



**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

January 24, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for R-5763 to Upgrade SR 1540 Wilson Road,  
PA 18-01-0032, Transylvania County, ER 18-3384

Thank you for your October 17, 2018, letter transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

- Pisgah Forest US Post Office (TV0662) under Criteria A and C. The boundary illustrated on page 16 is appropriate.
- Glen Cannon Country Club (TV0664) under Criteria A and C. Furthermore, the surrounding neighborhood, which dates from the late 1960s through the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, is not National Register-eligible under any Criteria for the reasons stated in the report. The appropriate boundary for the eligible resource is the tax parcel on which the resources are located.
- Mary & Albert Jenkins House (TV0211) under Criterion C. The appropriate boundary is the tax parcel on which the house is located.

We also concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register under any Criteria.

- Feaster House (TV0663)
- William Maxwell House (TV0215)
- Buck Wilson House (TV0210)

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 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

October 17, 2018

ER 18-3384

Due -- 1/14/19

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
4617 MSC  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

H-

*ER letters  
1/22/19*

RE: Upgrade SR 1540 (Wilson Road), Transylvania County, TIP# R-5763, WBS# 44638.1.1,  
PA# 18-01-0032

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley,

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Enclosed are two (digital and bound) copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report evaluates the following properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) according to National Register criteria.

1. Pisgah Forest US Post Office
2. Feaster House
3. Glen Cannon Country Club and Neighborhood
4. William Maxwell House
5. Mary and Albert Jenkins House
6. Buck Wilson House

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at (919) 707-6068 or [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr  
NCDOT Historic Architecture Supervisor  
Environmental Analysis Unit

Attachment

Cc: Dave McHenry, DEO Division 14

Mailing Address:  
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
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1598 MAIL SERVICE CENTER  
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Website: [www.ncdot.gov](http://www.ncdot.gov)

Location:  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH, NC 27610

**Historic Structures Survey Report  
Upgrade SR 1540 (Wilson Road) from SR 1504 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Highway)  
to US 276 (Greenville Highway), Transylvania County**

**T.I.P. No. R-5763**

**WBS No. 44638.1.1**

**PA No. 18-01-0032**

**Prepared for:**

Environmental Analysis Unit  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

**Prepared by:**

MdM Historical Consultants Inc.  
Post Office Box 1399  
Durham, NC 27702  
919.368.1602

September 28, 2018

Historic Structures Survey Report  
Upgrade SR 1540 (Wilson Road) from SR 1504 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Highway)  
to US 276 (Greenville Highway), Transylvania County

T.I.P. No. R-5763

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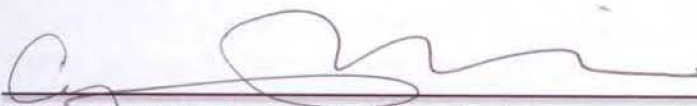
September 28, 2018



Jennifer F. Martin, Principal Investigator  
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.

9/28/18

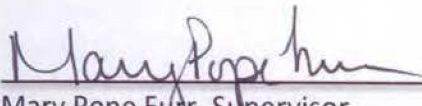
Date



Cynthia de Miranda, Principal Investigator  
MdM Historical Consultants, Inc.

9.28.18

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Team  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

10/11/2018

Date

**Upgrade SR 1540 (Wilson Road) from SR 1504 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Road) to  
US 276 (Greenville Highway), Transylvania County**

**T.I.P. No. R-5763**

**WBS No. 44638.1.1**

**PA No. 18-01-0032**

**Management Summary**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade Wilson Road (SR 1540) from SR 1504 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Road) to US 276 (Greenville Highway) in the community of Pisgah Forest in Transylvania County, North Carolina. The project lies partly within the east boundary of the town of Brevard, the county seat. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project is delineated on a map on page 5 of this report.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an APE and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Only six resources warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation and they are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In August 2018, MdM Historical Consultants (MdM) documented the six properties located in the APE. MdM principal Jennifer Martin conducted the fieldwork on August 11, 12, and 13, 2018, photographing and mapping all the built resources and landscapes associated with the six subject properties located within the APE. Jennifer Martin and Cynthia de Miranda conducted research on the Transylvania County Register of Deeds website, the Transylvania County GIS website, the Transylvania County Clerk of Court office, HPOWEB, and at the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. They interviewed Gladys and Dennis Taylor and Margaret Holman, residents of Wilson Road, and Scott Peterson, an attorney in Brevard with knowledge of Glen Cannon Country Club. Becky Champion of Cartersville, Georgia provided information about the Feaster House. Ms. Martin and Ms. de Miranda authored this report.

The historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the upgrade of Wilson Road (SR 1540) from Old US 64 to US 276 in the community of Pisgah Forest in Transylvania County, North Carolina was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (2003). This evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

In order to meet the requirements of the above laws, regulations, and guidelines, the work plan for the intensive-level survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and

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

Property Name and Survey Site Number	Address and PIN	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation/Criteria
<i>Pisgah Forest US Post Office (TV0662)</i>	1575 Old Hendersonville Road 8596-57-3992-000	Eligible under criteria A and C
<i>Feaster House (TV0663)</i>	3140 Wilson Road 8596-75-0900-000	Not eligible under any criteria
<i>Glen Cannon Country Club &amp; Neighborhood (TV0664)</i>	8596-60-7378-000 and multiple	Glen Cannon Country Club is eligible under criteria A and C Neighborhood not eligible under any criteria
<i>William Maxwell House (TV 0215)</i>	2620 Wilson Road 8596-62-6614-000	Not eligible under any criteria
<i>Mary and Albert Jenkins House (TV 0211)</i>	423 Three Mile Knob 8595-35-8439-000	Eligible under criterion C
<i>1940 Buck Wilson House (TV 0210)</i>	410 Wilson Road 8595-33-4491-000	Not eligible under any criteria

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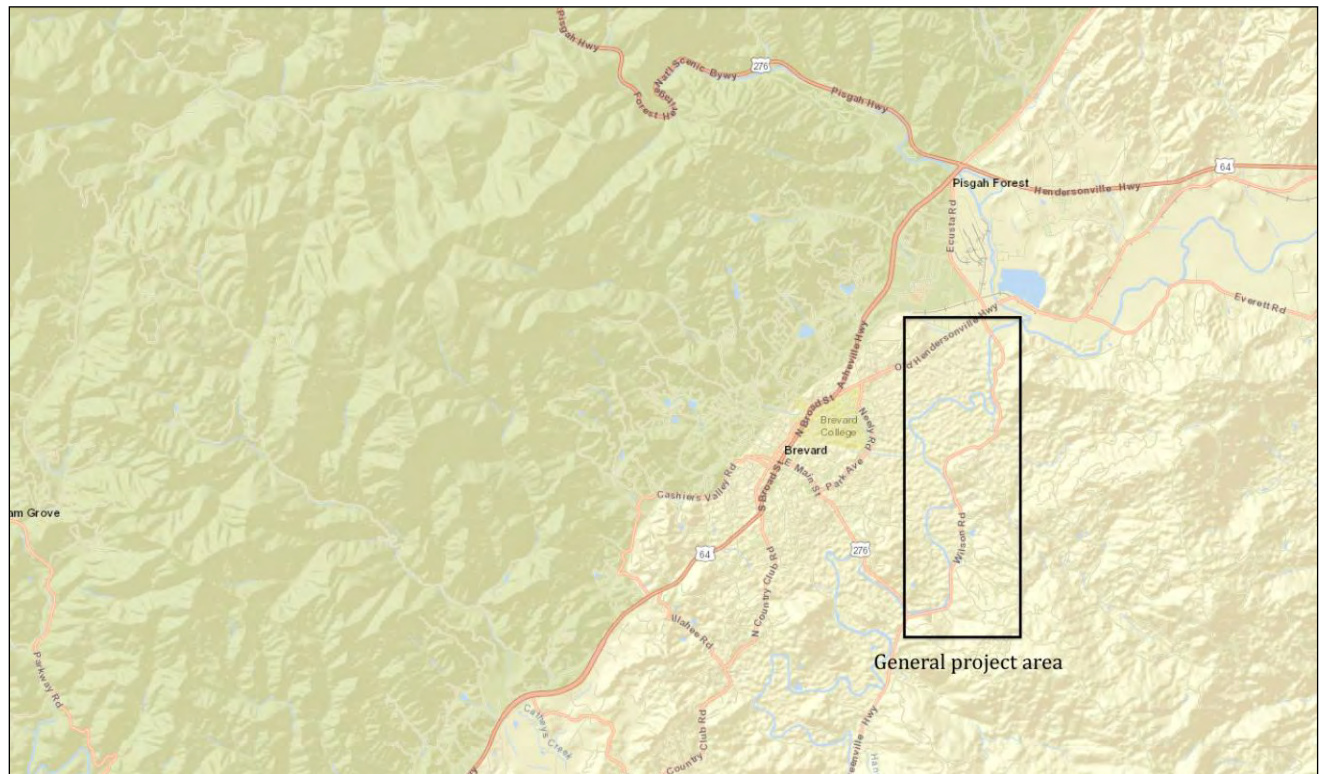


