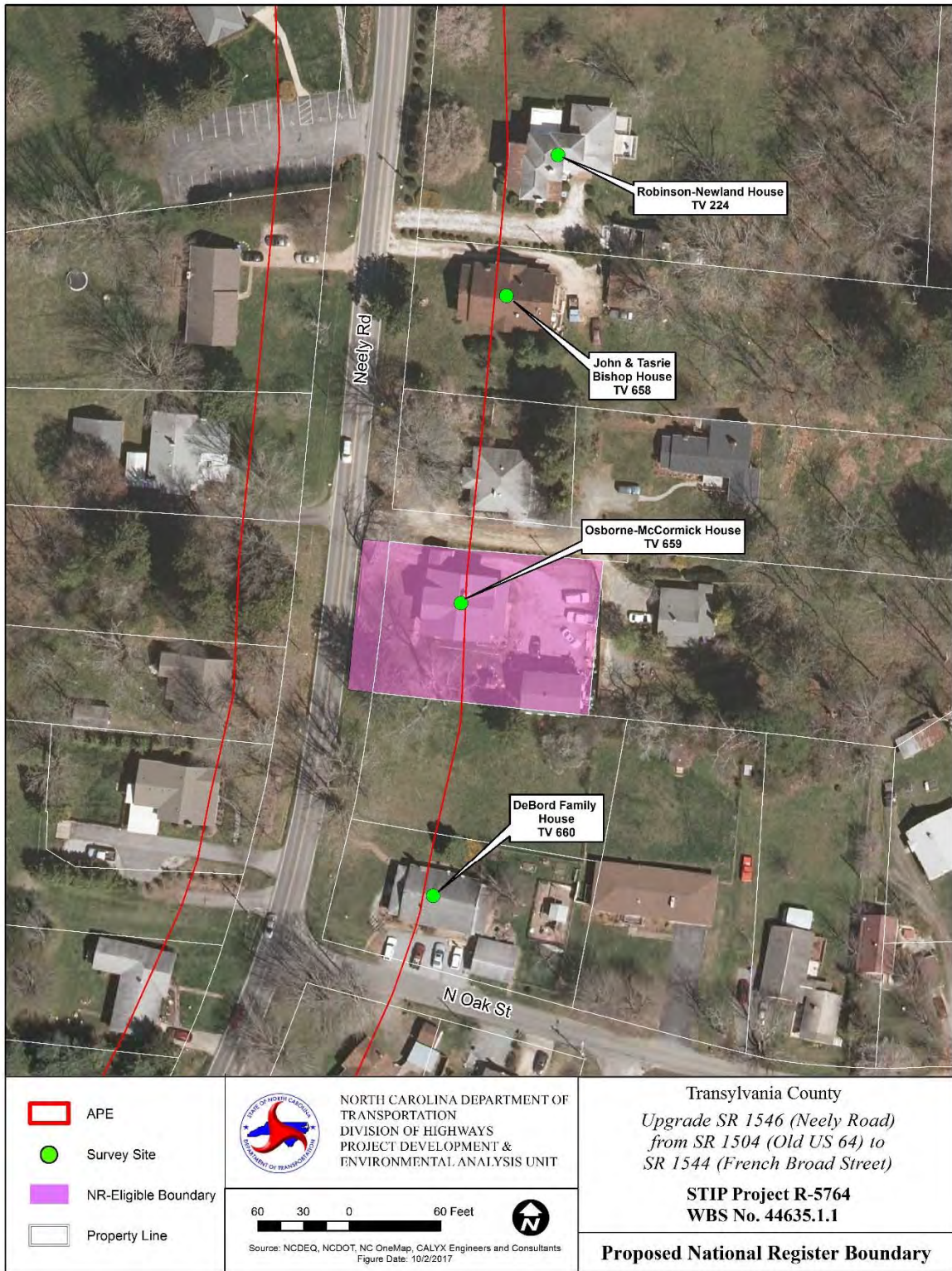


Figure 63: Osborne-McCormick House, Proposed National Register Boundary

Evaluation: DeBord Family House

Resource Name	DeBord Family House
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 660
Street Address	211 Neely Road
PIN	8586-93-3836
Construction Dates	Ca. 1934
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

