



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

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Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

February 21, 2019

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, , Improvements to US 23 Business (South Main Street) from SR 1164 (Hyatt Creek Road) to US 276 (Pigeon Street), Waynesville, PA 17-12-0027, U-4712, Haywood County, ER 18-4249

Thank you for your December 19, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We apologize for the delay in our response, which was caused by the report's unusual arrangement of the assessment materials and generated our rather extensive comments.

We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report and that, unless noted, the proposed boundary appears appropriate.

- HW0735 (Clyde's Restaurant) - Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture.
- HW0739 (Maple Grove Motel) - Criterion A for commerce and entertainment/recreation.
- HW0015/0740 (Hyatt House/Hyatt House Carriage House) - Criterion C for architecture. The most appropriate boundary should be drawn to encompass the two separate tax parcels that contain the main house and the contemporaneous carriage house, as shown on page 69 of the report and take in the significant landscape features, including a rock wall, entrance piers, and an historic stone bridge (which leads to the Carriage House) on the east side of the property, along Virginia Avenue.
- HW0096 (Gables Apartments) - under Criterion C for architecture.
- HW0748 (Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House) - Criterion C for architecture.
- HW0109 (Atkins House) - Criterion C for architecture. The most appropriate boundary for the eligible resource should include only the tax parcel on which the dwelling is located. The smaller second parcel should be excluded, for the resource it contains is the 1990s-era secondary dwelling, which would be considered a non-contributing resource.
- HW0056 (Hilltop Tourist Lodge) - Criterion A for commerce and entertainment/recreation and Criterion C for architecture. This property clearly fits into the broader historic context of tourism and tourist lodgings in Waynesville and Haywood County.
- HW0055/HW0751 (Charles Ray House/Charles Ray House Carriage House) – Criterion C for architecture.
- HW0753 (Oak Park Inn) - Criterion A for its local significance as a mid-century motor lodge.

- HW0754 (Hilda Way Gwyn House) – Criterion C for architecture. This eligible property is more appropriately referred to as the Way-Gwyn Estate. A recent site visit by HPO staff reveals that, in addition to the original floor plan, interior features and finishes were expertly restored to reveal the dwelling’s historic character. The history and significance of the Hilda Way Gwyn House is inextricably tied to the history of the adjacent Dr. Joseph Howell Way House. Thus, the appropriate boundary should be drawn to include not only the tax parcel on which the Hilda Way Gwyn House is located, but also the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House and the adjacent vacant parcels to the south and east. These vacant parcels, though subdivided later, represent all of the residual property historically associated with the Joseph Howell Way and Hilda Way Gwynn properties. In addition, they are necessary to convey the historic setting of the property, which was characterized by large parcels with limited development along this section of South Main Street.

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register:

- HW0736 (Commercial Building)
- HW0737 (Commercial Building and Former Grocery)
- HW0738 (Repair Shop)
- HW0747 (House, 1153 South Main Street)
- HW0752 (House, 492 South Main Street)
- HW0755 (First Baptist Church)

The following properties are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and remain eligible for listing with no changes to the currently listed boundaries.

- HW0634 (Green Hill Cemetery)
- HW0013 (Charles and Annie Quinlan House/Prospect Hill)
- HW0004 (Dr. Joseph Howell Way House)
- HW0161 (Waynesville Main Street Historic District)

Further, we believe there is an eligible residential historic district along South Main Street between Virginia Avenue and Balsam Drive (and possibly including side streets) that would include the following properties as contributing elements that were assessed as not individually eligible for listing.

- HW0741 (Siler House)
- HW0742 (Ethel Ross Bradley House)
- HW0743 (Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House)
- HW0744 (House, 1262 South Main Street)
- HW0745 (George House)
- HW0746 (House, 1157 South Main Street)
- HW0749 (House, 809 South Main Street)
- HW0750 (House, 761 South Main Street)

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

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

Received: 12/28/2018

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 18-4249

December 19, 2018

MEMORANDUM

Due -- 1/24/19

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

H-

ER letters
2/16/19

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: U-4712 Improvements to US 23 Business (South Main Street), SR 1164
(Hyatt Creek Road), to US 276 (Pigeon Street), PA 17-12-0027, Haywood
County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CRF.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments.

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**Historic Architectural Resources Eligibility Report
Improvements to US 23 Business (South Main Street), SR 1164
(Hyatt Creek Road), to US 276 (Pigeon Street)
Haywood County, North Carolina
PA No. 17-12-0027
TIP No. U-4712
WBS No. 39076.3.2**

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

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Laura R. Purvis, M.A.
Architectural Historian

December 2018



Laura R Purvis, Principal Investigator
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Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
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North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), completed an eligibility determination for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in association with the proposed improvements to US 23 Business (South Main Street) from SR 1164 (Hyatt Creek Road) to US 276 (Pigeon Street) in Haywood County, North Carolina (WBS No.: 39076.3.2). This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NC HPO/FHWA, 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an area of potential effects (APE) and CRA completed an intensive-level inventory of individual resources within the APE in May 2018. Of the 93 resources over fifty years of age identified in May, 27 historic architectural resources and one historic district warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation in August 2018, and those resources are listed in the table below. 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. North Carolina defines that project's APE as all parcels adjacent to the proposed road widening project.

In August 2018, Laura Purvis, Architectural Historian for CRA, with Lauren Poole and Sarah Reynolds, also Architectural Historians for CRA, revisited the project corridor for additional research and documentation. In addition to archival research, Purvis, Poole, and Reynolds met with property owners and local librarians to collect background research for each property within this study. Of the properties documented, CRA was able to photograph interiors for 14 resources. Where possible, photographs taken from the exterior were used to assist in recording limited information on interior finishes.

Based on available research and documentation, CRA recommends that ten resources are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP: Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735), the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739), the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015/HW0740), the Gables Apartments (HW0096), the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748), the Atkins House (HW0109), the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056), the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055/HW0751), the Oak Park Inn (HW0753), and the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754). Additionally, four resources retain sufficient integrity to remain listed to the NRHP: Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634), Prospect Hill/Charles and Annie Quinlan House (HW0013), Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004), and Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161). The remaining 14 resources are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Resource Name	Address	Site Survey Number	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	NRHP Criteria (if eligible)
Clyde's Restaurant	2107 S. Main Street	HW0735	Eligible	A and C
Commercial Building	1794 S. Main Street	HW0736	Block Face (HW0112), Not Eligible	--
Commercial Building and Former Grocery	1720-1738 S. Main Street	HW0737	Block Face (HW0112), Not Eligible	--
Repair Shop	18 Hemlock Street	HW0738	Block Face, Not Eligible	--
Maple Grove Motel	1659 S. Main Street	HW0739	Eligible	C
Hyatt House / Carriage House for Hyatt House	1366 S. Main Street / 29 Maloney Court	HW0015 / HW0740	Study List, Eligible	A, B, C and D
Siler House	71 Country Club Drive	HW0741	Not Eligible	--
Ethel Ross Bradley House	7 Country Club Drive	HW0742	Not Eligible	--
Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House	303 Virginia Avenue	HW0743	Not Eligible	--
House	1262 S. Main Street	HW0744	Not Eligible	--
George House	1193 S. Main Street	HW0745	Not Eligible	--
House	1157 S. Main Street	HW0746	Not Eligible	--
House	1153 S. Main Street	HW0747	Not Eligible	--
Gables Apartments	1 Gables Place	HW0096	Study List, Eligible	C
Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House	191 Waynewood Drive	HW0748	Eligible	C
Atkins House	421 Grimball Drive	HW0109	Survey Only, Eligible	B and C
Hilltop Tourist Lodge	768 S. Main Street	HW0056	Survey Only, Eligible	C
Former House	809 S. Main Street	HW0749	Not Eligible	--
House	761 S. Main Street	HW0750	Not Eligible	--
Charles Ray House / Carriage House for the Charles Ray House	205-209 Hillview Circle / 227 Hillview Circle	HW0055 / HW0751	Study List, Eligible	A and C
House	492 S. Main Street	HW0752	Not Eligible	--
Greenhill Cemetery	Veterans Circle	HW0634	NRHP Listed	C
Charles and Annie Quinlan House - Prospect Hill	274 S. Main Street	HW0013	NRHP Listed	C
Oak Park Inn	196 S. Main Street	HW0753	Eligible	A and C
Hilda Way Gwyn House	201 S. Main Street	HW0754	Eligible	C
Dr. Joseph Howell Way House	123-163 S. Main Street	HW0004	NRHP Listed	A, B, and C
First Baptist Church	100 S. Main Street	HW0755	Not Eligible	--
Waynesville Main Street Historic District	Intersection of Main Street and East Street	HW0161	NRHP Listed	A and C

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I. INTRODUCTION

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) completed an investigation of 27 properties and the Waynesville Main Street Historic District for eligibility or continued listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) between August 27 and August 31, 2018 with a combination of archival research, visual investigations, and photographic documentation of the extant building and structures, including their contextual setting. CRA performed the historic architectural analysis in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; Executive Order 11593; and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 660-66 and 800 (as revised, 1999). The field research and report meet the requirements specified in the Secretary of the Interior’s “Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation” (*Federal Register* 48: 190:44716-44742) (National Park Service 1983), as well as North Carolina Department of Transportation’s (NCDOT) *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products* (2015) and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s (NC HPO) *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources and Digital Photography for Historic Property Surveys and National Register Nominations, Policy and Guidelines* (2012). Laura Purvis served as lead author for this report while Jenny Andrews, Lauren Poole, and Jennifer Sale Crane assisted with architectural descriptions, deed research, and historic contexts.

II. METHODOLOGY

Based on the nature of the proposed project and the character of the surrounding landscape, the area of potential effects (APE) for the historic architectural resource survey has been defined by the NCDOT to include properties adjacent to the proposed improvements to US 23 Business (South Main Street) from SR 1164 (Hyatt Creek Road) to US 276 (Pigeon Street) in Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina (WBS No.: 39076.3.2) (Figure 1). The APE took into account both direct and indirect effects for the proposed project. Before entering the field, CRA consulted the NCSHPO’s Historic Preservation Office WEB GIS Service (HPOWEB) to confirm the presence of any previously recorded properties located within the APE. Eleven previously recorded properties in the immediate vicinity of the project area were identified during this search: a commercial block (HW0112), the Hyatt House (HW0015), the Gables Apartments (HW0096), the Atkins House (HW0109), the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056), the Charles Ray House (HW0055), the Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634), the Charles and Annie Quinlan House (HW0013), the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004), the United States Post Office (HW0012), and the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161). These previously documented resources demonstrate the variety of resource types located along the corridor. Industrial and commercial development in the southern portions of the project area transition to residential, tourist, and retail development to the north.

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 area of potential effects (APE) and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately 50 years of age or more within the APE. Of the 93 properties documented during the intensive-level investigations in May 2018, 27 individual resources and the Waynesville Main Street Historic District warranted NRHP eligibility evaluation, and 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.

The project is located in the mountainous western region of North Carolina along a two-and-a-half-mile section of US Business 23 beginning in Haywood County, approximately 30 miles west of Asheville. The road is characterized by several areas of increased grade through rolling hills leading to lower-lying land at several creeks. The southern section of the project area was formerly industrial development with several residential neighborhoods that were suburban in character, with much of the former industrial parcels now re-built for

commercial shopping. Proceeding north, the road's character changes as the elevation increases with numerous rear-sloping lots. The lots also continue to decrease in size upon approaching the Town of Waynesville's commercial district and the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161). The earliest houses along the corridor date to the turn of the twentieth century and are disbursed along the route. Housing construction continued in the 1920s through the 1940s as the commercial and industrial corridors in Waynesville developed. Housing, interrupted by inns and other accommodations for tourists, gradually intensifies along the route, creating neighborhoods on cross-streets with smaller lots than those of the previous early construction period. Infill continued to grow throughout the 1960s and 1970s with the introduction of the Ranch house and significant alterations to commercial structures. The character of the southern portion of the project area dramatically changed throughout the 1980s into the 2000s, as industry was replaced by commercial shopping, including a Walmart. However, despite changes along the route, the road retains several character-defining stone walls reflecting a building material that is very common in the housing along South Main Street and Old Balsam Road.

While the road retains its original character in several sections with curves following the topography, there are several sidewalks that provide improved access for pedestrians. However, the road remains narrow. Intersections do not feature designated turn lanes. There are few vacant parcels along the project area, and the majority of the properties less than 50 years of age are clustered along the southern section of the project area. Meanwhile, the northern limit of the APE is at the intersection of US 276 and (Pigeon Road) and US Business 23 (South Main Street) marks the entrance to the narrow lots and minimal setbacks of the historic commercial district. Between these two sections, the road is largely characterized by residential development and buffers of trees along the ROW.

Archival Research

Prior to fieldwork, CRA conducted background research on Haywood County's development patterns, including industrial, religious, and residential histories. CRA consulted the NC HPO's online HPOWEB GIS Service to ascertain the level of existing documentation of properties within the APE or of other properties within the area that might share a similar context. Archival research also included an investigation at the NC HPO Western Office and an inspection of archival resources, published histories, historical aerial images, topographic quadrangle maps, directories and historical map collections located at the Haywood County Public Library and within digital repositories such as DigitalNC, Western North Carolina University Digital Collections, Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com and the North Carolina Maps project.

CRA then examined property tax assessment records available online through the Haywood County Land Records and GIS, as well as deeds available at the Haywood County Register of Deeds. CRA also contacted property owners for 27 of the 28 individual resources that are the subject of this report in order to request access to parcels as well as interiors. Property owners within the Waynesville Main Street Historic District were not contacted since only a brief summary confirming the continued eligibility of the district based on exterior integrity was required for this report. Of the 27 individual resources visited during the survey, 14 property owners granted access to document interiors. All remaining resources received exterior documentation only, but architectural historians were not restricted to the ROW in most cases.

Field Investigation and Evaluation

Following archival research, CRA architectural historians Laura Purvis, Lauren Poole, and Sarah Reynolds conducted intensive-level fieldwork from August 28, 2018 to August 30, 2018 for the 28 identified resources. Principal Architectural Historian, S. Alan Higgins, served as the Principal Investigator, and Principal Officer Timothy Roberts served as the project manager. Jim Kompanek served as GIS Specialist and created all maps for the project. Savannah Westerfield, Director of Publications, served as editor and provided publications support throughout the project. The survey was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and followed the *Procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800, as revised), North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's (HPO) *Report Standards*

for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina, NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products (2015), HPO's Digital Photography for Historic Property Surveys and National Register Nominations, Policy and Guidelines (2012), and the 2009 Programmatic Agreement between the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCSHPO) concerning interagency project coordination, amended in 2015.

The project area is located along an approximately 2.3-mile section of S. Main Street that transitions from industrial and commercial properties to the south to residential and higher-density tourist, retail, and municipal development to the north, ending in the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161). The properties surveyed include: Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735), a Commercial Building (HW0736), a Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737), a Repair Shop (HW0738), the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739), the Hyatt House (HW0015) and carriage house (HW0740), the Siler House (HW0741), the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742), the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743), a House (HW0744), the Georges House (HW0745), a House (HW0746), a House (HW0747), the Gables Apartments (HW0096), the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith Jr. House (HW0748), the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056), a Former House (HW0749), a House (HW0750), the Charles Ray House (HW005) and carriage house (HW0751), a House (HW0752), the Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634), the Charles and Annie Quinlan House (HW0013), the Oak Park Inn (HW0753), the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754), the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004), the First Baptist Church (HW0755), and the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161). The rolling hills and significant change in elevation from north to south creates steeply sloping terrain for many of the residential and commercial properties along the corridor. Much of the roadway is lined with rock walls and significant sections near the middle of the project area are wooded. The land development along the corridor is largely suburban or urban in character, but quickly transitions to rural patterns just outside the Town of Waynesville boundaries. S. Main Street serves as an important north-south connector and is heavily travelled by both commuter and industrial traffic. Resources within the survey comprised five categories: residential, commercial (including tourist), funerary, medical, and religious.

Each property was visually inspected, labeled on a topographic quadrangle map, and digitally photographed. The architectural historians took detailed notes and made a sketch site plan of each property to facilitate physical description, better understand context, and NRHP-eligibility evaluation as part of this resource eligibility report. For the previously recorded sites, CRA compared the property's current condition to the condition depicted on the existing inventory form and noted any changes. For the newly recorded sites, sufficient information was obtained to provide an eligibility recommendation, including information about the property's physical characteristics, approximate date of construction, setting, and integrity. CRA completed extensive photographic documentation according to NC HPO standards and guidelines. Emphasis was placed on capturing building forms, character-defining features, and changes that have occurred throughout each property's history. Whenever possible, property owners were questioned about the site's age and development.

Based on the available historical information and field observations, CRA has provided a property description, historic background with comparable properties, and recommendation regarding each resource's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American History recognized by these NRHP Criteria:

- A. Association with historic events or activities;
- B. Association with important persons; or
- C. Distinctive design or physical characteristics; or
- D. Potential to yield important information in understanding prehistory or history

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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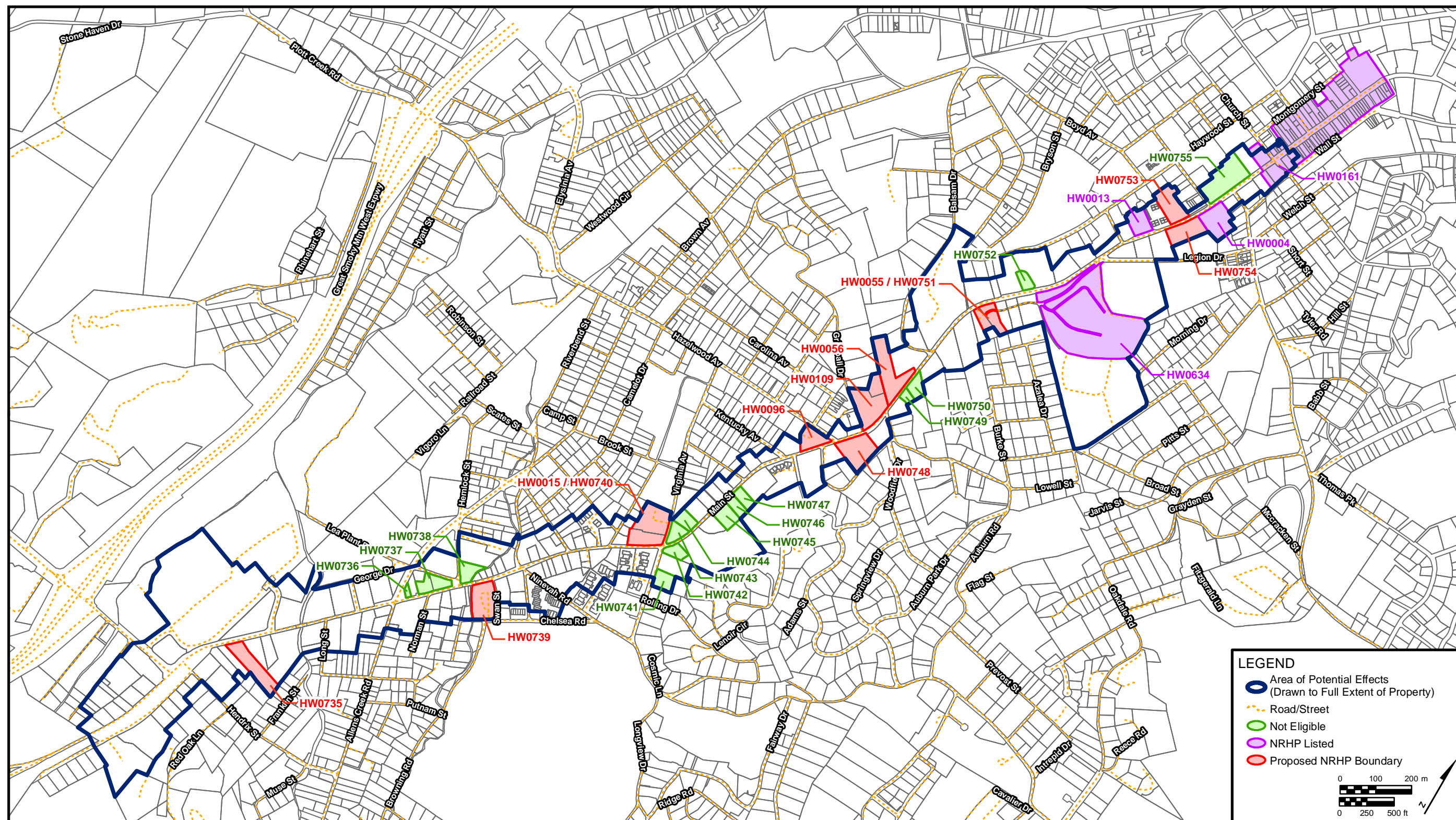


Figure 1. Project Area with APE and Resources Evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

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III. DESCRIPTION, HISTORIC CONTEXT, AND EVALUATION

Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735)

Resource Name: Clyde's Restaurant

Site Survey #: HW0735

Inventory #: Property 10

Street Address: 2107 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8604-78-1486

Construction Date(s): circa 1959

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: Located in the community of Hazelwood on the southwest side of the Waynesville town limits, Clyde's Restaurant is situated on the southeast side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 485 ft north-northeast of its intersection with Hendrix Street (Figure 2). The area is defined by commercial and industrial development. A modern shopping center is located northwest of the subject property. The restaurant occupies a flat, 1.68-acre parcel adjacent to South Main Street. A paved parking lot surrounds the building and extends toward the rear of the lot. A poured concrete walkway accessible from the parking lot extends along the façade and side elevations of the building. The east section of the parcel is unpaved. A segment of a stone retaining wall extends along the northeast side of the parking lot. The historic neon sign, elevated on stacked stone base, is located in the parking lot in front of the restaurant (Figure 3).

Restaurant, exterior: The circa 1959 restaurant features a one-story, three-bay (www/wdw/www), hip-roof form (Figure 4). The exterior of the building is clad in a brick veneer laid in stacked bond on the façade projection and stretcher bond on the primary façade, side, and rear elevations. The building rests beneath a hip-roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. The central ridgeline of the roof is pierced by a pyramidal cupola. The foundation is not visible. The windows throughout the building present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes and horizontal two-light vinyl sashes.

The façade features a central hip-roof entry vestibule (Figure 5). The façade elevation of the projection contains the primary single-leaf entry filled by a full-light commercial door flanked by two-light sidelights. The entry is sheltered by the roof overhang. A single window pierces the northeast and southwest elevations of the projection. Ribbons of windows flank the façade projection.

The northeast elevation of the restaurant features a central shed-roof vestibule (Figure 6). The northeast elevation of the vestibule is clad in T1-11 siding and features a wooden sign reading "Clyde's" in cursive text. The southeast and northwest elevations consist of a full-light metal commercial door with a fixed transom and two-light sidelight. A large opening filled by an industrial cooler occupies the southeast (right) side of the southwest elevation of the restaurant (Figure 7). The rear elevation of the restaurant features a one-story, flat-roof, concrete block addition (Figure 8). The northeast elevation of the addition is clad in a brick veneer. The rear elevation of the addition contains two single-leaf entries. The southwest (left) entry is filled by a two-light metal door. The northeast (right) entry features a full-light metal commercial door.



Figure 2: Map showing Clyde's Restaurant and the proposed NRHP-eligible boundary.



Figure 3. Overview of sign, looking west-southwest.



Figure 4. Façade of restaurant, looking south-southeast.



Figure 5. Detail of entry vestibule, looking south-southeast.



Figure 6. Northeast elevation of restaurant, looking southwest.



Figure 7. Façade and southwest elevation restaurant, looking east.



Figure 8. Rear elevation of restaurant, looking north-northwest.

Restaurant, interior: The front entry along the façade projection opens into a vestibule clad in stacked brick. The bathrooms are located on either side of the vestibule (Figure 9). Wood doors set in simple wood frames lead into the bathrooms. The bathroom walls are wrapped in turquoise, high-gloss tile. The building’s concrete block construction is visible along the interior of the restrooms. From the vestibule, a full-light commercial door opens into the main interior of the restaurant (Figures 10–12). The interior features a linoleum floor and a drop tile ceiling. A counter lined by stools wraps around back wall of the dining area and frames an entrance to the kitchen, which features tiled walls and floors. Booths flank the primary entrance along the front wall and extend beneath banks of windows along the northeast and southwest walls. The secondary dining area, located on the northeast side of the building next to the kitchen, features wood floors and chair rail and wainscoting along the northeast and southwest walls (Figure 13). The rear wall features exposed stacked brick.

Shed: A circa 2008–2009 one-story, gambrel-roof shed is located immediately southeast of the restaurant (Figure 14). The shed features frame construction and is clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single large bay pierces the façade.

Sign: A circa 1956–1967 Googie-style sign is located immediately west of the restaurant’s main façade. The neon sign sits on a stacked stone base over a moveable-type panel and is supported by a metal post. The metal post terminates in a burst pattern typical of star- and atom-derived forms that are hallmarks of the style (see Figure 3).



Figure 9. View of restroom door in entry vestibule.



Figure 10. View of restaurant interior from façade entrance with original stools.



Figure 11. Overview of restaurant interior. Entrance vestibule is located to the left.



Figure 12. View of kitchen and back counter.



Figure 13. Overview of secondary dining room.



Figure 14. Façade and southeast elevation of shed, looking north.

Historic and Architectural Context

Located in Hazelwood, a community that was incorporated immediately to the south of Waynesville in 1905 and was later added into the town boundaries, Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735) served clients employed at the local textile, lumber, and rubber plants that characterized the southern portion of the project area throughout the twentieth century. The first major industry to arrive in the area, in addition to the Unagusta Furniture Company that evolved out of the nineteenth-century Quinlan-Monroe Lumber Company, was the Royal and Pilkington textile company, the buildings of which are now demolished (Wood 2009: 252). In September 1941 the Dayco Rubber Manufacturing Company opened with 133 workers and grew rapidly during World War II, producing masks and other products for battlefield use (HCGS 1994: 49). Dayco employed 2000 by the 1970s, and the dramatic increase in employees locally drove the market for new businesses serving that population. Clyde's Restaurant opened in 1941, the same year as the Dayco Company, and expanded into its current mid-century modern-style building in 1959 that features a distinctive Googie-style sign, likely the only example within the county with its associated business that retains both its historic use and siting (Beadle and Yurko 2010).

In 1938, Clyde L. Green and his wife Neva Green purchased the current Clyde's Restaurant parcel and various pre-existing buildings that likely included the home of Mrs. Abbie Inman, Neva's mother, as the deed stipulates that Inman had life rights to the land (HCRD DB 102: 248). The house may be the same residence noted in deeds documenting several sales in the 1920s built by either the Welch, Blaylock, or Mull families as the Inman family had moved from Maine to Haywood County during the 1920s (HCRD DB 63: 23; HCRD DB 63: 32 and 416; Ancestry 1930). Additional buildings formerly on the

property could relate to the Champion Fibre Company, which owned the lot from 1933 to 1936 (HCRD DB 96: 46).

Historic photographs located inside the restaurant indicate that the northeast vestibule was added after the 1959 opening of the new building, as the use of T1-11 siding would suggest, and the moveable type section of the circa 1959 sign has encased a section formerly advertising the building's air conditioning and daily food offerings. The photographs confirm that the main counter and original stools remain to the right of the central cashier's station.

Research and windshield survey did not reveal additional mid-century restaurants with both intact signage and architectural form comparable to Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735) within Haywood County. One former restaurant, now abandoned, was located in West Asheville, Buncombe County along US 23 (Patton Avenue) near its intersection with Haywood Road (Figure 15).

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and C. The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary encompasses the current parcel boundaries for the Clyde's Restaurant lot to include the historic sign and surrounding level parking that demonstrates the restaurant's facilitation of mid-century automobile culture within the Town of Waynesville.

Integrity: Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735) features a high level of integrity, retaining integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and setting. While the closure and demolition of surrounding industrial properties has slightly diminished the integrity of setting, the resource remains a restaurant in a primarily commercial corridor.

Location – The restaurant was rebuilt in 1959 to replace an earlier, likely circa 1941 structure. The building and sign have not been moved from their locations, despite their close proximity to the main road. The building has continued to function as a restaurant catering to patrons arriving by automobile, and the large parking lots surrounding the building are retained.



Figure 15. Comparable mid-century example of a restaurant in West Asheville, North Carolina, along US 23 (Patton Avenue) near the intersection with Haywood Road.

Design – While there have been minimal alterations to both the restaurant and the sign, these have not diminished their historic character over time. The addition of a side vestibule with T1-11 siding is proportionate in massing to the main entrance and does not detract from the building form and hipped roof, nor does it significantly obscure the original brickwork or windows of the northeastern elevation. Likewise, the one-story, concrete-block addition does not detract from the overall integrity of design. The sign has been modified to accommodate a moveable-type light board across the center, but the placement is in keeping with the overall design and significant elements, including the curvilinear structure supporting the intact neon lettering and the star- or atom-derived element crowning the metal support pole, remain intact. As a result, these alterations do not significantly alter either the building or the sign.

Setting – While the parcel has remained largely unchanged immediately surrounding Clyde’s Restaurant (HW0735), the industrial corridor in Hazelwood is quickly transitioning to a commercial corridor featuring national chain restaurants and big-box stores. As a result, the automobile-centric qualities of the setting remain intact, but there has been a significant loss of historic structures and companies that employed restaurant patrons.

Materials – The restaurant retains its historic brick masonry, glass entry with flanking bathrooms, and cupola. The addition of T1-11 siding to create the northeastern side vestibule does not detract from the overall integrity of materials. Similarly, the sign retains its historic neon and metal structures, even with the addition of the light board.

Workmanship – The restaurant and sign have been consistently maintained with only minor alterations. As a result, the masonry remains intact with no spalling or other maintenance-induced deterioration. While the light board over the sign masks some of the original detailing, including cursive lettering, the neon and curvilinear metal features, which are hallmarks of the Googie style, remain intact.

Feeling – While much of the surrounding industrial development has converted to commercial use, the density and relative size of buildings in the area has remained consistent. Feeling is retained immediately surrounding the restaurant due to the large parking lot and relative proximity of the main road and railroad tracks.

Association – The building has been used consistently as Clyde’s Restaurant (HW0735) since it re-opened in 1959, maintaining a high level of association with both the restaurant industry and the automobile-centric culture along Old Balsam Road and S. Main Street.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Clyde’s Restaurant is one of the few remaining mid-twentieth-century restaurants that both retains its use and historic signage within the area. Additionally, it developed during a time of significant transition in Waynesville, Hazelwood, and Haywood County when increased industry and automobile traffic were significantly changing land use patterns. While many of the industrial buildings are now demolished that employed Clyde’s Restaurant (HW0735) patrons, the restaurant remains an intact representative property for that period that demonstrates the arrival of automobile culture as well as the development boom related to the World War II period and immediately following. As a result, CRA recommends Clyde’s Restaurant (HW0735) as eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, Clyde’s Restaurant (HW0735) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While mid-century residential and commercial types are among the most common forms, Clyde’s

Restaurant (HW0735) retains nearly intact exterior and interior finishes. The only modifications to the exterior include a partition for industrial equipment and a northeastern vestibule clad in T1-11 siding. Likewise, the sign retains significant hallmarks of the Googie style despite the addition of a light board. The sign retains historic neon lettering as well as painted cursive lettering with curvilinear metal forms that are character-defining features. Over all, both the restaurant and sign retain the distinctive characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style and a form that is uncommon in Haywood County. Additionally, surveyors were unable to locate additional comparable resources with the level of integrity Clyde's Restaurant exhibits (HW0735). As a result, CRA recommends the property as eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. Although Clyde's Restaurant remains stylistically unique, mid-twentieth-century commercial structures as a category are common to the region (and the country as a whole), and the commercial building and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, Clyde's Restaurant is ineligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description:

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Clyde's Restaurant (HW0735) approximately follows the paved parking surrounding the business and abuts a line of trees to the east. The boundary runs immediately along South Main Street to include the historic sign immediately adjacent to the road and divides the parking area along South Main street from the adjacent travel lanes. See Figure 2 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

Commercial Building (HW0736)

Resource Name: Commercial Building

Site Survey #: HW0736

Inventory #: Property 14

Street Address: 1794 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8604-89-1762

Construction Date(s): circa 1940–1955

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: Located in the community of Hazelwood on the southwest side of the Waynesville city limits, the commercial building is situated on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business) on the northwest corner of South Main Street and Brown Avenue. Surrounding parcels contain a mixture of modern and historic commercial development. The commercial building occupies a .12-acre parcel adjacent to South Main Street. A paved parking lot extends along the façade, northeast, and rear elevations of the building (Figure 16).

Commercial building, exterior: The circa 1940–1955 commercial building presents a two-story, four-bay (d/ww/ww/d), side-gable form (Figure 17). The building rests upon a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior is primarily clad in vinyl siding. The first story of the façade, southwest (side), and southwest (rear) elevations are clad in a river rock veneer. The roof is sheathed in a replacement metal paneled roof. The windows throughout contain four-over-one or one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes (Figure 18). The façade windows feature arched stone lintels (Figure 19). An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope.



Figure 16. Map showing the commercial building (HW0736) at 1794 S. Main Street.



Figure 17. Façade of commercial building, looking northwest.

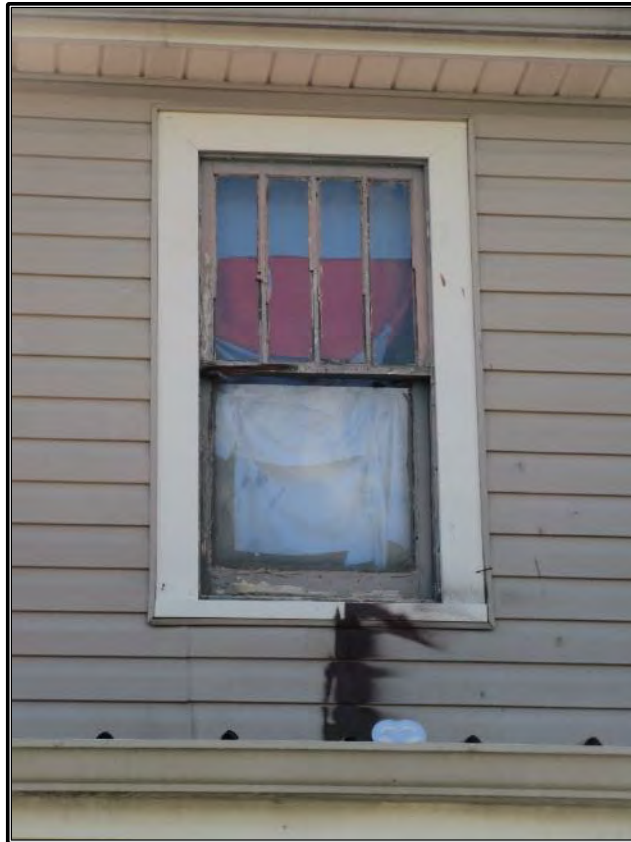


Figure 18. Detail of historic window sash.



Figure 19. Detail of façade window.



Figure 20. Detail of façade entry.

The façade features two single-leaf, arched entries with river rock lintels. The southwest (left) entry contains a three-light wood paneled door (Figure 20). The northeast (right) entry features a six-light wood paneled door. A window enclosed with plywood and a paired window bay are located between the two façade entries. Two single windows and one paired window pierce the second story of the façade. The southwest elevation contains two vents along the first story enclosed with wood siding (Figure 21). The northeast elevation features a single-leaf entry along the second story sheltered by an elevated single-bay porch with a front-gable roof supported by wood columns (Figure 22). The porch is accessed by a set of wood stairs. The lower portion of the porch has been enclosed and clad in vinyl siding. A single-leaf entry filled by a metal door pierces the northeast elevation of the enclosed section. A large vent is located southeast (left) of the first story entry. The rear elevation features an arched, single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood paneled door. A window enclosed with vinyl siding pierces the elevation southwest (left) of the rear entry. A one-story, shed-roof addition clad in vinyl siding is attached to the northeast (left) side of the elevation. The rear elevation of the addition contains a single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood paneled door.

Commercial Building, interior: Access to the interior of the commercial building could not be secured in the field. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the front entry opens into a large interior room with tile floors and exposed ductwork along the ceiling (Figure 23). The northeast wall is lined with wainscoting. A counter with a faux brick veneer extends southwest (left) of the front entry. Wood cabinets are attached to the rear wall. An entry foyer along the rear wall leads to the rear entry.



Figure 21. Southwest elevation of commercial building, looking north.



Figure 22. Northeast and rear elevation of commercial building, looking south.



Figure 23. View of interior of commercial building from the front entry.

Historic and Architectural Context

Located in Hazelwood, a community that was incorporated immediately to the south of Waynesville in 1905 and was later added into the town boundaries, the Commercial Building (HW0736) at 1794 S. Main Street is part of a commercial block featuring buildings of stone or frame construction bounded between Brown Avenue to the west and Hemlock Street to the northeast. This grouping of buildings front S. Main Street and were identified by a Block Face designation (HW0112) in 1996, but had not been subsequently evaluated. Mapping indicates that the first stone commercial building was at the intersection of Hemlock Street and S. Main Street, the primary building identified on the parcel for the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) in this report. A building, roughly in the same location of Commercial Building (HW0736), is indicated on historic topographic mapping from 1967, but with a significant rear addition (USGS 1967). Given the use of rubble-stone masonry and the inclusion of four-over-one windows, the building pre-dates the 1967 map and has had significant alterations over time. This building may have had a large rear addition at one time that has since been removed, as suggested by mapping. Brown Avenue now curves to the north through the approximate location of the former rear addition.

The parcel was once part of a much larger tract owned by the Welch family. The Welches were a prominent Waynesville family whose ancestor, Colonel Robert Love, founded the city of Waynesville. Julius Welch was a farmer and, according to local histories, he and his family lived on the Welch farmstead located about 2 mi outside of town (Allen 1908:76–77). In 1947, Fannie Welch, who was Julius Welch's widow, sold the land containing the current parcel the Clarence Muse with right-of-way restrictions for Highway 19-23, the current S. Main Street (HCRD DB 134: 195). The property changed hands three more times in 1948 to spouses Roy Hampton and Louise Hampton, in 1951 to spouses James M. Caldwell and Anna Belle Caldwell, and in 1955 to Frank D. Ferguson, Jr. (HCRD DB 138: 238; HCRD DB 149: 315; HCRD DB 163: 72). However, the same day, on January 10, 1955, Frank D. Ferguson sold the property back to Anna Belle Caldwell, indicating that the transfer may have been a formality of some kind. While it is unclear what the building was used for at that time, it was most recently a restaurant before being abandoned within the past five years.

Commercial and residential buildings featuring rubble-rock construction or veneer are a relatively common form in Haywood County, but still significantly less popular than brick or frame construction. Comparable resources were located in Canton, Frog Level, Waynesville, and east of Canton along Asheville Highway. However, these resources were typically one-story structures dating from 1920 to 1960. The two-bay store in Canton on Adams Street (Figure 24) featured large storefront windows and lacked the decorative arched window openings of Commercial Building (HW0736). The form of the commercial building in Frog Level (Figure 25) is of a similar, if somewhat smaller, scale.

However, there are stone masonry buildings that feature decorative details similar to, and more complex than, the Commercial Building (HW0736). The original Waynesville Library in the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) is one example of a two-story, rubble-rock building. The three-story, rubble-rock building east of Canton on Asheville Highway is perhaps the largest and most sophisticated for this class of building observed during the survey (Figure 26). The building features metal casement windows, two basement garage entries with stucco and cast-concrete details. The building is wedged between Asheville Highway and the railroad to the south and Groundhog Road to the north, a significant location to take advantage of both rail and automobile travel as the region grew. As a result, the Commercial Building (HW0736), while featuring arched window openings and stone masonry, fits within a type that is well represented throughout Haywood County.



Figure 24. Rubble-rock masonry, circa 1945–1950 commercial building on Adams Street in Canton.



Figure 25. Rubble-rock masonry, circa 1940 commercial building in Frog Level, just west of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) on Depot Street adjacent to Richland Creek.



Figure 26. Rubble-rock masonry and cast-concrete commercial building along Asheville Highway east of Canton. This circa 1930–1950 building is among the largest and most intact examples encountered during the survey.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Commercial Building (HW0736) at 1794 S. Main Street is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: Commercial Building (HW0736) features a moderate level of integrity relating to location, as the building has not been moved. However, the parking lot and shifting location of Brown Avenue has impacted the resource and likely resulted in the removal of the rear wing. The property’s integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association have significantly diminished over time with the addition of a new roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and other modifications.

Location – The Commercial Building (HW0736) has remained at the same location since its construction. However, the building has likely changed form to accommodate the curvature of Brown Avenue to the northeast. In 1942, the building had a long wing that has since been removed. As a result, the remaining portion of the building has a high level of integrity in regards to location, but has been somewhat diminished with the impact of Brown Avenue.

Design – The building’s design has been significantly impacted over time due to the reconfiguration of window openings and the addition of replacement windows and claddings. The vinyl siding obscures details of the building’s design, particularly on the second floor and the entire rear elevation. While the second floor features four-over-one, wood-sash windows, other details have been obscured by the vinyl siding. The second-story porch retains wood posts, but has otherwise been re-clad. As a result, the building’s original form is difficult to discern.

Setting – The parcel has changed significantly over time and former industrial and commercial buildings surrounding the parcel have been demolished or abandoned. In addition, Brown Avenue was re-

aligned in the mid-twentieth century to create a single intersection with Allen Creek Road to the southeast. The resulting demolition likely included a portion of the Commercial Building (HW0736).

Materials – While the Commercial Building (HW0736) retains its original rubble-rock masonry and four-over-one, wood-sash windows, the majority of the building has been obscured by vinyl siding. Additionally, the roof has been replaced with modern v-crimp metal panels and the majority of windows on the first floor have been replaced with vinyl sashes. Additionally, the porch and stairs to the second floor have significantly deteriorated, in addition to being replacement wood treads. As a result, the quality of materials has been significantly impacted.

Workmanship – Linked with the quality of materials, the replacement claddings have likewise impacted workmanship. The arched window openings on the first-floor façade indicate a higher level of workmanship than other commercial examples of rubble-rock construction, but the majority of the building's finishes are either obscured by vinyl siding or significantly deteriorated.

Feeling – Much of the surrounding industrial development has converted to commercial use, and the density of housing and industrial structures immediately west of the property has rapidly reduced in the early twenty-first century, including the loss of the Royal and Pilkington textile company buildings. The changes to the intersection of Brown Avenue, Allen Creek Road, and S. Main Street have also diminished the quality of feeling over time.

Association – While the building appears to have been commercial in use since its construction, with potentially a second-floor residential unit, there is no consistent business type associated with the property. The commercial block remained relatively intact until the late twentieth century, but all units, with the exception of one cabinet shop within the adjacent Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737), are now vacant.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not demonstrated that the resource is associated with a particular event or explicit pattern of events that would warrant eligibility under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Commercial Building (HW0736) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a method of masonry construction (rubble-rock) that is regionally distinctive, it is not the best example of its type and also has been significantly modified over time, removing character-defining features that are retained by other buildings in Haywood County. Moreover, the Commercial Building (HW0736) does not exhibit unique features of other representatives of its type (see Figures 24–26). As a result, the Commercial Building (HW0736) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Commercial Building (HW0736) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies, especially with other examples of rubble-rock masonry remaining more intact in other locations throughout Haywood County. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737)

Resource Name: Commercial Building and Former Grocery

Site Survey #: HW0737

Inventory #: Property 17

Street Address: 1720–1738 South Main Street and
1756–1766 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8604-89-2854

Construction Date(s): circa 1935–1941; 1945–1967

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: Located in the community of Hazelwood on the southwest side of the Waynesville city limits, the primary commercial building is situated on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business) on the southwest corner of South Main Street and Hemlock Street. The area is characterized by a mixture of historic and recent commercial and industrial development. A paved parking lot is adjacent to the façade, southwest, and northeast elevations of the building. The secondary commercial building associated with the property is located southwest of the primary resource. The commercial buildings occupy a .92-acre parcel adjacent to South Main Street. The secondary commercial building attaches to an adjacent commercial building, Smoky Mountain Billiards, via a flat-roof hyphen, although the adjacent building is located on a separate parcel. A paved parking lot extends along the façade and northeast elevation of the secondary commercial building. A service road extends to the rear of the buildings (Figure 27).

Commercial building, exterior: The primary structure associated with the property consists of a circa 1935–1941 one-story, nine-bay (w/d/w/d/w/w/w/d/w), flat-roof, asymmetrical commercial building (Figure 28). The exterior of the building is clad in a river rock veneer. The roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. A parapet clad in a river rock veneer extends along the edge of the façade and northeast roof line. The foundation is not visible. The storefront windows contain single-light wood commercial sashes with wood sills. The windows throughout the remainder of the building are enclosed with T1-11 siding. An interior brick chimney with a metal stove pipe pierces the roof. Exposed rafter tails are visible under the eaves along the side elevations.

The façade features three commercial storefronts defined by full-height pilasters clad in a river rock veneer. The southwest storefront consists of a central single-leaf entry filled by a full-light metal commercial door flanked by commercial windows (Figure 29). The transoms above the door and windows are enclosed with metal siding. The storefront is sheltered by a canvas awning. The central storefront contains a single-leaf entry filled by a full-light metal commercial door (Figure 30). A commercial window is located northeast (right) of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a shed-roof awning sheathed in metal panels. The southwest (left) storefront window is enclosed with T1-11 siding. The transoms above the entry and northeast window are enclosed with T1-11 siding. The northeast (right) storefront consists of two parts: a single-leaf entry filled by a full-light metal commercial door between two commercial windows and a commercial window located between the central and northeast storefronts (Figure 31). The portion of the storefront above the entry and adjacent windows is enclosed with T1-11 siding. The individual commercial window has been partially enclosed with T1-11 siding to accommodate a smaller sash. The sections of the storefront are sheltered by a shed-roof hood featuring scalloped trim and an asphalt shingle roof.



Figure 27. Map showing the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) at 1720-1738 S. Main Street and 1756-1766 S. Main Street.



Figure 28. Façade and northeast elevation of commercial building, looking west.



Figure 29. Detail of southwest façade storefront.



Figure 30. Detail of center façade storefront.



Figure 31. Detail of northeast façade storefront.

The northeast elevation contains a fourth storefront and a vehicular bay (Figure 32). The sections of the elevation are delineated by full-height pilasters clad in a river rock veneer. The storefront features a central single-leaf entry filled by a full-light metal commercial door flanked by commercial windows. The storefront is sheltered by a shed-roof awning. The transom above the door and windows and a portion of the storefront above the awning is infilled with T1-11 siding. The vehicular bay, located northwest (right) of the storefront contains a three-light, metal sectional overhead door. The southwest elevation of the commercial building features two vehicular bays and three single-leaf entries (Figure 33). The vehicular bays contain sectional overhead doors. The northwest (left) and central entries contain replacement metal doors. The southeast (right) entry features a replacement nine-light door. The windows along the southwest elevation are enclosed with wood siding. The fenestration along the rear elevation is enclosed with plywood panels (Figure 34). The rear elevation is partially covered by vegetation.