North end of Wilson Road and project area, view to the southwest

I. Project Location Maps



Location of Transylvania County in North Carolina (image from the NCPedia website, www.ncpedia.org)

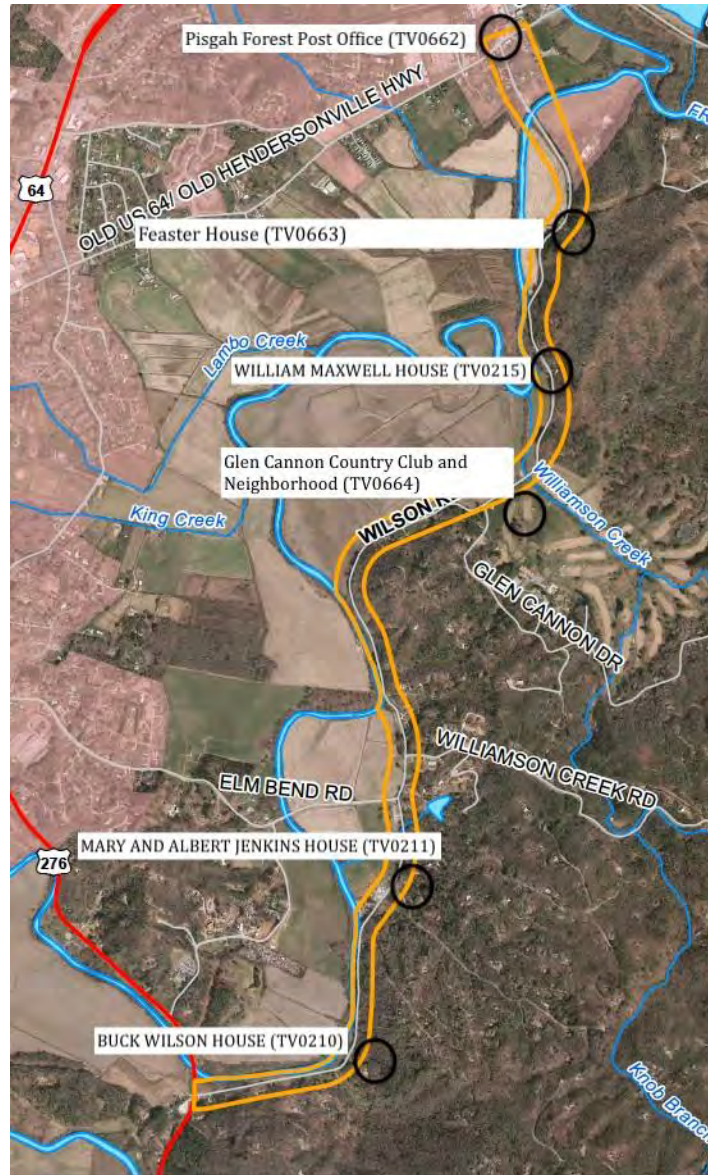


Location of project east of Brevard, map created on HPOWEB





Study area for the project, map courtesy of NCDOT



Locations of evaluated properties in study area, map courtesy of NCDOT

## II. Introduction

NCDOT proposes to improve Wilson Road (SR 1540) in the community of Pisgah Forest just east of Brevard in Transylvania County, North Carolina. The project begins at SR 1504 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Highway) and extends southward to US 276. The APE for the proposed project is generally delineated as 300 feet from the centerline of the existing highway.

Wilson Road, a winding, two-lane highway lacking shoulders or other turnouts, travels through a once rural area where residential development is increasing. In some areas Wilson Road closely

parallels the French Broad River. Agricultural fields spread out along much of the west side of Wilson Road, especially on the west side of the French Broad River.

### III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on August 11, 12, and 13, 2018. All buildings, structures, and landscapes historically associated with the Pisgah Forest United States Post Office, the Ruth and Marshall Feaster House, Glen Cannon Country Club and the surrounding neighborhood, the William Maxwell House, the Mary and Albert Jenkins House, and the Buck Wilson House were documented and photographed. Research on the project area was conducted on the Transylvania County Register of Deeds website, the Transylvania County GIS website, the Transylvania County Clerk of Court office, HPOWEB, and at the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. They interviewed Gladys and Dennis Taylor and Margaret Holman, residents of Wilson Road, and Scott Peterson, an attorney in Brevard with knowledge of Glen Cannon Country Club. Becky Champion of Cartersville, Georgia provided information about the Feaster House. Ms. Martin and Ms. de Miranda authored this report.



Wilson Road near the William Maxwell House, view to the southeast



North end of Wilson Road, view to the southeast



South end of Wilson Road at US 276, view to the northwest

IV. Pisgah Forest US Post Office: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Pisgah Forest US Post Office
HPO Survey Site #	TV0662
Location	1575 Old Hendersonville Road (Old US 64/SR 1540), Pisgah Forest
PIN	8596573992000
Construction date	1961
Recommendation	Eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and C



Façade (southeast elevation), view to the northwest

Description

*Setting*

Pisgah Forest US Post Office stands on the north side of SR 1540 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Road) opposite the intersection with Wilson Road (SR 1540) just within the eastern boundary of the Brevard town limits and in the unincorporated community of Pisgah Forest. The building occupies a less-than-one-acre nearly square parcel devoid of vegetation except for compact shrubbery at the facade and a band of grass extending along the west side of the building. Large



Rear elevation, view to the southeast

bushes located on the parcel to the northeast obscure that side of the post office. The rest of the parcel is paved. Commercial, industrial, and residential development characterize the post office's surroundings.

#### *Pisgah Forest US Post Office*

Constructed in 1961, the Pisgah Forest US Post Office is a one-story, flat-roofed, red-brick, International-style building with a flat-roofed, one-story loading dock extending from the rear elevation. The façade features a recessed glass curtain wall with a low brick skirt along approximately two-thirds of the elevation. Three heavy white cast concrete posts support the overhanging roof that shelters the curtain wall containing the single-leaf glass entry door with a glazed sidelight. The remaining third of the façade is red brick, framed with the concrete pilasters and displaying the building's name. The concrete posts repeat as pilasters on all elevations.

The southwest and northwest (rear elevations) feature original metal-framed windows set high on those walls. The original rear elevation loading dock features a concrete ramp with metal railing and an overhanging flat roof to shelter the dock.

The lobby's interior walls are concrete block and the dropped ceilings have synthetic panels and fluorescent light panels set in a metal grid. The small retail area on the east side of the lobby is enclosed in metal-framed glass and accessible through a fully-glazed door. Wood paneled walls

contain the modern post office boxes. The original metal plaque from 1961 remains in place on the wall. The majority of the interior is devoted to work space, which is not accessible to the public.



Southwest (side) elevation, view to the northeast

## History

The earliest post office in what is now Transylvania County operated from 1806 to 1861 at Claytonville, near where the historic Allison-Deaver House now stands on NC 280, just north of US 64. Early post offices in the county operated from stores or the homes of the postmaster. Cedar Mountain post office, which opened in 1852, is the oldest continuously operating post office in the county. Its current building dates to 1996.<sup>1</sup>

A post office first opened in the community of Pisgah Forest in December 1906 with Mallie English as post mistress. She served in the role until 1917.<sup>2</sup> When the current post office opened, Joe P. McLeod served as postmaster. He held the position from 1945 to 1970.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "County Post Offices Have Often Changed Locations," The Rowell Bosse North Carolina Room Blog, Transylvania County Library website, [www.nchistoryroom.blogspot.com](http://www.nchistoryroom.blogspot.com), accessed August 20, 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Ruth Y. Wetmore, "Transylvania Post Offices and Officials," *The Journal Of North Carolina Postal History*, Winter 1990.

<sup>3</sup> North Carolina Postmark Catalog, North Carolina Postal History, [www.ncpostalhistory.com](http://www.ncpostalhistory.com), accessed August 20, 2018.



Lobby looking out glass curtain wall, view to the southwest



Lobby looking into the retail area, view to the northeast



### Context: Mid-Twentieth-Century Post Offices

After World War II, the United States Post Office Department faced a rapidly expanding population, significant migration to the suburbs, and transformations in transportation, most notably the advent of the interstate system. As the flow of mail increased in the post-war period, the Post Office Department, precursor to the United States Postal Service, replaced old facilities with buildings meant to reflect a new era in the way Americans sent and received mail and which accommodated modern developments for processing the mail.