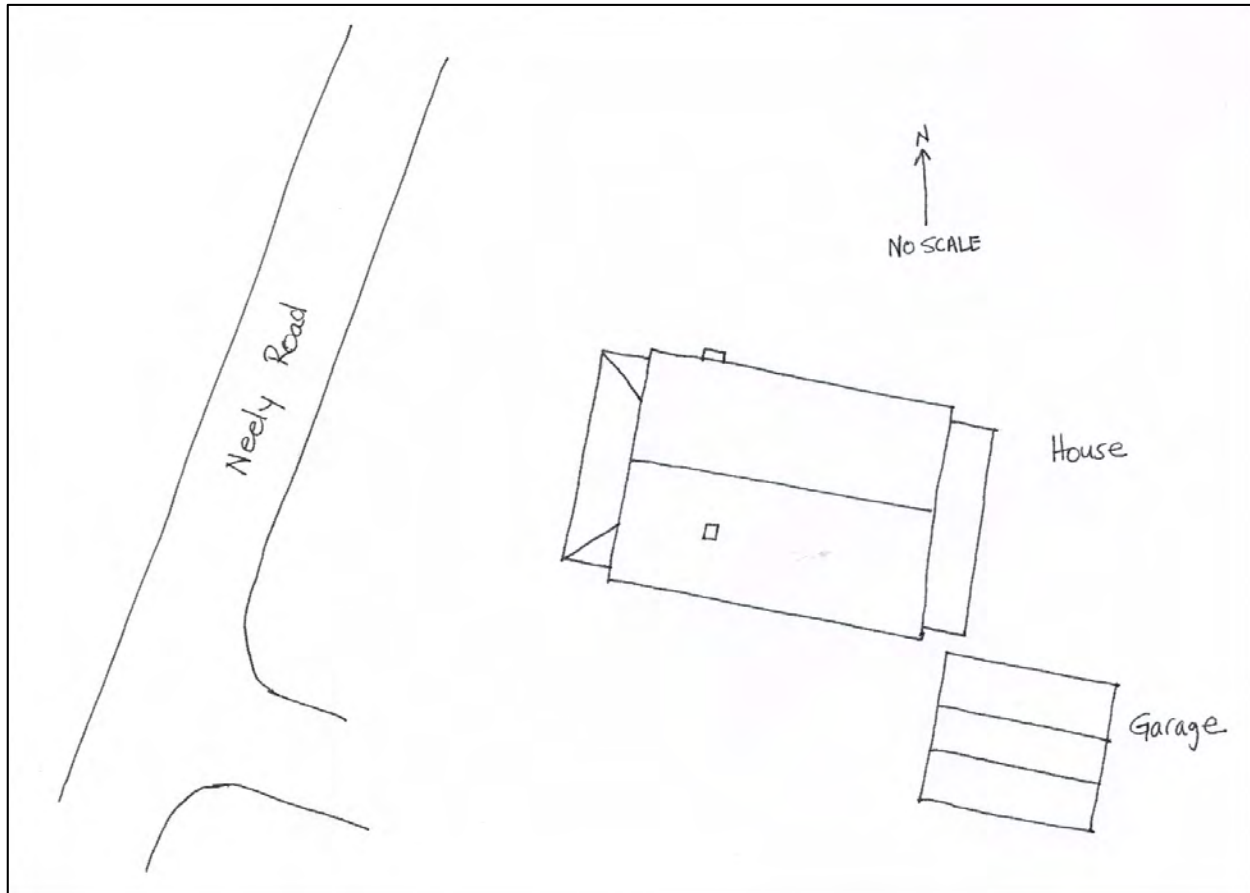


Figure 64: DeBord Family House, site plan

The DeBord Family House sits on a flat lawn. Foundation plantings surround the house and garage, but the front yard is otherwise open and grassy. The backyard features a large deciduous tree and a fruit tree.

The house is a diminutive, gable-front, bungalow with a full-width, attached, hip-roof porch (figure 65). A single-leaf door is centered on the west (front) elevation, and pairs of windows flank it. The porch features brick piers, square wooden posts, sawnwork brackets, and a turned balustrade. The balustrade and brackets are modern additions. Two kneebraces highlight the gable end.



Figure 65: DeBord Family House, west elevation

On the south elevation, single and paired windows and a non-historic, fixed-pane window light the interior, and a brick chimney flue pierces the south roof slope (figure 66).



Figure 66: DeBord Family House, south elevation

The east (rear) elevation features a shed-roof, partially enclosed back porch. The north elevation includes an exterior, single-shoulder brick chimney flanked by small, high windows (figure 67).



Figure 67: DeBord Family House, northwest corner

The house retains three-over-one sash windows. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and the house stands on a continuous brick foundation.

Behind the house is a one-story, gable-front, single-car garage with a double-leaf bay door (figure 68-70). A shed runs along the garage’s north elevation. Wooden, drop siding covers the garage.



Figure 68: DeBord Family House, garage, southwest corner



Figure 69: DeBord Family House, garage, southeast corner



Figure 70: DeBord Family House, backyard

The investigator did not examine the interior.

History and Architectural Context

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the DeBord Family House. That study's "Context 4: Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941" documents the period in which this house was constructed.