Commercial Building, interior: Access to the interior of the commercial building could not be secured in the field. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the southwest (left) commercial space features concrete floors and a drop tile ceiling (Figure 35). The walls are covered in painted wood paneling. A large, T-shaped wood beam supports the ceiling. Opposite the entry, partition walls enclose a storage area. Cabinets are integrated into the top portion of the storage room along the ceiling. Three wood doors, two along the southeast (front) wall and one along the southwest (left) wall access the individual interior rooms. Two entries filled by wood doors pierce the rear wall southwest (left) of the storage space and lead to additional rooms.

The center storefront features a tiled floor and a metal paneled drop ceiling (Figure 36). A large, vertical beam pierces the ceiling. The front entry opens into a large central room. Partition walls enclose a room along the southwest (left) and northwest (rear) wall. Two interior rooms are accessed by metal doors along their southeast (front) partition walls.



Figure 32. Detail of storefront along the northeast elevation.



Figure 33. Southwest elevation of commercial building, looking north-northeast.



Figure 34. Rear elevation of commercial building, looking east-southeast.



Figure 35. Interior view of southwest façade storefront.



Figure 36. Interior view of center façade storefront.

The northeast (right) storefront features a tiled floor and exposed ductwork along the ceiling (Figure 37). The commercial space consists of two open rooms. The rear section of the commercial space contains a drop tile ceiling and is bisected by a line of metal poles supporting the ceiling. An enclosed area southwest (left) of the entry is partitioned off from the front room by a three-quarter-height wall. An entry along the southeast (front) elevation of the enclosed section leads to an interior roof. An entry filled by a nine-light door pierces the northeast (right) wall of the rear section. An entry along the rear wall leads to an interior room. The northeast (right) side of the rear wall is recessed.

The fourth storefront along the northeast elevation of the building operates as a cabinet shop (Figure 38). The interior contains concrete floors and a drop tile ceiling. The front room features an asymmetrical form. A door along the rear wall leads to an additional workshop.

Secondary Commercial Building, Former Grocery: A circa 1940–1967 secondary commercial building is located approximately 90 ft southwest of the primary commercial building. The building displays a two-story, flat-roof form with façade, side, and rear additions and a rear projection (Figure 39). The core of the building is clad in aluminum siding. The façade and side additions feature diagonal wood siding and a stone veneer. The core of the building, the façade and side additions, and the rear projection are sheltered by a rolled asphalt roof. The rear additions feature metal paneled roofs. The windows throughout present a mixture of three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, two-light wood sashes, and single-light vinyl replacement sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block of the building and the roof of the rear projection. The façade addition spans the full-width of the front elevation. The primary entry is relocated along the northeast elevation of the one-story, flat-roof side (northeast) addition. The primary entry is sheltered by a flat-roof overhang. A vehicular bay filled by a sectional overhead door pierces the façade elevation of the side addition. A one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation of the side addition (Figure 40). A two-story, flat-roof, concrete block projection with one-story, shed-roof, concrete block side and rear additions extends from the rear elevation of the commercial building. A one-story, gable-oriented, concrete block addition also extends from the rear elevation of the building.



Figure 37. Interior view of northeast façade storefront.



Figure 38. Interior view of storefront along the northeast elevation.



Figure 39. Façade and northeast elevation of secondary commercial building, looking west.



Figure 40. Northeast and rear elevation of secondary commercial building, looking south.

Secondary Commercial Building, Former Grocery, interior: Access to the interior of the secondary commercial building could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Historic and Architectural Context

The two commercial buildings associated with the property date to the early twentieth century. The earliest legal reference to the parcel containing the primary commercial building appears in a 1935 deed between Julius Caesar (J.C.) Welch and his wife Fannie Welch and Swan Hendrix (HCRD DB 88:607). The Welches are a prominent Waynesville family whose ancestor, Colonel Robert Love, founded the city of Waynesville. Julius Welch was a farmer and, according to local histories, he and his family lived on the Welch farmstead located about 2 mi outside of town (Allen 1908:76–77). It is unclear how the property came into Welch’s possession, but the current commercial building was most likely constructed after the parcel was purchased by Swan Hendrix. In 1936, Hendrix purchased the neighboring parcel, described as the “store lot of J.A. Kinsland,” from Rosa Burgess and her husband J.W. Burgess (HCRD DB 96:32). Rosa Burgess acquired the property in 1923 from W. M. and Hazel Wright, with Hazel Wright being the widow of J.A. Kinsland (HCRD DB 62:525) Although the historic location of Kinsland’s store is unclear, newspaper advertisements from the early twentieth century indicate that Kinsland owned a bakery and a café in downtown Waynesville and he most likely operated as similar business in Hazelwood (*The Carolina Mountaineer* 1921:7; *The Carolina Mountaineer* 1922:4). The Kinsland store property is currently associated with the former Smoky Mountain Grocery. On March 5, 1937, Hendrix sold two tracts to Jesse Jordan, tract one being the 1-acre parcel purchased from the Welches and tract two being the Kinsland store property (HCRD DB 92:557). A day later, Jordan sold tract one and two, now combined into a single parcel, back to Hendrix (HCRD DB 92:562). On July 29, 1948, Hendrix sold a portion of the subject property, described as “a small triangle in the southwest corner of the lot,” to R.L. Bradley (HCRD DB 138:382). Hendrix repurchased the property from Bradley on the same day (HCRD DB 150:421). In 1970, Hendrix and his wife Allie Hendrix, as well as their son Ralph S. Hendrix and his wife Mattie Hendrix, sold the property to Smoky Mountain Grocery Company, Inc., who are the current owners (HCRD DB 239:691).

Based on historic topographic maps, the primary commercial building was constructed circa 1935–1941 and the secondary building dates to circa 1941–1942, suggesting that both were constructed during Hendrix’s period of ownership (USGS 1935, 1941, 1942). According to census records, Hendrix was a farmer and furniture maker, and his 1942 World War II draft card indicates he owned a store in Hazelwood (USCB 1910–1940; Draft Card of Swan Lewis Hendrix). According to city directories, Smoky Mountain Self Service Grocery was operating by 1959 and Elmer Hendrix, Swan Hendrix’s brother, and his family are listed at the same address (Hill Directory Company, Inc. 1959:158). Thus, it is possibly Smoky Mountain Grocery is the store referenced on Swan Hendrix’s draft card. While the historic function of the primary commercial building is unclear, it is listed as a warehouse for the Unagusta Manufacturing Company in the 1959 directory (Hill Directory Company, Inc. 1959:246). According to a current tenant, the primary commercial building historically operated as a lace factory; however, this could not be confirmed through archival research.

Commercial and residential buildings featuring rubble-rock construction or veneer are a relatively common form in Haywood County, but still significantly less popular than brick or frame construction. Comparable resources were located in Canton, Frog Level, Waynesville, and east of Canton along Asheville Highway. However, these resources were typically one-story structures dating from 1920 to 1960. The two-bay store in Canton on Adams Street (Figure 41) featured large storefront windows similar to the primary commercial building at the southwest corner of Hemlock and South Main Streets within the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737). The form of the commercial building in Frog Level (Figure 42) is of a similar, if significantly smaller, scale.

The comparative examples that are one-story in form feature fewer bays than the present example, while the three-story, rubble-rock building east of Canton on Asheville Highway is perhaps the largest and most sophisticated for this class of building observed during the survey (Figure 43). The building features metal casement windows, two basement garage entries with stucco and cast-concrete details. The building is wedged between Asheville Highway and the railroad to the south and Groundhog Road to the north, a significant location to take advantage of both rail and automobile travel as the region grew. As a result, the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737), while a large building featuring rubble-rock construction throughout, is a relatively common type locally.



Figure 41. Rubble-rock masonry, circa 1945–1950 commercial building on Adams Street in Canton.



Figure 42. Rubble-rock masonry, circa 1940 commercial building in Frog Level, just west of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) on Depot Street adjacent to Richland Creek.



Figure 43. Rubble-rock masonry and cast-concrete commercial building along Asheville Highway east of Canton. This circa 1930–1950 building is among the largest and most intact examples encountered during the survey.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) at 1794 S. Main Street is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) features a high level of integrity relating to location and design with a moderate level of integrity related to materials, workmanship, and feeling. The qualities of setting and association have diminished over time.

Location – The Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) has remained at the same location since its construction at the intersection of Hemlock Street and South Main Street. The rubble-rock Commercial Building has undergone few modifications and is surrounded by paved parking surface. The Former Grocery (Commercial Building #2) remains in the same location as well, though extensively modified.

Design – The Commercial Building #1 has few modifications, with the exception of a number of windows that have been covered with plywood or T1-11 siding. The original design remains intact with exposed rafter beams and individual commercial or shop bays. While the storefront windows have likely been replaced, they are in keeping with the commercial style of the building. Meanwhile, Commercial Building #2, the Former Grocery, has a core that likely dates to the 1940s, but has been surrounded in multiple additions as it continued to evolve as a grocery store. The additions have obscured the originally two-story structure that features windows with three-over-one, or two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. Its original design is no longer visible.

Setting – The parcel has changed significantly over time and former industrial and commercial buildings surrounding the parcel have been demolished or abandoned. The building continues to be surrounded by industrial or commercial development, while at a lower density. As a result, the building remains in a largely commercial corridor, but the character of that development has significantly changed over time.

Materials – While Commercial Building #1 retains a relatively high level of integrity with intact rubble-rock masonry and exposed rafter beams, Commercial Building #2, the Former Grocery, has been significantly modified with the addition of modern claddings and replacement windows. Commercial Building #1 has also received modern storefront windows.

Workmanship – Linked with the quality of materials, the replacement claddings on Commercial Building #2, the Former Grocery, have likewise impacted workmanship. The majority of the building has been obscured by later additions of aluminum siding and rock veneer. Commercial Building #1 has not received the same exterior modifications and a relatively high level of workmanship is still visible in regards to the masonry and frame construction.

Feeling – Much of the surrounding industrial development has converted to commercial use, and the density of housing and industrial structures immediately west of the property has rapidly reduced in the early twenty-first century, including the loss of the Royal and Pilkington textile company buildings. The changes to the intersection of Brown Avenue, Allen Creek Road, and S. Main Street have also diminished the quality of feeling over time.

Association – While the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) both appear to have been commercial, with potentially a second-floor residential unit within the historic core of the Former Grocery, the quality of association is no longer clear due to modification over time and the current vacancies in each structure. The commercial block remained relatively intact until the late twentieth century, but all units, with the exception of one cabinet shop within the adjacent Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737), are now vacant.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the

local, state, or national level. Research has not demonstrated that the resource is associated with a particular event or explicit pattern of events that would warrant eligibility under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must regain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While both buildings do represent a method of masonry construction (rubble-rock) and frame that is regionally distinctive, it is not the best example of its type and also has been significantly modified over time, removing character-defining features that are retained by other buildings in Haywood County. Moreover, the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) does not exhibit unique features that distinguish it from other representatives of its type (see Figures 41–43). As a result, the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies, especially with other examples of rubble-rock masonry remaining more intact in other locations throughout Haywood County. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

Repair Shop (HW0738)

Resource Name: Repair Shop

Site Survey #: HW0738

Inventory #: Property 18

Street Address: 18 Hemlock Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8605-80-5148

Construction Date(s): circa 1940–1945

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: Located in the community of Hazelwood on the southwest side of the Waynesville city limits, the commercial buildings are situated on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business) at the corner of South Main Street and Hemlock Street. The warehouse faces South Main Street and occupies a .64-acre parcel. A paved driveway and parking lot surrounds the south warehouse. Hemlock Street forms the west property boundary. The east side of the parcel is lined by trees. Browning Branch creek runs along the east side of the property. The warehouse currently operates as an auto body shop (Figure 44).

Repair Shop, exterior: The circa 1940–1956 concrete block and brick repair shop, potentially a former warehouse, displays a one-story, six-bay (d/w/w/d/d/w) form with a barrel roof (Figure 45). Set on a continuous concrete block foundation, the repair shop features exposed concrete block exterior walls. The arched roof is sheathed in metal panels. The windows contain multi-light metal sashes.



Figure 44. Map showing the Repair Shop (HW0738) at 18 Hemlock Street.



Figure 45. Façade and west elevation of repair shop, looking north-northeast.

The façade contains a large central bay filled by a sliding metal door on a metal track. A single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood door pierces the west (left) side of the façade. Two windows east (right) of the entry are filled by four-light awning and a two-light metal sash. A single-leaf entry filled by a metal door pierces the façade immediately east (right) of the large central bay. An opening covered by a wood shutter is centered above the sliding door.

The west elevation contains a large bay filled by a sliding metal door on a metal track (Figure 46). The door is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled by a wood door. A large window filled by a multi-light metal sash is located along the sliding door above the single-leaf entry. A one-story, shed-roof addition clad in metal siding extends from the east elevation of the warehouse (Figure 47).

Repair Shop, interior: The northeast (right) façade entry opens into an office with finished interior walls and a drop tile ceiling (Figure 48). A bathroom accessed by an interior metal door is located southwest (left) of the office. The restroom features painted concrete block walls and a tile floor. The interior of the warehouse primarily consists of a large central room (Figure 49 and Figure 50). The walls feature painted brick and concrete block. Metal trusses and support beams span the width of the building along the ceiling. A large bay filled by a metal sliding door pierces the east (right) wall. The sliding door is enclosed by the shed-roof addition along the east elevation. Like the exposed sliding door along the west (left) wall, the sliding door is pierced by a single-leaf entry and a large window filled by a multi-light metal sash. The entry along the sliding door provides access to the east addition. Several windows along the east (right) wall are enclosed with concrete block and drywall.



Figure 46. West and rear elevation of repair shop, looking east-southeast.



Figure 47. Façade and east elevation of repair shop, looking northwest.



Figure 48. View of office interior, looking towards the front entry.



Figure 49. Interior view of repair shop from the front office.



Figure 50. Interior view of repair shop looking toward the front office.

Historic and Architectural Context

In March 1919, Julius Caesar Welch and his wife Fannie Boyd Welch sold a 1.62-acre tract of land to Thomas Smith, designated as Lot 7, as surveyed and plotted by J.R. Terrell (HCRD DB 53: 260). Boundary landmarks mentioned in the deed include a bridge associated with Allen Creek Road (now State Road 1147, which includes Allen Creek Road and Brown Avenue), and the State Highway (State Highway 10, now S. Main Street and the business loop of State Highway 23). The road where this property fronts was once called Welch Street, now Hemlock Street (Town of Waynesville, Map of Waynesville, North Carolina, with Hazelwood, 1974). Also in March 1919, the Welches sold several additional properties, including an adjoining 1.3-acre tract to Robert Zane Nichols, designated as Lot 6; 1.1 acres to Dora Moore, which was Lot 5; and 2.42 acres to Arthur Hendrix, which was Lot 2 (HCRD DB 53: 269, 141, and 107).

J.C. Welch (1865–1938) served as sheriff of Haywood County, an office his son, Robert V. Welch, also held. At J.C. Welch’s death, a grand funeral was conducted in the Waynesville courthouse, attended by more than 2,000 people (“Funeral Is Held at Waynesville for J.C. Welch,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 22, 1938, p. 5). During the late 1800s and early 1900s, J.C. Welch, as well as Fannie Welch, were engaged in multiple land transfers in the area.

Just a few years later, in 1922, Thomas Francis Smith (1877–1951), listed as a farmer in the 1910 and 1930 census records for Waynesville, executed a deed of trust to James Marvin Long (1887–1963) and his wife Lela Mae Henson Long (1904–1968) for the 1.62-acre lot, possibly for a public sale (HCRD, Deed of Trust Book 8: 109). Two decades later, in 1945, the Longs sold the tract to John and Mary Lee Watson, subject to an easement for a road across the south-southwest side of the property, possibly Welch Street (later Hemlock Street) (HCRD DB 122: 609).

In 1959 the Watsons sold the tract to Howell Jackson Bryson (1913–1995), who then sold the property to Howell’s brother Paul Lomax Bryson (1911–1993) and his wife Gertrude Shope Bryson (1912–1963), again subject to a road easement across the south-southwest side (Haywood County Deeds, Book 181, Pages 108 and 169). For a time, Howell Bryson served as Hazelwood’s fire chief (“Neighbors Rescue Man from Fire,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, April 23, 1968, p. 11). His wife Josephine Leatherwood Bryson (1914–1974) owned and operated a women’s clothing store in Waynesville known as the Fashion Shop (“Mrs. H.J. Bryson,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, December 15, 1974, p. 64).

It is not known if it was the Longs or Watsons who constructed the commercial building at 18 Hemlock Street sometime in the 1940s, or what its original function was. A map of Waynesville and Hazelwood, initially drawn in 1949 and updated in 1961, 1965, 1966, 1969, and 1974, notes significant sites that were across Welch Street from this business—the Royal & Pilkington tapestry plant, which opened in 1925, the State Highway Garage, and Prison Camp No. 1006 (Town of Waynesville, Map of Waynesville, North Carolina, with Hazelwood, 1974). When the building was constructed, it lay just inside the boundary of the township of Hazelwood, now a part of Waynesville.

After more than two decades of ownership, in 1982 Paul Bryson sold the property to James Hugh Franklin (1957–2008), who was involved in contracting and excavation businesses, operating J.H.F. Contracting, Inc, for 30 years (James Hugh Franklin obituary, *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 2, 2008, p. 10). In 1984 James Franklin sold the property to Franklin Excavating, Inc., which soon thereafter sold it to Maggie Valley businesswoman Alaska Presley, widely known for her involvement with the Wild West amusement park known as Ghost Town (HCRD DB 347: 841; HCRD DB 361: 511). Presley continues to own a number of properties in Western North Carolina, including in Waynesville. In 2010, 18 Hemlock Drive housed a business specializing in stone countertops, known as Vandelay Stone Tops, which a few years later moved to the building next door. As of 2018, 18 Hemlock Drive operates as an auto body shop.

During the course of survey work, former industrial or warehouse buildings are a common feature of the landscape. However, those with arched or barrel rooves were exceedingly rare. The only building with a similar roof configuration located during the course of the survey was in the Asheville industrial district along the French Broad River at the intersection of Roberts Street and Craven Street. Currently a church, the building featured rubble-rock masonry and large window openings that have been infilled (Figure 51). The roof form is one of the few commonalities between these otherwise stylistically disparate buildings. Industrial buildings throughout the region are typically large, rectangular forms with flat or gable rooves, parapet walls, and of brick, concrete block or steel construction. While the majority of the industrial fabric relation to the Repair Shop’s (HW0378) period of construction has been demolished in Waynesville and Hazelwood, limiting the opportunities for local comparisons, the formal industrial district in Asheville provides sufficient comparison to regionally-typical types (Figure 52).

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Repair Shop (HW0738) at 18 Hemlock Street is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The Repair Shop (HW0738) features a high level of integrity for location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of setting has diminished over time due to the demolition of the surrounding former industrial district.

Location – The Repair Shop (HW0738) has remained at the same location since its construction and continues to sit at the northwestern corner of Hemlock Street and South Main Street.

Design – The building’s design appears to have remained largely consistent throughout its history. The rear addition covers several metal shop windows on the north elevation, but the barrel roof trusses, concrete block construction, and division between shop bays and office space appear to remain in their original configuration.



Figure 51. View of church with a barrel roof located in Asheville at the intersection of Roberts Street and Craven Street.



Figure 52. Overview of former industrial buildings along Lyman Street in Asheville showing regionally typical warehouse development, now a renovated arts district.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Repair Shop (HW0738) has diminished over time as the former industrial and commercial buildings surrounding the parcel have been demolished or abandoned. However, the commercial buildings immediately surrounding the building, including the Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0737) parcel remained intact as of the August 2018 survey.

Materials – The Repair Shop (HW0738) retains its original metal shop windows and the addition has not diminished overall the intact materials of the building’s original massing. While the concrete block has been painted, it was likely painted historically as well.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible with windows and other character-defining features retained. While the building is not a high-style example of architecture or feature other notable details that reveal high-quality workmanship, the building is solidly constructed and the original masonry has not been extensively repaired.

Feeling – Much of the surrounding industrial development has converted to commercial use, and the density of housing and industrial structures immediately west of the property has rapidly reduced in the early twenty-first century, including the loss of the Royal and Pilkington textile company buildings. However, the Repair Shop (HW0738) retains the industrial feeling that originally characterized the surrounding district.

Association – The building appears to have been industrial or warehouse in use since its construction, and continues to serve a similar function as a repair shop. As a result, while the historic business is no longer extant, the building continues to serve a similar function.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not demonstrated that the resource is associated with a particular event or explicit pattern of events that would warrant eligibility under Criterion A.

To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. As a result, the Repair Shop (HW0738) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Repair Shop (HW0738) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must regain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Metal truss roof supports are used throughout industrial buildings and concrete block construction is common. While the roof form of this building appears to be unique in Haywood County, particularly within the formerly industrial Hazelwood township, the inclusion of a truss-supported barrel roof does not elevate this building to the level of demonstrating broad patterns of history regionally, nor does it evidence a single event of local, state, or national importance beyond its construction during the World War II era. Growth of industrial and warehouse construction increased throughout the 1920s through the 1950s as both rail travel and the automobile facilitated growth. There are a number of other intact examples illustrating this shift both in Haywood County and Western North Carolina, including industrial districts in both Canton and Asheville. As a result, the Repair Shop (HW0738) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Repair Shop (HW0738) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel’s likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

Maple Grove Motel (HW0739)

Resource Name: Maple Grove Motel

Site Survey #: HW0739

Inventory #: Property 22

Street Address: 1659 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8604-89-7941

Construction Date(s): circa 1930–1945; 1975–2013

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description:

Setting: Located in the community of Hazelwood on the southwest side of the Waynesville city limits, the Maple Grove Motel is situated on the southeast side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 90 ft north-northeast of its intersection with Hemlock Street (Figure 53). Adjacent parcels contain both commercial and residential development. The linear building of the motor court, consisting of the office and two attached units, is adjacent to South Main Street and the associated cottages are arranged in a rough circle along Neon Place. The associated commercial building is located in the paved parking lot northeast of the linear building. The motor court and commercial building occupy a 1.5-acre property adjacent to South Main Street and Chelsea Road. A paved driveway northeast of the linear building provides access to the property. A gravel parking lot extends along the northeast side of the linear building. A wood fence separates the linear building of the motor court and commercial building from the cottages along Neon Place. Hedges line the southwest side of the property. Browning Branch creek extends to the rear of the linear building.

Motel, exterior: The motor court consists of a linear main building and ten detached cottages. The circa 1930-1935 one-story, twelve-bay (d/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/d/w/w) linear building is divided into three attached units. The first (northwest) unit features a side-gable form. The second (center) unit presents a hip-roof form (Figure 54). The third (southwest) unit features a gable-on-hip roof. The gable-oriented, recessed hyphen connects the first (northeast) and second (center) units. The third (southwest) unit is also recessed from the front plane of the building. The building rests on a continuous stone-clad foundation and the exterior is clad in a stone veneer. The northwest gable is clad in drop wood siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features wide, overhanging eaves. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with simple wood surrounds (Figure 55). Some windows are sheltered by arched wood hoods. Two exterior stone-clad chimneys extend from the façade of unit two and three (Figure 56). Upright stones adorn the top of each chimney. An exterior concrete block chimney extends from the rear elevation of the first unit.

The façade of the first (northeast) unit features a single-leaf entry and three single windows. The entry contains a nine-light replacement door and is sheltered by a shed-roof hood (Figure 57). The southwest (left) window is filled by a single-light wood sash. The second (center) unit is defined by an off-center single-leaf entry and two single windows (Figure 58). The entry is filled by a nine-light replacement door. The façade of the third unit features a single-leaf entry and a single window. The entry contains a single-light slab door and is sheltered by a shed-roof hood.

The northwest and southeast elevations of the linear building are pierced by a single window bay (Figures 59 and 60). A single-leaf entry along the rear elevation of the second (center) unit is enclosed (Figure 61). A shed-roof hood shelters the enclosed entry. A portion of the rear elevation of the third (southwest) unit is covered in poured concrete, perhaps an enclosed large bay.



Figure 53. Map of Maple Grove Motel (HW0739).



Figure 54. Façade of linear building, looking west.



Figure 55. Façade window detail.



Figure 56. Detail of façade chimney.



Figure 57. View of the first unit, looking southwest.



Figure 58. View of the second and third units, looking southwest.



Figure 59. Northeast elevation of linear building, looking south.



Figure 60. Southwest elevation of linear building, looking northwest.



Figure 61. Rear elevation of linear building, looking north-northwest.

Motel, interior: Access to the interior of one unit of the motel was secured in the field. The second (center) unit operates as a real estate office and the current owners indicated that the other two units have similar interiors ((Figures 62 and 63). The front entry of the unit opens into the asymmetrical main room feature floors covered in low-pile carpet. The walls are covered in drywall and painted with simple crown molding. The windows and doors feature simple wood surrounds. An entry filled by a metal door pierces the northwest (right) wall and leads to the bathroom.

Cottages, exterior: Eight detached cottages and two modern dwellings are situated along Neon Place (Figures 64–66). The eight historic cottages currently associated with the property date to the early to mid-twentieth century. A circa 1975–1995 residence is located on the southwest side of Neon Place and adjacent to Chelsea Road (Figure 67). A neighboring residence on the southwest side of Neon Place was added to the property circa 2013 (Figure 68). Six of the historic cottages are arranged in a row on the northeast side of the property and back onto Swan Street. These cottages date to circa 1935–1941. A circa 1935–1941 cottage is located on the southwest side of Neon Place, just southeast of the linear building. Another cottage, historically a bus stop according to the current owners, dates to circa 1942–1967 and is located in the inner loop of Neon Place.

The first cottage in the northeast row (Cottage A) presents a one-story, five-bay (w/d/w/w/w), side-gable form. The façade and southeast elevation are clad in vinyl siding. The northwest and rear elevation are clad in a brick veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide, overhanging eaves. The foundation is not visible. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. The façade entry contains a nine-light wood door and opens onto a poured concrete stoop.

The second cottage (Cottage B) displays a one-story, side-gable form with a large shed-roof façade addition. The exterior is clad in a river rock veneer and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The windows contain four-over-four, or one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The façade addition rests on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The front entry has been relocated to the northeast elevation of the façade addition.

The third cottage (Cottage C) in the northeast row features a one-story, three-bay (d/ww/d), side-gable form with façade projections. The exterior is clad in a stone veneer and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The foundation is not visible. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The two front-gable façade projections contain the entries for each of the two units. The northeast (left) entry is recessed and contains a replacement door. The southwest (right) entry is enclosed with a stone veneer. A one-story, stucco-clad, shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation.

The fourth cottage (Cottage D) presents a one-story, five-bay (w/d/w/d/w), side-gable form with a side-gable projection. The exterior is clad in stucco and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable ends are clad in wood drop siding. The foundation is not visible. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the façade of the cottage. An exterior concrete block chimney is located on the rear elevation of the side projection. The façade entry is filled by a replacement nine-light door and opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a shed-roof supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete deck. A one-story, side-gable projection extends from the northeast elevation.

The fifth cottage (Cottage E) in the northeast row features a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable form. The exterior is covered in stucco and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The gable ends are clad in wood drop siding. The foundation is not visible. The windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the northeast elevation. The façade entry opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a shed-roof supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete deck.



Figure 62. Interior view of second unit from the front entry.



Figure 63. Interior view of second unit from the front entry.



Figure 64. Overview of the northeast row of cottages (Cottages A-F), looking north.



Figure 65. Rear view of northeast row of cottages (Cottages A-F), looking south-southeast.

The sixth cottage (Cottage F) displays a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), L-shaped form. Consisting of a side-gable and a front-gable mass, the cottage is clad in stucco and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The gable ends feature wood drop siding. The foundation is not visible. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior parged brick chimney pierces the rear elevation of the side-gable mass. The front entry filled by a replacement fanlight door pierces the façade of the side-gable mass. The entry opens onto a shed-roof porch that spans a portion of the façade of the side-gable mass and northeast elevation of the front-gable mass.

The circa 1975–1995 cottage adjacent to Chelsea Road (Cottage G) exhibits a one-story, four-bay (w/w/d/www), side-gable form. The dwelling rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and is clad in composite siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood and vinyl sashes. An exterior concrete block chimney extends from the southwest elevation. The front entry opens onto a wood deck lined by a wood railing. A tripartite window bay consisting of a central picture window between two narrow sashes filled by two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes pierces the façade southwest (right) of the entry. A one-story, side-gable addition clad in wood panels extends from the southwest elevation.

The circa 2013 cottage (Cottage H) features a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable form. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. The foundation is not visible. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The front entry is filled by a nine-light replacement door and opens onto a poured concrete landing sheltered by a shed-roof hood supported by wood posts. A one-story, side-gable addition containing a single-car garage extends from the southeast elevation. The addition is clad in T1-11 siding. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation.



Figure 66. Overview of Neon Place, including a cottage and the former bus stop (Cottages I–J), looking northwest.



Figure 67. View of modern cottage (Cottage G), looking south.



Figure 68. View of modern cottage (Cottage H), looking south.

The historic cottage on the southwest side of Neon Place (Cottage I) presents a one-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), front-gable form. The cottage rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false grids. An interior brick chimney pierces the southwest roof slope. The front entry contains a three-light slab door and opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a front-gable roof supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete deck.

The circa 1942–1967 former bus stop (Cottage J) exhibits a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable form. Elevated on a concrete block and river rock raised basement foundation, the building is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An exterior concrete block chimney extends from the façade. An exterior brick chimney extends from the rear elevation. The front entry contains a three-light wood door and opens onto a raised, partial-width, single-bay porch with a shed-roof supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete deck. The porch is set on a concrete block foundation. A window and large bay along the basement level of the northeast elevation is enclosed with T1-11 siding. The first story of the southwest elevation is cantilevered over the raised basement. A large bay and a window along the basement story of the elevation are enclosed with T1-11 siding.

Cottages, interior: Access to the interior of the individual cottages could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Commercial Building: A one-story, six-bay (w/w/d/w/d/w), hip-roof commercial building is located approximately 50 ft north-northeast of the linear building. The commercial building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation (Figures 69–72). The exterior is clad in river rock and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade windows consist of wood picture windows with five-light transoms. Windows throughout the remainder of the building contain a mixture of two-over-two, double-hung metal sashes, single-light sliding metal sashes, and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. A parapet clad in vinyl siding extends along the edge of the roof line. The façade features two single-leaf entries. The northeast (left) entry contains a three-quarter-light replacement door. The southwest (right) entry is enclosed with wood paneling. The entries feature a five-light wood transom and open onto a full-width, three-bay porch with a shed-roof supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete landing. Vinyl-clad, shed-roof additions extend from the northeast and southwest elevations. The northeast addition is sheltered by a metal paneled roof. A concrete block, shed-roof addition spans the rear elevation.

Commercial building, interior: Access to the interior of the carriage house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Historic and Architectural Context

Archival research revealed little information about the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739). The only reference to the operation of a motel on South Main Street (then Balsam Avenue) in Hazelwood appears in the 1959 Hill's Waynesville, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska City Directory (Hill Directory Company., Inc. 1959:246). The first legal reference to the property associated with the motel is in a 1949 deed between Allie Winchester and her husband W.B. Winchester and Swan Hendrix and his wife Allie Hendrix (HCRD DB 137:138). Allie Winchester received the property, described as .27 acres along Browning Branch, from Margaret "Maggie" Whitener, her mother, in 1948. Maggie Whitener was the widow of Charles Whitener, who is listed in census records as a farmer until 1930. The 1930 census indicates that Charles worked as a laborer at a golf course, most likely the Waynesville Inn golf course located in Hazelwood, but is listed as unemployed in the 1940 census (USCB 1910–1940). In the 1940 census, Charles' most recent place of employment is listed as a candy and drinks shop (USCB 1940). After Charles' death in 1947, Maggie Whitener sold the property to her daughter, who sold it to Swan Hendrix, a local Hazelwood business and property owner, and his wife Allie Hendrix in 1949 (HCRD DB 142:7). Allie, then the widow of Swan Hendrix, sold the Winchester property, along with a parcel purchased from Fred and Rosa Arrowood, in 1952 (HCRD DB 153:577).



Figure 69. Façade and southwest elevation of commercial building, looking east.



Figure 70. Northeast elevation of commercial building, looking west-southwest.



Figure 71. Southwest elevation of commercial building, looking north-northeast.



Figure 72. Rear elevation of commercial building, looking north-northwest.

Fred Arrowood acquired the other portion of the current Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) parcel, described as a lot on the “south side of Highway 10 between the creek and Bellemeade Avenue,” from J.R. and Cora Morgan in 1929 (HCRD DB 80: 99). Arrowood and his family moved to Waynesville from neighboring Buncombe County, North Carolina, between 1920 and 1930. Although Arrowood previously worked as a carpenter at a lumber mill, the 1930 and 1940 census indicate that Arrowood operated a filling station after moving to Waynesville (USCB 1920–1940). Given the period of construction, circa 1910–1930, it is possible that the commercial building associated with the property was the Arrowood’s filling station, although this could not be confirmed through archival research. Historically situated on Browning Road, the circa 1935–1941 motel and cottages were also most likely constructed during the Arrowood period of ownership, although the motel is not mentioned in any archival documents associated with the Arrowood family. After the Arrowoods sold their property to Hendrix in 1952, Allie Hendrix sold it and the property acquired from the Winchesters to William M. Hall of the Waynesville Country Club Inn in 1986 (HCRD DB 366:251). The two parcels were then combined into a single 1.5-acre property and sold to Edna Realty, Inc., the present owners, in 1988 (HCRD DB 389:975). The main motel building currently operates as a real estate office and the cottages function as rental properties.

Comparable resources were located in Asheville, Canton, Frog Level, and Waynesville. Commercial and residential buildings featuring rubble-rock construction or veneer are a relatively common form in Haywood County, but still significantly less popular than brick or frame construction. Additionally, motels and tourist lodging is common throughout much of western North Carolina, including Maggie Valley and Waynesville. However, relatively few motor lodges exhibit the form, cladding, and plan of the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739).

Stone veneer commercial buildings, including both retail and industrial spaces, were typically one-story structures dating from 1920 to 1960. The form of the commercial building in Frog Level (Figure 73) was among the smallest buildings clad in stone veneer located during the survey to compare with the Maple Grove Motel’s (HW0739) linear building. However, no motels of a similar size and construction could be located in Maggie Valley, Waynesville, or Asheville. One motel, the Rock Haven Motel in West Asheville along Patton Avenue, included stone veneer of a similar type with multiple rooms located in linear buildings (Figure 74). However, the Rock Haven Motel does not feature any comparable decorative details including chimneys with vertical-stone embellishments, individual cottages, or overhanging eaves emphasizing an articulated façade. Maggie Valley has several examples of motor courts organized around a central picnic area (or activities building) with cottages forming a u-shape, such as the Leatherwood Cottages on Soco Road, but these examples did not feature the decorative stonework or other features of Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) (Figure 75). The only rock veneer building featuring vertical stone masonry crowning the chimney was a residence at 641 East Street in Waynesville (Figure 76).

NRHP Recommendation:

CRA recommends that the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) at 1659 South Main Street is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity: Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) features a high level of integrity for location, design, materials, and feeling. The integrity of workmanship, setting, and association has diminished over time due to the addition of new buildings, the deterioration of some exterior claddings, and the shift in use from tourist lodging and automobile-related retail to year-round, long-term rental. Overall the property retains a moderate level of integrity.

Location – The Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) has remained at the same location since its construction. Likewise, the original cottage row, along with the former bus stop and commercial building along South Main Street, remain intact. The addition of modern housing units within the cottage section has detracted from the overall plan of the motor court, but those buildings have not changed the historic alignment of Neon Place, including the circular access to each cottage.



Figure 73. Rubble-rock masonry, circa 1940 commercial building in Frog Level, just west of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) on Depot Street adjacent to Richland Creek.



Figure 74. The Rock Haven Motel located in West Asheville on Patton Road featuring stone veneer and linear buildings with multiple guest rooms.



Figure 75. Detail of a row of individual guest houses at Leatherwood Cottages in Maggie Valley.



Figure 76. Residence at 641 East Street in Waynesville with vertical stone chimney detail.

Design – The linear rock-veneer building retains historic character-defining details including stone veneer and stone embellishments, wood sash windows, and large overhanging eaves. Likewise, the motor court with a central cottage and line of cottages to the northeast have maintained the same plan as shown on historic topographic maps from the late 1930s and early 1940s. While the recent addition of Cottages G and H have impacted the appearance and layout of the court, other design elements remain intact, including historic stucco, rock veneer, chimneys and other details relating to the original period of construction.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) has been maintained through the limited development along Main Street within the block immediately northeast of Browning Branch. Residential development and tree growth along the creek blocks the view of the service station and junk yard to the southwest. Modern wood plank fencing separates the rock-face commercial building from the rear cottages, further insulating the rear section of the lot from encroachment. While the fencing is new, the setting is largely preserved as buildings and tree cover maintain the property’s inward focus around the court.

Materials – While there are instances of replacement vinyl windows and the addition of new claddings, such as vinyl siding on the commercial building, many of the original materials from the period of construction remain visible. Some of the cottages have deteriorated over time, leading to a loss of integrity for some exterior materials. However, overall, materials remain largely consistent from the circa 1930–1945 construction period.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible with windows and other character-defining features retained, particularly on the linear building. The commercial building has been the most extensively modified with a rear concrete block addition, replacement windows, and the addition of vinyl siding throughout. These additions have significantly impacted the workmanship of that building. Other buildings, while the subject of decay in some places, largely maintain their original workmanship.

Feeling – Much of the surrounding industrial development has converted to commercial use, and the original density of housing from during and after World War II remains east and southeast of Browning Branch. The two recent additions to the rear court, Cottages H and G, have impacted the feeling of the rear motor court. However, the building scale and accessibility to South Main Street remains unchanged.

Association – The buildings originally served the public travelling by automobile to Haywood County. While the building complex no longer functions as a motor lodge and all cottages are long-term leased residences, it is still recognizable as a former motor court. Additionally, the commercial building, likely a former gas station, still functions as a retail space for a pet-care business, but is no longer related to the service industry for auto travel.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not demonstrated that the resource is associated with a particular event or explicit pattern of events that would warrant eligibility under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must regain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) features the most uniquely fenestrated stone-veneer building encountered during the survey, and no similar examples were encountered through additional survey and research for comparative examples. Likewise, the motor court retains its row of period cottages and a commercial building that all form one complex. While the linear building, motor court cottages, and commercial building have changed over time, the complex is still an intact representative of an early, purpose-built motel for visitors arriving by car. While there are numerous mid-century examples of both motels and hotels throughout Haywood County, particularly in Maggie Valley, Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) is unique both for its period and method of construction. No

motor courts with linear stone buildings decorated in the manner of the examples at the Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) could be located during the survey. As a result, Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Maple Grove Motel (HW0739) buildings and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Maple Grove Motel(HW0739) includes the linear building, commercial building, and cottages to the east of South Main Street. The southern border roughly follows the creek, while the other boundaries are defined by the pavement edge of adjacent roads following the rear yards of the motor court houses and the northern and western edges of the paved parking area surrounding the commercial building. See Figure 53 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740)

Resource Name: Hyatt House and Carriage House

Site Survey #: HW00015 / HW0740

Inventory #: Properties 41 and 42

Street Address: 1366 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786
and 29 Maloney Court, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8605-91-7145 and 8605-91-7399

Construction Date(s): circa 1918

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Hyatt House, Setting: The Hyatt House is situated on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 180 ft west-southwest of its intersection with Virginia Avenue. The residence occupies a flat, grassy .9111-acre parcel dotted with mature trees (Figure 77). The surrounding parcels contain both modern and historic residential development. A paved driveway northeast of the residence provides access to the property. A low river rock wall extends along the southeast and northeast side of the property (Figure 78 and 79). A set of stone gateposts frame the entrance to the driveway (Figure 80). A set of stone steps framed by a pair of stone gateposts provides access from the public sidewalk to poured concrete walkway leading to the front porch. A wood fence extends along the rear property line. Farmers Branch creek extends northwest of the property.

Hyatt House, exterior: The circa 1918 residence is a hybrid of vernacular Victorian and Craftsman styles. The building presents a two-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), hip-roof form (Figure 81). Of frame construction, the dwelling is set on a raised basement foundation construct of mortared river rock. The exterior is clad in weatherboard siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide overhanging eaves. The windows throughout contain six-over-one, double-hung Craftsman-style wood sashes (Figure 82). An exterior brick chimney extends from the northeast elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the southwest roof slope.



Figure 77. Map of Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740).



Figure 78. Overview of stone wall, looking west-southwest.



Figure 79. Overview of stone wall, looking west-southwest.



Figure 80. View of stone steps and gateposts and front walkway, looking north-northwest.



Figure 81. Façade of residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure 82. Detail of historic windows.



Figure 83. Detail of front entry.

The façade features a central single-leaf entry filled by a three-quarter-light wood door (Figure 83). The entry opens onto a wraparound porch with a hip-roof supported by porch posts clad in weatherboard siding and set on river rock piers. The porch features a wood deck and is accessed by a set of poured concrete steps. A porte cochère extends from the northeast (right) side of the porch. A paired window bay pierces the façade southwest (left) of the entry. A ribbon of three windows pierces the second story of the façade. A two-story, front-gable projection extends from the northeast (right) side of the façade. The first story façade elevation of the projection contains a paired window bay. A single window pierces the second story (Figure 84).

The northeast elevation features a single window and a bay window pierced by three single windows along the first story (Figure 85). The second story contains two single windows. The southwest elevation features a paired window bay along the first story (Figure 86). A ribbon of three windows pierces the second story of the elevation. A two-story, gable-oriented projection extends from the northeast (left) side of the southwest elevation. A paired window pierces the southwest elevation of the projection. A single window pierces the second story. A single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door and accessed by a set of poured concrete steps pierces the southwest elevation of the projection along the basement level. A single window filled by a one-over-one, double-hung wood sash and enclosed with plywood is located along the basement story southwest (right) of the basement entry.

The rear elevation features two two-story, gable-oriented projections extending from the rear elevation of the residence. The rear elevation of the southwest (right) projection contains two single windows along the second story. A single window pierces the rear elevation of the northeast (left) projection along the second story. A one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation of the residence and the rear projections. The addition rests on a river rock foundation and is clad in composite siding. The windows contain six-over-one, double-hung sashes. The southwest elevation of the addition is pierced by two single windows. A single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light wood door pierces the rear elevation of the addition. The entry opens onto a set of river rock steps lined by a wood railing. A single window bay pierces the elevation southwest (right) of the entry. Two single windows are located along the northeast elevation of the addition. A wood deck spans the northeast elevation of the addition.



Figure 84. Detail of façade projection.



Figure 85. Northeast elevation of residence, looking west-southwest.



Figure 86. Southwest and rear elevation of residence, looking east-southeast.

Hyatt House, interior: The interior of the residence features extensive wood work throughout the first and second story (Figure 87). Rooms feature hardwood floors and plaster walls. Chair railing and paneled wainscoting line the walls along the first floor and many interior walls are covered with wallpaper. Wood picture railing is found throughout the first and second story. Windows and doors feature simple, unpainted wood surrounds and interior doors are generally wood paneled with original hardware. The push button light switches are set in pressed metal wall plates adorned with floral designs (Figure 88).

The façade entry of the Hyatt House opens into the sitting room. A cased opening leads from the sitting room to the living room along the west side of the house. The sitting room contains a coal burning fireplace with a metal firebox, a simple wood mantel with pilasters, and blank over mantel topped by a plain wood crown. A cased opening on the north wall of the sitting room leads to the dining room. The dining room fireplace shares a chimney with the sitting room fireplace and is located on the opposite side of the wall (Figure 89). The fireplace features a metal firebox, a poured concrete hearth, a tiled surround, wood pilasters, and a simple wood mantel. An entry along the west wall of the dining room leads to the central hallway (Figure 90).

A carpet-lined, U-shaped staircase joins the first and second stories. The staircase is lined by a wood railing with simple balusters and square newel posts with simple caps (Figure 91). Wainscoting lines the walls along the staircase. A bathroom is located on a landing at the top of the first run of stairs (Figure 92). The bathroom features a tile floor and porcelain fixtures. The second story contains four bedrooms organized around a central landing located at the top of the stairs (Figure 93). Each room features plaster walls with a wallpaper header and simple wood baseboards (Figure 94 and 95).



Figure 87. Overview of sitting room from the front entry.



Figure 88. Detail of light switch plate.



Figure 89. View from the dining room towards the front door.

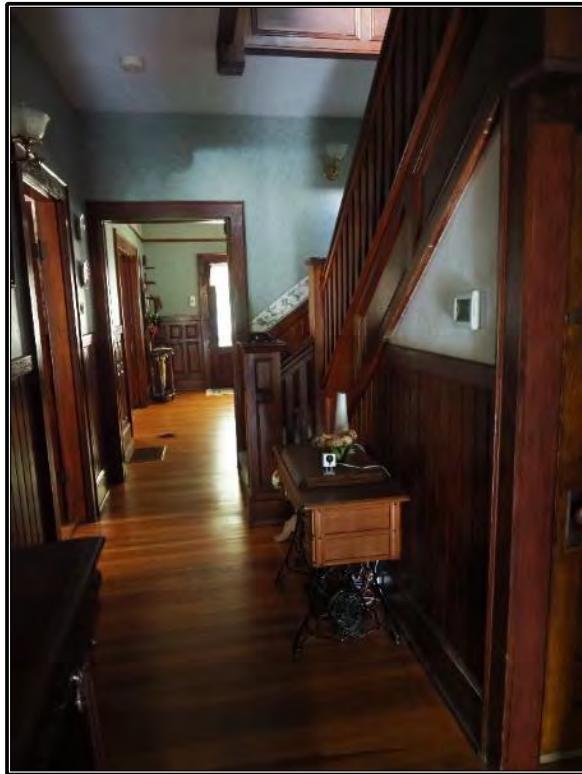


Figure 90. View from hallway and staircase, looking toward the front entry.



Figure 91. Overview of staircase from the second-story landing.



Figure 92. Overview of bathroom from the landing of the front staircase.



Figure 93. View of bedrooms accessible from second-story landing.



Figure 94. Overview of second floor bedroom with adjoining bathroom.



Figure 95. Overview of corner bedroom on the second story.