In 1959, the Office of Research and Engineering of the Post Office Department published a brochure called *Building Designs* to guide its construction campaign of post offices throughout the United States. *Building Designs* included two architectural styles for buildings—Colonial Revival and the International Style, with the latter dominating the renderings. The International Style buildings showcased in the brochure were named the “Thousand Series Post Offices” and all featured flat roofs, brick, stone, or precast concrete exteriors, aluminum or steel-framed window walls, aluminum or stainless-steel entrance doors, and overhanging canopies. The brochure depicted an interior with a metal-framed glass partition between the box lobby where the mail boxes were located and the retail lobby and vinyl or terrazzo interior floors. The buildings illustrated in the brochure stand on arterial roads surrounded by strip-mall-like commercial development and not in traditional downtowns.<sup>4</sup>

Typically post offices built according to *Building Designs* were not architect-designed, but constructed by contractors using the renderings as a guide. The buildings from the late 1950s and early 1960s were constructed under a lease-purchase program that began in 1954 in which a private entity built the post office then leased it to the Post Office Department for a specified period. To ensure the buildings followed certain standards of construction, the Department published guidance documents outlining technical requirements including paint color and materials used for lock boxes. The 1959 standardized plans from the Post Office Department placed little to no emphasis on landscaping.<sup>5</sup>

The Pisgah Forest US Post Office is the county’s only Thousand Series Post Office, built during the Post Office Department’s construction campaign begun in 1959. Based on a standardized plan from *Building Designs*, it is the oldest building in the county constructed as a post office that retains its original function. Seven other post offices stand in Transylvania County. The Rosman Post Office at 272 Main Street in Rosman dates to 1966 and is a simple, front-gabled, concrete block building with a red-brick façade. A small flat canopy shelters an off-center fully-glazed entry door flanked by large, metal-framed, fixed-glass windows.

Built in 1972, one year after President Nixon created the United States Postal Service from the Post Office Department, the Brevard Post Office at 152 West Main Street in Brevard is a one-story, brick and concrete modernist building. The glass door entrance flanked by metal-framed

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<sup>4</sup> URS Group, Inc., USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study: *Postal Facilities Constructed or Occupied Between 1940 and 1971* (Draft Report). September 2012, pages 2-86, 87.

<sup>5</sup> URS Group, Inc., pages 2-17, 2-84, 2-94

fixed glass is recessed beneath a flat-roofed canopy. The recessed portion of the façade extends to the west where a vertical concrete brise soleil shelters that part of the front of the building.



Brevard Post Office, 1972, view to the south



Brevard Post Office interior, view to the north

## Evaluation

### *Integrity*

The Pisgah Forest US Post Office retains a high degree of integrity with the only major change occurring when the post office boxes were replaced. The building remains at its original location in a mixed-use area and therefore retains integrity of location and setting. It retains its International Style aesthetic mostly notable in its flat roof, original glass curtain wall, and brick exterior with concrete pilasters, and therefore retains its integrity of workmanship, design, and feeling. The building's integrity of association remains intact because it continues to function as a working post office and clearly reflects the period in which it was built and the purpose for its construction.

### *Significance*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they retain integrity and are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. For post offices, the historic function and form of the building should remain evident. The Pisgah Forest US Post Office retains integrity and holds significance in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with growth and transition of commercial and residential areas outside the county seat of Brevard. The Pisgah Forest Post Office represents the consolidation of small, rural post offices into a single modern facility built to accommodate advances in technology related to mail distribution and delivery and changes in transportation. The Pisgah Forest US Post Office is eligible under Criterion A.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they retain integrity and are associated with the productive lives of persons significant in our past. A post office is typically not associated with an individual or individuals, therefore the building is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they retain integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Pisgah Forest US Post Office retains integrity and the characteristics of a style, form, type, period, and method of construction typical of the Thousand Series Post Offices depicted in the Post Office Department's *Building Designs* brochure published in 1959. It is therefore recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews, building technology, and documentary sources. Therefore, the Pisgah Forest US Post Office is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

## Boundary Description

The recommended NRHP boundary for the Pisgah Forest Post Office includes the legal parcel owned by Pisgah Forest PO LLC. The boundary includes the post office building and its immediate setting. The boundary follows the existing right-of-way along SR 1504 (Old US 64/Old Hendersonville Road). The parcel represents the land, resources, and features associated with the Pisgah Forest US Post Office, which has been associated with this parcel since 1961, the date of construction of the building. The .35 acres is an appropriate setting to convey the property's significance in the areas of community planning and development and architecture on the local level of significance.



Map showing NRHP boundary for the Pisgah Forest US Post Office, created from HPOWEB

V. Feaster House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Feaster House
HPO Survey Site #	TV0663
Location	3140 Wilson Road, Pisgah Forest
PIN	8596750900000
Construction date	Circa 1950
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Facade, view to the east

Description

*Setting*

The Feaster House stands on eighty heavily wooded acres on the east side of Wilson Road south and east of the French Broad River. The house stands close to the right-of-way for Wilson Road and is surrounded by large trees.

*Feaster House*

The one-and-a-half-story, L-plan, board-and-batten house stands on a concrete block foundation. The dwelling displays rafter tails, triangular knee braces, a vented front gable, and eight-over-eight windows. A later screened porch with a staircase with stone side walls extends along the north and west elevations.



Rear elevation, view to the west-southwest



Springhouse and shed, view to the south

A shed-roofed, circa 1925 springhouse with vertical wood siding stands behind the house. A shorter shed-roofed outbuilding with vertical siding is attached to its north elevation.

Orr Spring is located in the dense forest just behind the house. It flows under Wilson Road to the west and empties into the French Broad River. The spring was not visible during site inspection, but its location was confirmed by Becky Champion, the daughter of Ruth and Marshall Feaster Jr.

### History

The Feaster House stands on an eighty-acre parcel historically known as the T. T. Patton estate. In the early twentieth century, Stella Allison Feaster (1896-1979) and her husband, Marshall Feaster Sr. (1894-1971), built a board-and-batten house on the property. Marshall Feaster was an engineer, but also grew corn and raised pigs on the farm. The house later burned, but in the 1950s the Feasters rebuilt it on the foundation of the original house and in a style and form and with materials similar to the original house. Later, Ruth and Marshall Feaster Jr. (1918-1993), the Feaster's daughter-in-law and son, acquired the property. Both Ruth and Marshall Feaster attended Western Carolina Teachers College, now Western Carolina University. He was a native of Transylvania County and she was from West Asheville.<sup>6</sup> The house remains in the Feaster family. The current owners live in Georgia.<sup>7</sup>



Hillmont, now the Greystone Inn, view to the northeast

### Context: Board-and-Batten Dwellings in Transylvania County

Hillmont (NR 1986, TV0008), or the Armstrong-Moltz House, on Lake Toxaway is the county's best-known board-and-batten dwelling. Lucy Camp Armstrong of Savannah built the grand house

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<sup>6</sup> "Ruth Haynie is Wedded to M. M. Feaster," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, April 21, 1946; Transylvania County Deed Book 91, page 7, dated October 16, 1946.

<sup>7</sup> Becky Champion, interview with Jennifer Martin, September 11, 2018.

in 1915 as a summer resort. Soon after the house was completed, a two-story, board-and-batten dining room wing was added. The house became the Greystone Inn in 1985.

In contrast to Hillmont, most board-and-batten houses in the county are modest, vernacular dwellings such as the 1901 Willy Reid House (TV0138) near Lake Toxaway, which displays a gable-end fieldstone chimney. Built in 1926, the cabins at the former Camp Chickasaw (TV0198) on Deerwoode Lane near Brevard are simple, rectangular, board-and-batten buildings with rafter tails. The Walter Weilt Cabins (TV0102) on Selica Road in the Catheys Creek area are two board-and-batten buildings with six-light windows and foundation posts of fieldstone, cinderblock and wood.



Willy Reid House (TV0138), from HPO survey file

Evaluation

*Integrity*

The Feaster House stands in its original location and therefore retains integrity of location. The house has original windows and siding and therefore retains its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. The house remains in a mostly rural area of Transylvania County and retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

*Significance*

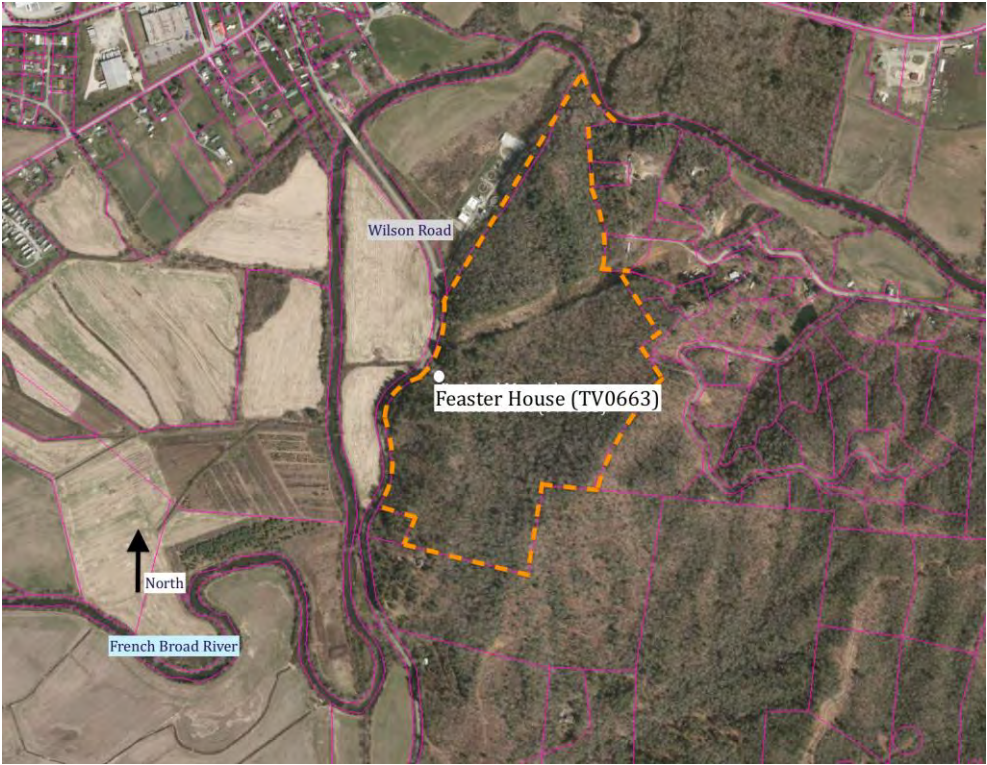
Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they retain integrity and are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Feaster House is a rural vernacular dwelling built in the mid-twentieth century. The house stands on a large wooded tract with no discernible field patterns visible. The only outbuilding is a 1920s springhouse with a north side addition. The property does not appear to possess significance under Criterion A, specifically in the area of agriculture.



Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they retain integrity and are associated with the productive lives of persons significant in our past. No known person who has made significant contributions in any field is associated with the Feaster House. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they retain integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Feaster House is an unremarkable, vernacular, rural house built in the 1950s, much later than other board-and-batten dwellings in the county.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if it has or had important information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history. The Feaster House is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.



Feaster House property, map created from HPOWEB

VI. Glen Cannon Country Club and Neighborhood: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Glen Cannon Country Club and Neighborhood
HPO Survey Site #	TV0664
Location	337 Glen Cannon Drive, Pisgah Forest
PIN	8596607378000
Construction date	1966 (golf course), 1968, circa 1975 (clubhouse), 1968 (pool facilities), 1976-1996 (tennis courts and maintenance buildings), 1966-present (neighborhood)
Recommendation	Glen Cannon Country Club eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and C; Neighborhood not eligible under any criteria



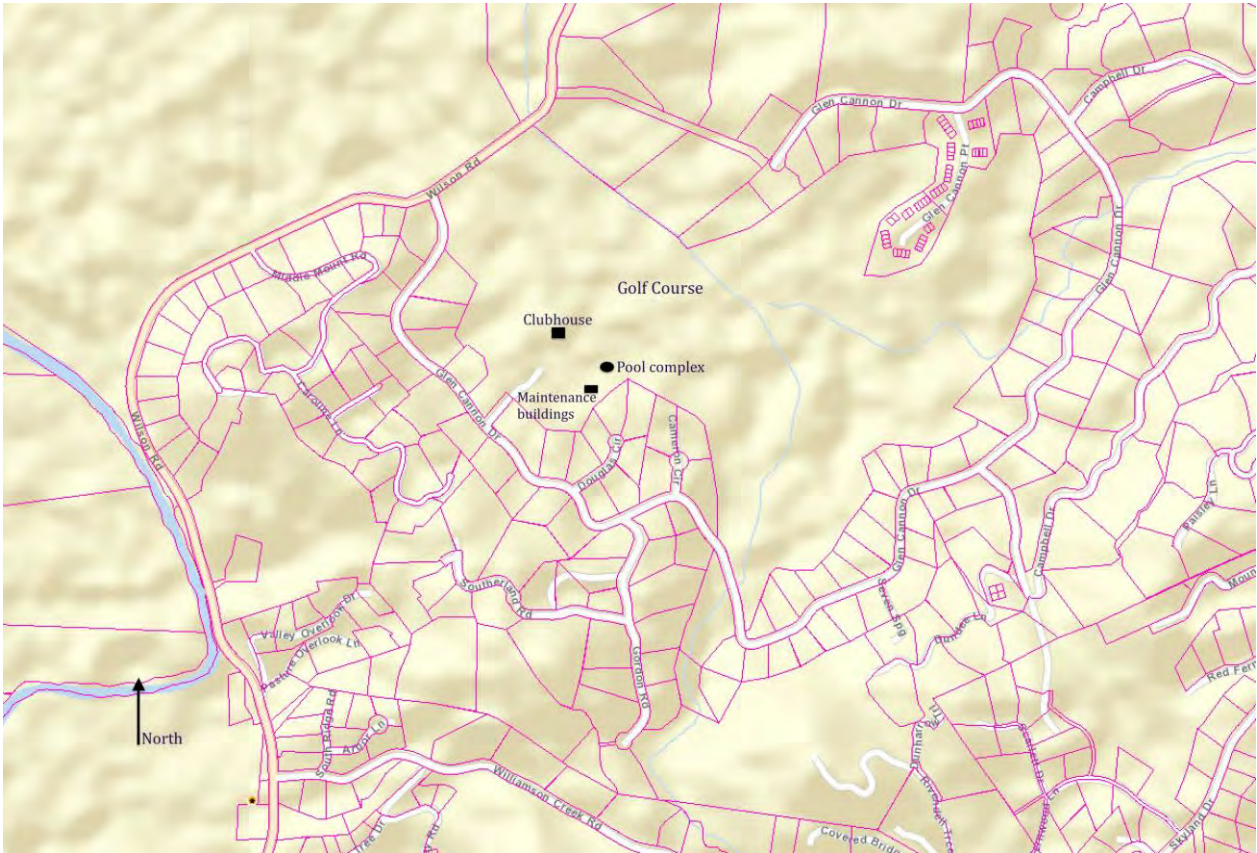
View of clubhouse, to the northwest

Description

*Setting*

The Glen Cannon Country Club and Neighborhood occupy a ridgetop southeast of Wilson Road just east of the City of Brevard in Transylvania County. Glen Cannon Road extends south from Wilson Road and circles the golf course counterclockwise. On the north side of the course, Glen Cannon Point extends to the south-southwest for about 900 feet. Glen Cannon Road continues to the west but ends in a cul-de-sac shy of reconnecting with Wilson Road. This road system creates a curvilinear neighborhood that leaves the course compacted and wholly at the center of the residential development. Houses occupy large parcels on both sides of Glen Cannon Road, and townhouses line Glen Cannon Point.

The golf course is dotted with deciduous trees but remains mostly open, offering views of Pisgah National Forest and the Blue Ridge Mountains to the northeast. A small area in the northeast section of the course has a thick grove of trees to separate the greens of different holes. Williamson Creek, a tributary of the French Broad River, flows west and northwest through the links and creates two waterfalls within the course. All the club's buildings and other facilities, including swimming pools and tennis courts, are clustered on the southwest side of the course. The entry drive that leads north from Glen Cannon Road to the parking areas south of the clubhouse is thickly lined with towering pine trees creating an allée from the road to the parking lot in front of the clubhouse.



Map of Glen Cannon Country Club and surrounding neighborhood, created from HPOWEB

### Glen Cannon Country Club

#### *Clubhouse, 1968, circa 1975*

The clubhouse is a single-story post-and-beam building in the Modernist style. It is broad and low-slung, with asphalt shingle roofing and exterior walls of varying treatments: masonry panels, random ashlar, and fixed-sash glass. The main roof is side-gabled, but front-gabled bays project from both the northeast and southwest elevations. Gable ends are either plywood paneling, fixed-sash glass, or open. They show the dressed timber beams and rafters that support the roof. At the southeast side of the building, which faces the asphalt parking lots, a post-and-beam gabled porte cochere features squared posts faced with random ashlar. The rest of the elevation



Glen Cannon Country Club, view to northeast from parking lot



Glen Cannon Clubhouse Drive, view from the club to Glen Cannon Drive to the southwest



Clubhouse, northeast elevation, view to the southwest

*Pool Changing Rooms, 1968*

The side-gabled, saddle-bag building has an asphalt-shingle roof and concrete block exterior laid in stack bond. The building has the same exposed dressed beams and rafters seen at the clubhouse, as well as fixed-sash in the gable ends. The walls, however, are load-bearing. A chain-link gate restricts access to the open center aisle, which provides egress to the pool deck. The changing rooms are located southeast of the clubhouse across an asphalt parking lot.



Pool changing rooms, view to the south

*Swimming Pools, 1968*

A smaller, round pool and larger pool that is half rectilinear and half curvilinear, both set into the same rectangular concrete deck. Circular pool surrounded by chain-link fence. Located immediately southeast of the Pool Changing Rooms.



Swimming Pools, view to the east



View to the pools through the changing rooms with poolhouse in background, view to the east

*Poolhouse, 1968*

The side-gabled concrete-block building has a replacement metal roof and block laid in stack bond. A metal, open-sided shelter is attached to the non-gable wall that faces the pool to provide shade for bathers. Located in the southeast corner of the pool deck.

*Maintenance Building #1, 1976*

The broad but shallow, shed-roofed frame shed displays six bays. The two east bays are open and the third has vertical wood sheathing. The three bays at the west end are sheathed in aluminum siding that continues around to the west side. The shed roof is very steeply sloped. Located southwest of the pool complex and accessed from the main drive, which turns east past the parking lots to terminate in front of Maintenance Building #2.

*Maintenance Building #2, 1994*

The large, front-gabled prefabricated metal building has two garage-door entrances at façade and ventilators at roof. Located southeast of Maintenance Building #1.