The DeBord Family House was built during the Great Depression, a period that saw very few new houses constructed in Brevard. No bank operated in Transylvania County between 1931 and 1933, and many farmers reverted to subsistence farming. However, the local economy received a welcome nudge with the arrival of Harry Straus, a Pennsylvania businessman, who started building the Ecusta Paper Company in 1938. By 1939, the new mill was producing the delicate paper required for cigarette wrapping, becoming the only manufacturer of such paper in the United States.³⁹

This house is commonly associated with John and Deffie DeBord who owned and operated a dairy farm along Neely Road.⁴⁰ The DeBords appear to have begun acquiring property in this area in the 1930s, but they did not buy this lot until 1939.⁴¹ The local tax records provide 1934 as an estimated construction date, suggesting that D.F. and Lettie Barnette built it while they owned the land between 1934 to 1939. However, it is most commonly associated with the DeBord farm, and oral tradition suggests that the DeBords built or used it to house family members. Other small houses along Oak and Summit streets, all of which have been altered with vinyl siding and replacement windows, are thought to have been associated with the DeBord farm as well.⁴²

The current owner stated that Carr Lumber is stamped on lumber and flooring in the house, and, indeed, Carr Lumber was a significant lumber and sawmilling interest on the outskirts of Brevard.⁴³

Comparable Examples

Brevard has many Craftsman bungalows and most of them retain far more detailing than the DeBord Family House has, although the house probably had only very modest decorative elements originally, given the time period in which it was built. Examples of similar, modest bungalows include 190 Parkview Drive (figure 71), 191 Park Avenue (figure 72), 82 Hillcrest Drive (figure 73), 121 Maple Street (figure 74), and 36 Oaklawn Street (figure 75).

³⁹ MPDF, 36.

⁴⁰ Dana Mason, interview with the author, September 2, 2017.

⁴¹ D.F. and Lettie Barnette to John and Deffie DeBord, Transylvania County Deed Book 66, page 404, May 19, 1939.

⁴² Mason interview.

⁴³ Brendon Holmes interview with the author, September 2, 2017.



Figure 71: Gable-front bungalow with original weatherboards and shingles at 190 Parkview Drive



Figure 72: Gable-front, shingled bungalow at 191 Park Avenue



Figure 73: Gable-front bungalow at 82 Hillcrest Drive



Figure 74: Gable-front bungalow with side-gable porch, original windows, and drop siding at 121 Maple Street



Figure 75: Gable-front bungalow with vinyl siding and replacement windows at 36 Oaklawn Street

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the Osborne-McCormick House

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the DeBord Family House should be evaluated against that document's Property Type 5, Housing From World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941. The registration requirements for this house suggest that it is best evaluated as part of a neighborhood or as a rural house, but the DeBord farm no longer exists and the other extant related houses, used by the family, are also highly altered. The surrounding neighborhood was built-out over a long period of time and does not create a cohesive neighborhood. Furthermore, the house retains almost no architectural or historic integrity.

Integrity

The DeBord Family House retains integrity of location. Although the house retains original windows and fenestration, it has lost most of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship with the application of vinyl siding and the addition of Queen Anne porch brackets and a turned balustrade. Originally situated on a farm, it has also lost its integrity of setting, association, and feeling, as other houses have been built around it. No remnants of the farm remain except for a few highly altered, small family houses along Oak and Summit streets.

Criteria Evaluations

The DeBord Family House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for an association with either farming or suburban development. Its architectural integrity is obscured and its setting as part of a farm has been lost.

The DeBord Family House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not associated with any person or persons of historical significance.

The DeBord Family House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because of a significant loss of architectural integrity. Substantial alterations have obscured its historic appearance and design. As such, it does not embody a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic values. Furthermore, better, less altered examples of gable-front bungalows can be found in Brevard, including several on Maple Street.

The DeBord Family House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Miriam and Albert Kyle House

Resource Name	Miriam and Albert Kyle House
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 306
Street Address	470 Park Avenue
PIN	8586-80-5278
Construction Dates	1928
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