Carriage House, Setting: The converted carriage house is situated on the south side of Maloney Court, approximately 170 ft west of its intersection with Virginia Avenue. The carriage house is historically associated with the Hyatt House, but is currently situated in a mobile home park. The carriage house and mobile homes occupy a flat, grassy 1.59-acre parcel. The historic driveway located on the south side of the property is framed by a pair of stone gateposts (Figure 96). A stone bridge carries the driveway over the Farmers Branch creek. A gravel driveway extends from the terminus of Maloney Court and provides access to the parcel. Farmers Branch extends south of the property.

Carriage house, exterior: The circa 1918 carriage house displays a two-story, three-bay (w/d/www), single-pile, hip-roof form (Figure 97). The carriage house rests on an infilled river rock pier foundation (Figure 98). The first story features an exposed river rock exterior and the second story is clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain a mixture of four-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes, and single-light sliding vinyl replacement sashes (Figure 99). An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline.

The façade of the carriage house features a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement nine-light door along the first story (see Figure 97). The entry opens onto an elevated single-bay porch sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof supported by wood posts. The porch is lined by a wood railing and accessed by a set of wood stairs. The entry is situated between a single window and a ribbon of three single windows. The basement story of the façade contains no fenestration.

The northwest elevation features a single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door along the basement story. Two single window bays pierce the elevation southwest (right) of the entry. A single window bay pierces the elevation along the first story. The southeast elevation features two vehicular bays filled by four-light replacement sectional overhead doors along the basement story (Figure 100). Two ribbons of three windows pierce the first story. The rear elevation features three single windows along the first story (Figure 101). The basement story of the elevation is devoid of fenestration.

Carriage house, interior: Access to the interior of the carriage house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.



Figure 96. Overview of former driveway and gateposts, looking south-southwest.



Figure 97. Façade and northwest elevation of converted carriage house, looking east-southeast.



Figure 98. Detail of infilled pier foundation.



Figure 99. Detail of historic window.



Figure 100. Southeast elevation of converted carriage house, looking east.



Figure 101. Northwest and rear elevation of converted carriage house, looking south.

Historic and Architectural Context

The property was once part of the large James H. Norwood farm, which, in the second half of the nineteenth century, was one of the largest tracts in the area later known as Hazelwood. Norwood's land stretched east from Richland Creek, including holdings on the east side of present-day South Main Street. The circa 1850 James H. Norwood house stood in the vicinity of the current Hyatt House (HW0015) that Ernest J. Hyatt constructed around 1917–1918. The now-demolished Norwood house was the site of the first Episcopal worship services in Haywood County (Medford 2004). Another house on the Norwood farm may have been used as a typhoid fever hospital during the 1860s; however, the exact location of that building was not revealed in the course of research (Moore 1992).

In the 1910s, real estate investors Alice C. Fouque, and her son, John F. Bass, purchased much of the former Norwood farm property. They platted the Brookwood Place subdivision, comprising much of the area west of today's South Main Street and south of Hazelwood Avenue, known as Main Street or Sycamore Lane in the early twentieth century. Hyatt purchased land from Fouque in 1917 that was roughly bound by present-day South Main Street, Pine Street, Virginia Avenue, and Brook Avenue, which included the current parcels of the Hyatt House (HW0015) and Carriage House (HW0740), for \$1,800 and began constructing the current house by 1918 (*The Carolina Mountaineer* 1918: 8).

The Hyatts are a prominent local family whose ancestors were some of the earliest settlers of Haywood County. Born in 1881, Ernest J. Hyatt was son of Pinkney and Margaret Hyatt, who owned a successful farm near Waynesville (USCB 1900). In 1909, Ernest Hyatt married Fannie Pearl Shelton and the couple had three children, Margaret, Ernest Joseph Jr., and William (USCB 1920). Ernest Hyatt founded a feed store company known as Hyatt & Company, with a storefront on Depot Street in downtown Waynesville and a large warehouse in Frog Level. Advertisements regularly appeared in local

newspapers promoting the building materials, livestock feed, seeds, and coal sold in the store (*The Carolina Mountaineer* 1919b:4). According to the current resident, the Hyatt House was designed by Richard Sharp Smith, a prominent architect who supervised the construction of George Vanderbilt's Biltmore House and designed a number of houses in Asheville's downtown neighborhoods (Griffith 2009). A notice appeared in the local newspaper announcing the construction of the new house, which was described as "a handsome 10 room residence on [Hyatt's] six-acre lot" (*The Carolina Mountaineer* 1918:8). The notice also indicates that Hyatt intended to build five additional residences at Lake Junaluska that summer. Although not included in the announcement, the carriage house (HW0740) was also most likely constructed during this period. After Hyatt's death in 1946, the residence and associated property was willed to his wife Pearl. In 1950, Pearl Hyatt conveyed a portion of the original property to A.T. Ward, most likely a local commissioner or judge, to secure a \$7,000 debt owed to J.W. Boyd (HCRD Deed of Trust Book 73:151). The Hyatt property was then sold at auction in 1961. Based on notations in the 1961 deeds associated with the Hyatt House and the Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740), the property was divided into multiple tracts before it was sold at auction, with the Hyatt house and carriage house located on separate parcels. Margaret Hyatt Pilarski, Ernest and Pearl Hyatt's daughter, purchased all of the tracts at public auction for the sum of \$12,000 (HCRD DB 191:109). In 1979, Margaret sold the tracts containing the Hyatt House and the carriage house to World Evangelism, Inc. (HCRD DB 308:352; HCRD DB 308:350). Roy Ray and Shirley F. Ruff purchased the .906-acre Hyatt House tract in 1986 (HCRD DB 366:552). A year later, the Ruffs sold the parcel to Cliff Thompson and in 1996, Gary and Patricia Imel, the current owners, purchased the property from Cliff and Cindi Thompson (HCRD DB 385:1385; HCRD DB 452:1249). In 2002, World Evangelism, Inc. sold two tracts, including the 1.412-acre carriage house tract, to the current owner, Charles W. Messer (HCRD DB 526:1100).

There are blocks with intact representatives of late Victorian and early-twentieth-century architecture in Waynesville and Haywood County that feature housing of similar style, massing, and fenestration as the Hyatt House. Previously recorded examples include the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004), the Shelton House (HW0003), and several Block Face resource collections north and east of Pigeon Street in Waynesville. The Spread Out Historic District (HW0181) also includes several examples of two-story, late Victorian frame housing. Likewise, the residence at 657 East Street is an example of another group of similar housing stock along East Street featuring similar massing and a wrapping porch across the façade (Figure 102). Two residences on either side of East Street, 94 East Street and 101 East Street, also share similar characteristics to the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740). These two buildings feature large porches with projecting gables (Figures 103 and 104). However, these examples are more consistent with Queen Anne detailing rather than incorporating additional elements of the Craftsman aesthetic incorporated within the Hyatt House.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C and D.

Integrity: The Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) features a high level of integrity for location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Both setting and feeling have been impacted by the division of the land into two parcels; one parcel includes the Hyatt House (HW0015), while the other parcel retains the original Carriage House (HW0740) that is now surrounded by a mobile home park.

Location – The Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) has remained at the same location since its construction. While the parcel has been subdivided to create a trailer park surrounding the former driveway and carriage house, the two buildings and landscape features remain intact despite the addition of the trailer park to the rear. The original lot was a subdivision of the former Norwood Farm tract and was six acres in total at the time of the house's construction circa 1917–1918.



Figure 102. Residence at 657 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 103. Residence (formerly the Herren Bed and Breakfast) at 94 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 104. Residence at 101 East Street.

Design – The Hyatt House includes features marking the transition between the late Victorian period and the introduction of the Craftsman style that became popular throughout the United States during the early to mid-twentieth century. The house’s form and massing are largely Queen Anne in character, but with a lack of decorative detailing that aligns with vernacular farmhouse forms as well. The pier-post construction of the porch and porte cochère is more common in Craftsman-style residences. Likewise, the inclusion of nine-light, wood-sash windows are transitional as well. These windows are occasionally found on later examples of the Queen Anne style, but are also common to Craftsman residences that do not display the typical three-over-one or six-over-one configuration.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) has been maintained for the parcel immediately surrounding the house. Stone walls, stairs, and landscape features appear relatively unaltered. The front and side yards have been preserved, as well as the stone walls along Virginia Avenue. The introduction of the trailer park surrounding the carriage house parcel has altered the character of the rear lot. However, the original driveway bridging the creek has been retained with stone piers flanking the entrance. As a result, many landscape features remain on the carriage house lot despite the addition of mobile homes. Overall, the two parcels together exhibit a moderate level of integrity for setting.

Materials – With the exception of a rear addition and asphalt-shingle roofing, the Hyatt House (HW0015) retains the majority of its original materials, including windows, siding, and porches. The Carriage House (HW0740) has had several modifications. The infill of the basement level carriage storage, likely completed within a decade or two of its construction, is of the same rubble-rock as originally used to construct the piers. As a result, while it is a modification, the material directly matches and the infill is difficult to discern except through detailed observation. The carriage house’s residential floor features wood drop siding and several original wood-sash windows. While some windows are vinyl replacement sashes, the historic materials, overall, remain intact for both the Hyatt House (HW0015) and Carriage House (HW0740).

Workmanship – The level of historic workmanship remains intact for both the Hyatt House (HW0015) and the Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740). The exterior of both buildings has been maintained with few modifications and the character-defining details, including windows and other fenestration, remain intact.

Feeling – While feeling has been diminished with the addition of the mobile home park on the Carriage House (HW0740) parcel, the yard and landscape features surrounding the Hyatt House (HW0015) preserve the original large-lot, suburban character from the period of the Norwood Farm subdivision and the creation of Brookwood Place.

Association – While the Carriage House (HW0740) no longer functions for the storage of carriages or vehicles in its basement level, the residential floor continues to be occupied. Thus, it has retained its use as a living space and the form still clearly conveys its former use as a carriage house. The Hyatt House (HW0015) remains residential and still retains its original form with only slight modifications, including a rear addition and asphalt-shingle roofing.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) represents the late-nineteenth-and early-twentieth-century transition in both Waynesville and Hazelwood from largely agricultural land use to suburban, tourist, and industrial development. The Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) not only represents that land use shift as a home constructed on the original Norwood Farm homesite within a smaller lot, the carriage house demonstrates the transition from carriage to automobile travel. The rear entry bays of the carriage house were likely infilled soon after its original construction, likely to better shelter automobiles. Auto travel was essential to the surrounding economy as roads improved throughout western North Carolina and enabled the creation of a strong tourist economy, particularly with the creation of the Great Smokies National Park in 1926 and the Blue Ridge Parkway ten years later. While there has been additional modern development to the east surrounding the Waynesville Country Club, now an inn and golf resort, the Brookwood Place subdivision remains an example of a early residential community between Hazelwood and Waynesville. The house additionally features transitional elements of the period, likely designed by Richard Sharp Smith, as the late Victorian period waned while other early modern styles, including the Craftsman aesthetic, became increasingly popular. As a result, the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) is recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Ernest J. Hyatt was a significant local merchant who ran businesses in both Frog Level and Waynesville, and Richard Sharp Smith is a noted architect who worked in western North Carolina. Primarily known for his work at the Biltmore Estate following the death of Richard Morris Hunt, Smith worked throughout western North Carolina including Hendersonville and Black Mountain. Thus, the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) is recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740), while not the most sophisticated of Richard Sharp Smith's works, does demonstrate local connections to regionally-established architects based in Asheville. Likewise, the house has features of both the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles, showing the national shift in design trends. The interior remains intact with wood paneling, flooring, and plaster throughout – even to the wall plates. The property also retains the original carriage house. As a result, the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. As the location of the original Norwood Farm house and potential associated outbuildings, there is a strong likelihood that this property would reveal information about the early agricultural and settlement history of Hazelwood and Waynesville. As a result, the property is recommended eligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740) includes property surrounding both the single dwelling and carriage house along South Main Street and Virginia Avenue to the east and north, respectively. The boundary continues along the pavement edge of Virginia Avenue, to include a large drainage ditch, intersecting with the western boundary at approximately

the edge of the Carriage House (HW0740) parcel. The boundary ends in this location to exclude the neighboring development and school properties. All of these boundaries include rock walls and sidewalks, including former driveway entrances. The southern boundary follows a line of overgrowth and trees that terminates at South Main Street.

Siler House (HW0741)

Resource Name: Siler House

Site Survey #: HW0741

Street Address: 71 Country Club Drive, Waynesville, NC 28786

Inventory #: Property 43

Pin No.: 8615-00-0898

Construction Date(s): circa 1922

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on the east side of Country Club Drive, approximately 280 ft south-southeast of its intersection with South Main Street (US 23 Business) (Figure 105). The surrounding area contains both modern and historic residential development. Perched atop a slight rise, the residence occupies a grassy .64-acre parcel dotted with mature trees. A gravel driveway south of the residence leads to the associated detached carport and the attached carport. A stone retaining wall extends along the south (right) side of the driveway (Figure 106). Hedges line the west side of the property. A poured concrete wall encloses a portion of the north side yard (Figure 107). A set of stone steps are built into a hill in the rear yard (Figure 108).

House, exterior: The circa 1922 Colonial Revival-style residence presents a two-story, three-bay (www/d/www), double-pile, side-gable form with hip-roof side wings (Figure 109). The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond with stacked brick accents forming a faux belt course. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features wide eaves with heavy gable returns. The foundation is not visible. The windows contain six-over-one, double-hung wood sashes set in stacked brick lintels and brick sills (Figure 110). An exterior brick chimney extends from the south elevation and rear elevations.

The façade of the residence features a central single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door (Figure 111). The entry is flanked by multi-light sidelights with a large, central fanlight over the entry. A single-bay entry porch with a front-gable-roof supported by wood posts shelters the entry. The porch posts are set on brick piers and a low brick wall surrounds the full-width poured concrete deck. The porch is accessed by a set of wide poured concrete steps. The entry is flanked by ribbons of three single windows. A single window situated between paired windows pierces the second story of the façade.

A one-story, hip-roof wing extends from the north and south elevations (Figures 112 and 113). A pair of quarter-round windows are centered underneath the north and south gables. The rear elevation features a double-leaf entry filled by a replacement three-light sliding patio door along the first story, which opens onto a wood deck. A two-story, gable-oriented projection extends from the center of the rear elevation. A single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood door pierces the south elevation of the projection and opens onto the rear deck. A single window pierces the rear chimney. A shed-roof frame carport sheltered by a metal paneled roof is attached to the north (right) side of the rear elevation.



Figure 105: Map of the Charles Neal House (HW0741).



Figure 106. View of driveway from Virginia Avenue, looking east.



Figure 107. View of enclosed side yard, looking west-southwest.



Figure 108. View of stone steps along rear yard, looking east-northeast.



Figure 109. Façade of residence, looking north-northeast.



Figure 110. Detail of historic windows.



Figure 111. Detail of façade entry.



Figure 112. North and rear elevation of residence, looking south-southwest.



Figure 113. South and rear elevation of residence, looking west-northwest.



Figure 114. View of detached carport, looking southeast.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Carport: A circa 1975–1995 one-story, shed-roof, frame carport is located approximately 45 ft east-southeast of the residence (Figure 114). The façade contains a full-width open bay. The south elevation of the carport features concrete block construction. The north (left) side of the carport is supported by a wood post. The rear elevation is covered by a wood lattice. The roof is sheathed in metal panels.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1926, Charles H. Neal sold to Anna Boone Siler a tract of land, now represented by the properties at 71 Country Club Drive and 99 Rolling Drive (HRCDB 74: 223). The sale was contingent upon the grantee (Siler) commencing the building of an agreed-upon type of house in a “reasonably short time,” at a cost of at least \$4,000. In addition, Mrs. Siler agreed not to lease or sell the property for a period of fifty years “to any person of Ethiopian blood,” restricting the residence from the African-American community. There was a small African-American community along Ninevah Road nearby, although most African Americans lived on Pigeon (Argintar 2018). Anna and her husband William Rufus Siler subsequently constructed their Colonial Revival house sometime in the late 1920s. The dictates related to architectural style, home value, and the owners’ race at least in part reflected the location of the house near the Waynesville Country Club, in the planning stages since at least 1920 and completed in 1930 (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, February 23, 1920, p. 6; *The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier*, September 28, 1922, p. 3; “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Frog Level Historic District, Waynesville, North Carolina,” 2003, section 8, p. 13). The country club became nationally known, particularly for its golf course. The 1930 census records the value of the Siler home as \$15,000 (ancestry.com, accessed October 5, 2018).

Initially, the road associated with this property was not named Country Club Drive. The 1930 census places the Siler home on State Highway 10, conceived in the early 1920s as a grand “Central Highway” through North Carolina. Later, Highway 10 was renumbered and reconfigured. By 1940, the Silers were

noted as living on a highway that extended through Hazelwood (now the Business route of Highway 23 and South Main Street).

Anna Aurelia Boone (1894–1972) married William Rufus Siler (1894–1967) in 1919. Rufus was employed for several years at the Bank of Waynesville. In 1918 he accepted a position as book keeper at the Unagusta Furniture factory in Hazelwood, where he continued to work until retirement (*The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier*, March 28, 1918, p. 5; *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 9, 1967, p. 22). Before she married, Anna was a schoolteacher (*The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier*, January 10, 1918, p. 5). In about 1938, she established the Haywood County school lunch program and continued to serve as its supervisor for decades, representing the county within the North Carolina School Food Service Association (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, April 25, 1959, p. 7). In October 1960, Anna Siler was profiled in the *Asheville Citizen-Times* for her work with the school lunchroom program in Haywood County, as well as her involvement with several community canneries, her leadership in such organizations as the Richland Garden Club and the First Methodist Church, and for organizing community events (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 31, 1960, p. 7).

At Anna Siler’s death, the house became the property of the Silers’ two daughters and their husbands, Emily and Carl Rothrock, and Elizabeth and Andy Kauffman, who sold the house and .64 acres to Robert and Rose Earnest of Charlottesville, Virginia (HCRD DB 259: 43). A decade later, the Earnests sold the property to Earl and Nola Smith of Dearborn, Michigan (HCRD DB 342: 973). In 1993 the property became part of the Earl Ray Smith Revocable Trust (HCRD DB 433: 1447).

The Siler house is an intact example of a two-story Colonial Revival House with few alterations. There are examples of the Colonial Revival style throughout the Town of Waynesville and Haywood County, including the example at 88 Welch Street that features a similar massing and plan, despite featuring stone veneer rather than brick (Figure 115). Both residences have a central entry porch, flanking wings, and symmetrical window placement – hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style for this type of residential structure. Other local examples include residences in the Spread Out Historic District (HW0181) and west of Main Street between the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) and Frog Level Historic District (HW0046) along Church and Academy Streets.



Figure 115. Residence at 88 Welch Street, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Siler House (HW0741) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The Siler House (HW0741) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While the house appears to be vacant, the grounds continue to be maintained and few alterations have been made to the residence or surrounding grounds.

Location – The Siler House (HW0741) has remained at the same location since its construction and Country Club Road has not encroached on the property since its original development. Likewise, an established hedge and woods in the rear insulate the house from surrounding development.

Design – The building’s design appears to have remained largely consistent throughout its history. The rear deck and addition of a sliding glass door are the only significant alterations. While vacant, the exterior cladding and windows remain intact and have not significantly deteriorated over time due to neglect.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Siler House (HW0741) remains high despite surrounding development. Land to the south has been developed for condos and town houses, but the parcel is buffered from those newer buildings by hedges and trees. Country Club Road retains a wide median and provides additional separation between surrounding development and the former Siler parcel. Hedges also create a boundary between houses to the east and west of the property. The rear of the house is insulated from encroachment by woods and a steep upward slope. As a result, while there has been continued development in the area, the setting surrounding the Siler House (HW0741) has been minimally impacted. Additionally, the surrounding residential development is one or two stories, which also minimizes visual impacts.

Materials – The Siler House (HW0741) retains its original materials, including brick veneer and wood-sash windows. The soffits and portions of the front porch gable have been wrapped in vinyl siding, likely as a measure to cover exposed wood on those elements of the residence. While the property is vacant, the exterior appears to have only experienced typical aging and small material changes including a limited use of vinyl siding, the addition of a rear deck, and the installation of a modern sliding-glass door.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible through original wood-sash windows, brick sills, and a front door surround featuring sidelights and a fan detail. Some mortar joints within the brick veneer and brick walls surrounding the porch, particularly those within a few rows of the soil level, have decayed and the voids support mosses and ivy. However, overall, the brickwork remains intact and has not diminished in quality.

Feeling – While late-twentieth-century development has encroached on the surrounding parcels, the Siler House (HW0741) remains relatively insulated from these developments through bushes and woods within the surrounding landscape. Likewise, the new development is residential in nature and, while of a higher density than the development along Country Club Road, has only limited impact on the integrity of feeling.

Association – While the Siler House (HW0741) is vacant, few modifications have been made. As a result, the property still clearly conveys its past use as a residential property along a road with large suburban lots.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Siler House (HW0741) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. While Anne Siler served in various roles within the community, her roles do not rise to the level of significance required within Criterion B. Therefore, the Siler House (HW0741) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a common Colonial Revival house type, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggest that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the Siler House (HW0741) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Siler House (HW0741) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742)

Resource Name: Ethel Ross Bradley House

Site Survey #: HW0742

Inventory #: Property 45

Street Address: 7 Country Club Drive, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-01-1223

Construction Date(s): circa 1928–1935

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on the east side of Country Club Drive, immediately east-northeast of its intersection with South Main Street (US 23 Business) (Figure 116). Adjacent parcels are characterized by residential development. Situated on a rise, the residence occupies a .49-acre parcel dotted with mature trees. The east side of the property is wooded. A paved driveway south of the residence leads to the rear of the parcel. A brick retaining wall extends along the east edge of the driveway (Figure 117). A river rock retaining wall extends along the south, west, and northern perimeter of the front yard (Figure 118). A set of stone steps along the north side of the wall leads from the public sidewalk to the front porch. Shrubbery lines the west and north sides of the front yard. South Main Street extends north of the property.

House, exterior: The circa 1928–1935 Craftsman-style residence presents a one-story, five-bay (ww/w/d/w/ww), double-pile, side-gable form (Figure 119). The dwelling rests on a raised basement foundation of poured or parged concrete. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with poured concrete sills and storm windows (Figure 120). Basement windows contain two-light wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline and the rear roof slope. Decorative brackets are located underneath the wide eaves (Figure 121).



Figure 116. Map of the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742).



Figure 117. View of driveway and brick retaining wall, looking east.



Figure 118. View of river rock retaining wall and steps, looking south-southwest.



Figure 119. Façade of residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure 120. Detail of windows.



Figure 121. Detail of brackets and rafters.

The façade features two brick-clad pilasters which divide the elevation into three visual bays (see Figure 119). The central bay contains a single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light Craftsman-style wood door. The entry opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a front-gable roof supported by battered wood posts over brick piers. The porch deck extends almost the width of the façade and is accessed by poured concrete steps along the north (left) and south (right) sides. A low brick wall serves as railings along the porch and porch stairs. The front entry is flanked by single windows. A paired window pierces the north (left) and south (right) sides of the façade. Two eyebrow dormers project from the façade roof slope (Figure 122).

The basement story is exposed along the north and south elevations (Figures 123 and 124). A metal coal chute inscribed “Angert” and “1928” is located along the basement level of the south elevation (Figure 125). A gable-oriented carport extends from the north (right) side of the rear elevation (see Figures 123 and 126). The carport, constructed between 1975 and 1995, envelops a rear projection and enclosed porch along the north (right) side of the elevation. The enclosed porch is clad in aluminum siding. A gable-oriented addition, most likely constructed between 1998 and 2005, is attached to the rear elevation of the carport. A single-leaf entry filled by a metal door pierces the east elevation of the addition.

House, interior: The interior of the residence features plaster walls with wood picture rail and baseboards (Figures 127 and 128). Doors and windows are cased with simple beaded molding. Interior entries contain simple wood doors with original hardware. The coal burning living room fireplace contains a metal insert with scrollwork detailing, a tiled hearth, a brick surround, and a simple wood mantel. Built-in shelves are set along the east (rear) living room wall, south (right) of the fireplace. A chandelier with a plaster medallion hangs from the living room ceiling. The kitchen occupies the northwest corner of the house and is accessible from the rear entry. A bathroom with a tile floor, tiled walls, and modern fixtures is located south (right) of the kitchen (Figure 129). A bedroom, which was not accessible during the survey, occupies the southeast corner of the house.

Shed: A circa 2006–2008 shed is located immediately east of the rear carport. The shed presents a one-story, front-gable form. The exterior is clad in metal siding and the roof is sheathed in metal panels.



Figure 122. Detail of eyebrow dormers.



Figure 123. North and rear elevation of residence, looking south-southwest.



Figure 124. Façade and south elevation of residence, looking north-northeast.



Figure 125. Detail of coal chute.



Figure 126. South and rear elevation of residence, looking west-northwest.



Figure 127. View of living room, looking towards the rear of the house.



Figure 128. Detail of picture rail and chandelier in living room, looking towards the front entry.



Figure 129. Interior view of bathroom.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1928 two tracts were sold by John F. Bass (1865–1935) and his wife Hallie V. Bass (1881–1944). One tract, sold to Millard A. Poteat (1886–1966) and his wife Bertha Burnett Poteat (1889–1951), became the house tract for this property (HCRD DB 77: 111). The second tract, sold to Bernard McDevitt, a Catholic pastor, was the yard tract (HCRD DB 77: 111). For the house tract, the Poteats agreed not to construct or permit the building of a dwelling worth less than \$3,000. Construction in the neighborhood was already well underway at the time of the two deeds, given that the house-lot deed mentions an existing sidewalk, and masonry entrance columns demarcating an entrance to an adjacent road then known as Belle Meade Blvd.

John F. Bass was a prominent real estate agent, insurance agent, and charter member and long-time officer of the Waynesville Board of Trade, established in 1889, which promoted new highways and home building. Bass acquired considerable property and in the early 1900s was involved in the development of the Hazelwood community, now a part of Waynesville (“Funeral Rites Conducted for John F. Bass, 71,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 24, 1935, p. 13). Hazelwood was organized in 1905 and its western boundary followed modern South Main Street (formerly US Routes 19 and 23) throughout the mid-twentieth century (Taylor 1945). The town boundary was the western parcel boundary for this property.

Either the Poteats or the next family, the Bradleys, presumably constructed the modest Craftsman-style residence, a popular architectural style at the time for an upwardly mobile middle class family. The 1930 census lists the Poteats’ residence as State Highway 10 (now the business route for State Highway 23 and South Main Street), which is the correct location. Later this residence was assigned the address 101 Country Club Drive. Millard Avery Poteat worked in the lumber and furniture industries in Waynesville; in 1930, when the Poteats lived in the Craftsman house on Country Club Drive, he was a molder at the local lumber plant. The Poteats moved several times, residing at a house (which they rented) on Richland Street in 1910, at a house on Railroad Street in 1920, and the Craftsman on Highway 10 (Country Club Drive) in 1930.

The Poteats did not stay long at the Craftsman-house address, selling the property in 1933 to Ethel Ross Bradley (1902–1981), wife of William A. Bradley (b. 1901), who worked in local mercantile and lumber businesses (HCRD DB 88: 248). The deed reiterated the contingency not to build or permit a dwelling worth less than \$3,000. Twenty years later, in 1953, the yard lot was sold to William A. Bradley, joining the two tracts (HCRD DB 157: 466).

In 1955, the Bradleys sold the combined property to J.M Long and his wife L.M. Long, as tenants in common (HCRD DB 163: 558). Sometime after J.M. Long died, his widow L.M. Long sold the property in 1968 to William Seck Young (1912–1974) and his wife Lacy Bandy Young (1917–1985) (HCRD DB 227: 538). William Young served as a church pastor in several counties over the years, and was the owner of B. & L. Vacuum Service (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, August 2, 1974, p. 12). After her husband’s death in 1974, Lacy Young continued to operate the family business as the B. & L. Vacuum and Sewing Center, until her death in 1985 (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 27, 1985, p. 11).

The heirs of Lacy Young subsequently sold the two tracts in 1988 to Thomas Cowan Moody (1914–2007) and his wife Annabelle Hyatt Moody (1917–2002) (HCRD DB 394: 402). In 2006, Thomas Moody conveyed the property to his daughter Carolyn Moody Moore, wife of Jack D. Moore, Jr. (HCRD DB 669: 1755). Jack Moore died in 2011 and Carolyn Moore in 2012. In 2014, Cynthia Moody Williamson and her husband Kenneth Chester Williamson of Raleigh sold the two tracts to the current owners, Timothy Bartholomew, Jr., and his wife Jennifer P. Bartholomew.

Craftsman style residences are common throughout western North Carolina, with significant collections of these resource types in Lake Junaluska, Canton and Asheville, as well as other localities. The Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) is an intact example of a Craftsman residence with a prominent, front-gable porch and hipped roof. Several similar examples were located in the course of the study including residences at 667 East Street and 335 East Street (Figures 130 and 131). The Craftsman-style residence at 667 East Street features a clipped, cross-gable roof, but has similar massing and claddings to the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742). The prominent front porch includes similar low brick walls, brick veneer throughout the residence, and double-hung windows with one-over-one wood sashes. Additionally, the Craftsman-style residence at 335 East Street, while clad in weatherboard siding and river-rock masonry, features battered posts and masonry piers with a prominent front-gable porch. The eaves have large brackets that are reminiscent of those featured on the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742). Likewise, both example properties include river rock walls as landscape features, demonstrating not only the commonality of the housing type, but also the landscape features on the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) property.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) features a high level of integrity for location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While there is a rear addition, the alterations to that elevation have only moderately impacted the integrity of design.

Location – The Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) has remained at the same location since its construction and Country Club Road has not encroached on the property since its original development. The surrounding river rock walls and stairs, while exhibiting signs of deterioration, have not been impacted by the road or later development.

Design – The building’s design appears to have remained largely consistent throughout its history. The rear addition, while substantially changing both the rear yard and increasing the building’ footprint, still reveals the building’s original massing and claddings as the gable roof creates a carport or sheltered outdoor living area for residents without completely enclosing the original rear wall.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) remains high despite surrounding development. Land to the south has been developed for condos and town houses, but the parcel remains on the corner of Country Club Road and South Main Street surrounded by original river rock retaining walls, hedges and stands of trees. While each road has been improved over time, those changes have not altered the general course of the road in this location. Country Club Road retains a wide median and provides additional separation between surrounding development and the parcel. The rear of the house is insulated from encroachment by woods and a steep upward slope. As a result, while there has been continued development in the area, the setting surrounding the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) has been minimally impacted. Additionally, the surrounding residential development is one or two stories, which also minimizes visual impacts.

Materials – The Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) retains its original materials, including brick veneer and wood-sash windows. Only the rear addition features the substantial addition of modern materials, but is physically separated from the house by the carport/outdoor living area. Details, including the 1928 coal chute, remain intact.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible through original wood-sash windows, front door, brick veneer, eyebrow dormers, and eave brackets. The river rock walls also reveal a high level of workmanship, despite the deterioration of the stairs leading to South Main Street.



Figure 130. Residence at 667 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 131. Residence at 335 East Street, Waynesville.

Feeling – While late-twentieth-century development has encroached on the surrounding parcels, the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) remains relatively insulated from these developments through landscaping, an elevated lot and surrounding roads. Likewise, the new development southeast of Country Club Road is residential in nature and, while of a higher density than the parcels to the north, has only limited impact on the integrity of feeling.

Association – The Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its past use as a single-family home. Rear additions and other minor modifications have not altered the property's integrity of association.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a common Craftsman house type, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Ethel Ross Bradley House (HW0742) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743)

Resource Name: Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House

Site Survey #: HW0743

Inventory #: Property 46

Street Address: 303 Virginia Avenue, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-01-0420

Construction Date(s): circa 1935–1940

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on the west side of South Main Street (US 23 Business) on the north corner of South Main Street and Virginia Avenue. The surrounding neighborhood contains historic residential development with some modern infill. The residence occupies a grassy .52-acre parcel dotted with mature trees. A gravel driveway west of the residence provides access to the property and leads to the basement garage. A poured concrete walkway extends from the public sidewalk to the front entry. The residence is oriented toward South Main Street (Figure 132).

House, exterior: The circa 1935–1940 residence displays a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), double-pile, front-gable form (Figure 133). The dwelling rests on an exposed basement foundation clad in a stone veneer. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with poured concrete sills and false grids. An exterior brick chimney along the southwest elevation pierces the roof of the side porch. An interior brick chimney pierces the northeast roof slope. Wood brackets are located under the wide eaves on gable ends (Figure 134).

The façade of the residence features an off-center single-leaf entry filled by a four-light wood door set within an arched brick surround (Figure 135). The entry opens onto a poured concrete deck, faced in river rock, that spans the width of the façade. A large gable-roof hood shelters the front entry. A paired window bay pierces the façade southwest (left) of the entry. An archway along the southwest (left) side of the façade leads to the side porch.

The southwest elevation of the residence features a single-leaf side entry filled by a multi-light wood door (Figure 136). The entry opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a sloping shed-roof supported by brick columns set on a poured concrete deck. The porch is lined by a metal railing and accessed by a set of poured concrete and stone steps. A shed-roof dormer clad in wood shingles and pierced by a paired window bay projects from the southwest roof slope (Figure 137).

The northeast elevation is one-and-a-half stories with a one-story side porch sheltering a side entry (Figure 138). The porch roof is supported by brick columns. The basement story is exposed along the northwest elevation. The rear elevation of the building features a rear, gable-roof ell with a shed-roof dormer clad in wood shingles at the intersection of the roofline. A wood deck abuts the building's northwestern corner. The rear elevation of the residence features a basement story, single-car garage (Figure 139). The garage features a large bay filled by a wood overhead door and a single-leaf entry filled by a six-light wood door (Figure 140).

House, interior: Access to the interior of the house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.



Figure 132. Map of the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743).



Figure 133. Façade of residence, looking west-northwest.



Figure 134. Detail of brackets and eaves.

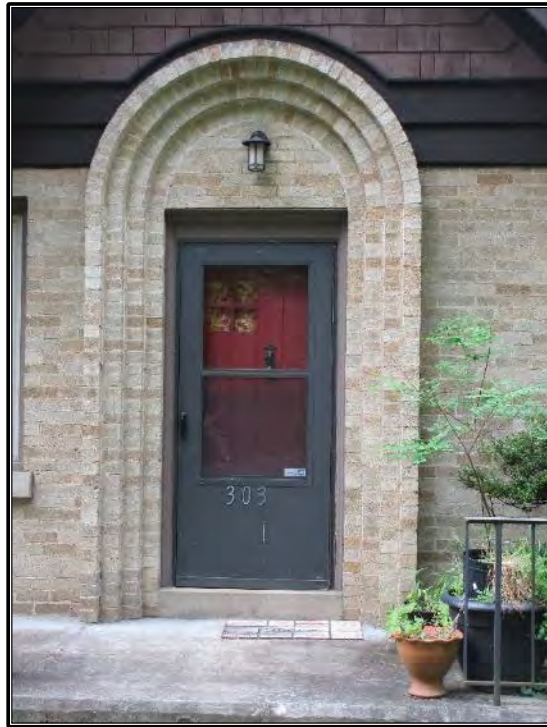


Figure 135. Detail of front entry.



Figure 136. Southwest and rear elevation of residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure 137. Detail of shed-roof dormer.



Figure 138. Façade and northeast elevation of residence, looking west-southwest.



Figure 139. Northeast and rear elevation of residence, looking south-southwest.



Figure 140. Detail of basement level garage.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1927, Pearl Shelton Hyatt, wife of Ernest J. Hyatt, purchased property from real estate agent and developer John F. Bass and his wife Hallie Bass. The property was noted as including lots 51, 52, and a small portion of lot 50 of Block D in the original Brookwood Subdivision, equivalent to lots 29 to 35 of J.F. Bass's resubdivision of Block D (HCRD DB 77:12). Brookwood was the first real estate development in Hazelwood, a town immediately south of Waynesville that was incorporated in 1950. The subdivision was championed by Bass as head of the real estate and insurance firm Bass and Cockran ("J.F. Bass Passed Away Here Last Sunday Night," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, January 24, 1935:1). Sometime between 1935 and 1940 the Hyatts built their home at 303 Virginia Avenue, on .52 acres, on the west side of South Main Street (now US 23 Business).

The property was once part of the large James H. Norwood farm, which, in the second half of the nineteenth century, was one of the largest tracts in what became Hazelwood. Norwood land stretched east from Richland Creek, including holdings on the east side of present-day South Main Street. The circa 1850 James H. Norwood house stood in the vicinity of the current Hyatt House (HW0015), and the now-demolished Norwood house was the site of the first Episcopal worship services in Haywood County (Medford 2004). Another house on the Norwood farm may have been used as a typhoid fever hospital during the 1860s; however, the exact location of that building was not revealed in the course of research (Moore 1992).

The Hyatts are a prominent local family whose ancestors were some of the earliest settlers of Haywood County. Born in 1881, Ernest J. Hyatt was son of Pinkney and Margaret Hyatt, who owned a successful farm near Waynesville (USCB 1900). In 1909, Ernest Hyatt married Fannie Pearl Shelton and the couple had three children, Margaret, Ernest Joseph Jr., and William (USCB 1920). Ernest J. Hyatt (1881–1946) was a leader in the Waynesville business community, managing the firm of Hyatt & Company for three decades, beginning in 1912, as well as a sawmill and several real estate projects. Originally organized in 1901 as Hyatt Campbell Co., run by W.A. Hyatt and Will Campbell, whom Ernest Hyatt bought out, Hyatt & Company was considered one of the oldest businesses in Waynesville by the 1940s ("Hyatt and Company One of Town's Oldest Firms," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, October 11, 1945: 4). After Ernest Hyatt's death in 1946, the firm was acquired by four men who changed its name to Richland Supply Company ("Hyatt & Company Sold to 4 Waynesville Men; Change Name of Firm," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, February 21, 1946: 1). Ernest Hyatt was also the director and vice president of the Haywood Home Building and Loan Association for nearly twenty years ("E.J. Hyatt Dies Early Thursday," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, July 5, 1946: 1, 3).

In 1936, Ernest and Pearl Hyatt conveyed one-half interest in the property to their daughter Margaret K. Hyatt (1911–2007), who lived with her parents until she married navy aviation machinist Bishop R. Pilarski of Chicago in 1943 (HCRD DB 92:271; Ancestry.com 2018). In 1953 Pearl Hyatt, then widowed, conveyed the other half of the interest in the property to Margaret, making her the sole owner (HCRD DB 155:601).

With a career in the military, Bishop Pilarski was stationed in various places in the U.S., and through the 1940s and 1950s, *The Waynesville Mountaineer* noted Margaret's trips to Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and other locations to see him, as well as the Pilarskis' trips to Waynesville to visit the Hyatts. The Pilarskis spent at least part of their time at a winter home in Cocoa, Florida, and entries in the local society pages during the 1950s also mention Margaret Pilarski residing in Lillian, Alabama. Other newspaper articles suggest the Pilarskis lived for a time in Waynesville. By 1964 Margaret was district manager of World Book Encyclopedia's Complete Educational Program, based in Asheville ("Mrs. Ruth Cohn Is Area Manager," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 19, 1964: 7). It is not clear whether or not Margaret lived in the house on Virginia Avenue for any significant time after she married. In 1972 her address was listed as Balsam Road, the same location given as her mother's address when she died in 1963 (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, December 6, 1972: 10; Ancestry.com 2018). Margaret and Bishop

divorced sometime prior to 1967 and Bishop was living in Pensacola at the time of his death that year, having remarried (“Fisher-Pou Funeral Service: Bishop R. Pilarski,” *Pensacola News Journal*, May 7, 1967: 40).

Margaret sold the property on Virginia Avenue in 1979 to the California-based televangelism organization World Evangelism, Inc., as trustee (HCRD DB 308:598). A few years later, in 1983, the organization sold it to Henry B. Foy and Tai Y. Lee (HCRD DB 340:191). In 2017, deed records show real estate management company Synovo Properties, LLC, selling this property as well as four other tracts to Michael T. Lee, as trustee of the Michael Tyson Lee Living Trust of Atlanta (HCRD DB 929:1847).

The Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) includes stylistic elements from both the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles that were popular in western North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The eave brackets, dormers, and emphasis on horizontal massing with overhanging eaves highlights elements of the Craftsman style seen in examples throughout Hazelwood and Waynesville, including the Ethel Ross Bradly House (HW0743) immediately to the east. However, the flared-roof side porch with arches, as well as the brick arched surround framing the front door recall the restrained Tudor Revival detail found in several houses throughout the county, including the example at 75 Academy Street in Canton (Figure 141). With a similar flared-roof porch and arches, the Canton example is also veneered in brick, but lacks the brackets and other details found in the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743). Another Tudor Revival example, 680 East Street in Waynesville does not feature the flared-roof porch, but has a similar stepped arch entry (Figure 142). While the entry in this example is deeply recessed, it is of the same size and scale as the entrance to the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743). Windows also contribute to the stylistic classification for eclectic or transitional buildings; however, the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) features replacement vinyl sashes throughout.



Figure 141. Residence at 75 Academy Street, Canton.



Figure 142. Residence at 680 East Street, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The quality of materials has only been slightly diminished through the replacement of original wood sashes with modern vinyl sashes.

Location – The Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) has remained at the same location since its construction at the corner of Virginia Avenue and South Main Street. The intersection of these roads has not changed substantially over time, and appears to have not encroached on the property or any significant landscape features.

Design – The building’s design appears to have remained largely consistent throughout its history. The only modern addition is a rear wood deck on the building’s northwestern corner, which is accessible from the side porch on the northeastern elevation and the exposed basement entrance on the rear elevation. All porches and exterior design elements appear to have remained intact, with the exception of replacement vinyl sashes in the windows.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) remains high despite surrounding development. Land to the southwest surrounding the Waynesville Country Club has been transformed into a condominium and townhouse development, but parcels to the east, west, and southwest remain low-density suburban housing with large yards and established trees. Both Virginia Avenue and South Main Street appear to follow their historic courses past this property.

Materials – The Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) retains its original materials, with the notable exception of replacement vinyl-sash windows. However, wood eave brackets, wood shingles, brick veneer, poured concrete porches, and other character-defining details remain intact.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible through the stepped-arch brick surround framing the entry, as well as the combination of brick veneer and stone masonry which remains intact and well-maintained. While the replacement windows have slightly diminished the integrity of workmanship, the

retention of original doors, particularly the wood garage door on the rear elevation, has preserved the original workmanship for the residence.

Feeling – While late twentieth century development has encroached on the surrounding parcels, the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) remains relatively insulated from these developments through landscaping, sloping lots and surrounding roads. Likewise, the new development southeast of Country Club Road is residential in nature and, while of a higher density than the parcels to the north, has only limited impact on the integrity of feeling.

Association – The Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its past use as a single-family home. Additionally, the basement garage relates to its location within an early suburb made accessible through the development of better roads throughout the region.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. While this residence is related to the Hyatt family, particularly Margaret Hyatt Pilarski, it is unclear how long she resided at the house. The Hyatt House (HW0015) immediately to the south carries greater association with the family, and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski's life prior to her marriage. Therefore, the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a blending of the Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. However, there may be intact archeological deposits relating to the Norwood Farm period. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

House, 1262–1270 S. Main Street (HW0744)

Resource Name: House, 1262–1270 S. Main Street

Site Survey #: HW0744

Inventory #: Property 47

Street Address: 1262–1270 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-01-0563

Construction Date(s): circa 1930

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on the west side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 240 ft north-northeast of its intersection with Virginia Avenue (Figure 143). Adjacent properties are defined by historic residential development. Built on a slope, the residence occupies a grassy .6-acre parcel dotted with mature trees. The associated carriage house is located north of the residence. A paved driveway north-northeast of the residence leads to the basement garage and the carriage house. A poured concrete walkway leads from the public sidewalk to the front porch. Virginia Avenue extends east of the property.

House, exterior: The circa 1930 Craftsman-style residence exhibits a two-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), double-pile, clipped-gable form (Figure 144). The dwelling rests on an exposed river rock basement foundation. The first story of the exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The second story is clad in wood shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows present four-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes (Figure 145). An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. An interior brick chimney pierces the northeast roof slope of the rear projection. Exposed rafter tails are located under the wide eaves (Figure 146).

The façade features a central single-leaf entry filled by a four-light wood door (Figure 147). A full-width, three-bay front porch with a hip-roof supported by battered river rock posts resting on river rock piers (see Figure 144). The piers are incorporated into a low river rock wall that lines the perimeter of the porch, and a hip-roof carport extends from the northeast side of the porch. The carport is supported by battered river rock columns. The front entry is flanked by paired windows. There are two shed-roof wall dormers with paired windows on the façade.

The northeast elevation features paired windows in both the first and second floors (Figure 148). A rear addition wraps around to the southeast side of the northeast elevation. The southwest elevation features a ribbon of three windows and a paired window along the first story and paired windows on the second story (Figure 149). The northwest (left) windows contain single-light sliding vinyl sashes sheltered by shed-roof hood supported by wood brackets. A single window bay filled by a single-light vinyl sash pierces the elevation along the basement story.

The rear elevation features a one-story, clipped-gable ell (Figure 150). The ell wraps around the northeast elevation of the residence. A vehicular bay filled by a pair of three-light wood doors pierces the elevation along the basement story. A single window bay is located southeast (left) of the vehicular bay. The southwest elevation of the ell features an enclosed shed-roof porch. A single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door pierces the southwest of the porch. The entry opens onto a wood landing accessed by a set of wood stairs. A single window is located northwest (right) of the entry. A single window pierces the rear elevation of the porch. A second-story, shed-roof addition extends from the roof of the porch that is now enclosed with wood shutters, and likely functioned as a sleeping porch or bathroom. Two single windows filled by four-light wood sashes pierces the rear elevation along the basement story. A single-leaf entry filled by a half-light wood paneled door pierces the elevation along the basement story.



Figure 143. Map of House at 1262-1270 S. Main Street (HW0744).



Figure 144. Façade of residence, looking west-northwest.



Figure 145. Detail of historic windows and wall dormer.



Figure 146. Detail of eaves and exposed rafter tails.



Figure 147. Detail of front entry and porch posts.



Figure 148. Northeast elevation of residence, looking south-southwest.



Figure 149. Southwest elevation of residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure 150. Southwest and rear elevation of residence, looking east-northeast.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Carriage House, exterior: A circa 1930 carriage house is located approximately 30 ft north of the residence (Figure 151). The carriage house presents a single-story, four-bay (w/www/d/w), double-pile, side-gable form. The basement story is a two bay garage, and the first story contains living space. Set on a river rock foundation, the carriage house features exposed river rock masonry in the basement story, and the first story is clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes (Figure 152). An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. Exposed rafter tails are located under the wide eaves.