*Tennis Courts, circa 1980*

Two separate groups of tennis courts are side-by-side south and southeast of the maintenance buildings. The larger one is lighted and the courts are overgrown and surrounded by chain-link fencing; it appears to have accommodated four courts. The second set of two courts are east of the first and directly south of Maintenance Building #1.



Maintenance Buildings #2 (left) and #1 (right), view to the southwest



Tennis Courts, view to south

### *Glen Cannon Neighborhood*

A late-twentieth century residential neighborhood rings the golf course. The development's seventy-five dwellings are copious houses with attached garages or carports dating to the 1970s. There are, however, scattered examples of dwellings from each decade after and a handful built in the late 1960s, the earliest years of the club. A few of the earliest houses, from the 1960s and into the mid-1970s, are Modernist post-and-beam dwellings that complement the Clubhouse. Later 1970s dwellings are in the Contemporary style, and ranches and split-levels without much architectural style are also in evidence. Houses have exteriors of brick, stone, and wood. Some display stone chimneys.

The oldest houses are clustered along the south edge of the course and newer dwellings are scattered throughout the development. Of the seventy-seven dwellings making up the neighborhood, sixteen percent were built in the late 1960s and sixty-one percent date to the 1970s. The remaining twenty-two percent date from 1980 to 2010.

Glen Cannon Point dips into the course from the north, separating the greens of different holes on the course. It is lined with townhouse condominiums in groups of two and four dating to the 1970s and 1980s.

A selection of representative dwellings from various decades follows.





House, 19 Cameron Court, 1966, view to southwest



House, 82 Douglas Circle, 1982, view to northeast



House, 267 Campbell Drive, 1978, view to southwest



Houses, 851 Glen Cannon Drive, 1972, and 871 Glen Cannon Drive, 1975, view to southeast



House, 1134 Glen Cannon Drive, 1973, view to south



House, 1156 Glen Cannon Drive, 1972, view to south



House, 1303 Glen Cannon Drive, 1992, view to west



House, 1507 Glen Cannon Drive, 1975, view to west



House, 1518 Glen Cannon Drive, 1974, view to northeast



House, 1695 Glen Cannon Drive, 1976, view west



House, 1883 Glen Cannon Drive, 2005, view to southeast

## History

In 1965, a few Brevard businessmen resolved to establish a proper golf club. The *Asheville Citizen-Times* reported in 1974 that the group had “decided that one thing the city lacked was its own golf course,” adding that there was not even a course in the county. According to the paper, the Glen Cannon golf club’s founders purchased 1,200 acres just east of town and reserved 155 acres for the course. Williamson Creek bisected the location and the creek, its waterfalls, and the ridgetop views added to the appeal of the spot.<sup>8</sup>

The acreage had been farmed as early as the mid-nineteenth century. McKewn Johnstone, the son of a Charleston rice planter, purchased the land in 1853 and moved there with his wife Martha Cannon Webb. Their son William Andrew Johnstone later lived on the farm after his parents moved to Spartanburg. Levi S. Clough, a timber man from Pennsylvania, purchased the Jonhstones’ farm from William in 1905, later transferring ownership to the L. S. Clough Land & Timber Company. From the 1930s through the 1950s, the property changed hands a number of times, until Glenn Cannon Falls Inc. acquired it. Williamson Creek had been known in the late

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<sup>8</sup> “The Best 18,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 23, 1974; Laura A.W. Phillips and Deborah Thompson, *Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County* (Brevard: Transylvania County Joint Historic Preservation Commission, 1998), 108; Deborah J. Thompson, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina,” 1993, available at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/TV0610.pdf>, page E36.

nineteenth century as Glen Creek and the land was purportedly named for a neighbor, Albert Cannon.<sup>9</sup>

The golf club founders asked William B. (Willie) Lewis Jr. (1924-2005) of Pickens, South Carolina, to design the golf course. Lewis was born in Easley, South Carolina to William Bruce Lewis, who worked at Glenwood Mills in Easley for forty-three years, and his wife, Clara Lewis. After finishing high school, Willie Lewis joined the Marines in 1942 and served aboard the U.S.S. New York in World War II. After the war, he studied textiles at Clemson College, now Clemson University, but worked in landscaping after college. He married Mary Sue Porter in 1953 and the couple had four sons.<sup>10</sup>

Willie Lewis built his first golf course in Pickens in 1954, working with golf pro Robert Renaud. He next built a few courses working with George Cobb, a prominent golf course designer who earned a degree in landscape architecture from the University of Georgia and had worked with Scottish course designer Fred Findlay. After working with Cobb on six course designs, Lewis established his own practice remembering in 2003 that Cobb “felt I was ready and so did I.” Lewis designed thirty-six courses in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. His Glen Cannon Golf Course opened on June 6, 1966. An old house on the property was put into service as a temporary clubhouse.<sup>11</sup>

At the same time, the Glenn Cannon Land Company sold residential parcels surrounding the course. The earliest houses date to 1966 and are concentrated along the south side of the course. Of the houses directly on the course, the majority date to the 1970s, and a scattered few date to each decade following. At the north side of the course, groups of townhouse condominiums occupy narrow parcels on the north side of the course and date to the 1970s and 1980s.<sup>12</sup>

In 1968, the club added a clubhouse and swimming facilities, demolishing the dwelling that was the initial clubhouse. At some point, the club added tennis courts and became semi-private, making the facility available to the general public. The club was popular and prosperous through the 1980s and 1990s, but memberships began to slide during the 2008 recession. The club never recovered and closed permanently in 2014. Redevelopment plans are being considered by a new owner. Upon the closure of the Glen Cannon Country Club, the county was left with four operating golf courses: Lake Toxaway and Sherwood Forest, which both opened in the 1960s,

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<sup>9</sup> “History of Glen Cannon,” Transylvania Heritage Museum website, viewed at [www.transylvaniaheritage.org](http://www.transylvaniaheritage.org), accessed August 24, 2018; “Prominent Citizens Owned Glen Cannon,” The Rowell Bosse North Carolina Room Blog, Transylvania County Library, viewed at <http://nchistoryroom.blogspot.com>, accessed August 25, 2018 .

<sup>10</sup> Obituary for William B. Lewis (Sr.), *The Greenville (South Carolina) News*, November 7, 1972; Obituary for William Bruce Lewis Jr., *The Greenville (South Carolina) News*, December 8, 2005; “Porter-Lewis,” *The Greenville (South Carolina) News*, May 24, 1953.

<sup>11</sup> “Easley Youth Home on Leave,” *The Greenville (South Carolina) News*, July 22, 1943; “William B. Lewis,” Courses Architect Page, viewed at [www.golfcourseranking.com](http://www.golfcourseranking.com), accessed August 21, 2018; “History of Glen Cannon,” Scott Peterson, interview with Cynthia de Miranda, August 29, 2018” “Pickens Country Club keeps charm as it celebrates 50 years,” *The Greenville (South Carolina) News*, August 2, 2003.

<sup>12</sup> Transylvania County NC WebGIS, viewed at <https://www.webgis.net/nc/transylvania/>, accessed August 21, 2018.

and Connestee Falls and Burlingame Country Club. Connestee Falls in Brevard opened in 1974. Burlingame was established in 1985 near the west edge of the county in Sapphire.<sup>13</sup>

### Context: Mid-Twentieth-Century Country Clubs and Neighborhoods

Several resorts with golf courses and accompanying residential developments were established in western North Carolina in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Avery County resort town of Linville had a nine-hole golf course in the mid-1890s. Golf was a draw, and five holes were added in 1900 before the links were replaced with an entirely new course in 1924. Only the first and last holes of the existing course are included in the Linville Historic District (NR 1978).<sup>14</sup> By 1983, more than sixty golf courses were scattered over seventeen counties in western North Carolina.<sup>15</sup>

Typically, golf courses were planned concurrently with and integrated into suburban residential developments. An early example is the Greensboro Country Club at the heart of Irving Park (NR 1994). The country club and golf course opened in 1912, and Irving Park was developed around it in the following years and decades. This development model was particularly in vogue in the 1920s, when the suburbs expanded significantly thanks to street car lines and the growth of automobile ownership. The City of Asheville hired famed golf course architect Donald Ross to design its Municipal Golf Course (NR 2005) in the mid-1920s, built in conjunction with the Beverly Hills residential development. Asheville was already home to four private clubs. Golf course neighborhoods with nine- and eighteen-hole courses were also being developed at Forest Hills (NR 2005) in Durham, at Hope Valley (NR 2009) between Durham and Chapel Hill, and, as described below, at Montclove Estates in Brevard. Country Club Hills' development began in 1946 around Raleigh Country Club, which also has a course designed by Donald Ross. The surrounding neighborhood of mid-century houses includes several notable Modernist designs by the faculty of the School of Design at North Carolina State University. Raleigh's Longview Gardens began development before World War II, but its golf course was added sometime after initial development, an unusual development pattern.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Transylvania County NC WebGIS; Scott Peterson interview; *Transylvania Times*, March 24, 2014; "Members Rally to Save Glen Cannon Country Club," BlueRidgeNow.com, September 22, 2013, accessed August 18, 2018; "Locals Play Golf, The Rowell Bosse North Carolina Room Blog, Transylvania County Library, viewed at <http://nchistoryroom.blogspot.com>, accessed August 26, 2018;" Burlingame Country Club website, viewed at <https://burlingameccwnc.com/home>, accessed August 26, 2018.