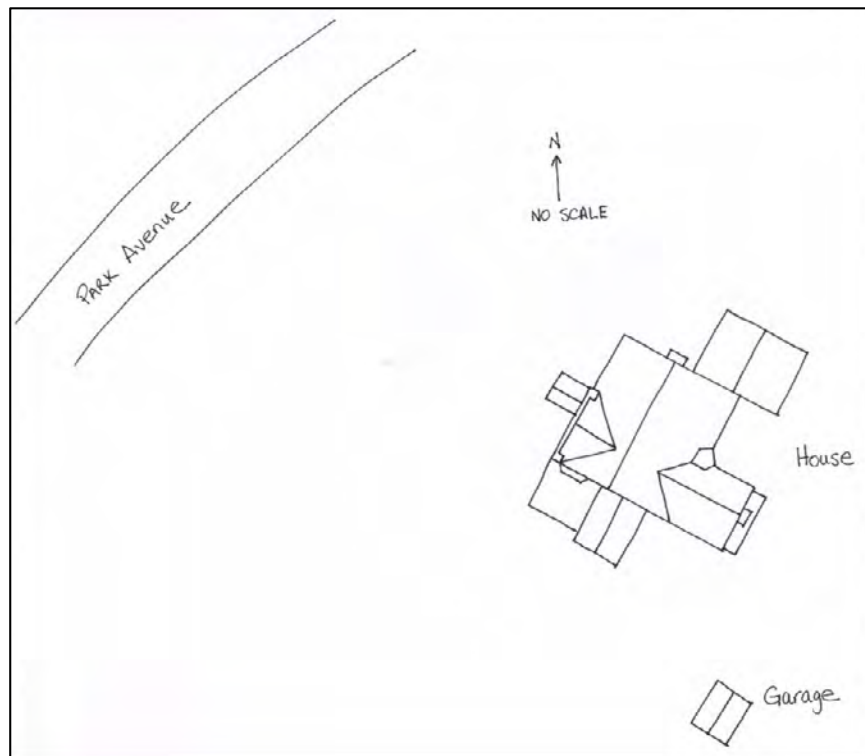


Figure 76: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, site plan

The Miriam and Albert Kyle House is set toward the back of a lot that rises gently uphill from the street. The yard is lush with naturalistic planting beds and a variety of mature deciduous and evergreen trees.

The house is an imposing Tudor Revival house that has undergone several subtle but significant changes (figures 77 and 78).

The house is a two-story, side-gabled house with a very slightly projecting front-facing gable with a parapet wall that follows the pitch of the gable. The exterior is clad in irregularly-laid granite. The facade features a single-leaf, paneled, Tudor-arch front door sheltered by a stone portico with a Tudor-arch opening, exposed raftertails, and exposed purlins to match the house. This portico, however, was added sometime after 1990. Windows on the façade are grouped in banks of casement sash. To the south of the front door is a group of four small, high casement windows. To the north of the front door, a large opening is filled with casements and a transom. At the second floor level, casements fill an opening toward the façade's north end while, single narrow casement windows are situated in the front-facing gable.



Figure 77: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, west elevation



Figure 78: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, 1990 architectural survey photograph by Deborah Thompson

On the south side of the house, a stone porte-cochere with Tudor-arch openings has been replaced or enclosed within a one-story, flat-roof addition (figures 79 and 80). This addition is finished with half-timbering and pebbledash. A side-gabled, screened porch with paired, square posts and a half-timbered gabled end has been added to the north elevation, behind the porte-cochere replacement. Above these additions, the house retains a polygonal bay. Modern casement windows occupy the window openings on this side of the house.



Figure 79: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, southwest corner



Figure 80: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, south elevation

The west or rear elevation consists of a two-story, rear gabled ell with an exterior stone chimney and a shed roof room at the first floor level (figure 81). The interior corner where the ell meets the main block is finished with a diagonal wall. The back of the house retains some original, or pre-1990, six-over-six sash windows.



Figure 81: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, east elevation

On the northeast corner, a one-story, gabled stone addition was added sometime between 1945 and 1957. A stone chimney occupies the north gable end of the main block (figures 82 and 83).



Figure 82: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, northwest corner



Figure 83: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, north elevation

When the house was documented in 1990, most of the window openings contained six-over-six sash. Narrow windows were casements, and in the large opening on the façade's first floor, to the north of the door, the window was a modern picture window. Today, all the windows appear to be modern casement windows with the exception of a few pre-1990 windows on the rear elevation.

The interior was not accessible, because the owner was not at home. The investigator spoke with the owner's daughter, but the investigator felt that the daughter was too young to ask for interior access. However, the daughter did not believe the interior had been significantly altered, and the foyer, visible through the front door, retains the rich, Tudor-style paneling documented in 1990.

Behind the house, at the property's southeast corner, is a frame, gable-front, two-car garage (figure 84). The garage bays have been closed using, in part, original windows from either the house or the original garage doors. The garage is sided in drop siding, and a pent roof extends across the gable end above the garage door locations.



Figure 84: Miriam and Albert Kyle House, garage, north elevation

History and Architectural Context

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the Miriam and Albert Kyle House. That study's "Context 3: Early Industrialization, 1895-1916" discusses tourism, the timber and sawmill industry, and forestry.⁴⁴

Brevard was established as the county seat in 1861, and the National Register Nomination for Brevard's East Main Street Historic District lays out three periods of prosperity and development for the town. The first begins in the late 1800s when the railroad arrived in 1895, and entrepreneurs and investors began developing resorts, particularly around Lakes Toxaway and Sapphire. Specifically, in Brevard, the Franklin Hotel, built at the eastern edge of downtown Brevard, and the Aethelwold Hotel in the center of Brevard, welcomed summer visitors.⁴⁵

Other businesses and institutions were developing in the commercial center of town and beyond. The Epworth School moved from Probart Street to the current Brevard College site and renamed itself the Brevard Institute. In 1902, Joseph Silversteen moved from Pennsylvania to Brevard, and quickly set up an industrial empire that included logging companies, sawmills, and tanning companies. In the 1910s, Louis Carr built a significant logging and sawmill operation, logged the Vanderbilt's forested lands, and employed hundreds of men in and near Brevard.⁴⁶