The façade features a recessed single-leaf entry along the first story filled by a three-quarter-light, wood-paneled door (see Figure 151). The entry is sheltered by an integral porch supported by wood posts set on a wood deck. The porch is lined by a wood railing and accessed by a set of wood stairs. A single window bay pierces the façade east (right) of the entry. A single window filled by a three-light wood sash and a ribbon of three single windows pierce the west side of the façade along the first story. The east elevation features two vehicular bays along the basement story (Figure 153). The south (left) bay contains a four-light overhead wood door. The north (right) bay features a two-light overhead wood door and a single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood door. Two paired windows pierce the elevation along the first story. The west elevation features an elevated shed-roof screened porch (Figure 154). The porch supports are enclosed with a wood lattice. The porch is accessed by a set of wood steps. A single window bay pierces the basement story of the elevation north (left) of the porch. A single window bay is located north (left) of the porch along the first story. A small window filled by a single-light wood sash is centered under the gable. The rear elevation features a paired window bay flanked by single windows along the first story. The basement story is devoid of fenestration.



Figure 151. Façade of carriage house, looking north-northeast.



Figure 152. Detail of historic windows.



Figure 153. East and rear elevation of carriage house, looking west-southwest.



Figure 154. West elevation of carriage house, looking east-southeast.

Carriage house, interior: The basement story of the carriage house consists of a two-bay garage with a poured concrete floor (Figure 155). The side walls feature exposed river rock. The ceiling is clad in wood panels and features exposed wood beams. Wood and metal posts support the exposed beams. A concrete block partition wall separates the main portion of the garage from a rear storage area. An entry along the partition wall filled by a wood paneled door leads to the storage area. The first-story living space features hardwood floors throughout and plastered walls with simple molding and baseboards (Figures 156 and 157). The windows are cased with simple wood surrounds with wood sills. Interior doors contain wood paneled doors and wood surrounds with triangular along the top of the casing. The front entry opens into the main living room. Two bedrooms are accessed by doors along the north wall of the living room. The kitchen occupies the west side of the carriage house and features a tiled floor with modern cabinetry and appliances.

Historic and Architectural Context

The property was once part of the large James H. Norwood farm, which, in second half of the nineteenth century, was one of the largest tracts in the area later known as Hazelwood. Norwood land stretched east from Richland Creek, including acreage on the east side of present-day South Main Street. The circa 1850 James H. Norwood house stood approximately 400 feet southwest of the 1270 South Main Street property, in the vicinity of 1366 South Main Street. The Norwood house—on which site Ernest J. Hyatt built a new house circa 1917—was the site of the first Episcopal worship services in Haywood County (Medford 2004). Another house on the Norwood farm may have been used as a typhoid fever hospital during the 1860s (Moore 1992).

In the 1910s, real estate investors Alice C. Fouque, and her son, John F. Bass, purchased much of the former Norwood farm property. They platted the Brookwood Place subdivision, comprising much of the area west of today's South Main Street and south of Hazelwood Avenue, known as Main Street or Sycamore Lane in the early twentieth century.



Figure 155. Interior of basement story of carriage house.

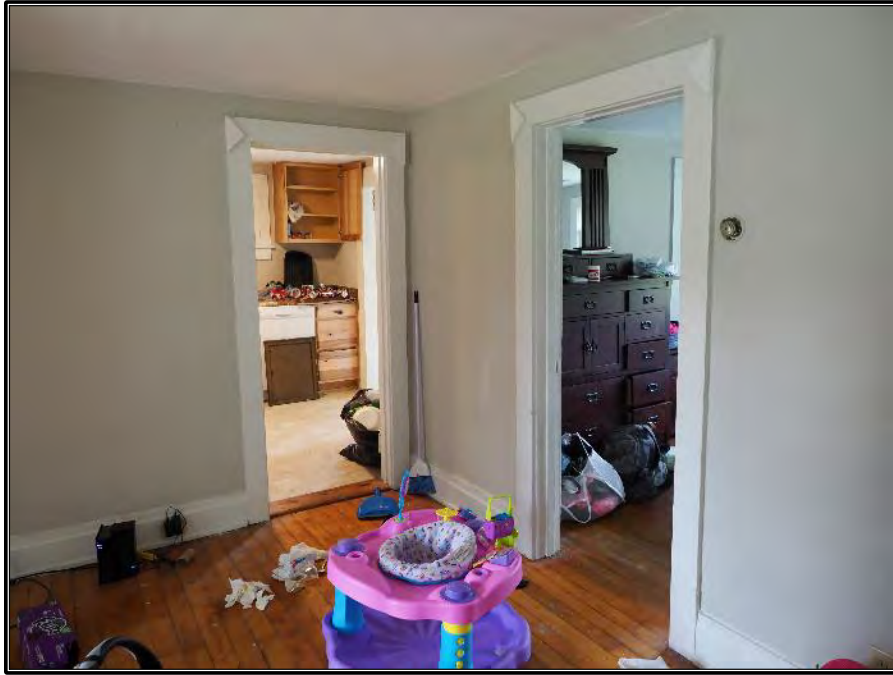


Figure 156. Interior of first story of carriage house from the front entry.

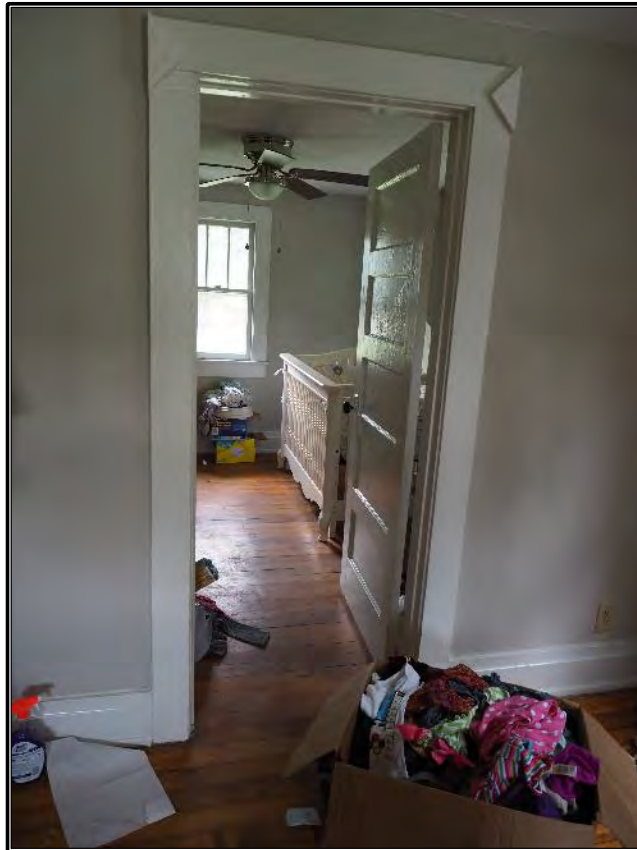


Figure 157. Interior of first story of carriage house with window from the front entry.

In 1929, William A. Bradley purchased the 1270 S. Main Street lot, part of Brookwood Place (HCRD DB 79: 211). By 1934, he owned a row of contiguous Brookwood Place “Block D” lots along the west side of South Main Street reaching north to Mississippi Avenue (HCRD DB 88: 509). The 1935 USGS map shows the house and adjacent garage-apartment, the only house standing on the west side of the then-named Balsam Road/State Highway No. 10 between Virginia and Mississippi Avenues, giving it a construction date of circa 1930. The house was the Bradley family’s residence from approximately 1930 until 1942.

Bradley was a local businessman, farmer, and real estate investor who owned a grocery store, and later, a hardware store, in the nearby “Five Points” area of Hazelwood (Leavenworth 1993). In 1942, Bradley sold his house lot and adjacent “Block D” lots to T. Hunter Worsham, Jr. and wife Amy Cogdill Worsham (HCRD DB 114: 459). The sale was apparently part of a property swap. The May 7, 1942, *Waynesville Mountaineer* (“Several Real Estate Deals”) reported that W.A. Bradley had exchanged his residence on the “Balsam road”—present-day South Main Street—with Hunter Worsham, Jr. for the fourteen-room “Lingamore” house on Eagle’s Nest Road, which would become his family’s new residence.

The Worshams sold the property in 1958 to the Wilbanks Brothers Dairy, Inc. a corporation based in Florida. Ownership changed again in 1961 when Henry B. Foy and his wife Mary Elwood Foy, along with Tai Y. Lee and his wife Jeanette S. Lee, purchased the property. Henry Foy and Tai Lee were partners in the architecture firm Foy and Lee and built schools throughout western North Carolina (*Asheville Citizen-Times* 1994). Foy was a prominent member of the Waynesville community and helped form the Waynesville Historical Society while also serving in several local government positions. Lee served on professional boards throughout the state while also supporting local non-profits during his career. The property was transferred to the Michael T Lee Living Trust in 2017, including the parcel immediately to the south, the Pearl Hyatt and Margaret Hyatt Pilarski House (HW0743).

Craftsman style residences are common throughout western North Carolina, with significant collections of these resource types in Lake Junaluska, Waynesville, Canton and Asheville, as well as other localities. The house at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) is an intact example of a Craftsman residence with a prominent, wrapping porch and river rock masonry. Several similar examples were located in the course of the study including residences along Belle Meade Drive south of the residence and 70 Academy Street in Canton (Figures 158 and 159). The Craftsman-style residences on the north side of Belle Meade include a similar combination of siding with river rock porches, piers, and foundations. Several also include four-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows like those in the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744). The example located in Canton, 70 Academy Street, has a similar porch with integrated carport supported by piers and battered posts. While this example was clad in brick veneer, the massing and use of dormers is similar for both residences.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The quality of materials has only been slightly diminished through the replacement of select original wood sashes with modern vinyl sashes.

Location – The House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) has remained at the same location, including the carriage house, since its construction along South Main Street. The street appears to have not encroached on the property or any significant landscape features.

Design – The building’s design has remained largely consistent throughout its history. While there are several additions and modifications to the rear, these changes have been completed with materials that are matching or sympathetic to the character of the original construction. The wood deck on the house’s northwestern corner is the only recent addition to the property.



Figure 158. Bungalows with stone porches and piers along Belle Meade Drive in Hazelwood.



Figure 159. Bungalow at 70 Academy Street in Canton.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) remains high as the surrounding lots have maintained their size since the creation of the Brookwood Place subdivision at the turn of the twentieth century. The residence has retained its large rear and side yards and surrounding residences have not encroached. Likewise, land immediately to the east remains wooded and shields the property from any visual impacts of new development. Land to the southwest surrounding the Waynesville Country Club has been transformed into a condominium and townhouse development, but the curvature of South Main Street limits views towards the southeast.

Materials – The House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) retains its original materials, except several replacement vinyl-sash windows. The exterior claddings, including river rock masonry, are maintained and appear to have had few repairs. The rear additions feature materials that are consistent with the claddings on other sections of the residence. Likewise, the carriage house retains the majority of its original finishes both on the exterior and interior.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible despite the addition of several vinyl-sash replacement windows. The residence’s porch with integrated carport, wall dormers, and other character-defining details remain intact. The porch’s battered posts and piers are of quality masonry construction with few areas of deterioration. While rear additions have obscured portions of the original roofline, the alterations, along with the addition of several vinyl-sash replacement windows, have not substantially impacted the integrity of workmanship.

Feeling – While late-twentieth-century development has encroached to the south, the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) remains relatively insulated from these developments through landscaping, sloping lots and surrounding roads. Large lots and tree cover immediately east of the parcel along South Main Street maintain the spacious, suburban feel of the area. Likewise, the new development southeast of Country Club Road is residential in nature and, while of a higher density than the parcels to the north, has only limited impact on the integrity of feeling.

Association – The House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home. Additionally, the basement garage relates to its location within an early suburb made accessible through the development of better roads throughout the region.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. While the partners in the local architectural firm of Foy and Lee purchased the property 1961, there is no indication that either partner lived at the property or made substantial changes to the residence. Therefore, the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a common Craftsman house type, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel’s likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. However, there may be intact archeological deposits relating to the Norwood Farm period. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

George House (HW0745)

Resource Name: George House

Site Survey #: HW0745

Inventory #: Property 51

Street Address: 1193 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-01-2790

Construction Date(s): circa 1940

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on the east side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 620 ft north-northeast of its intersection with Virginia Avenue (Figure 160). The house is one of several constructed during the period on a rise overlooking South Main Street. Perched on a hill, the residence occupies a grassy .77-acre property dotted with mature trees. The rear side of the property is wooded. The associated garage is located south of the residence. A poured concrete driveway south of the residence leads to the garage. A paved service drive extends west of the property parallel to South Main Street. A stone wall extends along the east and west side of the service drive. Similar walls line the north and east side of the driveway (Figure 161). A wood pergola shelters a set of stone and poured concrete steps flanked by a stone railing. The steps connect the service drive to a poured concrete walkway that wraps along the house to both the front and side entries (Figure 162). A poured concrete ramp clad in stone leads from the associated garage to the driveway. A river rock and stone retaining wall extends to the rear of the residence and features a set of stone steps incorporated into the wall to access an elevated terrace in the rear yard.

House, exterior: The circa 1940 Craftsman-style Bungalow displays a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile, side-gable form (Figure 163). Of brick construction, the residence rests on a stone-clad, raised basement foundation and features brick laid in stretcher bond with stacked brick accents. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof features wide overhanging eaves. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes with false grids. The windows feature poured concrete sills and stacked brick and poured concrete accents. An exterior brick chimney extends from the south elevation (Figure 164).

The façade features a central single-leaf entry filled by a single-light slab door. The entry opens onto a full-width, single-bay front porch with a shed-roof supported by battered porch posts covered in stucco resting on brick piers. The piers are set within a brick railing with decorative brick accents extending along the perimeter of the porch. Arched spandrels covered in stucco spring from the porch posts to support the roof. The porch is accessed by a set of poured concrete and stone steps with a stone railing. The front entry is flanked by single windows. Two single windows pierce the basement level of the porch. A metal coal chute inscribed “Majestic” and “1926” is located along the basement level on the south side of the porch (Figure 165). A front-gable dormer clad in wood shingles and pierced by a tripartite window projects from the façade roof slope.



Figure 160. Map of the George House (HW0745).



Figure 161. Stone walls along service drive.



Figure 162. View of concrete steps, stone walls, and pergola.



Figure 163. Façade view of the George House (HW0745).



Figure 164. View of south elevation.



Figure 165. Coal chute on south elevation.

The south elevation features a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement nine-light door (see Figure 164). The entry opens onto a poured concrete landing accessed by a set of poured concrete steps and sheltered by a front-gable hood supported by wood brackets. A tripartite window is located along the east side of the elevation. The basement is partially exposed along the south elevation. The north elevation of the residence features a central box window along the first story pierced by a tripartite window (Figure 166). A tripartite window pierces the half-story. The rear elevation features an enclosed shed-roof porch (Figure 167). A single-leaf entry filled by a storm door pierces the south elevation of the porch. The porch encloses a single-leaf rear entry filled by a multi-light wood door. A gable-roof dormer clad in wood shingles and pierced by a tripartite window projects from the rear roof slope.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Garage: A circa 1940 garage is located approximately 30 ft south of the residence (Figure 168). The garage presents a two-story, side-gable form with a rear addition. The first story consists of a two-car garage and the second story contains living space. The exterior of the garage is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The façade of the garage contains a central vehicular bay along the first floor filled by a pair of replacement doors. The bay has been partially infilled with vinyl siding to accommodate a smaller entryway. A vehicular bay south (right) of the central bay is enclosed with vinyl siding and pierced by two single window bays. A single-leaf entry north (left) of the central bay is infilled with vinyl siding and pierced by a single window bay. A front-gable dormer projects from the façade roof slope. A one-story, gable-oriented addition extends from the rear elevation. A flat-roof pergola extends from the east side of the south elevation.



Figure 166. North elevation with tripartite window.



Figure 167. Rear elevation with dormer and porch.



Figure 168. Garage with second-story living space.

Historic and Architectural Context

In July 1935, Charles A. Setzer and his wife Nora sold a tract of land to George Ed Moore and his wife Cumi Blanton Moore, being part of the Bass estate (probably referring to real estate agent and developer John F. Bass) and bounded by property belonging to John N. and Mollie Shoolbred (HCRD DB 94: 220). Two years later, in March 1937, the Moores sold 6.17 acres, including the property now at 1193 S. Main Street, to Henrietta Liner, wife of Harry Lee Liner, Sr. (HCRD DB 92: 568). Mollie Shoolbred, then recently widowed, also sold adjacent acreage to Henrietta Liner in 1937, now 1259 S. Main Street, plus land to the southeast (HCRD DB 99: 158).

The Liners built the extant Craftsman-style Bungalow at 1193 South Main Street. *The Waynesville Mountaineer* reported in September 1937 that grading and excavating had been completed in preparation for construction of a new home for the Liners on the main highway to Hazelwood, on a hill across the road from the home of Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Bradley, the House at 1262–1270 South Main Street (HW0744) (“Harry Lee Liner Is Building New Home,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, September 16, 1937, p. 1).

Harry Lee Liner was a successful Haywood County businessman who, along with his sons, operated a number of enterprises, primarily related to the lumber business, including Grace Lumber Mills, a band mill, and a firm based in Lake Junaluska that manufactured inlaid “novelty” wood products, known as the Carolina Hill-Billies (“Underwood Sells Interest in Hill-Billies to Liners,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 31, 1939:1; “\$16,000 Fire Hits Liner Sawmill on Soco Gap Highway,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, November 16, 1939: 1; “Liners Start Work Building Band Mill,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, February 15, 1940, p. 1). The Carolina Hill-Billies were the craftsmen responsible for the box-office at the new Park Theatre, which opened in 1935 (“Box Office Built by Hill-Billies,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, December 26, 1935: 3). The Liners were also involved in building projects,

including one called “Sapphire Manor” in Brevard (“New Housing Project Set at Brevard: 50 New Units to Be Erected by H.L. Liner,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 12, 1950: 13).

In 1944, the Liners sold the property to Greek-born C.A. (Chrest/Christos Apostolos) George, who was a well-known Waynesville restaurateur and owner of the W.W.N.C. Café, which he operated from 1920 until 1946 (HCRD DB 120:498; “Waynesville Café Gets High Rating,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 8, 1928: 5). Between 1961 and 1977, the year of C.A. George’s death, numerous tracts of property were conveyed from C.A. George to his sons Bill C. and Paul C. George. In 2012, the property at 1193 S. Main Street was conveyed from Bill C. George to Bill C. George and his wife Ann “Cherry” Page George (HCRD DB 831:848). Bill C. George died in 2013, but presumably the house is still held by his family (findagrave.com 2018).

Craftsman style residences are common throughout western North Carolina, with significant collections of these resource types, particularly bungalows, in Waynesville, Canton and Asheville, as well as other localities. The George House (HW0745) is an intact example of a Craftsman residence with the hallmark first-floor porch and large dormers, creating a horizontal emphasis for the massing of the front elevation, despite the building’s one-and-a-half stories. Several similar examples were located in the course of the study including the Craftsman-style residence at 667 East Street and several residences along Belle Meade Drive in Waynesville (Figures 169 and 170). The house at 667 East Street features a clipped, cross-gable roof, but has similar massing and claddings to the George House (HW0745). The prominent front porch includes similar low brick walls, brick construction, and the use of stucco. The Craftsman-style residences on the north side of Belle Meade demonstrate the use of stone masonry residentially, and stone walls like those featured throughout the landscape surrounding the George House (HW0745) are common in Waynesville. An additional example located in Canton, 70 Academy Street, is a bungalow form with an integrated porch supported piers and battered posts that are very similar to those at the George House (HW0745) (Figure 171). The exterior claddings on both examples highlight the common use of this housing type in Haywood County.



Figure 169. Residence at 667 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 170. Bungalows with stone porches and piers along Belle Meade Drive in Hazelwood.



Figure 171. Bungalow at 70 Academy Street in Canton.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the George House (HW0745) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The George House (HW0745) features a high to moderately high level of integrity for location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The quality of materials has only been slightly diminished through the replacement of original wood-sash windows with modern vinyl sashes.

Location – The George House (HW0745) has remained at the same location, including the associated garage, since its construction along South Main Street. South Main Street may have originally followed the service road and was improved later to minimize the changes in grade approaching the intersection of Virginia Avenue, Country Club Road, and South Main Street. The street improvements do not appear to have encroached on the property or any significant landscape features.

Design – The building’s design has remained largely consistent throughout its history. While original wood sashes have been removed throughout the residence, the majority of exterior claddings and landscape features remain intact. The garage has been significantly modified over time to expand the second-floor living space and create accessible ramps between the main residence and the garage. These modern additions, including the recently-paved driveway, are restricted to the southern section of the parcel and have not significantly impacted the main residence.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the George House (HW0745) remains moderately high despite several alterations to the garage. The neighboring parcels were developed around the same time as the George House (HW0745), and preserve the suburban development pattern that is common to this section of South Main Street. While some alterations have been made to the landscape in order to add accessible walkways and other features around the second-story residence over the garage, the original stone walls, concrete stairs, and rear terracing remain intact. The rear of the property is wooded, further insulating the property from any surrounding development.

Materials – The George House (HW0745) retains its original materials, except with the addition of replacement vinyl-sash windows. The exterior claddings are maintained and appear to have had few repairs. The garage has had significant modifications over time that include infilled garage door openings, but similar changes have not occurred at the main residence.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible despite the addition of vinyl-sash replacement windows. The residence’s porch, dormers and other character-defining details remain intact. The porch’s battered posts and piers are of quality masonry construction with few areas of deterioration. The additions and exterior alterations to the garage have impacted its integrity over time as the former first-floor vehicular bays were modified for additional residential space.

Feeling – The George House (HW0745) remains part of a small suburban development to the east of South Main Street that is insulated from surrounding development by the service road along South Main Street and the wooded lots to the east. While some new development has taken place in the vicinity, it is residential in character and has not substantially changed the surrounding land use. The modifications to the garage to add additional living space have altered the landscaping between the house and the garage. However, these changes have not substantially changed the main residence.

Association – The George House (HW0745) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home. The garage’s vehicular bays have been infilled to accommodate additional living space, but the original structure is still visible. The quality of association for the garage has significantly diminished over time.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the

local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the George House (HW0745) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. While the George family were noted restaurateurs in Waynesville, this history does not elevate the building to the level of significance necessary for Criterion B. Therefore, the George House (HW0745) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a common Craftsman bungalow, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. The garage has been significantly altered over time and no longer conveys significant original elements of its construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the George House (HW0745) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The George House (HW0745) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

House, 1157 S. Main Street (HW0746)

Resource Name: House, 1157 S. Main Street

Site Survey #: HW0746

Inventory #: Property 52

Street Address: 1157 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-01-4809

Construction Date(s): circa 1936

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on a .5114-acre parcel on the east side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 170 ft south of its intersection with Mississippi Avenue (Figure 172). One of several properties elevated on a hill with a steep grade, the residence is surrounded by historic residential development and backs onto a wooded area. A paved service drive accessible from South Main Street extends along the west side of the residence and provides access to two other adjacent parcels. A stone retaining wall lines the east and west side of the service drive (Figure 173). A set of poured concrete steps covered by a shed-roof overhang attached to the north elevation of the associated secondary residence lead from the service driveway to a stone walkway lined by a metal railing along the south side of the house (Figure 174). A set of poured concrete steps leads from the stone walkway to the wraparound porch. The south yard is terraced with mortared stone retaining walls (Figure 175). A stone retaining wall extends along the east side of the rear yard. A set of stone steps is integrated in the retaining wall and leads to a flat, elevated portion of the yard (Figure 176).



Figure 172. Map of House, 1157 S. Main Street (HW0746).



Figure 173. View of rock retaining walls along service road and stairs.



Figure 174. Concrete and stone stairs immediately next to the secondary residence.



Figure 175. Terraces on the southern side yard.



Figure 176. Stone stairs in the rear yard leading to a secondary terrace.

House, exterior: The circa 1936 residence presents a one-and one-half-story, four-bay (ww/d/ww/ww), double-pile, side-gable form with a rear projection and additions (Figure 177). The dwelling rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The south elevation and north gable is clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the north elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. Spindlework extends underneath eaves along the façade, north (side), and south elevations.

The façade of the residence features a single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door. An ornamental hood with dentil molding and bullseye detailing frames the entry (Figure 178). A partial-width, three-bay front porch with a shed-roof supported by wood posts set on a wood deck spans the façade. The porch is adorned with spindlework and decorative brackets and lined by a wood lattice railing. A paired window pierces the façade north (left) of the entry. Two paired windows are located south (right) of the entry.

The south elevation features a single-leaf side entry filled by a four-light wood door (Figure 179). The west (left) side of the elevation consists of an integral enclosed porch. A window along the north elevation of the residence is enclosed with brick (Figure 180). The rear elevation features a one-story, shed-roof projection clad in T1-11 siding. A one-story, shed-roof addition clad in T1-11 siding extends from the rear elevation of the residence and along the north and south elevations of the rear projection.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the residence could not be secured in the field. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the entry along the south elevation opens into the kitchen. The kitchen walls are painted and the floors are covered in linoleum (Figure 181). The walls are lined with mid-century cabinetry. A cased, angled entryway leads from the kitchen to a room with hardwood floors and walls covered in wood paneling lined with simple wood baseboards. Due to limited access, further details about the interior are not available.

Secondary residence, exterior: A circa 1975–1995 secondary residence is located approximately 20 ft west-southwest of the primary residence (Figure 182). The secondary residence displays a two-story, two-bay (w/d), front-gable form. The building is constructed on a slope. The secondary residence rests on a continuous foundation clad in a stone veneer. The exterior of the building is clad in T1-11 siding. The north elevation features a stone veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The façade of the secondary residence features a single-leaf entry filled by a wood door. A shed-roof porch with wood posts, a wood deck, and a wood railing spans the south elevation (Figure 183). A shed-roof overhang partially enclosed by a wood lattice extends from the north elevation and shelters a set of poured concrete steps. A single-leaf entry filled by a wood door pierces the elevation along the basement story. The rear elevation contains a single-leaf entry filled by a wood door along the basement level. A window covered by a wood lattice is located south (right) of the entry. A shed-roof overhang shelters the basement level of the elevation.

Secondary residence, interior: Access to the interior of the secondary residence could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.



Figure 177. Façade with porch and raised basement enclosed with lattice.



Figure 178. Detail of door with decorative surround.



Figure 179. Southern elevation with concrete steps.



Figure 180. Northern elevation showing steeply sloping lot.



Figure 181. Partial view of kitchen interior.



Figure 182. Northwest corner of secondary dwelling with covered steps.



Figure 183. Rear (eastern) elevation of secondary dwelling showing southern porch and covered steps.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1944, G.E. Blankenship and his wife Grace purchased property that became the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) from Harry Lee Liner, Sr., and his wife Henrietta, and Harry Lee Liner, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth. The property is described in the deed as encompassing lots 12 and 13 of the Forest Hill subdivision, as noted in the plat recorded in Map Book C, Index F, plus 50 ft to the rear of the lots (HCRD DB 120:554). Harry Liner and his son were successful businessmen in Waynesville, primarily in businesses related to lumber and wood-working, including a lumber mill and a Lake Junaluska inlaid “novelty” wood business, as well as retail sales at The Liners’ Builders Supply Co. and the Liner Company, both based in Waynesville (Builders Supply Co. ad, *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 23, 1946: 6; “Operation Home Improvement” ad for the Liner Company, *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, October 22, 1956: 5). The Liners were also engaged in real estate and development enterprises in several locations in western North Carolina, including in Waynesville, Greensboro, and Brevard (“Liner says He’s Not Received FHA Notice Yet,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, June 1, 1950: 1; “New Housing Project Set at Brevard: 50 New Units to be Erected by H.L. Liner,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 12, 1950: 13). By the 1950s the Liners were advertising the Harry Liner Real Estate & Insurance Co. (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 19, 1954: 3). It is likely the Liners built the modest home at 1157 South Main Street and sold it to the Blankenships.

Two years later, in 1946, the Blankenships sold the property to dentist Dr. Fred Nelson Pegg and his wife Violet Venetia Pegg of Kernersville, in Forsyth County, North Carolina (HCRD DB 130:112). The Peggs do not appear to have lived in the house since mentions in the Waynesville newspaper continue to note their home in Kernersville, though Dr. Pegg and his family periodically came to Waynesville to visit his sister, Mrs. Roy Clifton (Carrie) Tuttle (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, September 6, 1946: 3; *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 2, 1955: 5). Thus the Peggs were probably landlords of the property.

Dr. Pegg seems to have owned other property in Waynesville as well, appearing in the want ads of the Asheville Citizen-Times in 1947 offering a five-room brick home for sale, and in the Waynesville newspaper in 1948 as the owner of a lot being offered at public auction in the Waynesville Township, to satisfy a tax debt (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 9, 1947: 43; “Notice of Tax Sale,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, September 3, 1948, Section 3). The Peggs owned the property until 1972 when they sold it to James Albert Coley and his wife Judy A. Coley (HCRD DB 256:637). James Coley died in 2012 and his daughter, Jamie Ann Coley, appears to have inherited the property (HCRD DB 2016E:469).

The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) is similar to other properties located on steeply sloping lots throughout the area featuring several terraces and the extensive use of rock walls. The terraces create side and rear yards for outdoor living and small cultivation plots. The railings throughout the property make decorative use of rebar, which is relatively uncommon when compared with the frequency of stone walls throughout Waynesville and Haywood County. The main residence is a one story dwelling with a partially exposed basement that responds to the significantly sloping site and has Craftsman details throughout. The size and style of the house is similar to houses built from the late 1920s through the 1940s in Waynesville, such as the example at 10 Poplar Street (Figure 184). This residence features a similar one-story configuration with a gable roof and entrances on both the side and front elevations. Since this residence addresses Poplar Street from the front gable, rather than the entrance along Brook Road, the primary and secondary entrances are flipped from what is present on the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746). However, the massing and inclusion of a stone masonry foundation make both of these Craftsman residences similar in character. Another residence in Waynesville that is similar in form and style is located at 335 East Street (Figure 185). This residence features similar Craftsman details with river rock masonry and weatherboard siding. The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747), immediately to the north of the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746), features similar massing and windows as well, despite a large side addition.



Figure 184. Residence at 10 Poplar Street, Waynesville.



Figure 185. Residence at 335 East Street, Waynesville.

While these comparable examples feature siding combined with river rock masonry, the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) is also clad in brick veneer with spindlework and the decorative entry door hood that conform to a cottage aesthetic rather than exclusively Craftsman detailing. Comparable examples of those elements for this period of construction could not be located in the course of the survey. The use of the old grindstone as part of the concrete landing for the stairs leading past the secondary residence also conform to the elements of vernacular cottage design that becomes a relatively common feature of vernacular architecture and landscapes throughout the mid-twentieth and late twentieth century.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) features a moderate level of integrity for location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The quality of materials has been diminished through the addition of lattice and other minor modifications.

Location – The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) has remained at the same location since its construction along South Main Street. South Main Street may have originally followed the service road and was improved later to minimize the changes in grade approaching the intersection of Virginia Avenue, Country Club Road, and South Main Street. The street improvements do not appear to have encroached on the property or any significant landscape features. The secondary dwelling was added in the mid- to late twentieth century and landscaping changes were likely also made at that time to accommodate the new dwelling.

Design – The building’s massing appears to have remained the same throughout its history, but with some modifications. The southern elevation featuring an entry directly to the kitchen may have been modified in the mid-twentieth century to change an enclosed porch to additional kitchen and dining space. However, it is difficult to discern those potential alterations. The building retains its three-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows throughout with large overhanging eaves. At one time, the stone masonry basement may have been exposed, but lattice has been added to emphasize the first story and wood deck surrounding the residence. The landscaping design was altered sometime between 1975 and 1995 with the addition of the secondary dwelling.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) remains moderately high despite the addition of the secondary residence. The east side of the lot remains wooded, insulating the property from adjacent development. Likewise, the sloping lot, service road, and South Main Street prevent any encroachment from the west. The residential lots to the north and south have not been substantially altered since this section of South Main Street was subdivided for residential lots.

Materials – The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) retains the majority of its original materials. The exterior claddings are maintained and appear to have had few repairs. The southern elevation may have had modifications over time to expand the kitchen or otherwise alter the exterior, but, despite any modifications, the windows and decorative surround for the entry door have been maintained. The secondary residence appears to have had few material changes since its construction.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible despite the addition of lattice throughout the property. The residence’s porch, windows, door surrounds and character-defining details remain intact. The exposed stone masonry basement remains intact and has not deteriorated over time. Likewise, the brick veneer and other exterior claddings show few signs of decay. The decorative hoods over both the front and side entries demonstrate the level of detail that was invested in the house’s construction. The secondary dwelling, while featuring substantial stone stairs and stone foundation, is not of high workmanship and features basic balloon framing covered in T-111 siding.

Feeling – The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) remains part of a small suburban development to the east of South Main Street that is insulated from surrounding development by the service road along South Main Street and the wooded lots to the east. While some new development has taken place in the vicinity, it is residential in character and has not substantially changed the surrounding land use. The addition of the secondary dwelling changed some aspects of the landscaping along the parcel’s southwestern corner, but this addition has not substantially altered the character of the main dwelling’s surroundings.

Association – The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the residence does represent a relatively common building with both Craftsman and vernacular cottage-style elements, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel’s likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

House, 1153 S. Main Street (HW0747)

Resource Name: House, 1153 S. Main Street

Site Survey #: HW0747

Inventory #: Property 53

Street Address: 1153 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-01-4919

Construction Date(s): circa 1940

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is located on the east side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 90 ft south-southwest of its intersection with Mississippi Avenue (Figure 186). The residence is one of several situated on a hill overlooking South Main Street. A gravel and paved service driveway runs west of the properties, providing access to adjoining parcels, as well as a gravel driveway north of the residence. A stone retaining wall lines the south side of the driveway as well as the east and west side of the service driveway (Figure 187). A set of poured concrete steps integrated in the retaining wall leads to a stone walkway along the front of the dwelling (Figure 188). The rear yard is enclosed with a wood fence.

House, exterior: The circa 1940 residence exhibits a one-story, four-bay (www/d/w/ww), double-pile, side-gable form with a large side addition (Figure 189). The dwelling rests on an exposed basement foundation clad in a stone veneer. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The gable ends are clad in wood shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. An exterior brick chimney extends from the north elevation.

The façade features a recessed single-leaf entry covered by a storm door. The entry opens onto a poured concrete stoop lined by a metal railing and sheltered by an extension of the roof overhang. A tripartite window pierces the façade north (left) of the entry. A single and a paired window are located south (right) of the entry. A single window filled by a three-light sash pierces the façade along the basement level.

The south elevation contains a one-story, side-gable addition clad in T1-11 siding. The façade elevation of the addition contains a double-leaf entry filled by a two-light sliding door. The entry opens onto an elevated wood deck lined by a wood railing. The rear elevation of the addition features a single-leaf entry sheltered by a shed-roof porch with wood posts and a wood railing (Figure 190). The rear elevation of the residence features a double-leaf entry filled by a pair of replacement multi-light doors. The entry opens onto a wood deck lined by a wood railing.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the residence could not be secured in the field. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the front entry opens into the main living room, which features hardwood floors, wood paneled walls, and a wood paneled ceiling (Figure 191). Built-in shelving lines the east wall opposite the front door. Due to limited access, further details about the interior are not available.



Figure 186. Map of House, 1153 S. Main Street (HW0747).



Figure 187. Stone retaining wall along service road and gravel drive with stair entry.



Figure 188. Stone and concrete stairs leading up the steeply sloping lot to the residence.



Figure 189. Façade of the residence with side addition to the south.



Figure 190. Rear elevation with porch.



Figure 191. Limited view of living room interior from front door.

Historic and Architectural Context

The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) changed hands multiple times between 1939 and 1945. In October 1939 Harry L. Liner, Sr., and his wife Henrietta sold the property to the Liners' son Jerry David Liner and his wife Lucy, containing lots 14 and 15 of the Forest Hill subdivision (HCRD DB 103:577). A few months later, in February 1940, Jerry Liner sold the property back to his father (HCRD DB 206:82). A few years later, in April 1944, Harry and Henrietta Liner sold the property to Lawrence Edwin (Ed) Sims and his wife Virginia Nelson Sims (HCRD DB 120:503). The following year, in 1945, Ed and Virginia Sims sold it to Ed's brother Guy Sims and his wife Rena Bagwell Sims, who subsequently sold it to Leon Marcus Killian, Jr., and his wife Corinne Alley Killian (HCRD DB 122:580, 125:126).

The Liners built the house between 1939 and 1941 and were engaged in real estate and development enterprises in several locations in western North Carolina, including in Waynesville, Greensboro, and Brevard ("Liner says He's Not Received FHA Notice Yet," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, June 1, 1950, p. 1; "New Housing Project Set at Brevard: 50 New Units to be Erected by H.L. Liner," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, January 12, 1950, p. 13). By the 1950s the Liners were advertising the Harry Liner Real Estate & Insurance Co. (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 19, 1954: 3). Harry Liner and his son were successful businessmen in Waynesville, primarily in businesses related to lumber and wood-working, including a lumber mill and a Lake Junaluska inlaid "novelty" wood business, as well as retail sales at The Liners' Builders Supply Co. and the Liner Company, both based in Waynesville (Builders Supply Co. ad, *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 23, 1946: 6; "Operation Home Improvement" ad for the Liner Company, *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, October 22, 1956: 5).

Brothers Ed and Guy Sims operated a gas station and tire business, the Waynesville Gulf Service and Tire Recapping Co., in the early 1940s. In 1944 Guy Sims left to join the army and Ed Sims continued to operate the business, renaming it Sims Tire & Battery Co. ("Former Resident Killed When Hit by Falling Log," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949: 1; Sims Tire & Battery Co. ad, *The Waynesville*

Mountaineer, Marcy 18, 1949: 1). Ed Sims also owned Sims Motor Co. and was involved in agricultural endeavors, including the Sims Dairy Farm (Sims Motor Co. ad, *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 13, 1947: 5; Sims Dairy ad, *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 30, 1949:6). In 1946 Ed Sims was named president of the Waynesville Chamber of Commerce (“Ed Sims Named Head Chamber of Commerce,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, April 4, 1946: 1). In the mid-1950s Ed Sims moved to Hendersonville, North Carolina, and established another tire business, and was named president of the Farmers Market of Western North Carolina based in Hendersonville in 1956 (“Ed Sims Heads W.N.C. Market,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, November 5, 1956: 5).

Leon Marcus Killian, Jr., who purchased the property in 1945, was an electrician and volunteer fireman. In 1940, he and partner Fred Ratcliff opened the Electric Service Company in Waynesville, for general contracting and repair work (“Electric Service Company to Open,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, March 14, 1940, p. 1). At the time of his death in 1966, Killian was working as an electrician for a “cold storage” company; Killian’s father, Leon Marcus Killian, Sr., who died in 1964, had been the owner of Waynesville Ice and Coal Storage Co. (Ancestry.com 2018; Leon M. Killian, Sr., obituary, *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 25, 1964: 22).

In 1956 Leon Killian, Jr., and his wife Corinne sold the property to Walter Burk Sherrill (HCRD DB 168:157). In September 1961, Walter Sherrill and his wife Elizabeth sold it to George Kenneth Griffin and his wife Helen Francis Griffin, who sold it two months later to Frank D. Ferguson, Jr. (HCRD DB 188:631; 192:232). Frank Ferguson and his wife Lola P. Ferguson sold the property in 1973 to Stewart W. and Glenda H. Duckett (HCRD DB 260:43). The Ducketts retained ownership until 2014 when Glenda Duckett, then a widow, sold the property to current owners Stewart Anthony Hooper and his wife Wanda J. Hooper (HCRD DB 877:2186).

The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is similar to other properties located on steeply sloping lots throughout the area, featuring several terraces and the extensive use of rock walls. The terraces create side and rear yards for outdoor living and small cultivation plots. The size and style of the house is similar to houses built from the late 1920s through the 1940s in Waynesville, such as the example at 10 Poplar Street (Figure 192). This residence features a similar one-story configuration with a gable roof and three-over-one windows throughout. However, while the example is decidedly Craftsman in style, the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is a relatively plain dwelling with some Craftsman details. The massing and inclusion of a stone masonry foundation make both of these residences similar in character. The side addition nearly doubles the house’s size and is a significant alteration. Another dwelling in Waynesville that is similar in form and style is located at 335 East Street (Figure 193). The House at 1157 South Main Street (HW0746), immediately to the south of the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747), features similar massing and windows as well, despite differences in fenestration. Both residences were likely constructed by the Liners, which accounts for their similarities.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) features a moderate level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The side addition has significantly impacted the building’s integrity.

Location – The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) has remained at the same location since its construction along South Main Street. South Main Street may have originally followed the service road and was improved later to minimize the changes in grade approaching the intersection of Virginia Avenue, Country Club Road, and South Main Street. The street improvements do not appear to have encroached on the property or any significant landscape features.



Figure 192. Residence at 10 Poplar Street, Waynesville.



Figure 193. Residence at 335 East Street, Waynesville.

Design – While the three bays of the original brick-veneer structure are clearly visible from the façade, the side addition has substantially altered the design of this residence. The addition doubles the size of the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) and features T1-11 and other exterior claddings that are inconsistent with the brick veneer and wood windows of the main block.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) remains moderately high despite the addition. The east side of the lot remains wooded, insulating the property from adjacent development. Likewise, the sloping lot, service road, and South Main Street prevent any encroachment from the west. The residential lots to the north and south have not been substantially altered since this section of South Main Street was subdivided for residential lots.

Materials – The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) retains the majority of its original materials on the main block, but the addition features T1-11 siding that is inconsistent with the character of the original building. The retaining walls surrounding the property do feature some noticeable cracks and weathering, but have not yet been replaced with materials that are inconsistent with the original design.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship has been significantly impacted by the southern side addition. While the house retains its wood windows, stone walls, and brick veneer, the addition is clad in T1-11 siding and doubles the size of the residence.

Feeling – The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) remains part of a small suburban development to the east of South Main Street that is insulated from surrounding development by the service road along South Main Street and the wooded lots to the east. While some new development has taken place in the vicinity, it is residential in character and has not substantially changed the surrounding land use. The addition has significantly altered the former side yard and any previous detailing on the southern elevation.

Association – The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a relatively common building with some Craftsman details, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The House at 1153 South Main Street (HW0747) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

The Gables Apartments (HW0096)

Resource Name: The Gables Apartments

Site Survey #: HW0096

Inventory #: Property 58

Street Address: 1 Gables Place, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-02-6648

Construction Date(s): circa 1939

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The Gables Apartments (HW0096) are situated a .92-acre parcel on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), immediately south of its intersection of Hazelwood Avenue (Figure 194). Built into a slope with a steep grade, the apartments are the only building located on Gables Place, which is accessible from Hazelwood Avenue. The surrounding neighborhood contains historic residential development with some modern infill. A gravel parking area to the rear of the building is accessible from Gables Place. Gravel walkways lead from the parking lot to the rear entrances to the building. A brick walkway extends along the front of the apartment building and leads to a set of brick stairs lined by a metal railing that provides access to the rear parking lot (Figure 195).

Apartment building, exterior: The circa 1939 Tudor Revival-style apartment building consists of two two-story, four-bay (www/w/w/www), side-gable multi-unit sections with multiple projections joined by a central side-gable hyphen. Built into a slope, the building presents primarily as a one-story structure from the façade (Figure 196), but contains two full floors and an exposed basement from the rear (see Figure 195). The building rests on an exposed stone basement foundation. The exterior is covered in stucco with faux half-timbering under the gables (Figure 197). The rear elevation is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes with three-over-one grids or single-light vinyl sashes with multi-light grids. The windows throughout feature plain wood surrounds with wood sills. An exterior brick chimney extends from the rear elevation of the northeast (right) section of the apartment building.

The façade of the two sections of the building contain a central front-gable projection pierced by two single windows (see Figure 197). The projection is framed by tripartite window bays. The central hyphen, which extends from the southwest elevation of the northeast (right) section, contains the double-leaf front entry (Figure 198). The entry is arched and filled by a pair of wood doors. The entry opens onto a brick stoop accessed by a set of brick steps and sheltered by an extension of the roof overhang supported by wood brackets.

The southwest elevation of the southwest (left) section contains a two-story, five-sided projection. The façade elevation of the projection contains a single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light wood door along the first story (see Figure 195). The entry is flanked by four-light sidelights. The second story features a paired window bay. The angled (south and west) elevations of the projection are pierced by a single window along the first and second story. The southwest and rear elevations feature a paired window along the first and second story (Figure 199). A one-story, hip-roof projection wraps around the basement level of the rear, west (side), and southwest elevation of the projection. The rear elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled by slab door. The entry opens onto a wood deck lined by a wood railing and accessed by a set of wood steps.



Figure 194. Map of the Gables Apartments (HW0096).



Figure 195. Northwest elevation with entrances and parking area.



Figure 196. Southeast elevation with hyphen and entrances from sidewalk along South Main Street.



Figure 197. Detail of gable with faux half timbering.



Figure 198. Detail of entry.



Figure 199. Southwest elevation showing the sloping lot.

The northeast elevation of the northeast (right) section features a one-story, five-sided projection (Figure 200). The south (side), southeast (side), northeast (side), and north elevations of the projection contain a single window. The east (façade) elevation of the projection is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood door. The entry opens onto a brick landing. Narrow three-light windows flank the entry. A two-story, gable-oriented projection extends from the rear elevation of the five-sided projection. The north elevation of the gable-oriented projection features a central two-story, front-gable projection containing a single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood door. The entry is sheltered by a front-gable hood supported by wood brackets. The entry opens onto a wood deck.

The rear elevation of the southwest (left) section of the apartment building features a central two-story, gable-oriented projection between two two-story, canted projections. Like the five-sided projection along the southwest elevation, the flat elevations of the projections typically contain paired windows and the angled elevations feature a single window along the exposed stories. A single-leaf entry pierces the rear elevation of the northeast (left) canted projection along the basement story. The entry is flanked by sidelights and opens onto a wood landing sheltered by a front-gable hood supported by wood brackets. A one-story, hip-roof addition extends from the basement story of the northeast elevation of the northeast (left) canted projection. A one-story, hip-roof addition is attached to the basement story of the rear elevation of the gable-oriented projection. A shed-roof addition is attached to the first story of the rear elevation of the northeast (right) section of the apartment building.

Apartment, interior: Access to the interior of one apartment was secured during the survey. Located within the five-sided projection along the northwest side of the apartment building, the apartment features hardwood floors throughout and plaster walls with simple crown molding and baseboards (Figures 201 and 202). The interior entryways and doors feature simple wood casings. The front entry opens into a foyer. An uncased archway leads from the foyer to the main living room. The kitchen occupies the south side of the apartment. A hallway off the living room leads to the west side of the apartment containing additional interior rooms that were not accessible during the survey. While the interior of other apartments in the building were not accessed during the survey, they most likely contain similar finishes and features.