<sup>14</sup> Claudia P. Roberts, "Linville Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1978, viewed at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/AV0001.pdf>, accessed August 28, 2018.

<sup>15</sup> "Mountains Appealing Any Time of the Year," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, June 26, 1983.

<sup>16</sup> Laura A. W. Phillips, "Irving Park Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1994, viewed at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/GF0204.pdf>, accessed August 27, 2018; Sybil Argintar Bowers, "Municipal Golf Course," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2005, viewed at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/BN1825.pdf>, accessed August 27, 2018; Ruth Little, "Forest Hills Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2005, viewed at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH0830.pdf>, accessed August 27, 2018; Cynthia de Miranda and Jennifer Martin, "Hope Valley Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2009, viewed at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/nr/DH2730.pdf>, accessed August 27, 2018; Ruth Little, "The Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965," viewed online with the Survey Reports at <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov>, 8, 28-29, accessed August 28, 2018.



Though none survive, there were early twentieth-century golf courses in Transylvania County. The county's first course was the nine holes at the resort at Lake Toxaway. The course was built in time for the 1912 season to make the lake and its three hotels more appealing to tourists. It was destroyed when the dam that created the lake failed in 1916. The next course, at Brevard Country Club, was part of the Montclove Estates suburban development. The course is no longer extant, but the links are seen in the 1926 plats for the curvilinear neighborhood. The club and its course were highlighted in 1926 advertisements for Montclove Estates but also for Beautiful Lake Sega, another curvilinear residential development located a couple of miles away on the highway between Brevard and Lake Toxaway. Similarly, the Franklin Hotel, a family resort, secured club privileges for its guests and highlighted that fact in a 1928 newspaper advertisement. The course apparently suffered some neglect in the Great Depression, but the town of Brevard secured WPA funds to recondition it in 1939. The log clubhouse (TV0196) built that year with WPA funds for the club remains at 842 Country Club Road. At some point afterwards, the course was closed and redeveloped into residential parcels.<sup>17</sup>

This apparently left Transylvania County without a golf course, prompting the founders of the Glen Cannon Country Club to establish a course set in a residential development in 1965. Others had the same thought in that period: course construction began at Lake Toxaway in 1963 and at Sherwood Forest in 1967.



Fairway on first hole on Lake Toxaway Country Club, view to the southwest

Beginning in 1963, the golf course at Lake Toxaway Country Club was rebuilt in the same location of the original, which had been overgrown after its abandonment in 1916. The construction of the course was accompanied by the development of Lake Toxaway Estates, a new resort centered around Lake Toxaway.<sup>18</sup> In 1967, an Asheville newspaper reported that the golf course was “hewn from rugged mountain land covered with thick growth but surprisingly enough there

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<sup>17</sup> “Locals Play Golf for More than 100 Years;” Montclove Estates Plat Maps, Transylvania County Plat Book 1, pages 1-2; “Extensive Improvements and Additions for Lake Toxaway Hotel Property,” *Sylvan Valley News*, November 6, 1911; “Railway Officials at Toxaway,” *Sylvan Valley News*, June 28, 1912; *Brevard News*, March 18, 1926, April 8, 1926, and July 5, 1928.

<sup>18</sup> “The Best 18,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 23, 1974; “Locals Play Golf;” Transylvania County NC WebGIS.

is very little climbing and the course is situated in the most imposing scenic location.”<sup>19</sup> In 2005, architect Kris Spence redesigned the entire golf course at Lake Toxaway. That project took two years.<sup>20</sup> In 2018, the club completed a seven million dollar renovation of the 1987 clubhouse.

The three-par Sherwood Forest Golf Course and the surrounding mid-twentieth-century residential neighborhood of Sherwood Forest lie nine miles south of Brevard on US 276. The development spreads over one thousand acres and includes residences tucked away on heavily vegetated parcels, five lakes, tennis courts, a swimming pool, and the golf course.<sup>21</sup>

Among the oldest resources in Sherwood Forest are a 1928 dam, the circa 1928 Waterfall Cottage, and a dairy barn and milking parlor from the 1940s. Before the development of the Sherwood Forest neighborhood, Judson Mills of Greenville, South Carolina, purchased land here to create a recreation area for its textile mill workers. The company’s owner dammed a section of creek and created a lake. The Waterfall Cottage was erected nearby. In the 1940s, later owner Robert Geer operated a dairy farm here. He sold the land to Arthur and Betty Kay Dehon of Columbia, South Carolina. In 1957, the Dehons established the Robin Hood company to develop a neighborhood that incorporated the natural environment into all aspects of its planning. The Dehons laid out roads to minimize the destruction of native vegetation and they planted trees to fill in bare areas. The Dehons also converted Robert Geer’s dairy barn into a theater with a wooden floor, stage, lighting, and restrooms.<sup>22</sup>



Sherwood Forest Golf Course green adjacent to Robin Hood Road, view to the east

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<sup>19</sup> “Golfers Find Beauty, Challenge in Mountain Courses,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 23, 1967.

<sup>20</sup> “Spence to redesign Lake Toxaway CC,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 28, 2005.

<sup>21</sup> “Black Mountain 3-Ball Tourney to Open Saturday,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, April 19, 1970.

<sup>22</sup> Carolyn Mills, “A Short History of Sherwood Forest, Part of Cedar Mountain Community,” Transylvania Heritage Museum, [www.transylvaniaheritage.org](http://www.transylvaniaheritage.org), accessed August 29, 2018.



Clubhouse for Sherwood Forest Golf Course, built in the 1980s, view to the south



1940s dairy barn on Greenwood Lane, later used as a theater for the community, view to the south

Houses in Sherwood Forest date primarily from the late 1950s into the 2000s. The oldest in the development stand along Robin Hood Road, a one-way, single-lane paved path that winds through dense thickets of hemlocks and rhododendrons just south of the golf course. Houses from the late 1950s and 1960s are interspersed with later 1980s and 1990s dwellings. Styles

range from Modernist dwellings with flat or shed roofs to contemporary wood-sided chalets, but each conforms to its mountainous and heavily wooded setting creating a neighborhood where built and natural environments blend harmoniously. The design of the golf course is more linear than the Glen Cannon course. The course is also smaller, owing to its design as a par-three course and thus requiring shorter links.

The Sherwood Forest residential community developed slowly and continued into a period that ended less than fifty years ago. The golf course was completed in 1970 and could be eligible in 2020 when it is fifty years old. If so, it could improve the eligibility of a potential district that would include both the residential area and the club property.



House at 375 Robin Hood Road built in 1994

Evaluation

The Glen Cannon Country Club—composed of the 1966 golf course and the resources built in 1968 including the clubhouse and the swimming pools and their associated buildings—is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of entertainment/recreation and landscape architecture. The neighborhood surrounding the golf course is not included in the recommended boundary due to its age. Only sixteen percent of the dwellings in the development date to the 1966 to 1969 and they are scattered on parcels throughout the neighborhood. The majority (sixty-one percent) dates to the 1970 with the remaining twenty-two percent of the houses built from 1980 to 2010. Because most of the neighborhood dates to a period that is less than fifty years ago, it is evaluated separately from the golf course and its related resources and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

### *Integrity*

The Glen Cannon Country Club is in its original location with the Willie B. Lewis-designed golf course and natural features like the stream and viewsheds intact. The property therefore retains integrity of location, design, and setting. The clubhouse and pool facilities have seen few alterations. The original layout of the course is not known, but no information chronicling major changes to the course has been located. The overall resource's integrity of materials and workmanship are therefore likely intact. Although the country club is currently closed and its buildings are deteriorated, it has not been altered or demolished since closing. The golf course and its related buildings retain integrity of feeling and association as a late-twentieth century country club.

### *Significance*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP if they retain integrity and are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Glen Cannon Country Club is significant in the area of entertainment/recreation for its association with golf as a leisure activity in Transylvania County beginning in 1966, the date of completion of the course. It was built around the same period as two other golf courses in Transylvania County—the three-par Sherwood Forest Golf Course and the completely-redesigned course at Lake Toxaway Country Club. The three courses are the oldest golf courses in the county.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they retain integrity and are associated with the productive lives of persons significant in our past, state, or national history that are associated with the Glen Cannon Country Club. No one associated with Glen Cannon Country Club, including its founders or later owners, has been identified as achieving any particular significance on the national, state, or local level. The resource therefore is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they retain integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The golf course at Glen Cannon Country Club retains its historic layout and is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture as an intact and unaltered manmade recreational landscape created by Willie B. Lewis, a South Carolina golf course designer who created thirty-five other courses in the 1960s and 1970s.