Silversteen's prosperity was remarkable, and in 1917, he completed a massive Colonial Revival mansion on East Main, very near the fashionable Franklin Hotel. He purchased many tracts of land in the eastern part of Brevard, and in the 1920s, he commissioned this house for his daughter, Miriam, and her husband, Albert Kyle. Plans for the house are extant and revisions to them are dated in June of 1928, but the architect is not known. In September, 1928, the Silversteens sold the property to Miriam and Albert Kyle.⁴⁷

Under the ownership of the Wheeler family, the northeast addition was made between 1945 and 1957.⁴⁸ The other changes, including the south elevation additions and installation of the new windows, were executed in the 1990s by either the Davis family, who owned the property from 1966 to 1996, or by the Roberts, who are the current owners.

⁴⁴ MPDF, 23-33.

⁴⁵ Griffith, section 8, page 24.

⁴⁶ MPDF, 28, and Marcy Thompson, "Saw Mill, Lumber Yard, and General Store Were the Early Pisgah Forest Businesses," *The Transylvania Times (Brevard)*, January 5, 2012, accessed September, 2017, via <http://www.transylvaniatimes.com/story/2015/01/05/features/saw-mill-lumber-yard-and-general-store-were-three-early-pisgah-forest-businesses/21101.html>.

⁴⁷ Griffith, section 8, page 25, and Miriam and Albert Kyle House, SHPO Architectural Survey Form, TV 306.

⁴⁸ SHPO Architectural Survey Form, TV 306.

Comparable Examples

Brevard has many examples of stone houses and buildings. The Charles E. Orr House (figure 85, TV 299, individually listed, 2006, East Main Street National Register Historic District, 2009) at 269 East Main Street is the best comparison to the Kyle House, having been constructed just two years earlier by another family who moved from Pennsylvania to Brevard in the first years of the twentieth century. A sunroom was added to the façade, but the National Register nomination notes that it is transparent and removable. While the Kyle House has a portico added that replicates the original Tudor arch and uses matching stone, the Kyle House's portico is more detrimental to that design's integrity because, unlike the Orr House sunroom which is clearly discernable from the original house, the Kyle House portico is hard to distinguish from the original design and it changes the original appearance subtly but considerably.



Figure 85: Charles E. Orr House, East Main Street



Figure 86: Charles E. Orr House, garage

While the Royal and Louise Morrow House on East Main is aesthetically related to the Kyle House through the use of stone, it is a Craftsman house, that emphasizes naturalism and its horizontal lines, thereby presenting an informal, approachable façade (figure 87). The Kyle House was more severe and drew from Gothic and Tudor antecedents.



Figure 87: Royal and Louise Morrow House, East Main Street

The 1918 Godfrey-Barnette House (figure 88, TV 505, National Register, 1993) on South Broad Street is a large Tudor Revival house, but its detailing references English cottage design rather than drawing from Gothic examples.



Figure 88: Godfrey-Barnette House, 411 South Broad Street

More modest, masonry Tudor Revival houses are found throughout Brevard, such as 77 Hillcrest Drive (figure 89) and 205 Park Avenue (figure 90).



Figure 89: Unsurveyed stone Tudor Revival house at 77 Hillcrest Drive



Figure 90: Unsurveyed brick Tudor Revival at 205 Park Avenue

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the Miriam and Albert Kyle House

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the Miriam and Albert Kyle House should be evaluated against that document's Property Type 5, Housing From World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941 and Property Type 12, Stone and Rock Masonry Construction in Brevard and Pisgah Forest. The Kyle House is part of Brevard's suburban development, but it is more closely related to the suburban country house movement than to the development of a specific subdivision. The focus of Property Type 5 is also on affordable, middle-class housing, and this residence was a large, expensive house constructed for the daughter of an industrial baron. However, the Kyle House is called out in the Property Type 5 description as a "large and handsome" example of the Tudor Revival, one of several revival styles built in Brevard.

Property Type 12 discusses the use of stone in Brevard's architecture and notes that the masons for the Kyle House are not known. The evaluation also describes the Kyle House as a Tudor Revival design that is "vaguely Gothic in style."

The registration requirements note that all the masonry examples cited in the discussion are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. This included the Kyle House; however, the discussion specifically mentions the house's Gothic references. Since the time of the MPDF's writing, the Gothic character of the house has been negatively affected by the addition of a gable-front portico on the façade. While the Miriam and Albert Kyle House does retain "integrity of form and construction method," its overall style as a Gothic Tudor Revival has been obscured and diminished by the non-

historic introduction of the portico and the addition of a one-story, half-timber wing. These changes significantly alter the original design and create a lightness that diminishes the house's original severity.