Figure 200. Northeast projection and apartment entrance.



Figure 201. View of arch dividing entrance and living area in the apartment.



Figure 202. Interior of apartment showing rooms and hallways with wood flooring.

Historic and Architectural Context

Margaret Hahn, a real estate investor and developer, built the four-unit “The Gables” apartment building in 1939. Hahn was born in Germany and resided in New York City before moving to the Waynesville area in 1931. She had boarded with local widow Margaret L. Marshall, and then resided in The Gables apartments, or the Hahn apartments, as it was also known, when construction was completed. By 1959, Hahn was again living in Marshall’s home at 211 Highland Road at the northeast end of Waynesville (Hill Directory Company 1959).

The Waynesville and Hazelwood areas of Haywood County were subject to a great deal of land speculation activity during the early twentieth century. The Gables were built on part of Block A of the Brookwood Place subdivision, originally part of the James H. Norwood farm which comprised most of the Hazelwood area between present-day South Main Street and Richland Creek. Much of the Norwood farm lands were purchased and subdivided by real estate investor Alice C. Fouque and her son, John F. Bass, around 1910. Hahn purchased the lot, located at the intersection of what was then Main Street, present-day Hazelwood Avenue, and State Highway No. 10, at public sale in 1935 (HCRD DB 98: 33).

When completed in the summer of 1939, the “modern apartment house,” with its “typical English design, of cream stucco and brown timber,” had four four-room units and one one-room unit, with all-electric kitchens (“Apartment House to be Completed within two weeks” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, July 20, 1939). The apartments came furnished and were ideal for vacationers or newlyweds. Gables residents appeared from time to time in the Waynesville Mountaineer society page, with mentions of luncheons and bridal showers thrown at what was likely a fashionable address. After Hahn died in 1969, The Gables apartment building and two houses on the adjacent lots, also owned by Hahn, were sold at auction (HCRD DB 242: 629) and went through a succession of owners to the present day.

At the time of The Gables' construction, Waynesville and Hazelwood had numerous boarding houses and small hotels, but only two apartment houses: the ten-unit Clevevill and the ten-unit Kirkpatrick. Both were built in the late 1920s by C.F. Kirkpatrick, "a pioneer in the erection and operation of apartments in this section having built and operated the first housing project of this type of west of Asheville" ("Clevevill Apartments sold to Mr. and Mrs. T.N. Howell," *The Waynesville Mountaineer* February 21, 1947, page 1). The Clevevill and the Kirkpatrick, contributing buildings to the Spread Out Historic District, are located at the north end of Waynesville, sitting almost opposite each other on Walnut Street. Both are two-and-a-half story brick veneer buildings with a single main entrance. The Kirkpatrick displays elements of Colonial Revival style, featuring a hip roof, fanlight and sidelights for the front entrance, and segmental-arched porch openings. The Clevevill features English vernacular elements such as solid massing and clipped gables.

The early-twentieth-century popularity of apartment houses in the city of Asheville, with 77 apartment buildings in 1930, may have led Kirkpatrick, and later, Margaret Hahn, to introduce the housing type to the Waynesville area (Griffith 2012). Newspaper accounts of the period indicate that, like The Gables, both seasonal and permanent residents, including newlyweds, rented apartments at the Clevevill and the Kirkpatrick. At least one local family, Mrs. T.N. Massie, who lived in the Massie home on Pigeon Street, used the Clevevill Apartments as their winter residence, perhaps finding it more comfortable and easier to heat than their large wood-frame house ("Move into Apartments for Winter Months," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, January 19, 1939, page 3).

While there are no examples of multi-family apartment buildings of the Tudor Revival style in Waynesville, there are several single family residences that feature stylistic similarities to Gables Apartments (HW0096). Those residences include 75 Academy Street in Canton and 680 East Street in Waynesville (Figures 203 and 204). These residences including faux half timbering, varied exterior claddings, and a combination of arches and flared rooflines. While the style was used for single family housing, both of these examples are of considerably smaller massing. They lack the sophisticated projections and other features notable in the Gables Apartments (HW0096).



Figure 203. Residence at 75 Academy Street, Canton.



Figure 204. Residence at 680 East Street, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Gables Apartments (HW0096) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity: The Gables Apartments (HW0096) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Over time, the qualities of materials and workmanship have diminished with continued maintenance to the building.

Location – The Gables Apartments (HW0096) has remained at the same location since its construction. Additionally, landscaping features appear to have not been modified over time and the site is surrounded by established hedges and trees.

Design – The Gables Apartments (HW0096) is an intact model of a Tudor Revival apartment complex that recalls the influence of Biltmore Estate and surrounding houses as eclectic styles began to spread throughout western North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This example is particularly notable in that each unit had an independent entrance with modern fixtures and design elements to create distinct units.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Gables Apartments (HW0096) has been maintained as the residence continues to be bounded by South Main Street and Grimball Drive. The parcel has not been developed further since the creation of the Gables Apartments (HW0096). Housing developments to the south and west do not detract from the grassy yards and park-like setting of the apartment building.

Materials – The Gables Apartments (HW0096) has had several modifications, including new roof cladding and new siding added to the rear elevation. However, overall, the character-defining details that include the faux half-timbering and stucco remain intact. The doors and windows have been preserved as well.

Workmanship – The Gables Apartments (HW0096) demonstrates a high level of workmanship in the placement of windows, faux half-timbering, and multiple projections that capture the Tudor Revival style. However, replacement claddings have obscured some aspects of workmanship on the rear elevation.

Feeling – The overall feeling of the parcel and residence remains intact despite surrounding residential development. The large parcel, trees, and bushes help preserve the rural feeling of the property.

Association – The Gables Apartments (HW0096) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a multi-family apartment building.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research did not reveal connections between the residence and any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Gables Apartments (HW0096) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. While Margaret Hahn was a prominent figure locally, research did not suggest that her role locally elevated to the level of significance required under this Criterion. As a result, the Gables Apartments (HW0096) is not recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The separate exterior entrances, private baths, and technologically-advanced electric kitchens echoed domestic features found in upper-class homes of the 1930s. As a purpose-built apartment cottage distinct from other multi-unit housing of the period, The Gables Apartments (HW0096) is locally significant under Criterion C as a typological bridge between western North Carolina’s boarding houses, resort cottages, and apartment houses of the early twentieth century. With the proliferation of multi-unit housing for tourists and seasonal residents in Asheville and its nearby resorts, Margaret Hahn likely saw an opportunity to bring a picturesque “Biltmore style” apartment house to the growing Waynesville-Hazelwood area of Haywood County that appealed to clientele with various housing needs. The apartment complex demonstrates a unique trend that introduced apartment complexes to western North Carolina. As a result, the Gables Apartments (HW0096) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Gables Apartments (HW0096) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel’s likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Gables Apartments (HW0096) bound by both the pavement edge of South Main Street and Hazelwood Avenue to include sidewalks and the historically steep terrain that creates the impression of a single story building from South Main Street. The boundary along Hazelwood Avenue ends just west of the driveway along a row of established cedar, pine and other specimen trees. The western boundary follows this treeline to include a small outdoor seating area and grill pit, and then turns southeast to meet South Main Street. See Figure 194 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748)

Resource Name: Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House

Site Survey #: HW0748

Inventory #: Property 60

Street Address: 191 Waynewood Drive,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-12-0769

Construction Date(s): circa 1965

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on a flat, grassy 1.72-acre parcel on the west side of Waynewood Drive, approximately 245 ft south-southwest of its intersection with Auburn Road (Figure 205). Oriented toward South Main Street, the residence occupies a tree-lined property. The foundation is surrounded by hedges, shrubbery, and other plantings. A decorative hedge arch ornaments the rear lawn (Figure 206). A paved driveway north of the residence leads to a paved parking area in front of the attached garage. A brick walkway leads from the driveway to the front entry. The front yard immediately west of the residence is paved with brick. Hedges line the driveway and the front brick patio.

House, exterior: The circa 1965 Colonial Revival-style residence presents a two-story, ten-bay (w/w/d/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w), double-pile, side-gable form with side wings and an attached garage. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in Flemish bond (Figure 207). The north wing and the rear of the south wing are clad in vinyl siding. The gable ends of the attached garage also feature vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows throughout contain eight-over-eight or six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. The windows throughout the core of the residence and the south wing are framed by louvered wood shutters. An exterior brick chimney extends from the south elevation of the south wing. An interior brick chimney with corbelling pierces the ridgeline. The boxed eaves with gable returns feature simple molding.

The façade of the core of the residence is defined by a central, recessed single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door (Figure 208). Flanked by six-light sidelights, the entry features a wood surround with engaged pilasters and a simple cornice and entablature (Figure 209). A shed-roof hood shelters the opening. The entry is framed by single windows. Five single windows pierce the façade along the second story.

The south elevation contains a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable wing (Figure 210). The façade elevation of the wing contains two single windows. A pair of front-gable dormers project from the front roof slope. The dormers are clad in vinyl siding and pierced by a single window. The rear elevation of the wing features an integral arcade (Figure 211). The archways are supported by wood posts with simple capitals. The arcade shelters a single-leaf entry filled by a nine-light wood door. A single window pierces the elevation south (left) of the entry. Gable-roof dormers clad in vinyl siding project from the wing's rear roof slope. The dormers are pierced by a single window. A single window bay is centered under the gable along the south elevation of the core of the residence.

The north elevation of the house features a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable wing. Like the south wing, the façade and rear elevations of the wing feature integral arcades (Figure 212). The façade arcade shelters a single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door. The entry opens onto a brick deck. A single window pierces the façade elevation south of the entry. A secondary entry pierces the north elevation of the core of the residence, which is also sheltered by the integral arcade. Three front-gable wall dormers

project from the wing's façade roof slope (Figure 213). The dormers contain a single window. The one-story, side-gable, two-car garage is attached to the north elevation of the north wing. The façade of the garage contains two vehicular bays sheltered by an integral shed-roof hood supported by wood brackets (Figure 214). A single window pierces the garage's east gable. A single window is located along the west elevation of the garage. The wing's rear arcade shelters a double-leaf rear entry filled by a pair of full-light doors. A single and a paired window bay pierce the elevation south (left) of the entry. A paired window is located north (right) of the entry. Five gable-roof dormers clad in vinyl siding project from the wing's rear roof slope. The dormers are pierced by single windows. A single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door along the north elevation of the core of the residences is also sheltered by the arcade. A single window is centered under the gable along the south elevation of the core of the residence.

The rear elevation of the residence features a canted bay window along the first story pierced by three single windows. Three paired windows filled by twelve-light wood sashes pierce the elevation north (left) of the bay window. The second story contains six single windows.

House, interior: The interior of the main block of the residence features traditional finishes and materials. Hardwood floors extend throughout the majority of the house, although the kitchen features linoleum and most bathrooms have tile flooring. Walls are painted or covered with patterned wallpaper and lined with crown molding and simple baseboards. The bedrooms located above the integral arcade of the north wing lack crown molding, hardwood floors, and the detailed finishing that are hallmarks of common areas within the residence. Windows are framed with simple wood surrounds with wood sill. Interior doors feature wood surrounds and generally contained wood paneled doors with metal hardware. The two of the four fireplaces feature a brick firebox and hearth, and a simple wood mantel. The front entry opens into a small foyer (Figure 215). The study, which features wood paneling, chair rail, and exposed beams, opens through an entry along the south (right) wall of the foyer (Figure 216). Built-in shelves line the walls of the study. A fireplace with a brick firebox, decorative tile surround, paneled header and legs and a simple wood mantel occupies the east wall. A curved wood staircase along the north (left) side of the foyer leads to the second floor. The staircase features a spiral wood banister and wood balusters. Opposite the front entry, a doorway leads to the main living room. A fireplace with simple finishes occupies the west wall of the living room (Figure 217). The master bedroom, which occupies the south wing, opens from the south (right) wall of the living room. The dining room, located north (left) of the living room to the rear of the house, connects to the kitchen via an open butler's pantry. From the kitchen, a corridor within the north wing leads to the attached garage.

On the second story, several bedrooms are organized along a central hallway. One of the upstairs bedrooms features a fireplace with a brick firebox, stone hearth, decorative tile surround, a simple wood mantel, and a paneled over mantel. Bedrooms that are decorated have highly-tailored window valences and curtains with matching wallpaper (Figure 218). Several bedrooms feature adjoining bathrooms with tile floors and coordinating mid-century fixtures. The half-story of the south wing contains an auxiliary room attached to a bedroom. This additional room features exposed beams, storage spaces under the dormers, and a brick fireplace along the south (right) wall (Figure 219). The half-story of the north wing contains two additional bedrooms tucked under the dormers. The narrow second-story hallway connecting all of the bedrooms leads to a curved back staircase on the north side of the wing. The wall along the stairs is covered with wood panels and has wood bannisters (Figure 220). The interior of the attached garage consists of a central room with a poured concrete floor and exposed concrete block walls.

Carport: A circa 2016–2017 carport is located in the driveway approximately 30 ft north-northeast of the residence. The carport features a metal frame and is sheltered by a gable-oriented roof sheathed in metal panels.



Figure 205. Map of the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748).



Figure 206. Courtyard of west elevation with hedges.



Figure 207. East elevation of the residence showing wings and dormers, as well as the central block.



Figure 208. Façade of the residence, west elevation.



Figure 209. Detail of entry with door and sidelights.



Figure 210. View of the west elevation of the southern wing.



Figure 211. View of the east elevation of the southern wing.



Figure 212. View of the east elevation of the northern wing.



Figure 213. View of the west elevation of the northern wing.



Figure 214. View of the north elevation showing the two-bay attached garage.



Figure 215. View of foyer with staircase, looking west.



Figure 216. View of study with fireplace, shelving, and ceiling beams.



Figure 217. Living room fireplace.



Figure 218. Second-floor bedroom with matching wallpaper and window treatments.



Figure 219. Additional room off of large, second-floor bedroom at the top of the central staircase.



Figure 220. Rear stairs at the north end of the narrow second-floor hallway connecting all bedrooms and baths.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1916 Mrs. Alice C. Fouqué, a native of Louisiana, sold a 14.9-acre tract that was adjacent to a public road to Mrs. Hilda E. Weil of Goldsboro, North Carolina, bounded by properties belonging to the Grimbels and Mrs. D.M. Killian (HCRD DB 48: 43). Hilda Weil never occupied the Waynesville property, continuing to reside in Goldsboro where her husband, Leslie Weil, was a merchant.

In 1940 the Weils sold two tracts to James Wilford Ray, the first tract being the Fouqué-to-Weil property, containing 14.9 acres (HCRD DB 106: 239). The second tract was part of property willed to Hallie V. Bass by her husband John F. Bass, the son of Alice Fouqué, and sold by Hallie Bass to Hilda Weil in 1939 (HCRD DB 101: 292). In her 1904 will and 1918 codicil to the will, Alice Fouqué, who died in 1926, named her son John F. Bass as executor and left him the bulk of her estate, including all of her property, such as the farm where she resided. John F. Bass was listed in the 1910 and 1930 censuses as a real estate agent (ancestry.com, accessed October 9, 2018).

J. Wilford Ray (1899–1978) was a local businessman and entrepreneur listed in the 1930 census as a merchant of general merchandise, living in his parents' household. By 1940, Ray was the manager of a general-merchandise retail business, living with his wife Edna Alley Swift Ray, whom he married in 1932 (Ancestry.com 2018). An article in the *Asheville Citizen-Times* in 1943 listed him among several directors of Waynesville's First National Bank ("Directors and Officers Are Named by Bank," *Asheville Citizen Times*, January 16, 1943: 6). *The Waynesville Mountaineer* highlighted Ray's purchase of a large piece of property in 1940, in expectation of building a new housing development called the Waynewood Forest Subdivision ("J. Wilford Ray Buys Large Tract for Development," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, April 25, 1940: 1). The article noted that the property, called the Weil property, was also generally referred to by locals as the "Bass property," a reference to its previous ownership by John F. Bass.

In 1955 Ray sold a tract in the new Waynewood Forest Subdivision to Dr. Albert Heywood (or Heyward) Smith, Jr., and his second wife, Saralyn Brittain Smith, designated as Lot 2 of Block A, as

shown in a 1955 plat by R.H. Slagel (HCRD Map Book F: 54). The sale was contingent upon Dr. Smith agreeing to construct a substantial dwelling, with a minimum of 1,800 sq ft, and worth at least \$20,000 (HCRD DB 164: 397). This tract is possibly Tract 2 sold by Weil to Ray in 1940, previously willed by John Bass to his wife Hallie Bass and sold to Hilda Weil in 1939.

Also, in 1955, J. Wilford Ray sold another tract in Block A, known as Lot 3, to Waynesville businessman William Maddox Cobb and his wife Knox Bess Cobb (HCRD DB 164: 366). Two years later, in 1957, the Cobbs sold Lot 3 to J.D. and Ruth B. Wilbanks of Tampa, Florida, who in turn sold it to Dr. A. Heywood Smith and Saralyn Smith in 1958, again contingent upon building a dwelling of at least 1,800 sq ft, worth a minimum of \$20,000 (HCRD DB 172: 622; 173: 202).

It was the Smiths who built the extant Colonial Revival-style home at 191 Waynewood Drive (previously designated as 115 Waynewood Drive, per Saralyn Smith's death certificate). Dr. Albert Haywood Smith, Jr., was a Waynesville physician who, during the 1950s and perhaps earlier, was associated with the Haywood County Hospital (*The Waynesville Mountaineer*, August 20, 1953: 5). In 1953 the hospital received considerable press in *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, celebrating its 25th anniversary, launching a new wing, and touting its new state-of-the-art facilities. The extensive hospital improvements were the result of county, state, and federal funding, inspired and facilitated by the 1946 Hill-Burton Survey and Construction Act, wherein the federal government offered grants and loans to upgrade healthcare facilities ("Funds for New Hospital Came from Three Sources," *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, May 11, 1953: 2). Thus Dr. Smith would have been working at the hospital during the mid-century modernization of local and county medical services. In 1967, he was also listed as an instructor at the Haywood Industrial Education Center as part of a training program for ambulance personnel ("Center Offers Training for Ambulance Men," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 2, 1967: 14).

Dr. Smith's wife Saralyn died in 1973. In 1977 Dr. Smith married Frances Arnette Smith and the couple sold Lots 2 and 3 to Myra McLean in June 1978 (HCRD DB 299: 35). By 1980, Dr. Smith and his wife Frances were residing in Lake Junaluska ("Rebecca L. Swanson Weds Albert Heyward Smith III," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, July 30, 1980: 8). Myra McLean's husband William A. McLean died in 1979, and Myra McLean sold the two lots to Sandra F. Conn, Robert S. Futch, Jr., and R.W. Futch in September of that year (HCRD DB 310: 1). Members of the Futch family retained ownership until 2015, when they sold the property to current owner Troy F. Muse (HCRD DB 420: 393; 882: 217).

The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is an example of a large, mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival residence that also features revival interiors. While research did not reveal that the residence was architect-designed, it is still likely that the house was constructed from pre-established plans or in association with an architect. The Waynewood Forest subdivision features a mixture of mid-twentieth-century housing types including Contemporary, Ranch, and Colonial Revival. The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is the largest Colonial Revival dwelling located in the neighborhood. Surveyors were unable to locate comparable residences of the same size and style, but a smaller residence immediately to the south of the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) provides a good comparison (Figure 221). The residence at 78 Waynewood Drive, while featuring similar dormers, cladding, chimneys and other details, demonstrates the relative size and complex fenestration of the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) when compared to surrounding examples of the Colonial Revival from the mid-twentieth century.



Figure 221. Colonial Revival circa 1956 residence at 78 Waynewood Drive.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity: The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location – The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) has remained at the same location since its construction. Additionally, landscaping features appear to have not been modified over time and the site is surrounded by established hedges and trees.

Design – The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is an intact model of a Colonial Revival house based on two-story, brick mansions of the Colonial period found throughout the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and South. This example is particularly reminiscent of the designs influenced by the creation of Colonial Williamsburg and other museums. The wings are intended to give the impression of a house that has grown over time to include wings off the main two-story block. Additionally, the interior is complete with moldings, finishes, and room plans that recall colonial-period homes.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) has been maintained for the parcel immediately surrounding the house. Landscape features, including paved patios on the western façade appear relatively unaltered. The front and side yards have been preserved, and a high hedge insulates the property from any surrounding development that occurred later in Waynewood Forest.

Materials – The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) appears to retain all original exterior and interior finishes. A few of the upstairs bedrooms have been modified over time, but the bathrooms and living areas have not been updated. The kitchen and butler’s kitchen retain period cabinetry that also recalls the Colonial Revival aesthetic.

Workmanship – The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) demonstrates a high level of workmanship throughout with a highly detailed façade, turned balustrade interior stair, and extensive wood paneling throughout the residence. Both the interior and exterior have been maintained with few modifications and the character-defining details, including windows and other fenestration, remain intact.

Feeling – The overall feeling of the parcel and residence remains intact despite surrounding residential development. The surrounding woods and hedges block views towards adjacent properties and highlights the approach to the house along the western façade, despite the western elevation facing away from Waynewood Drive.

Association – The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed connections between the residence and events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. While Dr. Albert Heyward Smith appears to have been a prominent local doctor in Waynesville, additional research has revealed little about his ongoing role in the community or his part in improvements to the local hospital. As a result, the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is not recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) demonstrates an intact, high-style Colonial Revival house of the mid-twentieth century through both exterior design and interior finishes. Few residences of this type could be located in Haywood County or regionally. The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is a notable example as residences of this scale and style were increasingly rare. The detailed brickwork and inclusion of wings are intended to recall larger estate homes of the period. While there are a number of smaller house types, including the Cape Cod, that become increasingly popular with the growth of Minimal Traditional housing after World War II, this residence demonstrates a different quality of construction and a unique focus on two-story brick mansions of the colonial era. As a result, the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Dr. Albert Heyward Smith, Jr. House (HW0748) approximates land divisions created with the Waynewood Forest subdivision. The northern boundary is defined by a thick hedge which transitions into steeply downward sloping terrain meeting South Main Street. The western border follows the pavement edge before turning east directly across from the southern edge of Hazelwood Avenue. Forested and lined with bushes, the boundary intersects with the pavement edge of Waynewood Drive to include the large privacy hedge to the east that nearly obscures the house from the road. See Figure 205 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

The Atkins House (HW0109)

Resource Name: The Atkins House

Site Survey #: HW0109

Inventory #: Property 61

Street Address: 421 Grimball Drive,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-13-0225/8615-13-0405

Construction Date(s): circa 1924

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The Atkins House is situated northeast side of Grimball Drive, approximately 200 ft west-northwest of its intersection with South Main Street (US 23 Business). The property is divided into two parcels. The primary residence and associated workshop occupy a 1.82-acre parcel (Figure 222). An adjoining .52-acre parcel contains the associated secondary residence. The primary residence is situated on a hill and surrounded by trees. The foundation is lined with bushes and other plantings. A paved looping driveway northwest of the residence branches from the loop toward the rear of the residence along a stone retaining wall (Figure 223). A branch along the northwest side of the driveway extends toward the secondary residence and workshop. A stuccoed wall extends along the southwest side of the property, creating a buffer along Grimball Drive (Figure 224). A metal gate within a set of gateposts frames the entrance to the driveway (Figure 225). A set of brick stairs lined by a brick retaining wall and a metal railing extend from the driveway to the front porch. A metal lamp post is located at the base of the stairs. A pathway leads from the rear of the house to the associated workshop and secondary residence.

House, exterior: The circa 1924 Colonial Revival-style residence with some Craftsman detailing presents a two-story, three-bay (www/d/www), double-pile, hip-roof form with a side porch and a sun room (Figure 226). The dwelling rests on a continuous basement foundation clad in stucco. The exterior is covered in stucco and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Unless otherwise indicated, the first-story windows contain twelve-light wood casement sashes and the second-story windows present six-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The windows throughout feature simple wood surrounds and wood sills. The upper-story windows are framed by louvered wood shutters with crescent moon cutouts. An exterior brick chimney with a metal cap extends from the southeast and northwest elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the southeast roof slope. Exposed rafter tails are visible under the wide eaves.

The façade of the Atkins House features a central double-leaf entry filled by a pair of multi-light wood doors (Figure 227). The entry is flanked by multi-light sidelights and is framed by pilasters. It opens onto a brick landing. A flat-roof portico, sheltering a poured concrete deck and the house's primary entry, is supported by paired Tuscan columns set on poured concrete piers. A wood balustrade extends along the roof of the portico. The poured concrete deck spans the width of the façade. The deck is lined by a metal railing punctuated by poured concrete gateposts topped with light fixtures. The front entry is flanked by four-part windows consisting of a central picture window flanked by eight-light wood casement windows and topped with a four-light transom. A paired window and two ribbons of three windows pierce the second story of the façade.

The southeast elevation features a two-story, hip-roof wing with a single-leaf side entry filled by a multi-light wood door (Figure 228). The entry opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a hipped roof supported by paired Tuscan columns set on a brick deck. Two arched windows northeast (right) of the side entry contain wood casement sashes with stained glass (Figure 229). A two-story, hip-roof wing

extends from the northwest elevation containing a one-story, hip-roof sun room (Figure 230). The sun room features full-height windows along the southwest, northwest, and rear elevations. The windows contain elongated twelve-light fixed wood sashes and twelve-light paired wood casement sashes. The rear elevation features a central canted bay window along the first story (Figure 231). A two-story, shed-roof projection extends from the southeast side of the elevation. A single-leaf entry filled by a single-light wood paneled door pierces the rear elevation of the projection. The basement is partially exposed along the rear elevation. A single window filled by a single-light wood sash pierces the rear elevation along the basement story. A gable-roof eyebrow projects from the roof slope.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the Atkins House could not be secured in the field. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the interior features hardwood floors throughout and plastered walls with simple crown molding and baseboards. Windows and doors are cased with simple wood surrounds (Figure 232). Interior doors are of wood-panel construction or multi-light French doors with original hardware. The dining room is lined by wood picture rail. The fireplace features a brick firebox, a tiled hearth and surround, a wood header and pilasters adorned with carved floral swags and medallions, and a simple wood mantel. A door along the southeast (rear) wall of the living room leads to the attached butler's pantry. The kitchen, located at the back of the house, features built-in cabinetry, as well as modern cabinetry and appliances. A doorway along the northeast (front) wall of the kitchen leads to the front foyer. An interior room, most likely a living or sitting room, is accessed by a set of multi-light French doors along the northwest (right) wall of the foyer. Due to a lack of access, additional details of the interior are not available.

Secondary Residence: The circa 1995–1998 secondary residence is located approximately 95 ft north of the primary residence (Figure 233). The secondary residence presents a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile, side-gable form. The dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation and the exterior is covered with stucco. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout display either one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes or single-light vinyl sashes with false grids. The façade features two single-leaf entries filled by multi-light wood doors. The entries open onto a partial-width, three-bay front porch with a front-gable roof supported by wood columns set on a wood deck. The porch is lined by a wood railing and accessed by a set of wood steps along its northwest (left) and southeast (right) sides. The northwest elevation contains a single-leaf entry along the second story filled by a multi-light door. The entry opens onto an elevated wood landing accessed by a set of wood stairs. A shed-roof overhang supported by wood posts extends from the rear elevation (Figure 234). A hip-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope.

Secondary residence, interior: Access to the interior of the secondary residence could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Workshop: The circa 1940 workshop is located approximately 75 ft north-northeast of the residence (Figure 235). The workshop presents a one-story, six-bay, (ww/w/ww/www/ww/ww), hip-roof form. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in stucco. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The façade contains a central recessed section sheltered by a flat-roof portico supported by wood columns set on a semi-circular poured concrete deck lined by a metal railing. The recessed section contains three octagonal windows filled by nine-light wood sashes. A single-leaf entry filled by a nine-light wood door pierces the interior northwest and southeast elevations of the recessed section. A single-leaf side entry filled by a nine-light wood door pierces the northwest elevation. The rear elevation contains a vehicular bay filled by a four-light sectional overhead door (Figure 236). A flat-roof carport supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete pad extends from the rear elevation.



Figure 222. Map of the Atkins House (HW0109).



Figure 223. View of driveway encircling the house to the north along the rear retaining wall.



Figure 224. Stucco wall along Grimball Drive.



Figure 225. View, looking south, of metal entrance gate and stucco wall.



Figure 226. Façade of the Atkins House (HW0109).



Figure 227. Detail of front porch and entrance.



Figure 228. Northeast side elevation with hip-roof porch.



Figure 229. Detail of arched, stained glass windows.



Figure 230. View of western elevation with sunroom.



Figure 231. Rear elevation looking south.

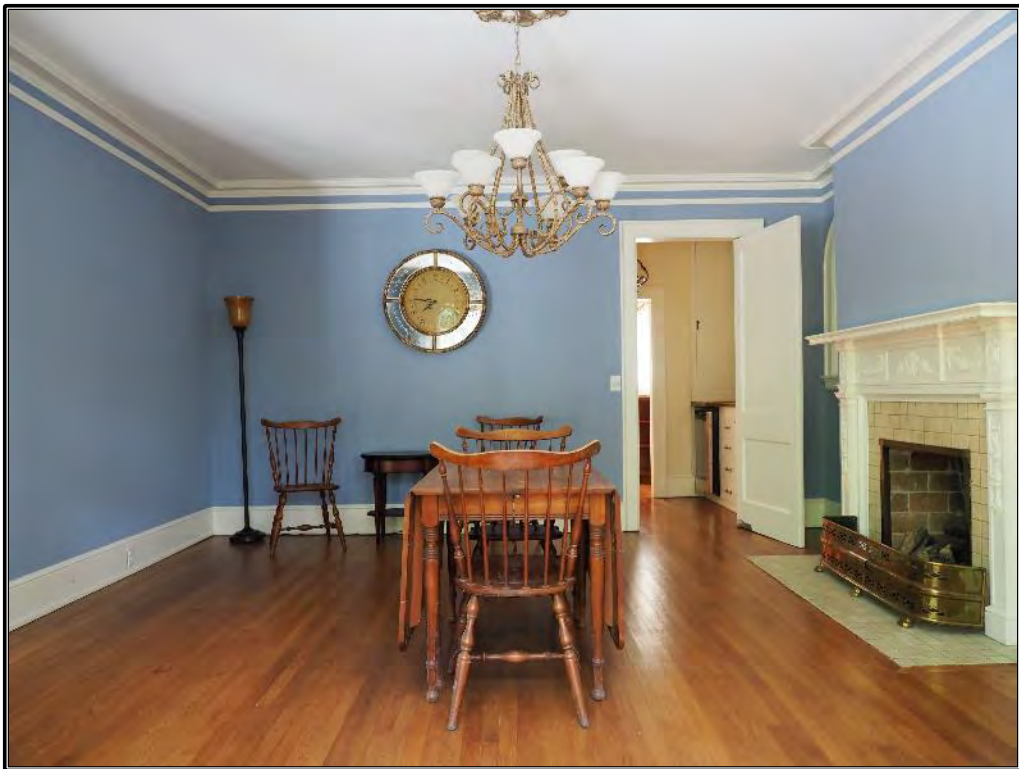


Figure 232. Dining room interior.



Figure 233. Secondary dwelling façade looking north.



Figure 234. Secondary dwelling, view of northwest corner.



Figure 235. Workshop façade looking north.



Figure 236. Rear elevation of the workshop.

Workshop, interior: The interior of the workshop contains a large central room with poured concrete floors and accessed from the northwest façade entry (Figure 237). The bottom portion of the interior walls are clad in tile. The windows and doors are cased with simple wood surrounds. A partition wall lined with shelves extends across the southeast side of the central room, separating it from the main part of the workshop. A mudroom occupies the northwest portion of the workshop. Separated from the main room by a partition wall, the mudroom is accessible from the northwest exterior entry and contains the same interior finishes as the main room. A nine-light door leads from the mudroom to the main room of the workshop. The garage door along the rear elevation of the building opens into the main portion of the workshop.

Shed: A circa 2011–2013 frame shed is located approximately 110 ft north-northeast of the residence (Figure 238). The shed rests on concrete block piers and is clad in board and batten siding. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The façade features a central double-leaf entry filled by a pair of wood doors.

Historic and Architectural Context

Designed by Asheville architect Charles Newton Parker (1885–1961), this residence, known as the Atkins House, was constructed circa 1923 for Hilliard B. and Nora Swift Atkins, combining the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. An article in *The Asheville Citizen-Times* in September 1924 noted the recent construction of a number of “fine residences” in Waynesville, as well as smaller houses, including several in the Grimball Park addition, reflecting a steady period of economic growth and residential construction in the town (*Asheville Citizen-Times*, September 2, 1924: 5).

A native of Ohio, Charles Parker moved to Asheville in 1900 and established his career as an architect, becoming known especially for dwellings designed in such picturesque styles as Tudor Revival and Gothic Revival, popular in suburban developments during the early twentieth century. He briefly worked for the noted firm of Smith and Carrier, from about 1909 to 1913, before going out on his own. Richard Sharp Smith, of the firm Smith and Carrier, was the lead architect for the Biltmore Estate and Biltmore Village (ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000059, accessed September 26, 2018). Parker went on to become a prominent architect in the state, one of North Carolina’s first licensed architects, and a founding member of the Architect’s Association of Western North Carolina. Some of Parker’s best known works in Asheville include houses in the Grove Park planned residential development, the Arch of Triumph on Patton Avenue, and several of the luxurious residences in Biltmore Forest. As happened for numerous other professionals, the Great Depression precipitated a decline in commissions and for several years Parker focused primarily on designing smaller homes. In 1940 he began work on Camp Lejeune near Swansboro, North Carolina. After World War II he joined Six Associates, an architecture firm in Asheville, and retired around 1950.

Nora Swift (1895–1986) and Hilliard B. Atkins (1887–1945) married in 1914. The daughter of John Preston and Laura Antoinette Swift, Nora was a Waynesville socialite who also attended social gatherings in Asheville where her sister lived. Hilliard (H.B.) Atkins was the son of James Atkins, Sr., who was a bishop in Waynesville, and Ella Branner. H.B. Atkins held several positions in Waynesville’s Citizens Bank and Trust, including president, and served as mayor of Waynesville during the 1910s. Hilliard and Nora divorced in 1937, and Hilliard married his second wife, Katharine Ray, in 1939.

In the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s Nora and H.B. Atkins were involved in a number of land purchases and sales. In April 1922 Nora purchased 4 acres from lawyer J.R. Morgan, his wife Cora Ward Morgan, and F.W. Miller, reserving a right-of-way for a new road to be named Grimball Drive (HCRD DB 59: 156). Soon after, an August 1922 mention in *The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier* announced preparations by H.B. Atkins, an officer of the Citizens Bank and Trust Co., for building a “beautiful home” on Balsam Road opposite the Weil house (*The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier*, August 17, 1922: 2).



Figure 237. Large interior room of the workshop.



Figure 238. View of shed on the northern edge of the property.

Upon Nora's death in 1986, the executrix of her estate, Antoinette Salley Burdette (Nora's niece), sold the property to Julia W. Carswell of West Palm Beach, Florida (HCRD DB 371:584). There were several subsequent owners of the property: Emil and Nina Massaro purchased the house from Julia Carswell in 1996, Roger and Judith Winge in 1998, and Dennis and Susan Eberhardt in 2006. Emil Massaro is reported to have discovered original blueprints in the house, which he gave to the Winges (Waynesville Board of Aldermen Meeting 2003).

In January 2003 the Winges, who operated the site as the October Hill Bed and Breakfast, requested that the house be awarded local historic landmark status, which was approved by the Waynesville Board of Alderman, based on a review of the residence by the Historic Preservation Commission.

The Atkins House is an example of an intact, architect-designed residence set along one of the principal residential and business corridors in Haywood County. There are 16 Colonial Revival buildings currently documented in HPO Web, including the Haywood County Hospital (HW0079) and the Colonial Theater (HW0019). However, the majority of these properties are residential with construction dates ranging from the first decade of the twentieth century to the 1940s. The Atkins House falls well within this group of previously-identified resources, while also contributing the complexity of features and sophistication of design expected of an architect-designed property. Similar examples in Waynesville, not currently documented in HPO Web, include residences at 192 Church Street and 88 Welch Street (Figures 239 and 240). Both examples are two-story residences with entrance porches and side wings or porches. The dwelling at 192 Church Street is a brick masonry building with an attached hipped roof porch and side wing. While of brick construction with an entry door accented with a fanlight transom and sidelights, the Atkins House (HW0109) displays a much higher level of design sophistication and fenestration. Similarly, the river rock veneer residence at 88 Welch Street features similar massing and window placement, but lacks the columns, balustrade, and other design elements that distinguish the Atkins House (HW0109). Few Colonial Revival residences in Waynesville feature the level of architectural detail present in the Atkins House (HW0109).



Figure 239. Residence at 192 Church Street, Waynesville.



Figure 240. Residence at 88 Welch Street, Waynesville

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Atkins House (HW0109) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and C.

Integrity: The Atkins House (HW0109) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. While the land has been divided into two parcels, separating the late-twentieth-century secondary dwelling from the main residential parcel, this change has not significantly impacted the integrity of the main residence and grounds.

Location – The Atkins House (HW0109) has not been moved since its original construction in 1924. The surrounding grounds have been altered to include the secondary residence and workshop; however, these buildings are obscured from view by surrounding tree growth immediately behind the main residence.

Design – The Atkins House (HW0109) is an architect-designed building with intact architectural detailing throughout, including balustrades, paired columns, and pilasters. The building's central mass is flanked by proportional wings and articulated by large wood-sash windows. The symmetrical fenestration is a hallmark of the style, and is maintained throughout the residence. While the secondary residence and workshop are later additions to the property, they do not detract from the overall design of the main residence. Additionally, the residence's past use as a bed and breakfast has not altered any character-defining details.

Setting – The integrity of setting has remained intact as the property has not suffered development encroachment along Grimball Drive or South Main Street. A large side yard with established trees preserves the park-like surroundings, and the stuccoed wall along Grimball Drive provides an established boarder along the property's principal entry. Established mountain laurel and other bushes surround the property as well.

Materials – The Atkins House (HW0109) has retained the majority of its historic exterior finishes. Limited views of the interior suggest that interior finishes have also been retained including moldings and plaster walls. The exterior stucco has been preserved and well maintained, as have the porches, railings, and windows. The workshop has had several modern changes including interior modifications with the addition of tile and a modern metal sink. Similarly, the secondary residence is primarily late-twentieth-century construction with materials dating from that period.

Workmanship – While the secondary residence and workshop are fairly common buildings that have been well maintained, but do not exhibit a high level of workmanship, the main residence has retained the detailing and materials of a high-quality, architect-designed dwelling. The proportion of the columns, the details of the portico, and the quality of the balustrade all indicate a high level of workmanship. Additionally, stained glass windows on the northeastern (side) elevation indicate the level of artistic design within the house.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling for the Atkins House (HW0109) and surrounding landscape has been maintained through the preservation of the front and side yards, the maintenance of the entrance gate, and the preservation of the stucco wall along Grimball Drive. Surrounding trees and mountain laurel have preserved the wooded, park-like setting of the residence. Additionally, the sloping site limits views to adjacent parcels. Modern condominium development to the south is not visible because of the change in elevation. Similarly, the secondary dwelling and workshop are obscured from view due to topography and tree growth.

Association – While the Atkins House (HW0109) is currently for sale and vacant, the property clearly conveys its past use as a residence. Used intermittently as a bed and breakfast and country club, the residence has retained its entrances, floor plan, and other details that are often altered when recreational and business uses are added to a residential property. The secondary dwelling continues to convey its residential use and is occupied. The workshop retains utilitarian features such as tile walls and metal sinks that convey its past use.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed connections between the residence and events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Atkins House (HW0109) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Charles Newton Parker was a noted Asheville architect whose designs were popular throughout western North Carolina, but particularly prominent in Asheville. He worked under Richard Sharp Smith on notable projects in Asheville as well as establishing his own clients. As a result, the Atkins House (HW0109) is recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Atkins House (HW0109) represents the residential work of architect Charles Newton Parker, and is a high-style example of the Colonial Revival in Waynesville. This particular residence demonstrates a high-style example from the early era of suburban development locally. The house, designed by architect Charles Newton Parker, demonstrates the arrival of national trends to Waynesville and Haywood County, particularly as the area transitioned from a remote farming community to a tourist destination accessible by rail and automobile. The interior remains intact with original moldings, fixtures, and plaster walls; high-quality details are present throughout the house. As a result, the Atkins House (HW0109) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Atkins House (HW0109) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Atkins House (HW0109) approximately follows both South Main Street and Grimball Drive to the pavement edge to include the significant walls and driveway entrance along Grimball Drive. These roads form the eastern and southern boundaries while the northern boundary approximately follows the edge of the historic driveway to connect with the line of trees dividing the property from the adjoining yard for the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056). The northern boundary follows the forested edge back to South Main Street. See Figure 222 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056)

Resource Name: The Hilltop Tourist Lodge

Site Survey #: HW0056

Inventory #: Property 62

Street Address: 768 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-03-9642

Construction Date(s): circa 1908

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The Hilltop Tourist Lodge occupies a 2.32-acre parcel on the west side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 340 ft south of its intersection with Balsam Drive (Figure 241). Situated in a historically residential area, the residence is situated on a hill on a grassy, tree-lined property. Bushes and other plantings surround the house's foundation. A paved circular driveway loops southeast of the residence and extends along the northeast side of the house (Figure 242). The driveway is lined by trees, and a line of trees extends along the northeast property boundary. A wood picket fence encloses the rear yard.

House, exterior: The circa 1908 Craftsman-style residence presents a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay (wwwwww/d/w/ww/w), double-pile, side-gable form with multiple projections (Figure 243). The first story of the residence is clad in river rock, while the upper stories feature wood shingle siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. The original diamond-paned windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false grids. The windows are accompanied by simple wood surrounds (Figure 244). The windows along the first story of the façade and the northeast projection feature stone stills. An interior stone chimney pierces the ridgeline of the façade projection. An interior stone chimney pierces the ridgeline of the northeast rear projection. An exterior stone chimney extends from the northeast elevation of the northeast rear projection (Figure 245). Exposed rafter tails extend underneath the wide eaves.

The façade of the residence features a half-light wood paneled door covered by a historic wood screen door (Figure 246). The entry opens onto the first-story of an integral two-story, two-bay porch along the northeast (right) side of the façade. Stone columns support the porch along the first story, while the second story of the porch features wood posts. Both stories feature a wood deck and a simple wood railing.



Figure 241. Map of the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056).



Figure 242. Circular drive in front of the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056).



Figure 243. Façade looking northwest.



Figure 244. Window detail from façade.



Figure 245. View of northeast (side) elevation.



Figure 246. Detail of historic door and screen door.



Figure 247. Detail of façade projection.

A two- and-one-half-story, front-gable projection extends from the southwest (left) side of the façade (Figure 247). The first and second story façades of the projection are canted. A ribbon of five window bays pierces the first story of the façade of the projection.

The northeast elevation features a two-story, side-gable, canted projection centered under the northeast gable. The southwest elevation of the residence contains a two-story, single-bay porch with a side-gable roof supported by wood posts (Figure 248). The first story features a wood deck lined by a wood railing and is accessed by a set of stone steps. The second story of the porch is clad in wood shingles. A double-leaf side entry filled by a pair of multi-light wood doors pierces the southwest elevation of the façade projection and opens onto the first story of the porch. The southwest elevation of the residence and the façade projection are clad in weatherboard siding along the first floor. The rear elevation features a two-story, hip-roof projection along the northeast (left) side. The first story of the projection is clad in weatherboard siding. A one-story, hip-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation of the projection. The rear elevation was only partially accessible in the field. An aerial view indicates that a gable-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope. Two hip-roof projections extend from the southwest (right) side of the rear elevation, but were not visible in the field.

House, interior: Access to the interior of the Hilltop Tourist Lodge could not be secured during the survey. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the front entry opens into a foyer with hardwood floors and plastered walls lined with wainscoting and chair rail (Figure 249). A bench with a paneled headboard is integrated into the northwest (rear) wall of the foyer. A wood staircase is located opposite the front entry. The L-shaped staircase is lined by a wood railing with square balusters and heavy paneled newel posts. Wainscoting and chair rail line walls along the staircase. Visible windows feature simple surrounds with wood sills. A cased entryway along the northeast (right) wall of the foyer leads to the living room with the same finishes as the foyer. The living room fireplace features a marble hearth and surround and a wood mantel supported by wood brackets. A cased entryway along the southwest (left) wall of the foyer leads to an additional interior room. Due to a lack of access, no additional details of the interior are available.



Figure 248. View of south corner with two-story porch.



Figure 249. View of foyer with main staircase.