It is unlikely that additional study of this property would yield any unretrieved data not discoverable through informant interviews, building technology, and documentary sources. Therefore, Glen Cannon Country Club is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

## Boundary Description

The recommended NRHP boundary for Glen Cannon Country Club includes the legal parcel owned by Le Parc LLC. The boundary encompasses 133.274 acres and includes the golf course built in 1966, the 1968 clubhouse, the 1968 pool changing rooms, the two swimming pools from 1968, the 1968 poolhouse, two noncontributing maintenance buildings from 1976 and 1994, and the circa 1980 tennis courts. The recommended boundary excludes the residential development on the southwest, south, southeast northeast and north sides of the golf course. Dwellings in the residential development date primarily to the 1970 and later and because of age, do not contribute to the significance of the Glen Cannon Country Club. The recommended boundary follows the existing right-of-way along SR 1540 (Wilson Road). The parcel represents the land, resources, and features associated with the Glen Cannon Country Club, which has been associated with this parcel since 1966, the date of construction of the golf course. The 133.274 acres is an appropriate setting to convey the property's significance in the areas of entertainment/recreation and landscape architecture on the local level of significance.



Map showing NRHP boundary for Glen Cannon Country Club, created from HPOWEB

VII. William Maxwell House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	William Maxwell House
HPO Survey Site #	TV0215
Location	2620 Wilson Road, Pisgah Forest
PIN	8596626614000
Construction date	1885
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Description

*Setting*

The William Maxwell House stands on a heavily-wooded twenty-acre parcel on the east side of Wilson Road, just across the highway from the French Broad River. Access to the house is by an overgrown, unpaved, and gated lane off Wilson Road just south of the house. The lane is parallel to Wilson Road and approaches the house on its south side. The house stands on a rise above Wilson Road and the topography steepens behind or to the east of the house.

*William Maxwell House*

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house wrapped in aluminum siding features an unusual single, front-gabled wall dormer at the center of the façade. A hipped-roof porch supported by simple chamfered posts shelters the three-bay façade composed of a replacement front door flanked by a pair of replacement one-over-one sash. The most impressive feature of this much-altered dwelling is the tall, well-crafted fieldstone chimneys occupying each gable end of the

single-pile main block. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation. The owners live in Florida, so there was no access to the interior.



Overgrown lane leading from the south side of the house to Wilson Road



Overgrown concrete steps leading to the front of the house, view to the northeast





Facade, view to the east

Two outbuildings, most likely from the turn of the twentieth century, stand west of the house: a front-gabled crib and a well-preserved front-gabled, board-and-batten smokehouse with a metal roof that overhangs the batten front door.



Crib and smokehouse northwest and north of house

### History

According to his granddaughter, William Maxwell (1849-1942) built the house overlooking the French Broad River in 1885. He was the son of Riley and Minerva Maxwell of Henderson County and married Jane Clayton in 1875. The Maxwells farmed and owned extensive acreage along the river. His descendants own the property.



William Maxwell House site plan, created from HPOWEB

Context: Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Weatherboard I-houses in Transylvania County

Transylvania County contains an impressive collection of well-preserved one- and two-story frame houses with intact weatherboard siding from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most have stone or brick gable end chimneys and shed or gable-roofed rear ells.

The Joseph Galloway House (TV0075) on Lyons Mountain Road near Calvert dates to 1895 and is a story-and-a-half frame dwelling with shingles on the upper story and weatherboard below. The overhanging eaves display shaped rafter tails and windows are original two-over-two sash. Chambered posts support the hipped-roof, wraparound porch. It remains in good condition.

The Flem Galloway House (TV0508, NRHP 1995), located at 1192 Old Rosman Highway and built in 1878, is an intact I-house with two-tiered, front-gabled porch with square, classical posts. Stone chimneys stand on each gable end and on the end of the rear ell. Nine-over-four sash windows and a four-paneled, double-leaf front door grace the vernacular late Greek Revival house. The Galloway House remains intact, but is currently vacant.

The I-house form remained popular across Transylvania County into the early twentieth century. The Lee and Nannie Norton House (TV0130) sits on a rise on U.S. 64 near Lake Toxaway. Built around 1900, the triple-A gabled-roof house retains its weatherboard siding and shed-roofed porch with turned columns.

## Evaluation

### *Integrity*

The William Maxwell House lacks integrity due to aluminum siding covering the exterior and the replacement of all its windows, changes which compromise its integrity of workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and association. The house stands in its original location and therefore retains integrity of location. The house remains in a rural area of Transylvania County, but its farm landscape is overgrown thereby compromising its integrity of setting.

### *Significance*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they retain integrity and are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The William Maxwell House lacks integrity because of aluminum siding and replacement windows. Under the Maxwell's ownership, the property functioned as a farm and two early-twentieth-century outbuildings remain on the property. Because of a lack of a full range of outbuildings and evident field patterns, the William Maxwell House does not appear to possess significance under Criterion A, specifically in the area of agriculture.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they retain integrity and are associated with the productive lives of persons significant in our past. William and Jane Maxwell established the farm, but neither they, nor their descendants made significant contributions in any field. Therefore, the William Maxwell House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they retain integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The William Maxwell House has lost integrity because of the application of aluminum siding and the replacement of its original windows. In the context of Transylvania County, which has many good, intact examples of late-nineteenth-century frame I-houses, the William Maxwell House does not demonstrate significance in the area of architecture under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if it has or had important information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history. The William Maxwell House is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

### VIII. Albert and Mary Jenkins House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Albert and Mary Jenkins House
Other Names	Gadsen-Jenkins House, Bevere
HPO Survey Site #	TV0211, Study List 1992
Location	42 Three Mile Knob, Pisgah Forest
PIN	8595358439000
Construction date	1855
Recommendation	Eligible for the NRHP under criterion C

#### Description

##### *Setting*

The Albert and Mary Jenkins House stands on a five-acre parcel on the east side of Wilson Road. A pond is located on the north end of the parcel. The lot is wooded to the south behind the house, which sits on a rise facing north. There is no paved driveway from Three Mile Knob to the house so that cars must drive over a well-tended lawn to reach the dwelling. There is no direct access from Wilson Road to the house.



Jenkins House, view to the southeast



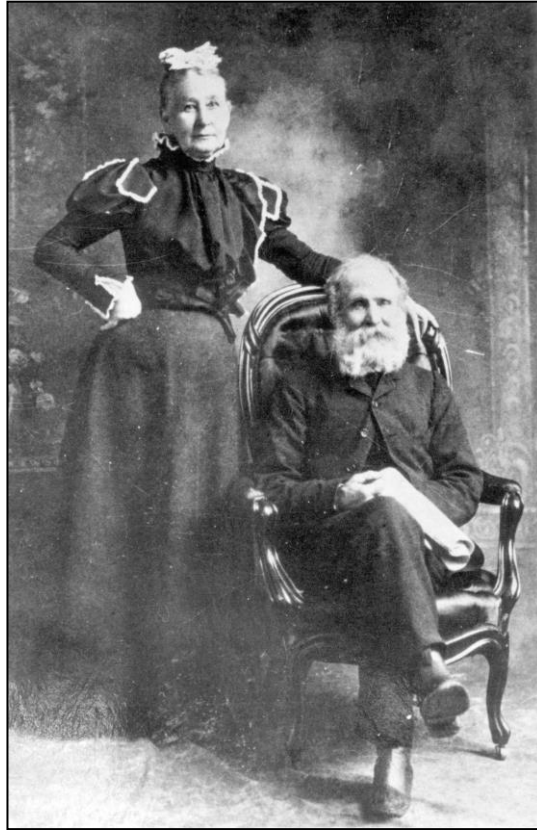
Jenkins House, east elevation, view to the west-northwest



Garage and grape arbor east of the house, view to the east-northeast



Pond with house in the background, view to the south



Mary and Albert Jenkins, date unknown, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed August 23, 2018

### *Albert and Mary Jenkins House*

The two-story, weatherboard house resting on a fieldstone foundation displays pedimented gable ends and a central brick chimney with an elaborate decorative cap. A later two-story ell extends from the rear elevation. Windows are nine-over-one on the first level and six-over-one on the upper story. A one-story, hipped-roof porch with sawnwork brackets, chambered posts, and a stickwork balustrade shelter a double-leaf wooden door with a transom that occupies the center of the façade's first story. A single-leaf, glazed and wood panel door is located directly above where there once was a center bay porch. That porch has been removed. The owners live in Georgia and were not available to allow interior inspection.

A circa 1950 front-gabled garage with asbestos siding and a grape arbor stand east of the house.

### History

Albert Jenkins was born in Worcestershire, England in 1832. In 1862, he married Mary Roberts and the couple had nine children. In 1872, he and his family left England and settled in Raleigh, but the next year made their way to Brevard and the former Gadsen family summer home known as "Bevere." Albert Jenkins operated the farm for many years, but in 1905 the family

moved to a house on Maple Street in Brevard.<sup>23</sup> He was an early member of St. Phillips Episcopal Church in Brevard. Upon his death in 1913, the local paper described him as “a very unobtrusive citizen, having few enemies and many friends.”<sup>24</sup> Mary died just a few months after her husband on February 1, 1914.<sup>25</sup>

The house changed hands several times and the current owners live in Atlanta.

Context: Nineteenth-century weatherboard I-houses in Transylvania County

Transylvania County contains an impressive collection of well-preserved I-houses from the mid-nineteenth century. Overwhelmingly, they are weatherboard with gable-end brick or stone chimneys.