Integrity

The Miriam and Albert Kyle House retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling as a suburban estate. However, its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been diminished. Substantial alterations to the house have altered its historic design. The removal of the porte-cochere and its replacement with the half-timber addition, made flush with the primary façade, has detracted from the house's uniform stonework. The use of stone was a reflection of an austere English Gothic interpretation of Tudor Revival, as opposed to using half-timbering that, with its pebbledash, can present a lighter façade. Likewise, adding a portico to the façade softens what was originally a rather severe, cold elevation, thereby creating a more romantic, cottage-like appearance and transforming an imposing visage surely intended to convey wealth and superiority, into a considerably more welcoming and democratic house. In summary, these two additions are both visually prominent and non-historic, and collectively substantially alter the house's original historic appearance and design.

The Kyle House was added to the State's Study List in 1992, but because notable alterations were made after that listing, as this report documents, the house is no longer eligible for the National Register.

Criteria Evaluations

The Miriam and Albert Kyle House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for an association with an event or broad pattern of history. The house is associated with the Silversteen family and their role in Brevard's industrial development, but Joseph Silversteen's house, Silvermont, better conveys that association. Likewise, Silvermont retains its Colonial Revival design, is a better example of a large estate in Brevard, while the Kyle House has lost significant architectural integrity.

The Miriam and Albert Kyle House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. While the Silversteens were important to Brevard's industrial history, Silvermont is listed on the National Register for its association with Joseph Silversteen. Miriam did become the managing partner of one of the family's businesses, but the initial and most profound impact on Brevard's industry was her father's.

The Miriam and Albert Kyle House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house's design was a fairly severe or austere interpretation of Tudor Revival, and the addition of a portico significantly alters the overall feeling of the house. Additionally, the half-timbered addition removed or obscured the original porte-cochere and alters the proportions of the façade. Finally, almost all of the windows are modern replacements.

The Miriam and Albert Kyle House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Vassey-Caldwell House

Resource Name	Vassey-Caldwell House
HPO Survey Site Number	TV 661
Street Address	427 Park Avenue
PIN	8586-80-2278
Construction Dates	Ca. 1910
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Description

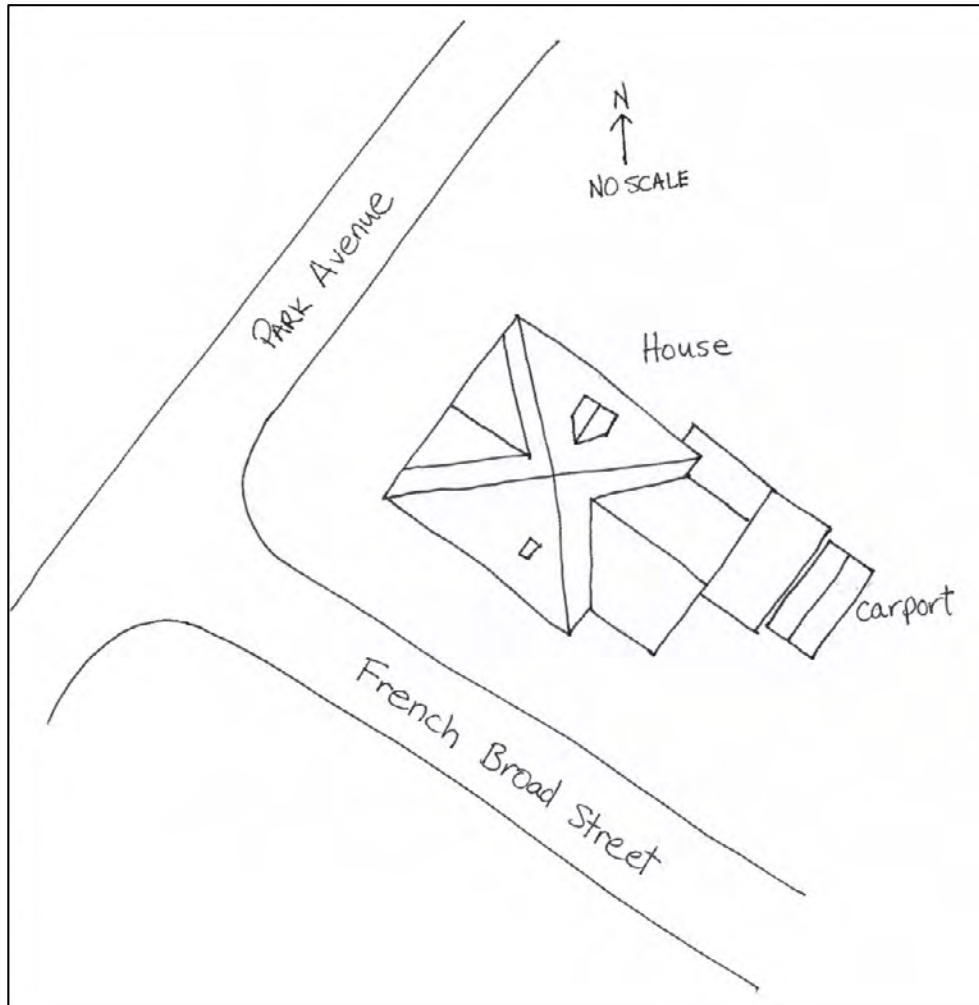


Figure 91: Vassey-Caldwell House, site plan

The Vassey-Caldwell House is sited close to Park Avenue with an overgrown but elaborately planted flower garden. The house is also very close to the cross street, French Broad Street (S.R. 1544). The lot drops significantly toward the back of the property so that the basement is full-height at the back and the driveway leads to a carport that is lower than the back porch. The south yard is similar to the front: narrow and overgrown. A few stepping stones and concrete garden sculptures are visible among the plants.