Historic and Architectural Context

The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056), historically known as the Norwood House, was constructed for John Wall and Emma Dunham Norwood. John Wall Norwood was the son of Judge William Lucas and Anna Duckworth Norwood. Judge Norwood was a well-known Waynesville lawyer who served on the superior court of Haywood County from 1894 to 1899 (Allen 1908:109-110). John Norwood served in the United States Army during the Spanish-American and Philippine-American War and was promoted to the rank of Major before resigning his commission in 1905. John and Emma Norwood married in 1903 and she lived in the Philippines with her husband while he was stationed there during the war. After returning to the United States, John, who had studied law at the University of North Carolina, joined his father's law practice, Norwood & Norwood, which held offices above the Bank of Waynesville on Main Street (Allen 1908:126). The 1906–1907 Waynesville and Haywood County Directory indicates that John and Emma Norwood first settled on Branner Street in Waynesville proper, but they purchased a parcel of land on South Main Street from Helen W. Burnett in 1908 for the sum of \$3,000 (Hackney and Moale Company 1907:60; HCRD DB 26:240). The house was presumably built soon after; however, the Norwoods did not stay long. John Norwood's 1918 World War I draft card lists an address in Atlanta, Georgia and mentions in the local newspaper also suggest that the couple moved to Atlanta during this period (Ancestry 2005; *The Carolina Mountaineer* 1919:2). John's draft card lists his occupation as a special agent for the Department of Justice and the 1930 census indicates that John and Emma later moved to Washington, D.C., where John worked as an "examiner," an early term of an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the United States government (Ancestry 2005; USCB 1930). Due to this career change, the Norwoods sold the property on Main Street to Thomas H. Hitchcock of South Carolina (HCRD DB 53:451). Hitchcock and his wife L.E. Hitchcock then sold the property, along with an adjoining parcel Hitchcock purchased from D.M. and L.H. Killian in 1922, to Hilliard Branner Atkins (HCRD DB 69:289; HCRD DB59:288). Atkins, who commissioned the construction of the neighboring Atkins House (HW0109) circa 1924, was the president of the Bank of Waynesville (Oliver 2001:100). He

only retained the properties for a year before he sold both parcels, now combined into a single tract, to J.L. Stringfellow in 1926 (HCRD DB 70:336). Stringfellow, a native of Culpeper, Virginia, was a local doctor with a medical practice in town (USCB 1920–1930). Soon after purchasing it, Stringfellow sold the property. Although the exact chain of title is unclear, based on a review of early grantor/grantee indexes, Stringfellow transferred the property containing the Norwood family home to the Carolina Mortgage Company circa 1926–1927 (HCRD Real Estate Conveyances Index [RECI] 1808–1930:196). It was then most likely acquired by the Keswick Corporation, a hotel and real estate development company, circa 1936 (HCRD RECI 1931–1958:41). The Keswick Corporation conveyed the property to Central Investment Corporation through a deed of trust in 1938, who sold it to Mary S. Ector a few months later (HCRD RECI 1931–1958:47; HCRD DB 100:502). In 1945, Rudolf and Erna Hollaus purchased the Norwood property from Ector and sold it two years later to Ted B. and Estelle B. Stackpole (HCRD DB124:125; HCRD DB 134:507). Based on entries in the 1959 Hill’s Waynesville, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska City Directory, the Stackpoles converted the house into the Hilltop Tourist Lodge, which operated until the property was sold in the 1980s (Hill Directory Company., Inc. 1959:216; Oliver 2001:50–51). In 1983, Estelle Stackpole, now remarried to Gilliam Timbes, sold the lodge and associated property to William J. Martin, Jr. (HCRD DB 346:989). Richard A. and Theresa P. Miller and Susan L. Miller purchased the property in 1987, but sold it to Nancy B. Dodd in 1991 (HCRD DB 377:849; HCRD DB 414:872). Debora A. Bucklaew purchased the property from the Dodd estate in 2000 for \$596,4000, but it was foreclosed upon by Ticor Title Insurance Company in 2007 and sold at public auction in 2010 to Nationstar Mortgage, LLC for the sum of \$530,611.56 (HCRD DB 479:539; HCRD DTB 717:85; HCRD DB 776:1692). The current owners, Bruce and Ashley Shapiro, purchased the 2.32-acre property in 2011 (HCRD DB 802:231).

Waynesville has a number of notable examples of the Craftsman and Shingle styles, particularly in the development of Woolsey Heights located northeast of the project area. Woolsey Heights is a Study Listed Historic District (HW0064) with the NRHP-Listed Alden and Thomasene Howell House (HW0136) within the district (Figures 250 and 251). These examples are among the 32 documented, Craftsman- or Shingle-style buildings located in HPO Web for Haywood County (the Alden and Thomasene Howell House is the only example described as Shingle style). Of those resources, two buildings are apartments and the remaining entries are single-family dwellings. As a result, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is within a more common stylistic category for buildings within Haywood County. Despite its loss of historic windows, which were a significant character-defining feature of the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056), the dwelling continues to represent a transitional period for the Norwood family and retains many of its exterior claddings. Although examples in Woolsey Heights retain their windows, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is a representative example of its type locally. From limited views of the interior, it appears that the residence retains many original interior finishes as well.

The Norwoods owned large tracts of land south of Waynesville in the early- to mid-nineteenth century. This residence is one of the few houses still associated with the Norwood family that remains extant, but the family only resided there for a short time in the early twentieth century as the Norwood farm was subdivided for residential development along South Main Street. The earlier circa 1850s residence was demolished for the construction of the Hyatt House and Carriage House (HW0015 / HW0740). The house later became part of a significant trend locally that converted large homes to lodging and rooms for rent in the growing tourist industry spurred by the opening of the Blue Ridge Parkway and Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Norwood House became the Hilltop Tourist Lodge in the mid-twentieth century, which was relatively late in the boarding house trend that began as tourists came to Waynesville and the surrounding area for the cooler climate and abundant natural springs. There is some indication that African-American women living in the vicinity of Pigeon Road, and in other small enclaves throughout the area, worked in the tourist industry and likely in some of the boarding houses (Argintar 2018). However, the specific lodges employing African-American staff could not be located during the course of research. As a result, it is unknown if Hilltop Tourist Lodge employed local staff, regardless of race.



Figure 250. Residence at 129 Woolsey Heights, Waynesville.



Figure 251. Residence at 153 Woolsey Heights, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity: The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, feeling and association. The integrity of materials and workmanship have diminished over time with the addition of replacement vinyl windows and modifications to the side porch on the southwestern elevation.

Location – The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) has not been moved since its original construction in 1908. The house once sat in a larger clearing, but surrounding tree cover has insulated the residence from nearby residential development

Design – The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is a Craftsman residence with significant river-rock chimneys, fireplaces, and foundations. Additionally, the first floor is clad in stone veneer and shingle siding is retained on the second story. While the diamond-pane windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes, the massing and other details of fenestration remain intact. The side porch on the southwestern elevation has been rebuilt, but with materials that are sympathetic to the original design and scale.

Setting – The integrity of setting has remained intact as the property has not suffered development encroachment along South Main Street. A large front yard and the significantly sloping lot preserve the park-like surroundings, and the woods surrounding the house obscure views of nearby residences. As a result, the lot remains isolated in feeling and conveys the feeling of a larger lot that was characteristic of early suburban development south of Waynesville towards Hazelwood.

Materials – The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) has retained the majority of its historic exterior finishes with the notable exception of its historic diamond-paned, wood-sash windows. Despite the loss of historic windows, the exterior claddings remain intact and the building features both a historic screen door and original single-leaf entry door. Limited views of the interior suggest that interior finishes have also been retained including moldings and wood paneling.

Workmanship – The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) has a few sections along the roof, particularly over the façade projection, that have experienced some loss of structural integrity over time (as noted in the slightly drooping eaves). Additionally, the loss of historic windows has impacted the appearance of workmanship on the building's exterior. However, the quality of stone masonry throughout remains high and demonstrates the skill of the mason.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling for the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) and surrounding landscape has been maintained through the preservation of the front and side yards and the lack of significant later additions to the property. Surrounding trees and mountain laurel have preserved the wooded, park-like setting of the residence. Additionally, the sloping site limits views to adjacent parcels.

Association – The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed connections between the residence and events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. While the parcel is associated with the Norwood family, this association does not rise to the level of significance to meet the requirements of this criterion. As a result, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is not recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) represents another significant example of the Craftsman style in Waynesville. While examples within the Study Listed Woolsey Heights Historic District retain their windows and feature more complex designs than the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056), this residence remains significant in its own right. The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) represents a national stylistic trend that had been utilized in Haywood County beginning at the turn of the twentieth century. The house was constructed during the transition from agricultural to suburban development along South Main Street in the early twentieth century as well as the significance of the tourist economy locally. The interior remains intact with original moldings, stairs, furnishings, and wood panels; high-quality details are present throughout the house. As a result, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) follows the majority of the historic road frontage along South Main Street as the steep terrain preserves the isolated approach to the house and begins directly across from Auburn Road, and turns southwest to follow the driveway's northern edge. The western boundary then makes a sharp, northward corner as the driveway forms a teardrop roundabout to follow the line of trees northwest to encompass the narrow rear yard the preserves some of the open space once present along the hilltop. The western and southern boundaries similarly follow lines of trees along the currently maintained yards. See Figure 241 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

Former House, 809 S. Main Street (HW0749)

Resource Name: Former House

Site Survey #: HW0749

Inventory #: Property 65

Street Address: 809 Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-13-2591

Construction Date(s): circa 1938

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The converted residence is situated on a .25-acre parcel on the east side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 175 ft north of its intersection with Auburn Road (Figure 252). Constructed into a slope with a steep grade on a partially wooded property, the residence has been converted to an art studio. A poured concrete and a gravel parking area extends along a flat section of the property along the west and north side of the studio. A post and rail fence lines the east side of the gravel parking lot, a portion of which is supported by cantilevered posts and fill. The east side of the property slopes steeply towards a wooded area behind the converted residence.



Figure 252. Map of the Former House, 809 S. Main Street (HW0749).



Figure 253. Façade of the Former House, 809 S. Main Street, now an artist studio.



Figure 254. View of rear elevation.

House, exterior: The circa 1938 converted residence exhibits a one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile, side-gable form (Figure 253). The studio rests on an exposed basement foundation. The exterior is clad in a stone veneer. The first story of the rear elevation and the gable ends are clad in board and batten siding (Figure 254). The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or single-light wood sashes. The windows feature simple wood surrounds with wood lintels. An interior, stone-clad chimney pierces the rear roof slope.

The façade features an off-center single-leaf entry filled by a six-light wood door (Figure 255). A simple wood surround with a wood lintel frames the entry. The entry opens onto a single-bay entry porch with a front-gable roof supported by wood post set on stone piers. A picture window pierces the façade north of the entry. A front-gable projection extends from the south side of the façade.

The north elevation contains a single-leaf entry filled by a six-light wood door with a simple surround and wood lintel (Figure 256). The entry opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a side-gable roof supported by wood posts set on stone posts. The porch gable is clad in stucco. A set of stone steps lead from the gravel driveway to the porch. An elevated wood deck lined by a wood railing extends along the east (left) side of the elevation. A set of wood stairs leads from the first story deck to a wood deck along the basement level. The basement story is exposed along the south and rear elevation of the converted residence (Figure 257). A single-leaf entry along the south (left) side of the rear elevation opens onto an elevated wood deck lined by a wood railing.

House, interior: The interior of the converted residence features hardwood floors throughout and plastered walls with simple wood baseboards. Windows and doors are cased with simple wood surrounds. The front entry opens into the main living room, which connects to an additional living space to the rear of the house (Figure 258). The living room fireplace features a poured concrete hearth. The fireplace wall is clad in a stone veneer. Partition walls enclose a room, most likely the former kitchen, behind the fireplace wall. An entryway along the south (right) wall of the living room opens into a hallway along the south side of house. The hallway provides access to a bathroom and a studio, most likely the former bedroom, to the rear of the residence. A wood door along the south (right) wall of the hallway leads to the bathroom. An entry at the end of the hallway provides access to the rear studio (Figure 259).



Figure 255. Detail of front entry door.



Figure 256. View of north elevation.



Figure 257. View of south elevation.



Figure 258. Interior view of former living room.



Figure 259. Interior view of hallway and rear studio space looking from the entry.

Historic and Architectural Context

The first legal reference to the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) appears in a 1935 deed between Louise Haseltine Killian and her son Leon Miles Killian (HCRD DB 94:342). The subject property is the sixth of several tracts addressed in the deed. The widow of Daniel Marcus Killian, a woolen goods manufacturer, Louise “Hassie” Killian was the daughter of Walter Brown and received the subject property upon her father’s death (USCB 1900–1910; HCRD DB 94:342). Her son, Leon Killian, owned an ice factory in town. He married Anne Aiken in 1912 and the couple had two children, Ellen Louise and Leon Marcus, Jr (USCB 1920–1940). Based on the estimated date of construction, the converted residence was most likely built for Leon Killian and his family; however, there is no mention of the house in the following deeds. In 1939, Leon and Anne Killian sold the property to Mrs. Isabelle B Funke (HCRD DB 103:492). Funke also purchased a small adjacent parcel, which forms the southwest corner of the current lot, from J.D and Helen Frady in 1940 (HCRD DB 106:538). The daughter of Frank and Addie Brown, Isabelle married Dr. Osmar Ewald Funke, who was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1886 (Death Certificate of Isabelle Brown Funke; Ancestry 2010). Dr. Funke practiced as a chiropractor and, after her husband’s death in 1932, Isabelle Funke also owned her own chiropractic practice, which she operated out of her home on Main Street (Death Certificate of Dr. Osmar Ewald Funke; Hill Directory Company., Inc. 1959:280). In 1960, Fred Morgan, acting on behalf of Isabelle Funke, sold the portion of the original Killian property containing the residence, as well as the small lot purchased from the Fradys, to George W. and Eunice S. Brown (HCRD DB 185:272). J. Malcolm and Sarah M. Clarke purchased the property from the Browns in 1962 (HCRD DB 194:277). Sarah Clarke, now widowed, then sold the property, along with a tract of land in Clyde, North Carolina, to her daughter Sarah McCutchen Clarke in 2003 (HCRD DB 574:1461). The current owners, Donald T. and Jennifer H. Buckner, purchased the .25-acre property in 2011 (HCRD DB 797:1325).

This residence is one of the numerous small houses featuring stone masonry throughout Waynesville and Haywood County. River rock and stone masonry, either as structural walls or veneer, appears in both residential and commercial construction, and commercial uses have been discussed earlier in this report relating to Commercial Building (HW0735), Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0736), and Maple Grove Motel (HW0739). Additionally, river rock foundations, walls, and veneer, particularly at the first-floor level, are found in residences throughout the South Main Street corridor and within Haywood County, although an HPO Web search reveals only four county buildings or structures with stone features. The frequency of these features also appears on small houses of vernacular cottage, Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional styles. Some, like the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) may have had stylistic features removed over time as windows, doors, and other materials were updated.

Surveyors located examples similar to the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) in both Canton and Waynesville. The Good Trees Garden Center at 44 Academy Street in Canton is an example of cut-stone masonry with a hipped roof porch entry (Figure 260). The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) has been converted to an artist’s studio and retail shop, and 44 Academy Street in Canton has similarly transitioned from residential to commercial use. The façade windows of both structures have been replaced with plate glass to facilitate views into the retail space. In Waynesville, stone residential buildings include 641 East Street and 335 East Street (Figure 261 and 262). The residence at 641 East Street is an example of a Minimal Traditional residence that is entirely clad in stone. Meanwhile, 335 East Street shows the common use of stone for porch piers, low walls, and partial exterior cladding. The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) presents as a one-story dwelling from South Main Street, but takes advantage of the steeply rear-sloping lot to create an exposed basement story. Similarly, all three comparable buildings are one-story residences.



Figure 260. Residence converted to a retail space, Good Trees Garden Center at 44 Academy Street, Canton.



Figure 261. Residence at 641 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 262. Residence at 335 East Street, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) features a moderate level of integrity for location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The quality of materials and workmanship have been diminished through the addition of plate glass windows. Integrity has also diminished over time through the development of the parking area and the re-configuration of the rear decks.

Location – The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) has remained at the same location since its construction along South Main Street. South Main Street appears to have not encroached on the property, but the construction of the parking area immediately in front of the residence has converted any previous front yard of the parcel to paving.

Design – The building’s massing appears to have remained the same throughout its history, but several windows have notably been replaced with plate glass to conform to its current use as a retail space and artist’s studio. The front and side porches feature large wood beams and wood doors that recall elements of Craftsman design. However, the majority of the former residence has relatively plain fenestration. The interior design appears to have been only slightly modified to accommodate the new first-floor use. Interior stone veneer and some wall treatments have likely been altered to accommodate lighting and hanging systems for artwork display.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) remains moderately high. The residence features minimal setback from South Main Street and the concrete paving has covered any original plantings or front yard. However, the wooded setting remains to the rear and southern side of the parcel. The house immediately to the north, the House at 761 South Main Street

(HW0750), dates from the same period of construction, and the shared side-yard between the two properties appears consistent with mapped representations of the parcel (USGS 1941).

Materials – The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) retains the majority of its original exterior claddings, including stone masonry and stucco. The board-and-batten siding may be a replacement cladding for stucco, or an original material. However, based on its condition, it may be a circa 1970s–1980s addition to the former residence.

Workmanship – While the quality of workmanship remains visible in the entry doors and porches with exposed beams, the use of plate glass and modern decking has substantially altered the appearance of this structure. Quality historic workmanship is visible in the stone masonry, but other alterations include modern claddings.

Feeling – The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) remains along the busy South Main Street corridor, but is otherwise surrounded by woods which maintain the transitional suburban to rural feeling of the property. The properties immediately adjacent, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) to the west and the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) to the north, maintain relatively large lot sizes and are also surrounded by woods. As a result, views to residential development surrounding this area are limited.

Association – The quality of association for the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) has diminished over time with its continued use as a commercial property. Plate glass windows and the continued growth of the parking area in the former front yard have altered the former residence.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. While the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) is an example of a residential property entirely clad in stone with a moderate level of integrity, it is a relatively common form throughout western North Carolina. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a relatively common modest residence clad in stone, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

House, 761 South Main Street (HW0750)

Resource Name: House, 761 S. Main Street

Site Survey #: HW0750

Inventory #: Property 66

Street Address: 761 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-13-3623

Construction Date(s): circa 1935–1945

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on a .65-acre property on the east side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 245 ft south of its intersection with Balsam Drive (Figure 263). Built into a slope with a steep grade on a partially wooded property immediately adjacent to street, the residence also currently functions as an instrument repair shop. A poured concrete walkway extends from the shoulders along South Main Street to the front entry. A poured concrete driveway north of the residence leads to the basement story of the north elevation. A stone and poured concrete retaining wall lines the property south of the residence. A set of stone steps extends from the poured concrete portion of the wall (Figure 264). Bushes and other plantings dot the front lawn. The rear of the property is wooded.

House, exterior: The circa 1935–1945 the residence displays a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile, side-gable form (Figure 265). The dwelling rests on a partially exposed basement foundation and the exterior is clad in river rock veneer in a skintled pattern. The gable ends are covered with stucco. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout contain six-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes with simple wood surrounds and wood sills. An interior stone-clad chimney with a metal cap pierces the ridgeline.

The façade of the residence features a central single-leaf entry filled by a half-light wood door with diamond-shaped panes (Figure 266). The entry is sheltered by a single-bay entry porch with a steep front-gable roof featuring a central stone archway. The entry opens onto a poured concrete deck. Two gable-roof dormers project from the façade roof slope. The dormers are pierced by single windows with attached window boxes.

The north elevation contains a single-leaf side entry filled by a six-light wood door (Figure 267). The entry opens onto a partial-width, single-bay porch with a shed-roof supported by river rock clad columns set on a poured concrete deck. An archway punctuates the west (façade) elevation of the porch. A shed-roof projection extends from the east (left) side of the basement level of the elevation. A double-leaf entry filled by a full-light sliding glass door pierces the north elevation of the projection. The basement story is also exposed along the south and rear elevation (Figure 268). A gable-oriented enclosed porch clad in T1-11 siding and resting on a poured concrete foundation extends from the first story of the rear elevation. The basement level of the porch is enclosed (Figure 269). The rear gable of the porch contains a ribbon of three windows filled by single-light vinyl sashes. Three smaller, single-light windows are arranged in a triangular form above the ribbon of windows. A two-story, elevated wood deck lined by a wood railing and accessed by a set of wood stairs spans the south (left) side of the rear elevation. The porch is accessible from the first and basement story. A shed-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope.



Figure 263. Map of House, 761 S. Main Street (HW0750).



Figure 264. Stairs leading from South Main Street to side and rear yards.



Figure 265. View of façade looking east.



Figure 266. Detail of entry door.



Figure 267. View of northern elevation.



Figure 268. View of southern elevation.



Figure 269. View of rear addition.

House, interior: The interior of the residence features hardwood floors and plaster walls along the first story with simple baseboards. On the second story, the walls are clad in wood paneling with simple moldings and baseboards. The windows are cased with simple wood surrounds with wood sills. The interior entries feature either wood paneled or replacement doors with simple wood surrounds. The front entry opens into the former living room, which currently serves as an instrument repair shop (Figure 270). A counter with glass cabinets beneath extends from the north (left) side of the living room. The walls are lined with display shelves. A large stone and mica fireplace with a stone hearth and a wood mantle is set along the rear wall of the living room opposite the front entry (Figure 271). An entryway filled by a pair of half-light wood doors on the south (right) wall of the living room leads to a hallway along the south side of the house. Doorways along the hallway provide access to a bathroom and bedroom, which were not accessible during the survey. An entryway along the rear wall of the living room opens to a hallway that extends through the center of the house. Accessible from an entryway along the hallway, the kitchen features a tiled floor and modern cabinetry and appliances. A large entryway along the west (rear) wall of the kitchen leads to the enclosed rear porch. The porch features painted drywall walls and faux exposed beams along the ceiling. Entries along the central hallway lead to a bathroom and bedroom. A transom window is centered over the bathroom entry. The bathroom features a tile floor and tiled walls (Figure 272). The bedroom entry contains a pair of narrow doors. The bedroom was not accessible during the survey. A wood staircase located in the central hallway leads to the second story of the house. The staircase is lined by a metal replacement railing. A bedroom and a bathroom are accessible from the second-story landing. The bathroom features the same finishes as the first-floor bathroom. The bedroom was not accessible during the survey. A wood door along the east (right) wall of the second story leads to a storage area.

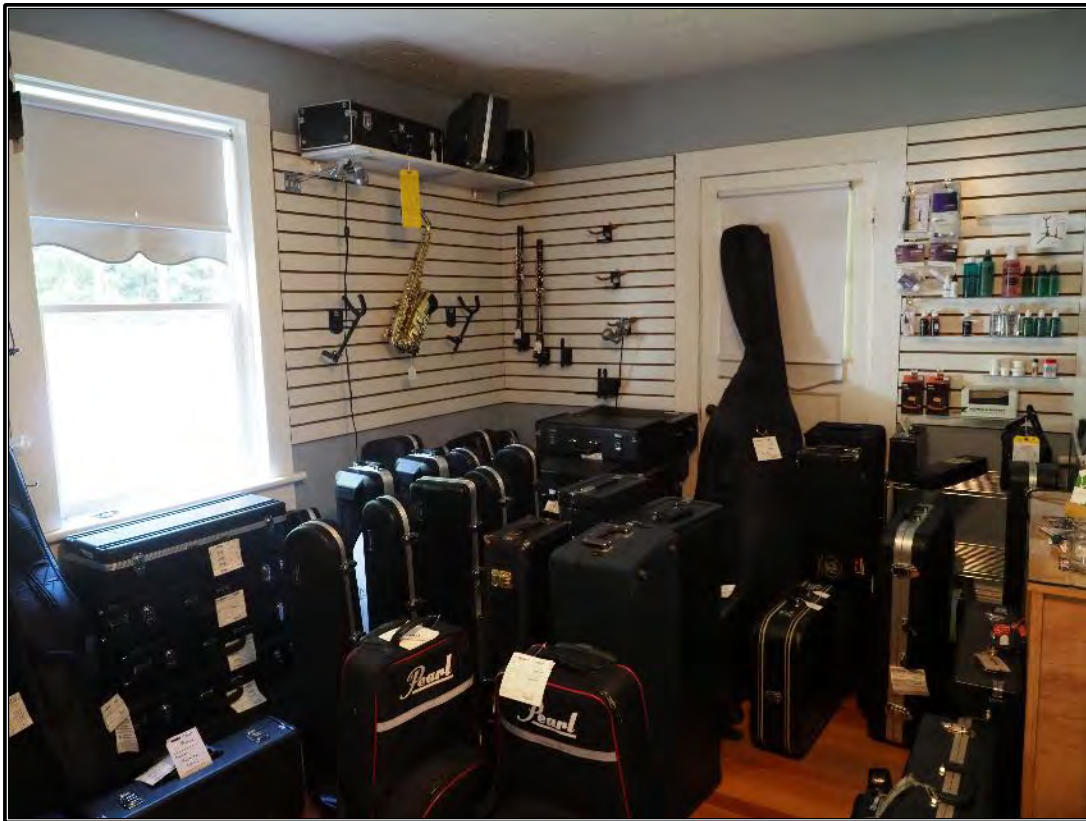


Figure 270. Interior view of former living room from entry.



Figure 271. Interior view of former living room with mica fireplace.



Figure 272. View of second floor bathroom.

Historic and Architectural Context

Like the previous resource, the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) was historically part of the sixth tract sold to Leon Killian by his mother Louise “Hassie” Killian in 1935 (HCRD DB 94:342). After the parcel was purchased by Isabelle Funke in 1939, it was divided, with one portion sold to Roy Edward and Ethel Moseman in 1945 and the other being combined with an additional lot to form the property associated with 809 South Main Street (HCRD DB 103:492; HCRD DB 124:550). Based on the estimated construction date, the residence situated at 761 South Main Street was most likely constructed by the Killian or Funke families.

After the parcel divisions, the Moseman family likely resided at the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750). Roy Moseman, the son of Edward and Ida Moseman, married Ethel Barrimore Farmer between 1930 and 1940. In his early life, he worked in a lumber mill and as retail salesman, but, by 1940, Moseman owned Roy’s Newstand on Main Street in downtown Waynesville (USCB 1910–1940; Hill Directory Company., Inc. 1959:208). By 1959, the couple is listed in the city directory at an address on Short Street and a tenant, Nelson Smith, is indicated at the South Main Street address (Hill Directory Company., Inc. 1959:280). In 1964, Ethel Moseman, now a widow, sold the subject property to Montgomery and Eva Queen (HCRD DB 205:722). The Queens sold the property to Theodore B. and Estelle B. Stackpole, who owned the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) on the opposite side of South Main Street, in 1972 (HCRD DB 253:568). Two years later, the Stackpoles sold the lot back to Montgomery and Eva Queen and they retained ownership of the parcel until 2000 when the current owners, John T. and Rhonda K. Wilson, purchased the property (HCRD DB 271:88; HCRD DB 480:2420).

This residence is one of the numerous small houses featuring stone masonry throughout Waynesville and Haywood County. River rock and stone masonry, either as structural walls or veneer, appears in both residential and commercial construction, and commercial uses have been discussed earlier in this report relating to Commercial Building (HW0735), Commercial Building and Former Grocery (HW0736), and Maple Grove Motel (HW0739). Additionally, river rock foundations, walls, and veneer, particularly at the first-floor level, are found in residences throughout the South Main Street corridor and within Haywood County, although an HPO Web search reveals only four county buildings or structures with stone features. The frequency of these features also appears on small houses of vernacular cottage, Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional styles. The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) has skintled stones throughout, creating an irregular finish across the exterior that emphasizes the vernacular cottage form of the residence.

Surveyors located examples similar to the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) in both Canton and Waynesville. The Good Trees Garden Center at 44 Academy Street in Canton is an example of cut-stone masonry with a hipped roof porch entry (Figure 273). The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) has been partially converted to a retail and repair shop for musical instruments, and 44 Academy Street in Canton has similarly transitioned from residential to commercial use. However, unlike the example in Canton, the façade has not been significantly altered by the introduction of plate glass windows and the residential character of the building remains largely intact. In Waynesville, stone residential buildings include 641 East Street and 335 East Street (Figure 274 and 275). The residence at 641 East Street is an example of a Minimal Traditional residence that is entirely clad in stone. Meanwhile, 335 East Street shows the common use of stone for porch piers, low walls, and partial exterior cladding. The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) presents as a one-story dwelling from South Main Street, but takes advantage of the steeply rear-sloping lot to create an exposed basement story. Similarly, all three comparable buildings are one-story residences with façades addressing the primary road along each parcel. However, the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) does display more sophisticated masonry than the other examples, even when compared to the vertical stone embellishment on the chimney of the residence at 641 East Street.



Figure 273. Residence converted to a retail space, Good Trees Garden Center at 44 Academy Street, Canton.



Figure 274. Residence at 641 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 275. Residence at 335 East Street, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Former House at House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) features a high level of integrity for location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, and feeling. The quality of association has been somewhat diminished with the conversion of the front rooms of the first floor for musical instrument retail and repair.

Location – The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) has remained at the same location since its construction along South Main Street. South Main Street appears to have not encroached on the property, and the narrow front yard and stone wall with stairs have remained intact.

Design – The building has undergone several changes to its design. A rear addition has added additional living space lost by the conversion of the front room to retail use. The retail space now has a service counter and is lined with display panels; however, the original stone and mica fireplace has been retained. The fireplace is a distinctive interior feature of the former residence. Additionally, this residence features a basement garage entry that has been infilled with French doors, converting the basement level to additional living space. Despite the addition, the half story maintains its original floor plan and circulation patterns throughout the house appear to remain in their historical configurations.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) remains high. The residence features minimal setback from South Main Street and retains a small front yard. Additionally, the wooded setting remains to the rear and southern side of the parcel. The house immediately to the south, the Former House at 809 South Main Street (HW0749), dates from the same period of construction, and the shared side-yard between the two properties appears consistent with mapped representations of the parcel (USGS 1941).

Materials – The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) retains the majority of its original exterior claddings, including stone masonry and stucco. The rear addition features modern materials that are not in keeping with the original construction, and the rear deck is constructed of modern pre-treated lumber. However, these modifications are limited to the rear elevation, and other historic materials remain intact. The stone and mica fireplace is particularly notable for the significance of mica regionally as an exported material used for windows, particularly in stoves and other high-heat applications unsuitable for glass, as well as other products.

Workmanship – While the quality of workmanship is diminished on the rear elevation with an addition featuring historically incompatible materials, the other elevations remain relatively intact. The stone masonry throughout the building remains of high quality and has experienced little deterioration over time. The windows and doors remain intact, with the exception of the garage entry on the northern elevation that has been infilled with French doors. The workmanship overall appears to have been of a high quality.

Feeling – The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) remains along the busy South Main Street corridor, but is otherwise surrounded by woods which maintain the transitional suburban to rural feeling of the property. The properties immediately adjacent, the Hilltop Tourist Lodge (HW0056) to the west and the House at 809 South Main Street (HW0750) to the south, maintain relatively large lot sizes and are also surrounded by woods. As a result, views to residential development surrounding this area are limited.

Association – The quality of association for the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) has diminished over time with its continued use as a commercial property. However, the dwelling still functions as a primary residence in addition to its use as a commercial space. As a result, the quality of association has diminished, but not to the level of a complete conversion from residential to retail.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a relatively common modest residence clad in stone, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, despite the skintled features of the stonework, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The House at 761 South Main Street (HW0750) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

The Charles Ray House (HW0055) and Carriage House (HW0751)

Resource Name: The Charles Ray House and Carriage House

Site Survey #: HW0055 / HW0751

Inventory #: Properties 72 and 73

Street Address: 205–209 Hillview Circle, Waynesville, NC 28786
and 227 Hillview Circle, Waynesville NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-14-6522 and 8615-14-5465

Construction Date(s): circa 1895–1898

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The Charles Ray House is situated on the southeast of side of Hillview Circle, approximately .2 mi south-southwest of its intersection with South Main Street (US 23 Business). The property consists of two separate parcels (Figure 276). The primary residence and laundry are situated onto a .7-acre parcel and the converted carriage house (now a rental property) is located on an adjoining .38-acre parcel. Oriented to historic Main Street (now Hillview Circle), the residence is surrounded by mature trees, bushes, and other plantings (Figure 277). Trees line the southwest side of the property. A band of trees on the northwest side of Hillview Circle provides screening between the property and South Main Street. A gravel driveway northeast of the residence extends through the porte cochère and along the northeast side of the house.

House (HW0055), exterior: The circa 1895 Dutch Colonial Revival style residence features a two-story, eight-bay (w/d/w/w/w/w/d/w), double-pile, side-gable form with multiple projections (Figure 278). The dwelling rests on a partially exposed brick basement foundation and the exterior is clad in drop wood siding and wood shingles. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The windows contain wood casement sashes with tracery details (Figure 279). An exterior brick chimney extends from the northeast elevation. An exterior brick chimney extends from the southwest elevation of the southwest rear projection. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline.

The façade of the residence features a full-width arcade along the first story. The arcade wraps around to the southwest elevation (see Figure 278). The arcade consists of a series of archways with impostes set on brick piers resting on a replacement poured concrete deck (Figure 280). The arcade shelters two single-leaf façade entries. The entries are filled by half-light wood paneled doors and flanked by narrow single windows. Two single window bays pierce the façade between the two entries. A gambrel-roof projection extends from the upper story of the arcade. Two ribbons of three windows pierce the façade elevation of the projection. A hip-roof porte cochère, added circa 1910, with an upper-story sleeping porch extends from the northeast side of the porch (Figure 281). The porte cochère features large archways with impostes set on brick piers. The second-story sleeping porch contains a paired window and a ribbon of three windows along the façade elevation. A ribbon of three windows pierce the northeast and rear elevation of the sleeping porch. The lower portion of the porch is flared.

The northeast elevation of the residence contains a ribbon of three windows along the first story and a paired window bay along the second story (Figure 282). The southwest elevation contains a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement single-light wood door along the first story (Figure 283). The entry opens onto the integral arcade with the southwest portion including a wood deck (Figure 284). Three single windows pierce the elevation northwest (left) of the entry. The southwest portion of the arcade supports a second-story, gambrel-roof projection which flares. The façade elevation of the projection contains a shed-roof dormer pierced by a paired window and a shed-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope.



Figure 276. Map of the Charles Ray House (HW0055) and Carriage House (HW0751).



Figure 277. View of Hillview Circle, the original alignment of South Main Street, in front of the residence.



Figure 278. Façade of the Charles Ray House (HW0055).



Figure 279. Detail of second-floor windows.



Figure 280. Detail of the arcade with the porte cochère to the left and the concrete porch with foyer entry to the center and right.



Figure 281. Porte cochère sleeping porch on the second floor.



Figure 282. View of northeastern (side) elevation.



Figure 283. View of southwestern (side) elevation with arcade.



Figure 284. Detail of arcade and wood porch.

The rear elevation of the residence features a two-story, hip-roof ell (Figure 285). A two-story, canted projection extends from the northeast elevation of the ell. The angled elevations (north and east) of the projection contain a single window along the first and second stories. The rear elevation features a paired window on the first story and a single window on the second story. A single window filled by a nine-light wood awning sash pieces the east elevation of the projection along the basement level (Figure 286). A small single-leaf entry filled by a wood door is located along the basement level of the projection's rear elevation and provides access to the basement. A two-story, hip-roof projection extends from the southwest elevation of the rear ell. The southwest elevation of the projection contains a wood picture window along the first story with smaller single-light wood (possibly awning) sashes underneath. A one-story, shed-roof addition clad in wood drop siding and aluminum siding extends from the southeast (right) side of the elevation. A single window filled by a six-light wood awning sash pierces the elevation along the basement story. The northeast elevation of the projection features a single-leaf entry filled by a replacement full-light wood door with a six-light transom. The entry opens onto a set of poured concrete steps. The rear elevation of the projection contains a large central bay enclosed with aluminum siding along the first story. The basement story is also clad in aluminum siding.

House, interior: The interior of the Charles Ray House features hardwood floors throughout and plaster walls with extensive woodwork (Figure 287). Wood baseboards, sometimes with finial details, and picture rail are found throughout the house. Wainscoting lines the base and top of the walls in the front foyer, living room, dining room, hallway, and stairway on the first floor. The first-floor ceiling features elaborate paneling and trim (Figure 288). Doors and windows throughout the house are framed with fluted surrounds with bullseye detailing. The front entry opens into the foyer (Figure 289). A large fireplace with elaborately carved ornamentation, a brick hearth and firebox, and a wood mantel is located next to the front entry along the northeast (left) wall of the foyer. Opposite the entry, a curved Y-shaped wood staircase extends to the second story (Figure 290). The staircase features a carpeted runner, a wood banister, decoratively turned balusters, and extensively carved newel posts with heavy caps. Integral window seats line the first landing of the stairs.

Immediately south of the foyer is a living room with pocket doors and wood paneling (Figure 291). The living room also features a fireplace opposite the pocket door entryway that is simpler than the foyer fireplace, with a brick hearth and firebox, a plain brick surround, and a wood mantel supported by wood modillions. An entryway along the southeast (rear) wall of the foyer leads to the dining room, which features built-in cabinetry and a wood paneled, tray ceiling. The room was slightly reconfigured after the rear addition was added circa 1910 to remove the former butler pantry and convert the space from a dining room to a living room. Through the foyer hallway to the west, the dining room features extensive woodwork and original Unagusta Furniture from the local Hazelwood company (Figure 292). The current owner has added artist David Miller's ironwork and lanterns in the fireplaces, stair and in several locations on the first floor.

On the second floor, the Y-shaped staircase forks. The left fork provides access to the second-story sleeping porch over the porte cochère (Figure 293). The right fork leads to a central hallway with adjacent bedrooms. The rooms on the upper story lack the extensive wood paneling that characterizes the first floor of the house. Trim is limited to baseboards, picture rail, and door and window frames. Entryways contain wood paneled doors with original hardware and feature two-light transom windows for ventilation (Figure 294). Adjoining bedrooms are connected by doorways and some adjoining doors open into small auxiliary spaces located between individual bedrooms. Each bedroom, with the exception of the master bedroom, contains a fireplace with a brick hearth and firebox, a brick surround, a carved wood mantel, and a paneled over mantel, often with an inset mirror, topped with a carved wood crown. The master bedroom features a coal burning fireplace with a metal insert (Figure 295). The woodwork in the master bedroom has been painted. The sleeping porches above the canted rear projection and porte cochère are accessible from the bedrooms along the north side of the house (Figure 296).



Figure 285. View of rear elevation.



Figure 286. View of basement foundation and window.



Figure 287. Interior paneling and built-in cabinetry in the dining room.



Figure 288. Detail of the living room ceiling.



Figure 289. Entrance into the foyer with large fireplace and paneling.



Figure 290. View of main staircase and foyer from the living room.



Figure 291. View of the living room.



Figure 292. View of the dining room with Unagusta Company furniture.



Figure 293. Interior view of porte cochere sleeping porch.



Figure 294. View of second-floor hallway with bedroom fireplace and transoms.



Figure 295. View of master bedroom.



Figure 296. View of bedroom connected to the sleeping porch.

The basement story consists of several adjoining rooms with exposed brick walls and ceiling joists. Large wood beams support the ceiling. Doorways feature simple wood frames. Due to limited access, additional interior details of the basement are not available.

Laundry, exterior: The circa 1895–1898 one-story, single-bay (d) converted historic laundry building with a front-facing gambrel roof is located 25 ft east-southeast of the residence (Figure 297). The laundry rests on a partially exposed basement foundation and is clad in wood drop siding (Figure 298). The roof is sheathed in replacement metal panels. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung replacement wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The façade of the laundry contains a single-leaf entry filled by a two-light wood door. The entry is sheltered by a hip-roof hood sheathed in wood shingles. The southwest elevation features a single and a paired window bay. The northeast elevation contains a single-leaf entry filled by a full-light replacement door. The entry opens onto an elevated porch with a shed-roof supported by scrollwork metal posts set on a poured concrete deck. The porch rests on a poured concrete foundation. A single window pierces the elevation northwest (right) of the entry. A one-story, shed-roof addition resting on an exposed brick and concrete block basement foundation is attached to the rear elevation of the laundry (Figure 299). The northwest elevation is pierced by a single window filled by a three-light sash. A paired window filled by two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes pierces the southwest elevation of the addition. A double-leaf entry filled by a pair of wood doors is located along the basement story of the elevation. The northeast elevation of the addition contains a single window. The rear elevation features a tripartite and a paired window along the first story. Ribbons of three single-light woods pierce the basement level.

Laundry, interior: Access to the interior of the house could not be obtained during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.

Carriage House (HW0751), exterior: The circa 1895–1898 one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), double-pile converted carriage house with a front-facing gambrel-roof is located approximately 65 ft south-southwest of the residence (Figure 300). The carriage house rests on an exposed brick basement foundation and the exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the northeast elevation. The façade of the carriage house has been modified to contain a single-leaf entry filled by a full-light wood door. Entry is located on a slanted bump-out and is sheltered by a wood pergola. A single window pierces the façade northeast (left) of the entry. A full-height narrow window filled by a multi-light wood sash is located southwest (right) of the entry. A flat-roof carport supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete pad is attached to the northeast (left) side of the façade. The northeast elevation of the carport is enclosed. A single window is centered under the front gable. The southwest elevation of the converted carriage house contains a one-story, shed-roof addition. The façade elevation of the addition contains a single window. The southwest elevation of the addition is obscured by vegetation. The northeast elevation of the carriage house features two single windows (Figure 301). A two-story, shed-roof porch is attached to the rear elevation (Figure 302). The lower level of the porch is supported by scrollwork metal posts set on a poured concrete deck. The upper story features wood posts set on a wood deck lined by a wood railing. The rear elevation was only partially visible.

Carriage House, interior: The carriage house has been converted to a rental property and, as such, the interior was not accessible during the survey. Based on limited views from the exterior, the interior features finished walls and hardwood floors. Additional interior details are not available.



Figure 297. View of laundry building entrance and porch.



Figure 298. View of laundry looking northeast.



Figure 299. View of southeastern corner of the laundry building.



Figure 300. Façade view of carriage house (HW0751) with large carport.



Figure 301. View of the northeast (side) elevation of the carriage house (HW0751).



Figure 302. Rear view of carriage house (HW0751).

Historic and Architectural Context:

The two parcels comprising the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) were originally part of land tracts owned by the Love family who were early settlers of Waynesville (HRCDB B: 390 and E:540). Green Hill Academy, now the location of Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634), was a prominent feature of the early-nineteenth-century landscape in the area, and deed books reference the land in association with transactions related to the school grounds. By the 1850s, the buildings that once occupied the hillside in that location (both the school and a church) appear to have been moved or demolished as the cemetery continued to expand. The Charles Ray family were cotton brokers that summered in Waynesville, and purchased a subdivided portion of the land sometime in the 1890s. Ray was part of the social elite in Waynesville that included the Woolseys, who were cotton brokers from Georgia and also permanently settled in the area after summering locally for several years (Bowers 2002). The Woolsey family constructed similarly elaborate residences along a ridge known as Woolsey Heights in the northern section of Waynesville.

Charles Edwin Ray, Sr., was born in South Carolina on June 1, 1866, and married Minnie (Minerva) Avaline Shelton in 1895, according to the 1900 census (USFC 1900). Minnie was born in North Carolina on June 10, 1874, and the couple had two sons by 1900. The house was built with acetylene lighting, and the gas was produced on-site through a reaction between commercially-produced calcium carbide and water, which was a lighting solution for rural residences that did not have access to city gas-light systems. By 1903, the house had been upgraded with wiring for electricity, but still retains the original acetylene pipes.

While Ray, Sr., may have been a cotton merchant upon moving to Waynesville, he had begun to sell lumber, likely with the Quinland Lumber Company, by 1910 (USFC 1910). The Quinlan family, owners of the Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013), were a prominent Waynesville family that worked in the timber industry throughout the nineteenth century. The timbering community, Quinlandtown, is named for their operations.

The Ray family had expanded to include three more children by 1910, which corresponds to several additions and interior changes to the house, including the addition of the port cochere and the expansion of the kitchen. The former dining room, the southwestern room on the first floor, was expanded to become a living room at that time and incorporated the former butler's pantry between that room and the kitchen. The Ray family purchased many original furnishings for the house, including Unaugusta Furniture sideboards and dining room furniture that still remains with the house. The furniture is constructed of chestnut recovered shortly after the blight impacted forests throughout the southeast, but before decay lead to the advent of wormy chestnut (Queen 2018). The fireplace surrounds and inglenook with large staircase are all features of high-style Shingle architecture that were maintained throughout the 1910 upgrades.

The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055/HW0751) appears to have remained in the family until 1953 when the surviving children (Katherine Ray Watkins, Helen Ray, Frances Ray, Rosalyn Ray Johnson and others) sold the property to Julia Norse, who was originally from Austria, Hungary (Findagrave.com 2018). Norse appears to have subdivided the property and sold one section of Robert R. Guy and his wife Edna R. Guy in 1961. The second parcel was sold to Elmer and Lulu Hendrix the same year. However, by 1967, the Guy family purchased the second lot from the Hendrix family, reuniting the parcels under the same owners. Robert and Edna Guy then sold both parcels to Margaret F. Fry in 1971. Margaret Fry appears to have begun renting the laundry and/or carriage house and one of the original parcels in 1985 when she sold the “lot to the rear/southeast of 227 Hillview Circle” in 1985 to Joe Sam Queen and his wife Kate T. Queen (HCRD DB 363: 837). Around this time, the rear section of the former Ray parcel appears to have become part of the suburban development to the east. The 227 Hillview Circle address was associated with the carriage house, and the Queens began residing in the main residence at that time (Queen 2018). The Queens then purchased the surrounding associated parcels in 2010. Current

owner, Joe Sam Tom Bob Queen, son of Joe Sam Queen and Kate T. Queen, is a well-known architect and politician in North Carolina who has served in both the North Carolina House of Representatives and the North Carolina Senate.

Waynesville has a number of notable examples of high-style architecture from the turn of the twentieth century, particularly in the development of Woolsey Heights located northeast of the project area. However, only one additional Dutch-inspired example could be located, the Decatur Phillips House on Howell Mill Road, north of the project area, within a modern commercial corridor in Waynesville. While the property was inaccessible during the time of survey, the cross-gable residence with a large-hipped roof porch was last surveyed in 2004 and determined not eligible for the NRHP. This evaluation demonstrates the relative rarity of the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751), particularly as the house retains a high level of integrity and the parcel remains along the original course of South Main Street.

The closest comparisons to the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) are within the Study Listed Woolsey Heights Historic District (HW0064) of Shingle-style residences including the NRHP-Listed Alden and Thomasene Howell House (HW0136) (Figures 303 and 304). While not of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style, these residences are of similar massing and sophistication to the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751). These examples are among the 32 documented, Craftsman- or Shingle-style buildings and 16 Colonial Revival examples located in HPO Web for Haywood County (the Alden and Thomasene Howell House is the only example described as Shingle style). Of those resources, two buildings are apartments and the remaining entries are single-family dwellings or businesses. While the residences in Woolsey Heights display similar high-style features, the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) is a remarkably intact representative of the style that also includes associated furnishings and documents the arrival of both gas and electric lighting locally. The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) also features an intact gable-front carriage house and laundry, both of which contribute to the intact historical character of the property.



Figure 303. Residence at 129 Woolsey Heights, Waynesville.



Figure 304. Residence at 153 Woolsey Heights, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Integrity: The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) retains integrity across all categories of assessment.

Location – The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) has not been moved since its original construction circa 1895–1898. The residence also retains its original carriage house and laundry. The carriage house has an attached carport addition, but the two secondary buildings remain relatively unaltered. The Hillview Circle, originally part of South Main Street, has retained the historic character of the earlier road, avoiding curb improvements and other maintenance features along the current corridor (Jurney 1925).

Design – The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) remains a remarkably intact representative of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The only modifications have been a poured concrete deck along the façade to replace a section of wood-board flooring and other small changes to the exterior deck along the northwestern elevation.

Setting – The integrity of setting has remained intact as the property has not suffered development encroachment along South Main Street. Additionally, Hillview Circle maintains the original track of South Main Street in this location and provides a representative example of the former experience of traveling between Waynesville and Hazelwood in the late nineteenth century. The significantly sloping rear yard has limited the impact of suburban development to the west and protected the viewshed from the house towards eastern mountain ridges. While the steep slope to the west of Hillview Circle may have been fields at one time, the steep grade would have been difficult to maintain and likely was wooded at the time of the house’s construction.