The Elizur and Ann Patton House (TV0460) near the community of Pisgah Forest crossroads dates to 1846 and is a two-and-a-half-story weatherboard house. One-story shed rooms and a gabled ell extend from the rear elevation. A one-story shed-roofed porch extends along the façade and brick chimneys mark the gable ends. The Patton house stands in good condition on Old Hendersonville Road in a rapidly developing area outside Brevard.



Elizur and Ann Patton House, view to the northwest

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<sup>23</sup> 1910 United States Federal Census, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), accessed August 23, 2018.

<sup>24</sup> “Mr. Albert Jenkins,” *Brevard News*, October 10, 1913; Chalmers D. Chapman, “In Memory: Albert Jenkins,” *Brevard News*, October 17, 1913.

<sup>25</sup> “Mary Roberts Jenkins,” *Brevard News*, February 6, 1914.



The Flem Galloway House (TV0508, NRHP 1995), located at 1192 Old Rosman Highway and built in 1878, is an intact I-house with two-tiered, front-gabled porch with square, classical posts. Stone chimneys stand on each gable end and on the end of the rear ell. Nine-over-four sash windows and a four-paneled, double-leaf front door grace the vernacular late Greek Revival house. The Galloway House remains intact, but is unoccupied.



Flem Galloway House, date unknown, documentary photograph from Wikimedia, accessed August 27, 2018

Evaluation

*Integrity*

The Mary and Albert Jenkins House retains a high degree of integrity and is little changed since it was placed on the Study List in 1992 at the end of the comprehensive survey of Transylvania County. It stands in its original location and therefore retains integrity of location. The house has original windows and siding and therefore retains its integrity of workmanship, design, and materials. The house remains intact and in a rural area of Transylvania County and retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

*Significance*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they retain integrity and are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The Mary and Albert Jenkins House retains the integrity of a rural vernacular dwelling built in the mid-nineteenth century and with rear additions from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Under the Jenkins’ ownership, it served as the seat of a farm, but nineteenth or early twentieth century outbuildings that would contribute to the property’s significance in the area of agriculture do not remain on the property. The Mary

and Albert Jenkins House does not appear to possess significance under Criterion A, specifically in the area of agriculture.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they retain integrity and are associated with the productive lives of persons significant in our past. Little is known of the Gadsens, who built the house. Mary and Albert Jenkins lived on the property for about twenty-five years, but neither of them made significant contributions in any field. Information about later owners is not available. Therefore, the Mary and Albert Jenkins House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they retain integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Mary and Albert Jenkins House is a highly intact mid-nineteenth-century I-house with later, but historic rear additions. It is one of a handful of two-story, single-pile weatherboard dwellings from the Civil War era remaining in Transylvania County. The Jenkins House demonstrates significance in the area of architecture under Criterion C.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if it has or had important information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history. The Mary and Albert Jenkins House is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

#### Boundary Description

The recommended NRHP boundary for the Mary and Albert Jenkins House includes the legal parcel with the PIN 8595358439000. The boundary includes the house, its garage, grape arbor, the small pond on the north side of the parcel, and the immediate setting for those resources. The boundary follows the existing right-of-way along Wilson Road and Three Mile Knob. The parcel represents the land, resources, and features associated with the Mary and Albert Jenkins House, which has been associated with this parcel since circa 1855, the date of construction of the dwelling. The five acres is an appropriate setting to convey the property's significance in the area of architecture on the local level of significance.



Map showing National Register boundary for the Mary and Albert Jenkins House, created from HPO Web

IX. Buck Wilson House: Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Buck Wilson House
HPO Survey Site #	TV0210
Location	410 Wilson Road
PIN	8595334491000
Construction date	Circa 1925
Recommendation	Not eligible under any criteria



Description

*Setting*

The Buck Wilson House stands on a 4.8-acre parcel that flanks the east and west sides of Wilson Road. The smaller west portion of the tract is level pastureland bordering the French Broad River. The house and its outbuildings stand on a steep slope on the east side of Wilson Road. A thick row of hemlock and white pine trees form a tall privacy hedge along Wilson Road. Two long sets of stone steps connect the front yard to Wilson Road. A lawn spreads out between the hedge and the house. A substantial black walnut tree stands in the front yard near the hedge. A steep hillside extends behind the house.



Front yard looking toward the black walnut tree and hedge toward Wilson Road, view to the northwest



Circa 1980 carport on south gable end, view to the northeast



Northwest front corner of the house, view to the southeast



Interior stair with beadboard walls

### *Buck Wilson House*

The one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow is sheathed in cedar shingles. The side-gabled house displays a shed-roof front dormer, wide overhanging braced eaves, and vertical boards in its gable ends. A stucco chimney rises from the roof ridge. A southwest corner engaged

porch with arched openings shelters the single-leaf entrance. A one-story, hipped-roof porch with shingled posts and a solid shingled skirt occupies the north gable end. A carport added in 1980 is located on the south gable end. The original Craftsman windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash.

The interior follows an irregular plan. A brick mantle remains in the front sitting room. Upstairs the original beadboard walls and ceilings remain in excellent condition. The kitchen and bathrooms have been remodeled, but few other major changes have taken place on the interior.

The Buck Wilson House property includes support buildings and landscape features. An intact circa 1925 board-and-batten barn/corncrib with a front gabled roof stands downhill to the northwest of the house. A stone wall behind the barn once contained a swimming pool that was later infilled. The current owners, Gladys and Dennis Taylor, who have owned the house for forty-five years, built a long, slightly curved stone wall behind the house. A bank house built mostly of concrete block and topped by a shed roof interrupts the wall and serves as storage. A portion of that outbuilding dates to circa 1925, but the current owners greatly expanded it. An original stone wall borders one side of the gravel and paved drive leading from Wilson Road to the house.

In 1975, a side-gabled guest house with vertical wood siding was built on a hill to the southeast of the house. It rests on concrete block and has one-over-one and two-over-two windows and a three-part picture window.



Barn/corncrib from circa 1925, view to the northeast



Bank house and modern stone wall, view to the north-northeast



1975 guesthouse, view to the southeast





Site plan for Buck Wilson House, created from HPOWEB

## History

Buck Wilson worked as a fur and leather trader and at the Sealtest Dairy Company in Brevard, while also helping his brother with his saw mill operation in Robbinsville. Over time, Wilson saved lumber from that sawmill to build his house outside Brevard.<sup>26</sup> The current owners, Gladys and Dennis Taylor, bought the house forty-five years ago.

## Context: Shingled Craftsman bungalows in Transylvania County

While Brevard contains several intact Craftsman-style bungalows, shingle-sided versions of the house style are not common in Transylvania County. The Rev. C. D. Chapman House (TV0310) at 431 East Main Street in Brevard is a highly intact, one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, wood-shingled Craftsman bungalow with a shed-roofed dormer. Built in 1917, it features original stone chimneys, triangular purlin brackets, and Craftsman-type windows with slender Y muntins in the upper sash. The Chapman House is strikingly similar in form and materials to the Buck Wilson House.

A front-gabled, wood-shingled bungalow (TV0340) serves as the main house for the Lingerlong Apartments located on Greenville Highway at its intersection with Parkview Drive in Brevard. Likely built circa 1915, the house features triangular knee braces, rafter tails, and substantial upper level, front-gabled dormers.

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<sup>26</sup> Gladys and Dennis Taylor, interview with Jennifer Martin, August 12, 2018; Laura A. W. Phillips and Deborah Thompson, 259.



Rev. C.D. Chapman House, view to the northeast



Shingled bungalow at Lingerlong Apartments, view to the northwest

The highly intact circa 1925 side-gabled bungalow at 5205 Old Hendersonville Road displays a shed-roofed dormer and features wood shingles on the upper story and weatherboard on the first floor. Square posts embellished with lattice grace the front porch.



House at 5205 Old Hendersonville Road, view to the north

## Evaluation

### *Integrity*

The Buck Wilson House stands in its original location on a hillside opposite the French Broad River in rural Transylvania County and therefore retains integrity of location and setting. The replacement of its character-defining Craftsman-style windows and the addition of a circa 1980 carport have compromised its integrity of workmanship, design, feeling, association, and materials.

### *Significance*

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A if they retain integrity and are associated with a significant event or pattern of events that have made contributions to history at the local, state, or national level. The integrity of the Buck Wilson House has been especially compromised by the replacement of its Craftsman-style windows and the addition of a modern carport. The single surviving historic outbuilding does not convey the property's significance in the area of agriculture. No other area of significance under Criterion A is associated with the property.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B if they retain integrity and are associated with the productive lives of persons significant in our past. Little is known of Buck Wilson, who built the house. Neither he nor later owners made discernable contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the Buck Wilson House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C if they retain integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The integrity of the Buck Wilson House has been compromised by the carport addition and the replacement of its Craftsman-style windows. Without the character-defining windows associated with Craftsman-style bungalows, the house lacks integrity and does not convey significance in the area of architecture.

Properties can be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D if it has or had important information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history. The Buck Wilson House is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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