The Vassey-Caldwell House is a one-story, pyramidal-roof, frame cottage (figure 92). A full-width porch with square posts is engaged, but the porch's south end has been enclosed. A multi-light picture window occupies the enclosure's front elevation. The front door is a single-leaf, modern paneled door surrounded by two-light sidelights and a rectangular, three-light transom (figure 93). To the north of the front door is a two-over-two sash window. A broad roof gable is situated on the front roof slope and is sheathed with wooden shingles and houses a pair of two-over-two sash windows.



Figure 92: Vassey-Caldwell House, southeast elevation



Figure 93: Vassey-Caldwell House, southeast elevation detail

The northeast elevation includes one single window and a pair of windows (figure 94).



Figure 94: Vassey-Caldwell House, northeast elevation

A gabled ell with gable returns and a pair of windows within its gable end extends to the northwest (figure 95). A large, gabled screened porch is attached to the ell's west corner and connects to an addition on the ell's southwest elevation.



Figure 95: Vassey-Caldwell House, north corner

The southwest elevation of the main block contains two large, multi-light picture windows (figures 96 and 97). A small, gabled dormer is centered on the southwest roof slope.



Figure 96: Vassey-Caldwell House, southwest elevation



Figure 97: Vassey-Caldwell House, southwest elevation

The house, including the front porch enclosure and the addition on the southwest, is clad in wide-profile drop siding. The siding may date from the mid-twentieth century when it appears the porch was enclosed, the southwest windows modified, and the southwest addition made.

The foundation was only partially visible, but it appears to be a full, continuous brick foundation.

The occupant is the owner's nephew and he described himself as a caretaker. He declined the investigator's request to view the interior without express permission from the owner.

History and Architectural Context

The Vassey-Caldwell House is named for the earliest two owners associated with the property, but its prior history remains unknown. Before 1943, probably sometime during the Great Depression when foreclosure forced many sales, Joseph Silversteen purchased this property.⁴⁹ The Silversteen family amassed vast landholdings in Brevard and researching their purchase of this lot, and thereby identifying earlier owners, would require extensive research through many hundreds of deeds.

Across the street, the sale of land from Joseph Silversteen to his daughter and son-in-law, Miriam and Albert Kyle, mentions the "old Thomas S. Wood homeplace," but it is unclear where that house was or if this could be the Wood House. The house appears to predate the 1926 plat of the Woodlawn subdivision, but the house is not illustrated on that plat at this location.⁵⁰ It does, however, appear on the town's 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

The 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, Including the Incorporated Towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* provides the historic and architectural contexts for the Vassey-Caldwell House. That study's "Context 3: Early Industrialization, 1895-1916" discusses tourism, the timber and sawmill industry, and forestry.⁵¹

Brevard was established as the county seat in 1861, and the National Register Nomination for Brevard's East Main Street Historic District lays out three periods of prosperity and development for the town. The first begins in the late 1800s when the railroad arrived in 1895, and entrepreneurs and investors began developing resorts, particularly around Lakes Toxaway and Sapphire. Specifically, in Brevard, the Franklin Hotel, built at the eastern edge of downtown Brevard, and the Aethelwold Hotel in the center of Brevard, welcomed summer visitors.⁵²

Other businesses and institutions were developing in the commercial center of town and beyond. The Epworth School moved from Probart Street to the current Brevard College site and renamed itself the Brevard Institute. In 1902, a man named Joseph Silversteen moved from Pennsylvania to Brevard, and quickly set up an industrial empire that included logging companies, sawmills, and tanning companies. In

⁴⁹ J.S. Silversteen to E.E. and Myrtle Vassey, Transylvania County Deed Book 80, page 415, May 26, 1943.

⁵⁰ Transylvania County Plat Map Book 1, page 37.

⁵¹ MPDF, 23-33.

⁵² Clay Griffith, "East Main Street Historic District," National Register Nomination, 2009, section 8, page 24.

the 1910s, Louis Carr built a significant logging and sawmill operation, logged the Vanderbilt's forested lands, and employed hundreds of men in and near Brevard.⁵³

It is likely that the Vassey-Caldwell House was constructed around this time, in the late 1800s or early 1900s. It appears to be one of the older houses along Park Avenue-Neely Road, along with the J.B. Jones House (TV 308), a late-nineteenth-century, two-story I-house at the intersection of Park Avenue, Parkview Drive, and Outland Avenue.