Materials – The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) has retained nearly all historic exterior and interior finishes. The Carriage House (HW0751) has a carport addition to the façade, and the laundry has been converted for residential use, but few historic materials have been replaced in an effort to maintain these secondary buildings as dwellings.

Workmanship – The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) displays consistently high workmanship throughout the main house. The exterior details, with the exception of the poured concrete porch, have remained intact. Similarly, the interior details that are hallmarks of the Shingle style remain unaltered. For example, the interior features transom windows throughout that remain operational and the sleeping porch over the porte cochère is maintained as a bedroom and playroom. The Carriage House (HW0751) has been modified slightly over time to include a carport. However, the high level of workmanship remains evident on the rear elevation. The laundry exterior remains intact with only small modifications to support its use as a rental property.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling for the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) and surrounding landscape has been maintained. Although there is significant suburban development to the east, the topography prevents the development from obscuring views from the property to eastern mountain ridges. Surrounding trees and mountain laurel have preserved the wooded, park-like setting of the residence, and a rear terrace has preserved a kitchen garden space for the property.

Association – The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) continues to be a residential property and clearly conveys its historic use as a single-family home. While the Carriage House (HW0751) has been converted as a residential rental, along with the former laundry, the majority of features remain intact to reveal their historic uses.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) property retains significant landscape features that demonstrate the development of Haywood County over time, including the original course of South Main Street in the present Hillview Circle. Likewise, terraces and roadbeds to the rear of the property convey an intact historic landscape. The Carriage House (HW0751) and laundry represent two buildings that required staff. The laundry appears relatively rare as a secondary building within Haywood County. As more research continues into the service industries in Haywood County, particularly the employment of the African-American community, these buildings are only increasing in significance. As a result, the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) is recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. While the parcel is associated with the prominent Ray family, this association does not rise to the level of significance to meet the requirements of this criterion. As a result, the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) is not recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) represents a significant high-style example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Waynesville. While examples within the Study-Listed Woolsey Heights Historic District are similarly-high style, this residence remains significant in its own right and lacks the notable Shingle-style elements of the Woolsey Heights residences. The interior remains intact with original moldings, stairs, furnishings, and wood panels; high-quality details are present throughout the house. As a result, Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. However, it is worth noting that the property features several intact roadbeds and other historic features. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751) includes the historic route of South Main Street (now Hillview Circle) as well as terraced fields still used as a kitchen garden. The eastern boundary follows a hedge created by a neighboring property, before turning west to exclude steeply sloping terrain that was previously graded for a newer subdivision to the east. The boundary turns southwest again to follow a historic roadbed to the rear of the Carriage House (HW0751) before following a dense line of trees to the edge of Hillview Circle, where the road has been re-directed towards South Main Street. The boundary then follows South Main Street to the north to include a large section of historic rock wall immediately along the pavement edge. The boundary then turns southeast at the northern edge of the curve in South Main Street, crosses Hillview Circle, and follows the edge of the neighboring property's driveway to include the laundry and rear terraced gardens. See Figure 276 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

House, 492 S. Main Street (HW0752)

Resource Name: House, 492 S. Main Street

Site Survey #: HW0752

Inventory #: Property 76

Street Address: 492 South Main Street,
Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-14-7924

Construction Date(s): circa 1941

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The converted residence is situated on a .41-acre parcel on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately .1 mile southwest of its intersection with Hillview Circle (Figure 305). The converted residence is the only building located along a wooded section west of South Main Street near the Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634). Parcels in the vicinity contain historic residential development, converted residences, and modern commercial properties. Constructed into a slope, the residence, which currently operates as a law office, occupies a grassy parcel surrounded by trees. The rear portion of the property is wooded. Bushes sporadically dot the property along the foundation of the building. A paved driveway northeast of the converted residence leads to a paved parking area to the rear of the residence. A paved walkway leads from the street to the front entry.

House, exterior: The circa 1941 converted residence displays a one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), double-pile, hip-roof form (Figure 306). The residence rests on an exposed basement foundation covered in a stone veneer. The exterior is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer. The roof is sheathed in replacement metal panels. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows contain six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes with brick sills. The windows along the façade and side elevations are pedimented and feature an incised



Figure 305. Map for House, 492 S. Main Street (HW0752).



Figure 306. View of façade looking west.



Figure 307. Detail of window with pediment on the façade.

rectangular panel underneath the sill (Figure 307). The façade and some of the windows along the side elevations are framed by louvered wood shutters. An interior brick chimney pierces the southwest roof slope.

The façade of the converted residence features a central, recessed single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door (see Figures 306 and 308). The entry opens onto a single-bay entry porch with a front-gable roof supported by ornamented wood posts set on a tiled, poured concrete deck. Two single windows pierce the façade northeast (right) and southwest (left) of the entry. Three shed-roof dormers clad in vinyl siding and pierced by a single window project from the façade roof slope.

The northeast and southwest elevations contain three single windows along the first story (Figures 309 and 310). A shed-roof dormer clad in vinyl siding and pierced by a single window projects from the northeast roof slope. A window along the rear elevation is partially enclosed with a faux stone veneer to accommodate a smaller replacement sash. A vehicular bay pierces the basement story of the rear elevation (Figure 311). The bay is infilled with aluminum siding. The enclosed bay contains a single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light wood door. A paired window filled by one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes is pierced the enclosed bay northeast (left) of the basement entry. A five-light wood transom extends along the top of the bay. The enclosed bay is sheltered by a shed-roof metal awning. A shed-roof dormer clad in vinyl siding and pierced by five single windows projects from the rear roof slope.

House, interior: The interior of the converted residence features hardwood floors throughout and painted plaster walls with simple wood baseboards and crown molding (Figure 312). The entryways and windows are cased with simple wood surrounds. The interior entries contain wood paneled doors with original hardware. The front entry opens into the foyer. The wood staircase is located immediately opposite the front entry (Figure 313). The staircase is lined by a wood banister and a wood railing with turned balusters and a simple newel posts. A doorway pierces the northwest (rear) wall of the foyer northeast (right) of the stairs. A cased entryway along the southwest (left) wall of the foyer leads to the living room. The living room features simple wood chair rail and a fireplace. A room, most likely the former kitchen or dining room, along the southwest side of the house is enclosed as an office and counter area. On the second floor, two rooms, most likely converted bedrooms, are situated off the second-story landing. The rooms serve as an office and conference room. A closet is located along the southwest (front) wall of the second-story landing.

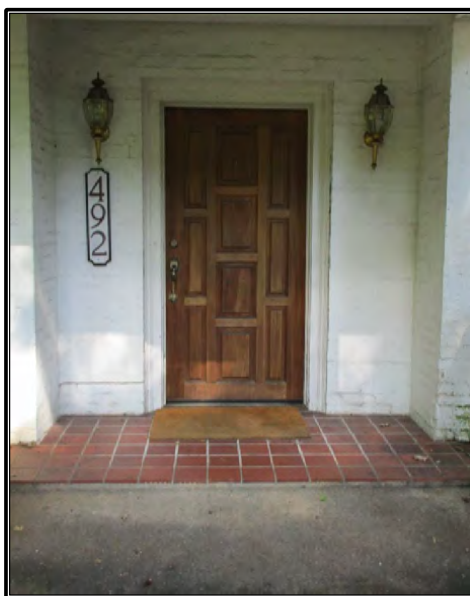


Figure 308. Detail of entry door.



Figure 309. View of northeast (side) elevation.



Figure 310. View of the building's southern corner.



Figure 311. View of rear elevation.



Figure 312. Interior view of living room looking towards front entry.



Figure 313. Interior view of foyer and stairs leading to the second floor.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1906, Waynesville attorney George Henry Smathers and his wife Daisy Rice Smathers sold two tracts of land to local businessman Charles Edwin Ray, owner of the Charles Ray House and Carriage House (HW0055 / HW0751), which included the acreage associated with the house at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) (HCRD DB 24:101). Charles Ray died in 1935, and his executors, wife Minnie S. Ray and son James W. Ray, sold the 492 South Main Street tract to John E. Barr and his wife Emma Clements Barr in 1940 (HCRD DB 105:532, 108:400). The transfer of the property was contingent upon its use only to construct a dwelling, not a retail establishment or other business, for the ensuing 20 years. The Barrs constructed the extant home in the early 1940s.

John Earl Barr (1877–1975) moved to Waynesville in 1934 to manage cooperative canneries created by the Tennessee Valley Authority to assist farmers and laborers in the region (“John E. Barr Dies; Father of Gig Young,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 16, 1975: 14; “Land O’ the Sky Making Plans to Pack 200,000 Cases of Fruits and Vegetables in 1937,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, April 29, 1937: 1, 12). Barr served as general manager of the Land O’ the Sky Mutual Association, headquartered in Waynesville, which was the controlling organization for multiple farmers’ cooperatives in western North Carolina. The goals of the organization were to provide a viable market for growers and facilitate selling their products, and produce canned goods for a multi-state region, as well as fresh vegetables and fruits for local citizens in the Waynesville area (“Association Is Formed to Aid in Farm Work,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 30, 1935: 15). During World War II, Barr led the cannery cooperative in the war effort, partnering with local farmers and canning produce that was shipped to soldiers based in camps across the U.S. (“Haywood Will Plant and Can More Food for Defense Program,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, March 13, 1941: 1; “Land O’ Sky Ships 768,000 Cans of Beans to Camps,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, April 8, 1943: 1; “Hazelwood Cannery Will Double Capacity,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, January 20, 1944: 1). Barr retired from the cannery cooperative in 1953 after Congress eliminated the funding. Barr was also the only Haywood County veteran of the Spanish-

American War, and he and first wife Emma were the parents of actor Gig Young, whose given name was Byron Barr (“John E. Barr Dies; Father of Gig Young,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 16, 1975: 14).

In 1953, John E. Barr and his second wife, Floy Haines Barr, sold the property to Harvey Moore Dulin, manager of the Haywood County Farmers Cooperative, and his wife Grace Fortune Dulin (HCRD DB 156:552; “Poultry Group Taps Williams,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, November 23, 1965: 3). The Dulins lived there for over 20 years before selling it in 1979 to Albert S. Lasky and his wife Mary Jo Lasky, and lawyer Stephen John Martin and his wife Clara Anne Martin (HCRD DB 312:299). Today, Stephen Martin maintains a law office at this location.

The South Main Street corridor features a number of residences with Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival detailing that are of similar massing to the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752). The circa 1940 residence at 1471 South Main Street in the Hazelwood section of Waynesville demonstrates the typical Minimal Traditional structures of the period with multiple additions (Figure 314). By comparison, the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) is a larger residence with additional architectural features, such as pediments over the windows, that are typically lacking in even well-constructed examples of Minimal Traditional housing. The residence at 713 South Main Street was also built circa 1940 and the massing and plan of the house relates more closely to the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) (Figure 315). While this residence does not feature clearly Colonial Revival elements, the metal entrance hood with brackets and narrow, louvered roof vents are of a similar level of architectural sophistication. The nearest Colonial Revival comparison was located at 78 Waynewood Drive, but this structure was built circa 1956, a decade later than the other comparable examples (Figure 316). This example features large dormers and windows in a similar configuration, although the exterior-end chimney on the façade is a significant element lacking in the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752). While some details of the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) appear somewhat unique within the corridor, this building does not represent a distinctive form for the Colonial Revival style or provide a notable example of regional or national trends.



Figure 314. View of circa 1940 residence at 1471 South Main Street, Waynesville.



Figure 315. View of circa 1940 residence at 713 South Main Street, Waynesville.

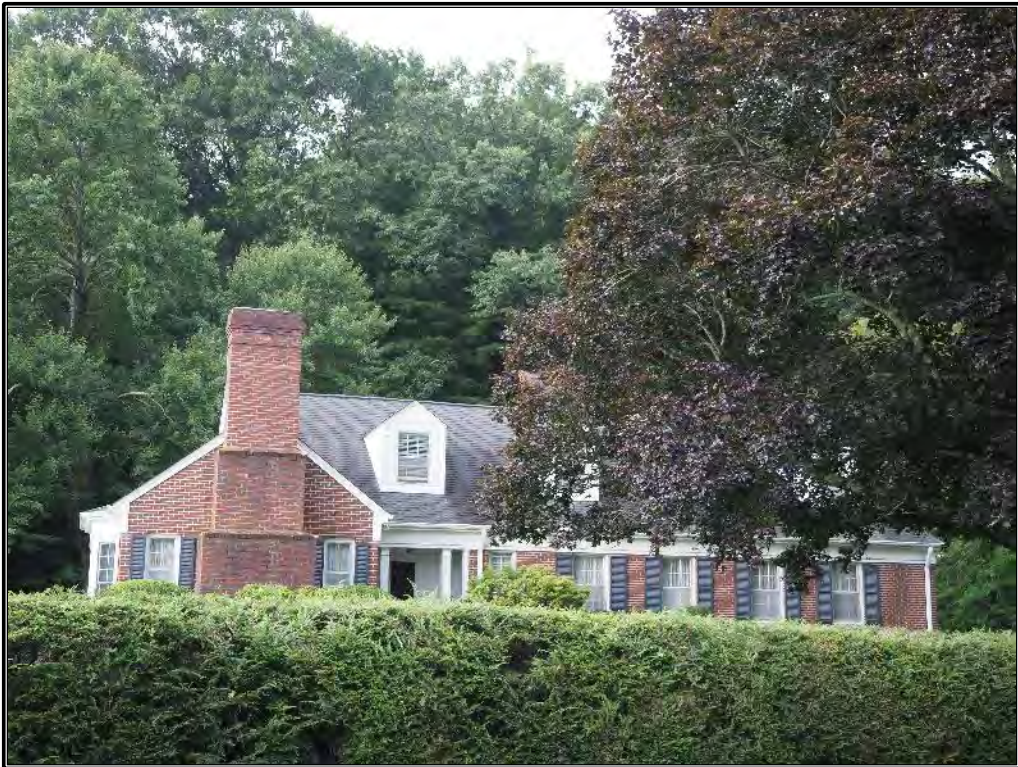


Figure 316. Colonial Revival circa 1956 residence at 78 Waynewood Drive, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) features a moderate to high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The qualities of materials, workmanship, and association have diminished over time with later additions to the rear and the building's change in use from residential to professional offices.

Location – The House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) has remained at the same location since its construction. Prior to the sale of the parcel to the Barr family, the South Main Street corridor had been reconstructed at this section between Waynesville and Hazelwood immediately to the southwest of Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634), creating Hillview Circle to the east. The new section of South Main Street has not been significantly changed since that time, with the exception of modern curbing improvements. As a result, there have been no significant impacts to the front yard or entrance along the side drive.

Design – The building's massing has remained the same throughout its history, and the only exterior modifications appear to be new roof cladding, an infilled rear garage entry at the exposed basement level, and a modified second-story window on the rear elevation. There may have been a rear porch at one time that has since been removed. The building still presents as a one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival dwelling, despite having been converted to office use. The interior has been changed slightly to accommodate the change in use. The southwestern section of the former living room has been enclosed to create a receptionist's desk and office space. Some small modifications to former bedrooms, such as additional wiring, now facilitate their use as offices.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) remains high. The lot is heavily wooded, with the exception of the grassy front yard, and South Main Street prevents any encroachment from the east. Additionally, the building is surrounded by steeply sloping terrain that limits potential development.

Materials – The House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) retains the majority of its original materials with only small modifications to the rear and to the roof. The exterior claddings are maintained and appear to have had few repairs. The original garage door opening has been infilled and there are other small modifications to the rear elevation. Additionally, the modern metal roofing is a replacement cladding that is not in keeping with the historic building materials. However, overall, this has not detracted significantly from the integrity of materials.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible through the retention of bullseye details in the pediments over each window, as well as other applied ornamental detailing on the façade and side elevations. While the metal roof and rear modifications obscure some original details, the detailing in the window pediments and the stone masonry foundation remain intact with few modifications. Additionally, the building retains its original wood windows.

Feeling – The House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) remains surrounded by woods and physically separated from any later suburban development along the corridor. While residential communities surround the parcel, they are not visible from the house or surrounding yard. As a result, there is a high level of integrity for feeling.

Association – The House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752), while now offices, continues to maintain the form and features of a single-family dwelling. As a result, the change in use has not diminished the residential form or the majority of the building's historic features.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the

local, state, or national level. While John Barr had a significant role in operating canned goods operations regionally and during World War II, the residence does not represent the industrial and agricultural expansion related to those enterprises. As a result, the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research revealed that John Barr had a significant role in the canning industry within western North Carolina. Additionally, John and his wife, Emma, were actor Gig Young's parents. However, accounts suggest that Young spent limited time in Waynesville. The actor is buried in Greenhill Cemetery, and there are other properties that are more associated with his professional career. Therefore, the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. While the building does represent a relatively common building with Colonial Revival elements, the fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, no evidence suggests that the residence is architect-designed or features other elements that are the work of a master. As a result, the House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The House at 492 South Main Street (HW0752) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634)

Resource Name: Greenhill Cemetery

Site Survey #: HW0634

Inventory #: Property 77

Street Address: Veterans Circle, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-24-6850

Construction Date(s): circa 1843–present

NRHP Recommendation: Listed



Property Description

Setting: The Greenhill Cemetery occupies a rolling, grassy 25.66-acre parcel dotted with mature trees on the southeast side of Hillview Circle, adjacent to the intersection of Veterans Circle and Hillview Circle (Figure 317). The cemetery is bordered to the northeast and southwest by 1960s residential development. Further residential development is located southwest of the cemetery on the east side of Shelton Street. Veterans Circle extends in a loop through the northwest section of the cemetery with entrances along Hillview Circle and South Main Street (US 23 Business). Golden Drive, accessible from Shelton Street, and Veterans Drive, accessible from Veterans Circle, provide access to the northeast side of the cemetery. Golden Drive is lined by trees. A paved driveway accessible for Hillview Circle and northeast of Veterans Circle loops through the northwest section of the cemetery. A stone retaining wall extends along portions

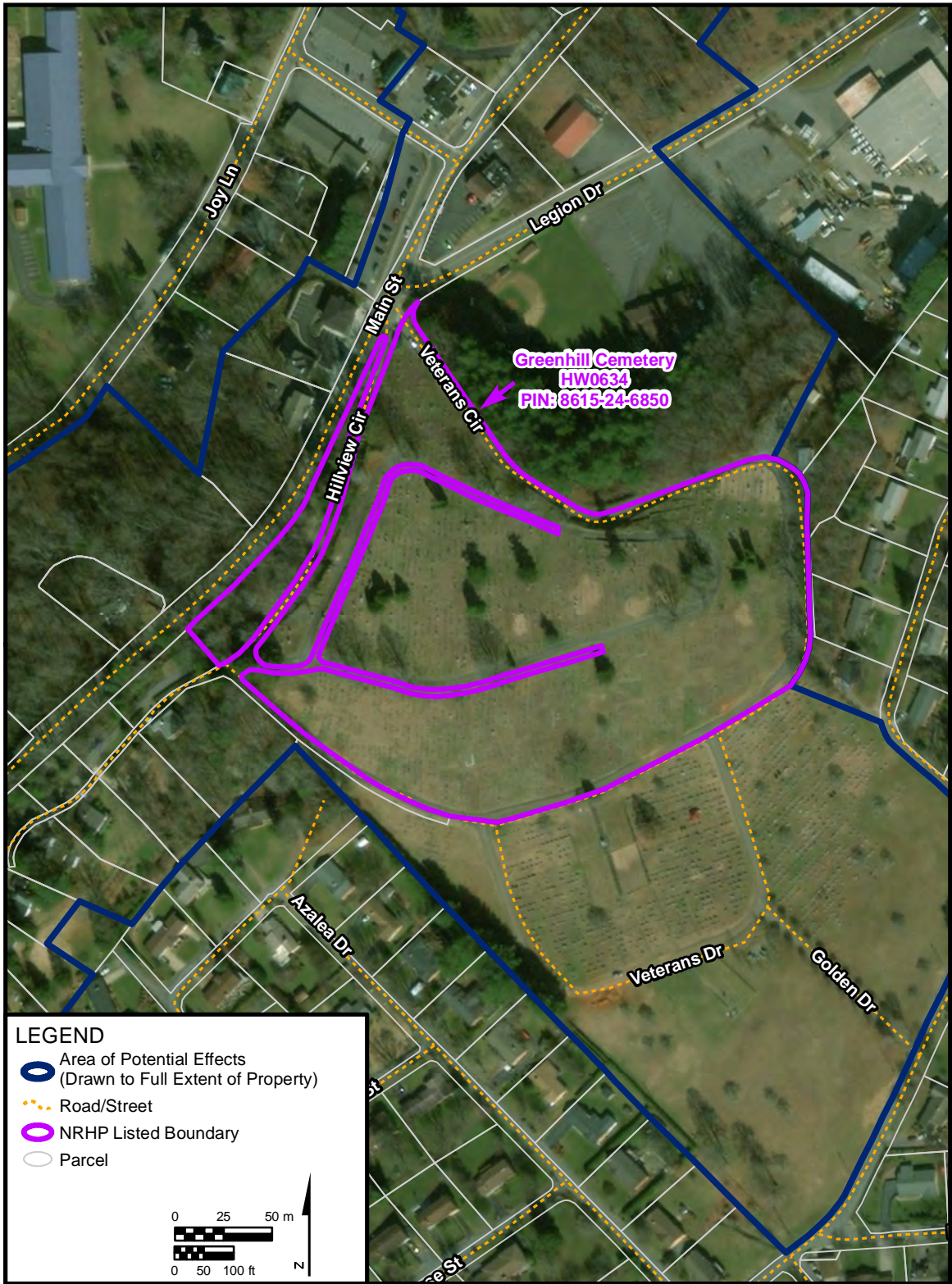


Figure 317. Map of Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634).

of the northwest perimeter of the cemetery and frames the Hillview Circle entrance and Veterans Circle. A set of stone stairs incorporated into the retaining wall provides access to the cemetery from the public sidewalk along Hillview Circle. A metal archway inscribed “Green Hill” supported by stone piers frames the cemetery driveway. Within the northwest section of the cemetery, family plots and sections of burials are framed by low, poured concrete borders inscribed with family names. Stone benches are scattered throughout the cemetery. The southeast side of the cemetery along Shelton Street is vacant.

Cemetery, overview: The Greenhill Cemetery is a public lawn cemetery containing approximately 5,800 burials on a hill featuring a network of stone fences, paved access roads, and an iron entry gate (Figures 318–320). The majority of headstones in the northwest section of the cemetery date from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century (Figure 321). A few modern burials are interspersed among the historic interments within individual family plots. The southeast section of the cemetery along Veterans Drive and Golden Drive contains burials predominately from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with the oldest observed headstone, associated with Henry Van Rensselaer Battle, dating to 1843. The burials throughout the cemetery are arranged linearly. The graves in the northwest section feature a generally east–west orientation and are assembled in scattered clusters or family plots. The southeast section is more compact with headstones arranged in neat rows with minimal space in between (Figure 322). The markers feature a southern or southeastern orientation. The headstones are upright or reclined marble and granite markers, often set on corresponding bases. Many headstones feature rusticated treatments or rest on rusticated bases. One marker, associated with Mrs. G. C. Swyngim (1888–1935), features river rock detailing along the headstone and footstone (Figure 323). Headstones in the northwest section are often accompanied by matching footstones. The markers present a variety of forms, although arched, arched with shoulders, and rectangular forms are the most common. Obelisks, both pyramidal and cross-gable, of various sizes are found throughout the northwest section of the cemetery. Other forms include domed, hipped, pyramidal, diamond, cruciform, heart-shaped, and slanted-top markers, archways with pillars, and statues of female figures and cherubs set on rectangular bases. Three “cradle graves,” two of which are associated with Virginia Welsh (1879–1910) and her son William Welsh (1904–1906), are located in the northwest section of the cemetery (Figure 324). Several headstones shaped as tree trunks and stumps, a form associated with the Woodsman of the World fraternal society, are found throughout the northwest section of the cemetery (Figure 325). Large headstones inscribed with surnames mark individual family plots. Common iconography includes floral and natural motifs, scrollwork, fleur-de-lis, sunbursts, drapery, floral swags, doves, lambs, and religious imagery, such as crosses, Bibles, the Gates of Heaven, and hands clasped in prayer. Symbols associated with fraternal organizations, including Woodsman of the World and Masonic orders, were also observed. Several burials in the cemetery are associated with Confederate veterans, many of which are indicated by metal CSA (Confederate States Army) markers, and service members from World War I, World War II, and the Korean War, as well as those who served in more recent conflicts. These headstones are often inscribed with the deceased’s military rank and/or a military insignia.

Historic and Architectural Context

Prior to World War II, Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634) served as the principal burial ground for the white citizens of Waynesville, Hazelwood, and the surrounding area of Haywood County. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the land that comprises the cemetery also included a school house and, later, a Methodist church, both of which have been removed. Deed records show that initial burials took place sometime between 1811 and 1826 on what was then the property of the Green Hill Academy, likely the first school in Haywood County (Pezzoni 2018). In 1811, Thomas Love deeded eight acres to the trustees of Green Hill Academy (HCRD DB A: 248). Love deeded the surrounding 564-acre tract to Ezekiel Brown in 1826, “with an exception of 8 acres hereby conveyed to the trustees of Green Hill Academy, including the graveyard” (HCRD DB B: 390). The graveyard and the first Green Hill Academy school house were likely located on the easternmost crest of the ridge, which lay within the westernmost corner of the original eight-acre tract from Love. Today, this land is within the eastern part of the “inner loop,” the oldest section of Green Hill Cemetery.



Figure 318. View of Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634) entrance with iron sign.



Figure 319. View of Hillview Circle looking northeast along the cemetery's stone wall and stairs.



Figure 320. View of paved roads within the cemetery.



Figure 321. Overview of the cemetery's northwestern section.



Figure 322. Overview of the cemetery's southeastern section.



Figure 323. View of Mrs. G. C. Swyngim headstone.



Figure 324. View of cradle graves.



Figure 325. Example of broken trunk style grave marker.

In 1835, the Academy and cemetery property expanded westward by more than three acres, on the slope leading down from the ridge to the state road from Waynesville to Franklin. The deed from Samuel Fitzgerald indicates the Academy trustees were building a new school house on this tract (HCRD DB C: 358). By 1855, a Methodist congregation was holding worship services on Academy property in a new frame church building located in the vicinity of the north curve of the inner loop of the cemetery, near South Main Street, as seen on an 1883 survey map (HCRD DB Q: 600). This building was later moved to Pigeon Street for use by the A.M.E. Zion congregation, and still stands there today (Sloan n.d.: 6).

Little is known about Green Hill Cemetery during initial burial period. In the mid-nineteenth century, it served as the final resting place for many of Waynesville's founding citizens, including Col. Robert Love, William Allen, and William Welch. Maintenance and landscape features were likely minimal. As the population of Haywood County increased after the Civil War, burials in the cemetery increased as well. In 1883, or soon after, a new fence was erected around the cemetery (HCRD DB Q: 600). This fence is no longer extant, but was perhaps still standing in 1918 when a concerned citizen encouraged visitors to go up the macadam driveway to view the poor condition of the cemetery grounds, and then come back down "by way of the foot path along the fence, which...has been for a generation and more recognized as one of the public approaches to our city of the dead" (*The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier* March 7, 1918: 2).

Various citizens' groups raised funds during the twentieth century for the improvements seen today, such as the iron "Green Hill" entrance archway erected in 1922 (*The Carolina Mountaineer and Waynesville Courier* June 15, 1922: 1). By the 1940s, the cemetery was owned by the Town of Waynesville, which had acquired several adjacent tracts from W.T. Shelton, part of the old Tan Yard tract on Shelton (formerly Powell's) Branch. The new land more than doubled the cemetery's size and created new burial sections, including the North Addition and the Veterans Section. Today, Green Hill Cemetery continues to serve as a place of burial for Waynesville's citizens, and a place to observe and reflect upon the changing traditions of funerary craftsmanship in western North Carolina.

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation

Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634) is currently listed on the NRHP under Criterion C and meets Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries as an intact collection of funerary art (Pezzoni 2018). It is indicative of mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century burial practices in Appalachia (Criterion C) with a significant collection of high-quality, artistic markers (Criteria Consideration D). The addition of the metal entrance sign and other improvements circa 1920 are representative of the cemetery beautification movement as well. There are comparable cemeteries throughout western North Carolina, and surveyors visited the Locust Field Cemetery (HW0570) in Canton to provide additional context to the Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634) (Figure 326). While Locust Field Cemetery (HW0570) also features stone walls and a large entry arch, constructed of stone and concrete rather than metal, there appeared to be fewer monuments of artistic merit, emphasizing the level at which Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634) meets Criteria Consideration D.

Integrity: Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634) retains a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cemetery was listed in the NRHP in 2018, and few changes have taken place since its listing. Trees were cleared in sections of the cemetery in 2016; however, these activities have not impacted the overall quality of the graves and the retention of the cultural landscape. Views from the historic section of the graveyard towards the eastern mountain ridges have been maintained and the topography limits the impact of residential development to the south and east. Surrounding stone walls both along Hillview Circle and South Main Street are similarly well maintained and are contributing elements to the quality of design, setting, workmanship, and feeling.



Figure 326. Overview of Locust Field Cemetery in Canton.

Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013)

Resource Name: Charles and Annie Quinlan House - Prospect Hill

Site Survey #: HW00013

Inventory #: Property 79

Street Address: 274 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-25-3973

Construction Date(s): circa 1902

NRHP Recommendation: Listed



Property Description

Setting: The Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013) occupies a grassy .901-acre parcel on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business). Situated on a prominent hill, also known as Prospect Hill and Mount Prospect, the residence, which now functions as a yoga-wellness studio and office space, is surrounded by a mixture of commercial and residential development, including a modern condominium complex immediately northeast of the property (Figure 327). Although the residence is oriented toward South Main Street, it is not visible from the road due to trees lining the northeast, southeast, and southwest property boundaries. Bushes and other plantings line the foundation. A curving, paved driveway northwest of the residence leads to the rear of the house (Figure 328). A paved parking lot is adjacent to the northwest side of the residence. A stone retaining wall extends along the southeast edge of the property and frames the driveway. A stone retaining wall lines the southwest edge of the side yard.



Figure 327. Map of the Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013).



Figure 328. View of driveway and stone walls leading to the residence from South Main Street.

House, exterior: The circa 1902 Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style residence presents a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), double-pile, hip-roof form with multiple projections and additions (Figure 329). The dwelling rests on a partially exposed brick basement foundation. The exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Unless otherwise indicated, the windows present nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the northeast elevation of the northeast addition (Figure 330). An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the southwest rear projection.

The façade features a central, single-leaf entry door and a storm door. A wraparound porch with a hip-roof supported by Tuscan columns set on a wood deck spans the façade along with portions of the northeast and southwest elevations (see Figure 329). A set of brick steps along the façade and a wood ramp along the northeast elevation provides access to the porch. The porch supports a second-story, front-gable projection. The projection features a flared base and deep gable returns. A paired window pierces the façade elevation of the projection. The northeast elevation of the projection contains a single window. A hip-roof dormer pierced by a paired window projects from the façade roof slope. A set of brick stairs along the southwest elevation of the porch are sheltered by a hipped roof projection supported by Tuscan columns over brick piers. The façade entry is flanked by paired windows.

The southwest elevation features a two-story, canted projection (Figure 331). The angled elevations (west and south) contain a single window along the first and second stories. The southwest elevation of the projection is pierced by a paired window along the first and second story. A paired window bay pierces the southwest elevation of the residence along the first story, southeast (right) of the canted projection. A single window is located along the second story of the elevation southeast (right) of the projection. A hip-roof dormer pierced by a paired window filled by a nine-light wood casement sash projects from the southwest roof slope. The northeast elevation of the residence features a two-story, side-gable projection (see Figure 330). A one-story, hip-roof addition is attached to the southeast (left) side of the projection. A two-story, hip-roof enclosed porch extends from the northwest (right) side of the side-gable projection and spans the northeast elevation of the rear ell. The northeast elevation



Figure 329. View of the façade looking northwest.



Figure 330. View of the northeastern (side) elevation with chimney.



Figure 331. View of the southeastern (side) elevation.

is pierced by a ribbon of single windows filled by twelve-light wood awning sashes along the first story. The northwest (right) side of the elevation features two single windows. The northwest (right) window is infilled with a metal exhaust fan enclosed with metal flashing. A ribbon of three windows between two paired windows are located along the second story of the northeast elevation of the porch. A single window pierces the first story of the rear elevation of the porch. The second story contains a paired window. A single window filled by a six-light wood awning sash pierces the rear elevation of the porch along the basement story. A wood deck accessed by a wood ramp lined by a wood railing extends from the northeast elevation of the enclosed porch.

A two-story, hip-roof ell extends from the center of the rear elevation of the residence (Figure 332). A two-story, hip-roof enclosed porch extends along the southwest elevation of the ell. The rear elevation of the porch contains a paired window along the first and second story. A small single-leaf entry filled by a wood door along the rear basement story of the porch provides access to the crawl space. The rear elevation of the ell features a paired window along the second story. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the first story of the ell's rear elevation. A single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light wood door pierces the northeast elevation of the addition and opens onto a set of poured concrete steps. A single window is located northwest (right) of the entry. A single window is located along the southwest elevation of the addition. A single window filled by a two-light wood sash is located along the basement story. The rear elevation contains a ribbon of four windows and a single window filled by a six-light wood sash. A single-leaf entry filled by a three-light wood door pierces the rear elevation of the addition along the basement story. The entry is framed by single windows filled by two-light wood sashes.



Figure 332. View of the rear elevation.

House, interior: The interior of the Charles and Annie Quinlan House features hardwood floors throughout and plaster walls. The rooms on the first floor feature simple crown molding and baseboards. The windows feature simple surrounds with wood sills. The entryways and doors are cased with simple, wide surrounds. The interior entries generally feature wood paneled doors with original hardware. The front entry opens into an open foyer lined with chair rail and wainscoting (Figure 333). The front counter for the yoga studio currently occupies the foyer (Figure 334). An L-shaped, carpeted, wood staircase along the northeast (right) side of the foyer provides access to the second story. The staircase features a wood banister with simple, square balusters and square newel posts of simple caps. Wainscoting lines the wall along the staircase. The southwest (left) wall of the foyer contains a double-leaf entry that leads to a large room currently used as a yoga studio. An entry along the southwest wall provides access to a bathroom with a tile floor and porcelain fixtures. An entry along the northeast (right) wall of the foyer containing a pair of multi-light wood doors opens into a large room also used as a yoga studio (Figure 335). Two wood steps lead into the room. An identical entry accessed by a set of wood steps is located along the northeast (right) wall of the studio. A fireplace with a tiled hearth and surround and a simple wood mantel supported by wood brackets occupies the southwest (front) wall of the studio. A full-height cased entryway on the northwest (rear) wall of the foyer frames a hallway lined with chair rail and wainscoting leading towards the rear of the house (see Figure 333). A doorway along the northeast (right) wall of the hallway opens into a room currently used as a massage studio. The room features low-pile carpet, wainscoting, and chair rail. A chandelier with a plaster medallion hangs from the center of the room. A doorway on the southwest (left) wall of the hallway opens into a room currently used as a yoga studio. The enclosed porch to the rear of the residence is converted to a kitchen (Figure 336). The kitchen a tile backsplash, modern cabinetry, and commercial-grade appliances. A set of narrow back stairs to the rear of the residence lined by a wood banister provides secondary access to the second story (Figure 337). A window along the back stairs has been enclosed within the interior of the house.

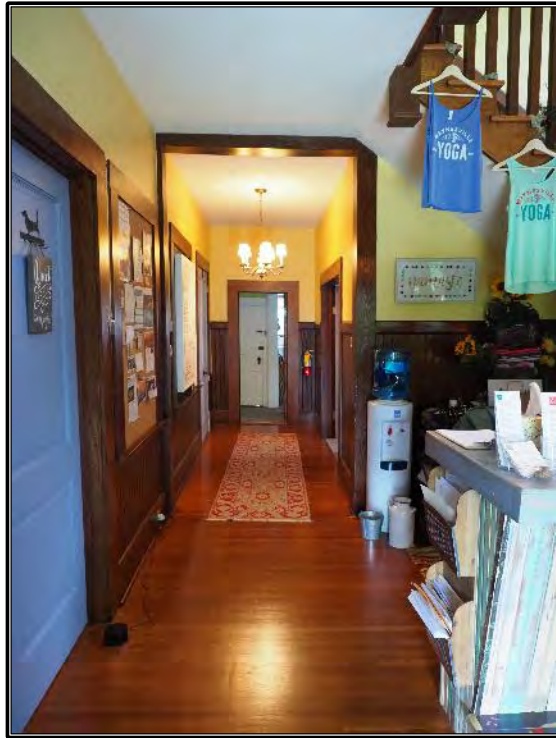


Figure 333. Entrance foyer and hallway. Counter for retail and yoga class sales is immediately to the right.



Figure 334. Counter for retail and yoga class sales and the central staircase.



Figure 335. Interior view of the yoga studio northeast of the foyer with entrances from the foyer and the adjoining room.



Figure 336. Interior view of the rear commercial kitchen.

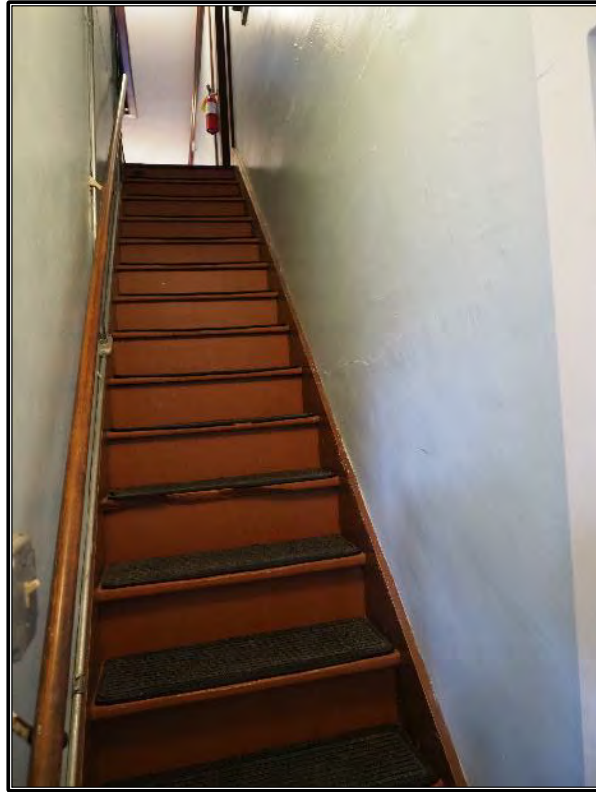


Figure 337. View of stairs to the second floor.

The second story contains multiple rooms, most likely bedrooms, arranged around a central hallway. The rooms have been converted to offices. The hallway is adorned with crown molding and simple wood baseboards. The offices, however, only feature wood baseboards. Offices located in the rear ell contain entryways that open onto the enclosed two-story porches along the side elevations of the rear ell (Figure 338). A wood staircase with a wood banister and balusters and a simple square newel post leads from the second story to the upper half-story (Figure 339). The ceiling and walls of the half-story are clad in beadboard. Two rooms, a bathroom and an office, are accessible from the landing at the top of the stairs (Figure 340). The ceiling responds to the structure of the roof and dormers.

Historic and Architectural Context

James Cassius Lowry Gudger moved to Waynesville from Buncombe County in 1865 with his new wife, Mary Godwin Willis, after fighting for the Confederacy as part of the 25th North Carolina infantry. He soon found success as a lawyer, serving first as an attorney, and later, as a Superior Court judge. Upon arriving in Waynesville, he seems to have soon settled at the lot known as Prospect Hill. In 1941, a longtime resident recalled that, in the 1850s, a “flat, one-story house” built by Samuel C. Bryson stood upon the site of the old Gudger house and Charles and Annie Quinlan house on “Mount Prospect” (“Here and There,” *The Waynesville Mountaineer*, 1941, p.2) Deed records show James R. and Sarah J. Long sold “the [one acre] house and lot on which JCL Gudger now resides on the West side of the Turnpike road leading from Waynesville NC to Franklin NC” to Gudger in 1871 (HCRD DB K: 312). He may have been leasing it prior to that time, as he purchased the adjacent lots from Samuel C. Bryson in 1865 (HCRD DB I: 17). In 1881, Gudger built a new residence to replace the one-story house, but in 1901, that house burned while Gudger was living in Washington, D.C. following his appointment to a position in the U.S. Treasury (“Items from the West,” *Asheville Weekly Citizen* 1881: 1; “Bad Man Captured: Haywood Rural Deliveries Begin December 2,” *Asheville Weekly Citizen* 1901: 4).

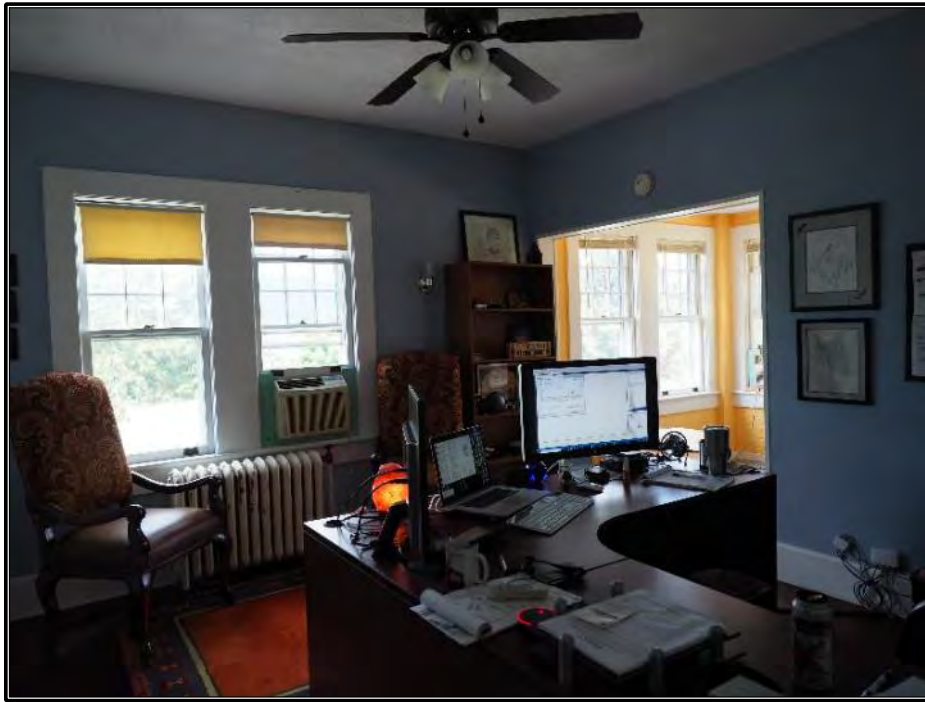


Figure 338. View of second-floor bedroom converted into an office.



Figure 339. View of stairs leading from the second floor to the half story above.



Figure 340. View of office in the upper half story.

In 1902, Gudger's only surviving daughter, Annie, married Charles Eldridge Quinlan, manager and heir to the thriving Quinlan-Monroe Lumber Company of Waynesville. Gudger had built a new house for the newly betrothed couple on Prospect Hill by that time, as the local newspaper noted that after the Gudger-Quinlan wedding, "a reception was enjoyed in the new and elegant home of the happy couple" ("Gudger-Quinlan: A Beautiful Marriage at Waynesville – Personals," *Asheville Daily Gazette* 1902, p. 5). Gudger willed an adjoining lot to the south to his daughter in 1902. Ownership of the house lot, however, was retained by Gudger. In his 1910 will, he devised to "my daughter Annie Elizabeth wife of Charles E. Quinlan my house and lot fronting on Main Street...including my dwelling house and the right of way described" (HCRD Will Book 3: 395). The land and dwelling house was valued at \$3,000 for purposes of the estate. Before his death in 1913, he revoked the will and added a codicil that instead devised his house and lot to David S. Gudger, his son and executor of his estate. Twelve years after his death, at which time after the estate was fully settled, the house and lot were conveyed to Annie and Charles Quinlan (HCRD Will Book 3: 396). For this reason, the Quinlans did not receive full ownership of the house and lot until 1925 (HCRD DB 68: 476). However, according to newspaper accounts and local histories, the house was known as the Quinlan house. The 1910 U.S. Federal Census lists Cassius L. Gudger, age 73, widowed father-in-law, living in the household of Charles E. and Annie Quinlan. Upon Gudger's death in 1913, he was said to have died "at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S.[sic, C.] E. Quinlan" ("Burial Tomorrow," *Asheville Gazette News* 1913: 6).

Early-twentieth-century newspaper accounts describe the Quinlan house as the site of frequent entertaining, with philanthropic and community events taking place in the house and on the large lawn. By the 1930s, the Quinlans had opened the house to summer boarders. The house passed out of the Quinlan family in 1956, when Annie G. Quinlan died, and her children sold the property to Joe Emerson Rose (HCRD DB 166: 561). The house continued to be used as a boarding house, and, later, a restaurant and bed and breakfast. Throughout the twentieth century, its historic identity as remained intact, reflected in the use of "Prospect Hill" in its various names.

The Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013) is an intact example of the transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style that was regionally and nationally prominent from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. A number of historic districts, including the Spread Out Historic District (HW0181) feature examples of this type. However, there are only five recorded Queen Anne residences recorded in HPO Web for Haywood County. As a result, while surveyors identified concentrations of this architectural style, relatively few of these buildings have been formally recorded outside of historic districts. Waynesville and Haywood County have several notable examples of transitional Queen Anne buildings, including residences at 94 East Street and 101 East Street (Figures 341 and 342). The residence at 94 East Street, formerly the Herren House Bed and Breakfast, features multiple additions and wings. Similar to the Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013), the residence was converted to a business use, but retained the majority of its character-defining details. The residence at 94 East Street is a more restrained example of the type with larger cross-gables. The other well-known residence, the Shelton House (HW0003) on Pigeon Road, features a two-story porch and does not exhibit the same double-pile plan (Figure 343).

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation

The Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013) is currently listed on the NRHP under Criterion C. The former residence continues to retain its character-defining details as an intact representative of a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival building that demonstrates Waynesville’s rising prosperity at the turn of the twentieth century with the arrival of rail travel in 1882. Additionally, the Quinlan family were prominent members of the local timber community, and the level of interior woodwork within the residence demonstrates their connections to both quality materials and labor during the period (Griffith 2005).



Figure 341. Residence (formerly the Herren Bed and Breakfast) at 94 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 342. Residence at 101 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 343. Façade view of the Shelton House (HW0003) on Pigeon Road, Waynesville.