Both the Vassey-Caldwell House and the J.B. Jones house were absorbed into Brevard's growing suburbs during the 1920s. The Franklin Hotel, situated on East Main Street between Rice and Franklin streets in eighty acres of grounds, sparked the development of Franklin Park, an exclusive residential development surrounding the hotel. In 1926, Woodlawn was platted to the east of Franklin Park, at Park Avenue and French Broad Street. This plat included the land on which the Vassey-Caldwell House stands, and although it is not shown on the plat map, the house appears to pre-date the platting.

Brevard's residential development remained robust throughout the 1920s, but Woodlawn does not appear to have been built quickly; most houses in the subdivision today appear to date from the post-World War II years and into the 1970s. Based on the extant housing stock, the Vassey-Caldwell House would have been and felt far removed from downtown Brevard until the mid-twentieth-century, with its few neighbors including the 1928 Miriam and Albert Kyle House across the street, the late-nineteenth-century J.B. Jones House to the south, and two bungalows along Lakeview Avenue to the west of the Vassey-Caldwell House.

Comparable Examples

Brevard has a number of turn-of-the-twentieth-century, hip-roof and pyramidal roof cottages, including the Louise Erwin Lewis House evaluated in this report as one of the Pebbledash Houses (see above).

An unsurveyed example on Old U.S. Highway 64 has original weatherboard siding and six-over-six sash windows. Its porch materials, including turned posts and a turned balustrade are modern replacements (figure 98). The Santa and Evelyn Nicholson House (figure 99) on East Main Street is an intact pyramidal-roof cottage, while the Hampton House (figure 100) on East Main Street and an unsurveyed house on Johnson Street (figure 101) have undergone numerous alterations.

⁵³ MPDF, 28, and Marcy Thompson, "Saw Mill, Lumber Yard, and General Store Were the Early Pisgah Forest Businesses," *The Transylvania Times (Brevard)*, January 5, 2012, accessed September, 2017, via <http://www.transylvaniantimes.com/story/2015/01/05/features/saw-mill-lumber-yard-and-general-store-were-three-early-pisgah-forest-businesses/21101.html>.



Figure 98: Unsurveyed cottage at 158 Old U.S. Highway 64



Figure 99: Santa and Evelyn Nicholson House (TV 334, East Main Street National Register Historic District) 553 East Main Street



Figure 100: Hampton House, TV 580, 554 East Main Street, East Main Street National Register Historic District



Figure 101: Unsurveyed house at 153 West Jordan Street

National Register Evaluation

Registration Requirements Applicable to the Vassey-Caldwell House

Because a Multiple Property Documentation Form creates historic and architectural contexts and National Register registration requirements for houses in Brevard, the Vassey-Caldwell House should be evaluated against that document's Property Type 3, Houses During Early Industrialization, 1895-1916. The Vassey-Caldwell House is one of subcategory of houses distinguished in the MPDF's Property Type discussion as "Vernacular Dwellings." The examples the MPDF cites as outstanding are rural houses, and, indeed, the Vassey-Caldwell House would have been originally in a somewhat more rural setting on the very edge of Brevard's developed area when it was completed. The registration requirements call for dwellings to retain integrity of form and material from the period of construction as well as associated outbuildings. The 1934 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map does not record outbuildings with this house, and it is likely that the original owner was associated with work in Brevard rather than with farming. The house retains its overall form as a pyramidal-roof cottage, but the porch enclosure and, to a lesser degree, the rear corner addition, and the possible re-siding of the house with drop siding, have had a negative impact on the house's integrity of design and material.

Integrity

The Vassey-Caldwell House retains integrity of location. Its design as a one-story, pyramidal-roof cottage remains, but the house has been somewhat compromised by the introduction of large picture windows and an enclosed porch. The house retains some integrity of materials and workmanship with wood shingles, two-over-two windows, and drop siding that may or may not be original, but some aspects, such as the southwest windows and front door, have been altered. Because the house's surroundings have changed significantly, it no longer retains integrity of feeling, association, and setting as a rural house, nor is it an early suburban house. It does retain its immediate setting with an overgrown, but still extant plan of planting beds, late-twentieth-century concrete statues, and paths.

Criteria Evaluations

The Vassey-Caldwell House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for an association with a pattern of history or an event. The house is not obviously part of Brevard's seasonal resort development, nor is it typical of the town's 1920s suburban residential development.

The Vassey-Caldwell House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because no known person of historical significance is associated with the property.

The Vassey-Caldwell House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it does not embody the characteristics of a particular style or period in time, nor is it the work of a master or possess high artistic qualities. The house retains elements from two periods of construction, the early twentieth century and mid-twentieth century, but the house is not clearly a product of either era, nor can it effectively represent a particular style. Furthermore, the house's integrity of design and materials has been diminished by various alterations, including the porch enclosure, replacement of the front door, and replacement of select windows.

The Vassey-Caldwell House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

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