Integrity: The Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013) retains a high level of integrity for location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While the setting has been somewhat diminished by surrounding commercial and condominium development, these impacts had occurred prior to the NRHP listing in 2005. The exterior maintains the integrity of its original design and high level of both historic materials and workmanship. A new patio along the northeastern (side) elevation was under construction and completed during the course of this study. While the modifications to the side yard may have impacted historic plantings and landscape features, these modifications do not appear to have substantially changed any features that contribute to the building’s eligibility under Criterion C. The patio is surrounded by a new walkway and accessibility ramp that facilitates access to the building for clients. However, these recent upgrades have not impacted any historic claddings or any interior features. The service desk immediately adjacent to the central stair in the main foyer is removable and does not appear to have impacted flooring or wall treatments. Additionally, the service counter has not obstructed historic circulation patterns within the house.

Oak Park Inn (HW0753)

Resource Name: Oak Park Inn

Site Survey #: HW0753

Inventory #: Property 80

Street Address: 196 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-26-6118

Construction Date(s): circa 1952

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The Oak Park Inn is situated on a 1.38-acre parcel on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 195 feet south-southwest its intersection with Academy Street (Figure 344). Surrounded by historic and modern residential and commercial development, the motor lodge consists of two parallel sections organized around a central paved parking lot (Figure 345). The parking lot features a stone wall along the northwest side and a central, oblong median containing trees, bushes, and other plantings (Figure 346). A driveway along South Main Street provides access to the parking lot. Hedges and trees line the entrance to the driveway and planters and a rubble rock stone wall extend along the façade of the two sections of the motor lodge. A wood sign supported by brick columns is located northeast of the driveway (Figure 347). A poured concrete walkway extends from the southwest side of the driveway to the private entrance to the office (Figure 348). A brick patio extends along the façade and side elevations of the commercial storefront incorporated into the southwest building. A brick retaining wall lines the northeast (right) side of the patio.

Motor Lodge, Building A, exterior: The circa 1952 Oak Park Inn consists of two one-story, gable-oriented, multi-unit buildings. The southwest building, Building A, is a single linear row of units with an attached office and commercial space (Figure 349). The building is primarily clad in a brick veneer and overlapping, horizontal wood siding and rests on a continuous foundation wrapped in brick veneer. However, the northwest and rear elevations are clad in asbestos shingles (Figure 350). The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a pyramidal cupola on the ridge. The windows throughout are single-light wood casements and have one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes (Figure 351). An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the office.



Figure 344. Map of Oak Park Inn (HW0753).



Figure 345. Entrance to the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) with central median and paved parking areas.



Figure 346. Detail of central median with plantings and flag pole.



Figure 347. Sign for the Oak Park Inn (HW0753).



Figure 348. Walkway and entrance to the private innkeeper's quarters in Building A.



Figure 349. Overview of Building A, looking west-southwest.



Figure 350. Northwestern corner view of Building A with asbestos shingle siding.



Figure 351. Detail of unit window.

The façade of Building A is sheltered by a full-width, integral front porch supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete deck (Figure 352). Poured concrete steps spaced at regular intervals along the porch provide access to the covered area from the parking lot. Along the façade, each unit is generally defined by a single-leaf entry filled by a wood paneled door and a ribbon of four windows. The entry for each unit opens onto the front porch.

The southeast elevation contains a one-story, side-gable office set perpendicular to the main block of the building. The primary office entry is located on the northwestern elevation of the projecting gable and connects with the porch (Figure 353). A shed-roof projection constructed on a slope, and containing the attached commercial space, extends from the southeast elevation of the office with a steeply sloped roof (see Figure 348). The southeast portion of the shed-roof projection is situated at street level, providing access to the attached commercial space from South Main Street (Figure 354). A large bay window pierced by wood storefront windows wraps around the northeast (right) side of the façade to the southeast (left) side of the northeast elevation. A shed-roof addition is attached to the southwest elevation of the front-gable projection.

Motor Lodge, Building B, exterior: The northeast building, Building B, presents an L-shaped form with a primary linear mass and a perpendicular mass to the northwest (Figure 355). Building B is set on an exposed concrete block basement foundation and primarily clad in a brick veneer and overlapping, horizontal wood siding. The façade and rear elevation of the perpendicular section of the northeast building is clad in a brick veneer and board-and-batten (Figure 356). The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features a pyramidal cupola on the ridge. The windows throughout feature single-light wood casements and have one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An exterior brick chimney that has been shortened and tucked under the eaves extends from the southeast elevation of the northeast building, and a large exterior brick chimney extends from the northeast (right) side of the elevation. A portion of the façade of the northeast building is recessed, and a single-leaf entry leading to a vending and laundry room pierces the interior plane of the recessed area (Figure 357). A set of poured concrete steps lined by a metal railing leads to the basement story.



Figure 352. Overview of porch on Building A.



Figure 353. View of the entrance to the office.



Figure 354. View of commercial space from South Main Street.



Figure 355. Overview of Building B with median in the foreground.



Figure 356. View of L-shape construction of Building B looking northwest.



Figure 357. View of recessed laundry access.

The perpendicular section along the northwest elevation of the northeast building is built into a slope with an exposed basement story accessible from the rear. Along the façade, each unit is defined by a single-leaf entry that opens onto the full-width, shed-roof porch. The windows for each unit pierce the rear elevation of the section. A set of poured concrete stairs along the southwest elevation of the perpendicular section leads to the basement story. The rear basement rooms are defined by a single-leaf entry filled by a slab door and a paired window bay (Figure 358). Each unit is framed by concrete block columns. The rooms open onto a full-width porch with a shed-roof supported by wood posts set on a poured concrete deck.

Motor Lodge, interior: The interior of the office features low-pile carpet and wood paneled walls with simple crown molding and baseboards. The windows and doors are cased with simple wood surrounds. The front entry opens into a foyer with a wood service counter (Figure 359). A door along the southeast (rear) wall of the foyer leads to the private innkeeper’s quarters. A cased entryway along the southwest (right) wall of the foyer opens to a sitting room. A brick fireplace with a brick firebox and a simple wood mantel occupies the southeast (rear) wall of the sitting room (Figure 360).

For the purposes of the survey, Room No. 3 was used as a representative example of a typical interior (Figure 361). With the exception of slight variations in room configuration and finishes, each of the motor lodge’s individual rooms feature low-pile carpet and painted walls with wallpaper border, wood chair rail, and simple moldings. The front entry of each unit opens into the main bedroom area. An entryway along the rear wall of the bedroom leads to a small reading nook with hardwood flooring (Figure 362). A doorway off the nook opens into the bathroom, which features a tile floor, tiled walls, and modern fixtures (Figure 363). The rooms along the basement story of the perpendicular section of the northeast building feature similar finishes, but are generally smaller and lack the nook found in the rooms in the main buildings. Instead, the sink is located in an alcove along the rear wall, separate from the main bathroom (Figure 364).

The interior of the attached commercial building was not accessible during the survey; thus no interior details are available for that space.



Figure 358. View the rear elevation of Building B.



Figure 359. Interior view of the entrance and service counter for the office.



Figure 360. Interior view of living room in the office.

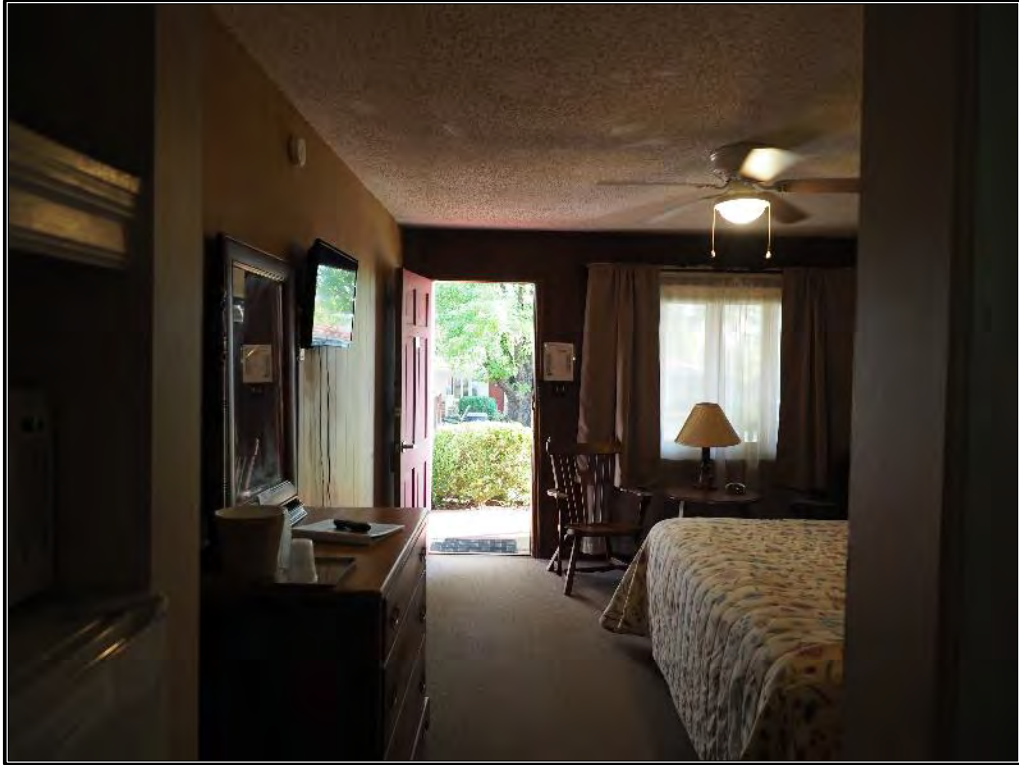


Figure 361. Interior view of Room No. 3 looking towards paved parking area.



Figure 362. Interior view of Room No. 3 with reading nook.



Figure 363. Interior view of the bathroom in Room No. 3.



Figure 364. Interior view of basement room.

Historic and Architectural Context

The current Oak Park Inn is the second hotel of that name to occupy the property. Although the exact chain of title is unclear, the property was historically owned by the Quinlan family. A wealthy and prominent Haywood County family, Edwin E. Quinlan and his son Charles E. Quinlan founded the Quinlan-Monroe Lumber Company and the Unagusta Manufacturing Company. Charles E. Quinlan also built Prospect Hill, currently known as the Charles and Annie Quinlan House (HW0013), which is located on a neighboring parcel (Griffith 2005). At some point in its history, the property was owned by Judge Garland Ferguson, who established a law firm in town and later served as a district court judge (“Advertisement for Serv-Us Café,” *The Carolina Mountaineer* 1922, p. 3; Allen 1908:106–107). Historic photographs indicate that the first Oak Park was a grand, two-and-one-half-story house constructed during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, but it is unclear if it was constructed for the Ferguson family. The first reference to Oak Park operating as a hotel appears in a newspaper notice in 1918. The notice states that Jessie Welch “has rented Oak Park and will run it as a hotel this summer” (“Local News,” *The Carolina Mountaineer* 1918: 5). Later references indicate that Oak Park was regularly managed by Nora Ashton (né Welch) during the summer tourist season (“Waynesville Girl Wins Medal in Atlanta Schools,” *The Carolina Mountaineer* 1920: 1).

Although it is unclear how the property came into his possession, Nora Ashton’s nephew, Samuel C. Welch, Jr. sold the Oak Park property, which included a present-day parcel at the corner of Academy and Main Street, to J.A. Prevost, J.L. Kilpatrick, Jr., Joe Emerson Rose, and J.W. Holloway in 1950 (HCRD DB 148:532). Based on historic topographic maps and aerial photographs, the original Oak Park was demolished between 1942 and 1956 and, according to the current owners, the present motel dates to 1952. Therefore, it is possible that Oak Park was still extant when Welch sold the property in 1950, although the house is not mentioned in the deed. In 1958, Kilpatrick and his wife Carolyn Rose Kilpatrick transferred their interest in the property, along with interest in two additional tracts, to Charlie Woodard and his wife Hilda Woodard (HCRD DB 175:180). The deed states that Kilpatrick’s interest is conveyed to Woodard “together with and including all fixtures...permanently attached to the premises or used in connection with the motel,” indicating that the Oak Park Motor Inn was already in operation by 1958 (HCRD DB 175:180). This is confirmed by an entry in the 1959 Hill’s Waynesville, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska City Directory, which lists Albert Watts, Charles Woodward, and J.A. Prevost as the proprietors (Hill Directory Company 1959:193). Albert Watts and his wife Syrena are listed as living on-site, most likely in the innkeeper’s quarters attached to the office, in the 1959 directory (Hill Directory Company, Inc. 1959:224). Charles and Hilda Woodard also purchased Prospect Hill (HW0013) around the same time, and, according to the current property owner, guests from the Oak Park Motor Inn would eat meals in the dining room at Prospect Hill (HCRD DB 198:465). Charles “Charlie” Woodard was a well-known Waynesville businessman who owned Charlie’s Place and Charlie’s Drive-In, along with several other businesses (Olmstead 2008). In 1961, Woodard and his wife sold their one-third interest in the Oak Park Motor Inn property to Albert and Syrena Watts and Robert and Louise Tilly; however, based on references in later deeds, it appears they retained or later acquired some interest in the property (HCRD DB 189:107). Albert Watts then sold one-half interest in the property to Robert Tilly in 1966 (HCRD DB 214:204). In 1968, John E. and Elizabeth A. Metzger, Robert and Louise Tilly, Charlie and Hilda Woodard, and Syrena Watts sold their interest in the Oak Park Motor Inn property to the Oak Park Motor Inn of Waynesville, Inc., which was most likely a business formed by those individuals (HCRD DB 230:59). In 1975, Oak Park Motor Inn of Waynesville, Inc. sold the present-day parcel, which consists of 1.38-acres, to Jimmie N. and Frances L. Williams and Charlie and Hilda Woodard (HCRD DB 275:129). Although the exact chain of title is unclear, by 1977, the Oak Park Motor Inn of Waynesville, Inc. owned the property containing the motel and sold it to Western Carolina Real Estate Management, Inc. (HCRD DB 290:646). The Smoky Mountain Partnership, owned by Jimmie N. and Frances L. Williams and Charlie and Hilda Woodard, purchased the property a year later (HCRD DB 295:428). In 1982, Oak Park Properties, owned by Howard Page, Charlie Woodard, and Edward F. Lay, purchased the motel property and retained possession until 1995 when it was sold to Joseph H. Thompson (HCRD DB 333:571; HCRD DB 446:337). Thompson, who also purchased the Oak Park Properties company, sold the Oak Park Motor Inn property to Fritz and Valerie Kaiser

in 1999, who sold it to the present owners, Rick L. and Carolyn J. Bunk in 2005 (HCRD DB 474:2515; HCRD DB 635:1683).

Comparable resources were located in Asheville and Maggie Valley where high concentrations of motels developed with the tourist industry in the mid-twentieth century. However, relatively few motor lodges exhibit the form, cladding, style, and integrity of the Oak Park Inn (HW0753). Motor lodges in Asheville tended to be of a larger scale or varied claddings when compared to the Oak Park Inn (HW0753). The resources in Maggie Valley, which developed as a mid-twentieth-century travel destination for camping and recreation near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, carry the greatest similarities to the examples in Waynesville. Three comparable examples were located along Soco Road in Maggie Valley. The Five Star Inn features the same configuration of two buildings with a designated office space within the larger multi-unit building (Figure 365 and 366). Both motels have grassy areas with benches to create outdoor common space and architectural details that are Colonial Revival in form. However, the Five Star Inn does not have the street-level commercial space that is a prominent feature of the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) that was likely once used as an interior common room. The only plate glass office with a similar commercial aesthetic that could be located was within a now-abandoned motel on Soco Road just to the east of the Five Star Inn (Figure 367). This motel consists of only one multi-unit building and lacked the landscaping and additional amenities of both the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) and the Five Star Inn. The Clarketon Inn was the final comparable example located during the course of survey (Figure 368). This motel responds to a sloping site with a stepped roof that articulates each unit within the multi-unit building. The motel features a large sign along the street and a wide, grassy lawn with playground equipment. However, additions to the rear of the property have altered the office and other common areas.

The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) retains significant interior and exterior details, including additional commercial space and intact innkeeper's quarters, which were not located in any of the comparable examples. Likewise, it appears that most of the motels throughout Haywood County have received some alterations or otherwise lack integrity. The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) represents an important continuation of the tourist industry locally and the transition from the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century model of large residences converted to temporary summer residences or boarding houses to a more highly mobile, middle-class tourist vacationing in the area and arriving by automobile.



Figure 365. Overview of the Five Star Motel along Soco Road in Maggie Valley.



Figure 366. View of the Five Star Motel with sign.



Figure 367. View of now-abandoned motel on Soco Road in Maggie Valley with corner office enclosed with plate glass.



Figure 368. View of The Clarketon Motel along Soco Road in Maggie Valley.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Oak Park Inn (HW0735) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and C.

Integrity: The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) features a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Location – The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) has remained at the same location since its construction and replaced a former inn for visitors summering in Waynesville. The landscaping, including parking lots and grassy medians, appear to remain in their historic locations.

Design – The two buildings that comprise the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) property appear to remain in their original configurations without any significant additions or changes. Originally, the commercial space along the South Main Street sidewalk likely served as a common gathering space or breakfast service space. However, it appears to have changed uses several times throughout the building’s history. The visibility and accessibility from South Main Street remains an important feature of the motel. Similarly, the motel retains its original innkeeper’s quarters in the earlier tradition of boarding houses and inns with full-time caretakers who lived on the premises. Rooms appear to have been well maintained, but have not lost significant design details from their original construction, including doors, bathrooms, and windows. Some asbestos shingle siding has been retained and cupolas adorning the roofline remain intact.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the Oak Park Inn (WH0753) remains relatively high due to topography and surrounding trees. While significant residential development to the west, condominium development to the south, and commercial development to the north have changed the character of the block since the motel’s construction, the court and rooms look onto a common median and viewsheds remain largely unchanged as a result. Guests at one time may have crossed the southern condominium parcel to visit the Charles and Annie Quinlan House – Prospect Hill (HW0013) for dinner, and that corridor is now blocked by the modern development.

Materials – Overall the majority of historic materials appear to have remained intact. The interior of the office and guest rooms, which are particularly susceptible to renovations over time, appear to have been well maintained and largely unchanged. Similarly, exterior claddings appear intact and without decay.

Workmanship – The integrity of workmanship remains visible with windows and other character-defining features retained, particularly cupolas, porch details, and signage.

Feeling – Much of the surrounding residential and commercial development post-dates the construction of the Oak Park Inn (HW0753), as a result the integrity of feeling has been impacted along the property's periphery. However, both multi-unit buildings look inwards towards a common court. This plan has helped maintain the original feeling of the rooms and grassy common areas. Topography also limits views of surrounding development to help preserve the historic character and viewsheds within the motel.

Association – The buildings originally served as the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) and continue to function as a motel under the same name.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. While there are numerous examples of the mid-century motor lodge in Haywood County and western North Carolina as a result of the ongoing development of the tourist industry through the creation of the Blue Ridge Parkway and Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) appears to be one of the most intact representatives of its type. The motor lodge was particularly important to the later development of Maggie Valley, but many of the motels and cabin sites there have been altered over time, or have lost their common areas that facilitated recreation. Additionally, the resource represents the ongoing development of the tourist industry in Waynesville as it evolved from large resort complexes surrounding springs and boarding houses to an economy supported by the dedication of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1940 and the automobile in the post-World War II era. As a result, the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) is recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) is a highly intact representative of its type. The motor lodge was a significant development throughout western North Carolina and the nation, supporting the automobile-traveling public enjoying vacation and recreation. This example represents lodges of the post-World War II era that were built in one construction phase with multi-unit buildings. Maple Grove Motel (HW0739), to the south on South Main Street, represents an earlier version of this evolving building type before the multi-unit, single-pile building became common. The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) also retains its historic central court and other architectural details that embody the distinctive characteristics of a mid-century motor lodge. Additionally, the complex retains its innkeepers' quarters and other notable features throughout. As a result, the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Oak Park Inn (HW0753) buildings and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is ineligible under Criterion D.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) follows the pavement edge of South Main Street to the east including the sidewalk and historic entrance along the road front. The boundary then turns west along the southern edge of Building A to follow a narrow hedge and ends at the edge of the paved parking lot. The western boundary continues following the paved parking lot to the rear of Building B. The northern boundary includes a small rear yard before continuing along the northern side of Building B to reconnect along South Main Street. See Figure 344 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754)

Resource Name: Hilda Way Gwyn House

Site Survey #: HW0754

Inventory #: Property 81

Street Address: 201 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-26-7054

Construction Date(s): circa 1926

NRHP Recommendation: Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The residence is situated on the 1.3247-acre tree-lined property on the southeast side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), approximately 245 feet south-southwest of its intersection with Academy Street (Figure 369). Located in a mixed use area containing modern and historic commercial and residential development, the residence is built into a slope with a steep grade. A poured concrete driveway southwest of the residence leads to the enclosed basement story garage. A brick walkway leads from the public sidewalk to the front entry. The walkway is framed by trees. Bushes line the northwest side of the property. Large bushes surround the exposed basement to the rear of the residence.

House, exterior: The circa 1926 residence presents a two-story, five-bay (w/w/d/www/ww), double-pile, gambrel-roof form (Figure 370). The dwelling rests on a brick exposed basement foundation laid in common bond and the exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in diamond-shaped asphalt shingles. The roof features wide eaves with gable returns on the side elevations. The windows contain six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with simple wood surrounds. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline.

The façade of the residence features a central single-leaf entry filled by a multi-light wood door framed by five-light sidelights (Figure 371). The entry opens onto a gambrel-roof portico supported by columns set on a tiled deck resting on a brick base. A wood fanlight is set within the front gambrel of the porch. A shed-roof dormer projects from the façade roof slope.

The basement story is exposed along the northeast, southwest, and rear elevations. The southwest elevation features an enclosed basement-story garage with an infilled vehicular bay (Figure 372). A single-leaf entry filled by a nine-light wood door pierces the enclosed bay. A ribbon of four windows filled by eight-light metal casement sashes is located northwest (left) of the entry. A two-story shed-roof porch extends from the rear elevation (Figure 373). The first story of the porch rests on brick columns. The basement story of the porch features a wood deck lined by a wood railing. A shed-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope.

House, interior: The interior of the house was not accessible during the survey, thus no details of the interior are available.



Figure 369. Map of the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754).



Figure 370. Façade view of the residence, looking south.



Figure 371. View of entry door and porch.



Figure 372. View of southwestern elevation with enclosed garage entry.



Figure 373. View of the northern corner with rear elevation and northeastern (side) elevation.

Historic and Architectural Context

In 1894, the tract that now comprises the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) and the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004) immediately to the northeast, was sold by the prominent Welch family of Waynesville to Dr. Joseph Howell Way and his wife Mareitta Way as part of the settlement of the R. V. Welch estate. Marietta was the daughter of R. V. Welch, the previous owner, and a decedent of both the Love and Welch families that were early settlers of the area (HCRD DB 6: 20; Ancestry 2018). An additional 4,500 acres was divided among the R. V. Welch heirs in 1900 in closing out the estate, and included the recently constructed Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004) at that time (HCRD DB 13:264). The Ways lived on the parcel throughout Dr. Way's medical career and his military service, and Marietta gave birth to two children, Hilda Way and Joseph Howell Way, Jr. (USFC 1910; Ancestry 2018). In 1910, the Way family had two servants living on the property, Louise Washington and John Strong. Louise may have worked domestically, while John is noted as a hostler who may have worked at the nearby inns while also maintaining the large carriage house on the property.

Hilda Way, born in 1889, married Thomas Lenoir Gwyn in December 1919, when she was 29 years old (Ancestry 2018). By the 1920 census, Hilda and her husband, Thomas, were living with Thomas's family in East Fork, Haywood County. Thomas is listed as a stock farmer and head of the household. His wife is listed in the residence along with his sister, Mary; his mother, Minnie; and his aunt, Elizabeth Foster (USFC 1920). The Gwyns had a daughter, Mary Patricia, in 1925, and built the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) just south of Hilda's childhood home around 1926. However, the land was not formally subdivided until 1946 when her brother, John Howell Way, Jr., and his wife, along with Hilda's mother, Mrs. Marietta Way, deeded the land to the Gwyns for \$10 (HCRD DB 128: 59). It appears that the house functioned as apartments not long after its construction and Hilda Way Gwyn is listed as residing in apartment 1 as a widow in 1959 (Hill Directory Company 1959). The year prior, in 1958, Gwyn had been featured in the local newspaper recounting her experiences reporting for the Waynesville newspaper ("Woman of the Week," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, February 10, 1958). She wrote regionally for newspapers including the *Asheville Citizen-Times*, while also serving on local committees, with particular support for the Waynesville Library. The article also noted her interviews with Eleanor Roosevelt and Dorothy Dix.

In 1973, Gwyn transferred the property to her daughter Patsy Woltz. Because the interior of the residence is divided into apartments, Woltz's children formed the Gwyn Apartments, LLC and transferred the property to the company's ownership in 2014 (HCRD DB 877:263). James L. Woltz, Thomas L. Woltz, and Mary Gwyn Woltz continue to manage the property through the LLC.

The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) is a well-preserved example of a Colonial Revival dwelling with the majority of its finishes intact, with the exception of the new architectural diamond roofing shingles. While there are several comparable examples of Shingle- and Colonial Revival-style residences within Waynesville that feature gambrel rooves, the Hilda Way Gwyn House is unique as a purpose-built multi-unit residence in which the owners also resided. The residences in Woolsey Heights, 129 and 153 Woolsey Heights in Waynesville, are comparable in their architectural sophistication and roof forms, but are much larger than the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) (Figures 374 and 375). There are 16 documented examples of the Colonial Revival listed within HPO Web for Haywood County, and nearly all of these buildings are residences, such as the Atkins House (HW016). The Atkins House (HW0161) is another example of a large, high-style residence along the South Main Street Corridor. But, the fenestration and form of each of these buildings is notably different. As a result, the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) represents an intact example of the Colonial Revival style with a high level of integrity as an uncommon residential, multi-unit property.



Figure 374. Residence at 129 Woolsey Heights, Waynesville.



Figure 375. Residence at 153 Woolsey Heights, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity: The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) retains integrity across all categories of assessment.

Location – The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) has not been moved since its original construction circa 1926. The residence has recently undergone an extensive rehabilitation and the landscaping has been modified to include decorative gardens.

Design – The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) remains an intact representative of the Colonial Revival style. The only modifications appear to be an infilled basement garage entry on the southwestern (side) elevation. All of the windows, tile work, siding, and porch entry details remain intact. Hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style, including symmetrically-placed windows, porticoed entries, and dormers have all been retained. While the building presents as a single-family dwelling, it is actually a multi-unit residence. As a result, its continued use as apartments does not deviate from its original design.

Setting – The integrity of setting has remained intact as the property has not suffered development encroachment along South Main Street. While development has taken place to the west along South Main Street, including the construction of the Oak Park Inn (HW0753) in 1952, the side and rear yards remain buffered by trees. Significantly, the property still borders the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004), and demonstrates the generational subdivision of land that took place both within Waynesville and Haywood County. Businesses have encroached farther south along South Main Street since the residence was constructed; however, Dr. Way's medical office was located immediately to the north on the Dr. Joseph Howell Way (HW0004) property, and was the first residence to incorporate business space within this section of Main Street.

Materials – The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) has retained nearly all historic exterior and interior finishes. The southwestern garage door has been infilled and the asphalt-shingle roofing replaced, but other finishes have remained intact. The materials are high quality and show no signs of deterioration.

Workmanship – The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) displays consistently high workmanship throughout, particularly in the construction of the portico on the South Main Street façade. The portico features Tuscan columns, a fanlight within the gambrel pediment, and decorative tile covering the stoop. Additionally, the siding has a consistent bead running along each board, a feature that demonstrates the integrity of the exterior cladding.

Feeling – The integrity of feeling for the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) and surrounding landscape has been maintained. Although there is significant commercial development immediately to the west, South Main Street serves as a buffer between the residential and commercial uses. Additionally, the house remains immediately to the south of the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004). This lot retains the character of a grassy parcel, surrounded by trees, that was subdivided by successive generations for residential purposes.

Association – The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) continues to be a residential property and multi-family dwelling. While the house presents as a single-family dwelling, this is true to its historic construction and massing.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. The residence is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. While the parcel is associated with the prominent Way family, this association does not rise to the level of significance to

meet the requirements of this criterion. While Thomas Lenoir Gwyn was a noted farmer, and Hilda Way Gwyn was a popular newspaper journalist during the 1940s and 1950s, their roles locally do not elevate this property to meet Criterion B. As a result, the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) is not recommended for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) represents a significant high-style example of the Colonial Revival style in Waynesville as used for a multi-family residence. While examples within the Study-Listed Woolsey Heights Historic District are similarly high style, this residence is a unique expression of the Colonial Revival. The property also retains significant landscape features that demonstrate the development of Haywood County over time, including the shared yard and drive with the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004). The Way and Gwyn houses demonstrate the subdivision of land over time among family members. As a result, Hilda, Way Gwyn House (HW0754) is recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. However, it is worth noting that the property features intact roadbeds and has a high likelihood of retaining deposits from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century occupation of the site. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

NRHP Proposed Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP-eligible boundary for the Hilda Way Gwyn House (HW0754) follows the pavement edge of South Main Street to the northwest, including a gravel parking area to the north. At the end of the gravel parking area, the boundary turns southeast and southwest, roughly following the clearing surrounding the house to include the rear gardens, forming the northern and eastern boundaries. The southern boundary follows the tree line and reconnects with South Main Street. See Figure 369 for the map depicting property boundaries and the proposed NRHP boundary.

Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004)

Resource Name: Dr. Joseph Howell Way House

Site Survey #: HW0004

Inventory #: Property 82

Street Address: 123-163 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-26-9252

Construction Date(s): circa 1895

NRHP Recommendation: Listed



Property Description

Setting: The Dr. Joseph Howell Way House is situated on a 1.38-acre parcel on the northeast side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), immediately northeast of its intersection with Academy Street (Figure 376). Adjacent to downtown Waynesville, the residence is built into a slight slope and occupies a grassy parcel surrounded by trees. A U-shaped gravel driveway with entrances along South Main Street encircles the residence and provides access to the associated carriage house, which currently operates as a floral shop.



Figure 376. Map of the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004).



Figure 377. View of the porte cochere, looking east.



Figure 378. Detail view of sidewalk with embossed brick.

A paved driveway along the northeast side of the residence extends through the porte cochère and joins the main driveway (Figure 377). Bushes line the northeast side of the driveway and the front and rear domestic yard is dotted with mature trees and shrubbery. An embossed brick walkway leads from the public sidewalk to the front porch (Figure 378).

House, exterior: According to local histories, the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House contains an earlier core that was enveloped by later modifications. A historic photograph in *Views from the Past: Main Street, Waynesville 1896–1931* indicates that the original residence was a relatively simple one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gable, brick house. Dr. Way’s office, a one-story, brick structure attached to the southwest side of the current residence, was historically detached from the main dwelling (Foy and Melton 2011:32).

The circa 1895 Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style, brick residence presents a two-story, four-bay (w/d/ww/w), double-pile, hip-roof form with multiple projections and additions (Figure 379). The dwelling rests on a brick, exposed basement foundation. The brick is laid in common bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wide eaves feature heavy gable returns and are lined with frieze board and wood brackets (Figure 380). The windows predominately contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, although a few original two-over-one, double-hung sashes remain along the rear projection. The windows feature wood sills and splayed jack arches. Two interior corbelled brick chimneys pierce the rear roof slope. An unadorned interior brick chimney pierces the southwest ridgeline. A wood widow’s walk encircles the center portion of the roof.

The façade of the residence features an off-center single-leaf entry filled by a half-light wood door (Figure 381). The entry is topped by a splayed jack arch and features a simple wood surround (Figure 382). The entry opens onto a wrap-around front porch with a hip-roof supported by turned wood posts adorned with curvilinear spandrels and brackets. A turned wood balustrade lines the porch’s wood deck. Wood brackets line the eaves of the porch. A front-gable projection accessed by a set of stone steps is centered on the façade entry along the front of the porch. The porch wraps around to the northeast elevation. A hip-roof porte cochère extends from the northeast side of the porch (see Figure 377). The porte cochère features the same detailing as the front porch. It shelters a set of wood steps that provide access to the northeast side of the porch. The southwest side of the porch attaches to the rear elevation of the associated office. A front-gable porch extends from the center of the second story of the façade (Figure 383). Like the first-story porch, the porch features turned wood posts, spandrels, brackets under the eaves, and a wood balustrade. The front gable features simple molding and contains a multi-light wood casement feature window. Shed-roof dormers clad in weatherboard siding project from the façade roof slope. The dormers are pierced by paired windows filled by double-hung wood sashes with a multi-light stained glass upper sash and a single-light lower sash.



Figure 379. Overview of the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004), looking east.



Figure 380. Detail view of eaves with gable end returns.



Figure 381. View of the façade looking southeast.



Figure 382. Detail view of front entry.



Figure 383. Detail view of the second-story porch on the façade.

The southwest (side) elevation features a two-and-one-half-story, gable-oriented projection (Figure 384). A box window projects from the first story of the projection. A single-leaf side entry filled by a three-light wood paneled door pierces the southwest elevation of the residence southeast (right) of the projection. The entry opens onto a wood landing accessed by a set of wood steps. Two shed-roof dormers clad in weatherboard siding project from the southwest roof slope. The northeast (side) elevation features a chamfered corner to the east and four bays of the wrap-around porch, including the porte cochère. The roof on this elevation has a single dormer and an early-twentieth-century second-story, shed-roof sleeping porch clad in pressed metal panels (Figure 385). A two-story, canted projection occupies the southeast (left) side of the elevation. The basement story is exposed along the rear elevation (Figure 386). A two-story, shed-roof projection and a two-story, shed-roof porch are attached to the rear elevation. The porch rests on brick piers and features wood posts set on a wood deck. Each floor is lined by a wood railing and accessed by a series of exterior wood stairs.

House, interior: Limited access to the interior of the house was available during the survey. The interior of the residence features hardwood floors and plaster walls throughout the first floor. The picture rail and simple wood baseboards line the walls. The windows, doors, and entryways feature fluted surrounds with bullseye detailing. The front entry opens into a large, open foyer with walls covered with ornately patterned wallpaper (Figure 387). A paired cased entryway immediately opposite the front entry frames a set of wood stairs leading to the second story and a hallway extending towards the rear of the residence. The L-shaped staircase is lined by a wood railing with turned balusters and a decoratively carved newel post. A coal-burning fireplace with a metal insert and tile surround occupies the southwest (right) foyer wall (Figure 388). The fireplace features a wood mantel and an ornate over mantel with inset mirrors and a simple crown. A doorway pierces the southwest wall, northwest (right) of the fireplace. The northeast (left) wall of the foyer contains a cased entryway. The adjacent room, most likely a sitting room or parlor, features a painted woodwork (Figure 389). A coal-burning fireplace occupies the northeast wall. The fireplace features metal insert, tile surround, a wood mantel supported by fluted pilasters with ornate capitals, and a matching over mantel with an inset mirror and simple crown (Figure 390). A cased entryway pierces the room's southeast (right) wall. The second story and additional rooms on the first floor were not accessible during the survey; thus, no further details of the interior are available.

Office, exterior: Dr. Joseph Howell Way's office was historically detached from the main residence and was connected to the house after its expansion during the late nineteenth century. The circa 1895 office currently operates as an art gallery (Figure 391). The office is a one-story, three-bay (w/w/d), double-pile, brick building with a hipped roof. The office rests on a continuous parged basement foundation and features brick laid in common bond. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The arched windows contain single-light wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. The windows feature brick segmental arch lintels and brick sills. An exterior corbelled brick chimney extends from the southwest elevation of the southwest projection (Figure 392). The wide eaves are boxed. A punched cornice extends beneath the eaves (Figure 393). A lower gable projects from the façade and northeast roof slopes. The façade gable is stuccoed and feature simple moldings and decorative framing. The northeast gable is lined by a punched brick border. An angled soldier course spans the width of the gable. The façade of the office contains a recessed single-leaf entry filled by a half-light wood paneled door. The entry opens onto a tiled landing accessed by a set of poured concrete steps and there is evidence of red-wash with lime-washed mortar joints where the masonry is protected within the recess (Figure 394). A one-story, hip-roof projection extends from the southwest elevation. The basement story is exposed along the rear elevation (Figure 395). A shed-roof, brick projection extends from the basement level of the rear elevation.



Figure 384. View of the southwestern (side) elevation.



Figure 385. View of the northeastern (side) elevation.



Figure 386. View of the southern corner with rear elevation.



Figure 387. Interior view of the foyer with staircase.



Figure 388. View of the foyer and fireplace from the living room.



Figure 389. View of the living room or parlor.



Figure 390. View of the living room or parlor fireplace and mantel.



Figure 391. View of the office façade.



Figure 392. Southwest elevation of the office.



Figure 393. Detail of the brick cornice.



Figure 394. Detail of entry with painted brick.



Figure 395. Rear elevation of the office.

Office, interior: Access to the interior of the former office could not be secured during the survey. Based on a limited view from the exterior, the interior of the office features hardwood floors throughout, plaster walls, and a drop tile ceiling (Figure 396). The entryways and doors are framed by fluted wood surrounds with bullseye and crown-shaped detailing. Entries feature wood paneled doors with historic hardware. The front entry opens into a hallway that extends along the southwest side of the building. The main room is located through a doorway along the hallway's northeast (left) wall. Additional rooms extend to the southeast (rear) of the main room and at the end of the southwest hallway. Due to the lack of access, further details of the interior are not available.

Carriage House, exterior: Built into a slope, the converted carriage house currently operates as a floral shop. The circa 1895 brick carriage house presents a two-story, two-bay (dd/dd), hip-roof form (Figure 397). The building rests on a stone, exposed basement foundation (Figure 398). The brick is laid in common bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. Some of the windows present arched forms with segmental arch headers, while others are rectangular with brick splayed jack arches. The windows throughout feature simple surrounds and wood sills. The façade contains two large bays filled by pairs of two-light wood paneled doors. The central bay is arched and topped by a segmental arch header. The southwest (right) entry displays a rectangular form and opens onto a wood deck. An arched opening along the second story of the façade has been modified to contain a one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash. Two single-leaf entries with stone lintels and filled by wood doors pierce the rear elevation along the basement story.

Carriage house, interior: The interior of the carriage house features carpeted floors and wood paneled walls (Figure 399). Exposed beams and ceiling joists traverse the ceiling. The primary entry opens into a large central room currently used as a floral showroom. The second story of the carriage house was not accessible during the survey.

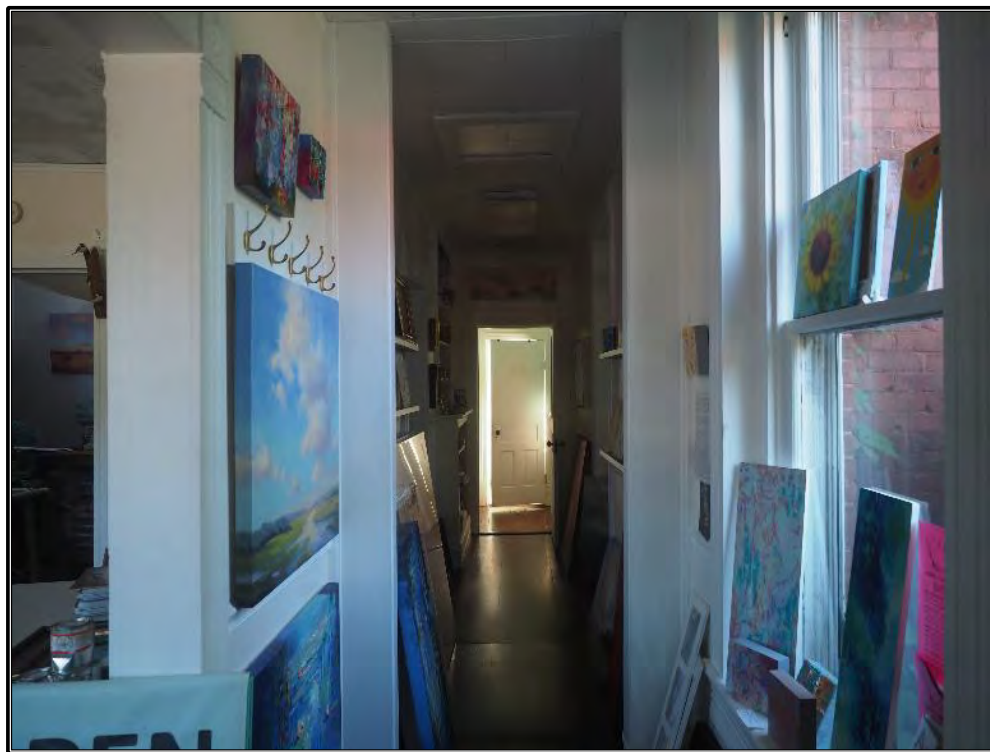


Figure 396. Interior view of the office hallway.



Figure 397. Façade of the carriage house.



Figure 398. Rear (eastern) elevation of the carriage house with entry to the stables.



Figure 399. View of the carriage house interior.

Historic and Architectural Context

Listed on the NRHP in 1980, this residence was built by Dr. Joseph Howell Way, a physician prominent both locally and within the state. Born in Waco, Texas, in 1865, Dr. Way's parents were Charles Burr Way, a teacher, and Martha Julia Howell Way of western North Carolina, a descendant of John Howell, who was a pioneer settler of Haywood County. The Way family moved to Buncombe County, North Carolina, in the early 1870s. In 1885 Joseph Howell Way was licensed to practice medicine after graduating from the Medical College of Virginia and in 1886 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Vanderbilt University. Soon after completing this education he began practicing medicine in Waynesville (Sumner 1980).

In 1888, Dr. Way married Marietta Welch of Waynesville, the daughter of physician and farmer Robert Vance Welch and Mary Caroline Peeples, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Love, the founder of Waynesville. In 1894, after the death of Marietta's father, R.V. Welch, the Ways acquired a tract of 11¾ acres that included a small house. A few years later Dr. Way added a modest brick building to the property, to serve as his medical office. Soon after, the Ways began erecting a grand residence, significant enough for the local paper, *The Waynesville Courier*, to track the progress of its construction during 1899 and 1900. The Ways continued to improve the property, including an expansion of the medical office building (Sumner 1980).

Dr. Way became a leading physician in North Carolina. A member of the North Carolina State Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, as well as other medical associations, he was elected to the State Board of Medical Examiners in 1897, serving as its president between 1907 and 1908. In 1905 he was appointed to the North Carolina Board of Health and served as its president from 1911 until his death in 1927. Also concerned with education, Dr. Way was a trustee of Trinity College and Duke University (Sumner 1980).

At Dr. Way's death in 1927, he left his estate to his wife Marietta, who was a prominent local citizen in her own right, active in the State Medical Society Auxiliary (serving as its president), the Waynesville

Library Board, the Dorca Bell Love Chapter of the DAR, the Community Club, and United Daughters of the Confederacy. At her death in 1949, Marietta divided her property between her children Hilda Way Gwyn and J. Howell Way, Jr. The latter received the portion of the property containing “the dwelling house.” In 1952, Hilda Way Gwyn sold her portion to her brother (HCRD DB 157:183).

Like his father, Joseph Howell “Jack” Way was an important figure in Waynesville, as a banker and long-time public official. After serving as an alderman from 1931 to 1935, he was elected mayor of Waynesville, a post he retained until 1963, the year of his death. Jack Way and his wife Marguerite Sloan Way had six children, who inherited the property at Mrs. Way’s death in 1976. In 1982 these heirs sold the property to Jack Thomas Nichols. In the late twentieth century, the house and carriage house were converted into retail establishments.

Along with the Shelton House (HW0003), the Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004) is among the most recognizable historic buildings in Waynesville (Figure 400). The Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004) underwent renovations to create the Free Classic Queen Anne (or, a combination of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles) present in the current building. Intact representatives of this type, including a professional office (the doctor’s office) are rare. HPO Web lists six Queen Anne style residences and 16 Colonial Revival style buildings in Haywood County. As a result, this resource continues to be an exemplary building of its type. Other comparable residences include the residence at 94 East Street, Waynesville and the Imperial Hotel, part of the Canton Main Street Historic District (HW0160), in Canton, both of which have undergone modern renovations (Figures 401 and 402)

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation

The Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004) is currently listed on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. It is indicative of late-nineteenth-century economic and social expansion in western North Carolina (Criterion A). The residence is associated with citizens who were prominent and influential within the local community and the state: Dr. J. Howell Way was a leading physician during the first quarter of the twentieth century; his son, J. Howell Way, Jr., served as mayor of Waynesville for over two decades (Criterion B). The home is a notable example of regional domestic architecture in the region, blending elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles (Criterion C) (Sumner 1980).



Figure 400. Façade view of the Shelton House (HW0003) on Pigeon Road, Waynesville.



Figure 401. Residence (formerly the Herren Bed and Breakfast) at 94 East Street, Waynesville.



Figure 402. Imperial Hotel, part of the Canton Main Street Historic District (HW0160) in Canton.

Integrity: The Dr. Joseph Howell Way House (HW0004) retains a high level of integrity for location, design, materials, feeling, and association. The house and carriage house have not moved from their current locations since the time of construction at the turn of the twentieth century. Though the house has undergone changes to the interior during the twentieth century, including the early-twentieth-century additions of a sleeping porch and widow's walk, the exterior maintains the integrity of its original design and high level of workmanship. Originally set on a tract that was nearly 12 acres, the house is still situated on a substantial lot of over an acre, which maintains a setting and feeling appropriate for the grand residence and landscape of prominent citizens in the community. The home retains its historic exterior features, such as its brick cladding and chimneys, entrances, embellishments, and decorative wood porch elements. The carriage house maintains much of its original materials and design as well.

First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755)

Resource Name: First Baptist Church of Waynesville

Site Survey #: HW0755

Inventory #: Property 84

Street Address: 100 South Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: 8615-26-8676

Construction Date(s): circa 1952

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible



Property Description

Setting: The First Baptist Church of Waynesville is situated on a 2.22-acre parcel on the northwest side of South Main Street (US 23 Business), immediately north-northeast of its intersection of Academy Street and immediately west-northwest from its intersection with Pigeon Street (Figure 403). The church is located in a primary commercial area just south of downtown Waynesville. The campus consists of the circa 1952 church with a side addition and rear office annex, a reconstruction of the 1904 sanctuary, the Child Development Center, the Activity Center, and a garage. A paved parking lot is located between the church and the Activity Center. A second parking lot extends to the north and rear of the Activity Center and along the south side of the office annex. The parking lots are lined by trees and feature medians with plantings. Trees and bushes are planted along the façade of the church. A poured concrete retaining wall extends along the south side of the east edge of the property. A set of poured concrete steps lined by a metal railing leads from the public sidewalk to the main entrance. A playground enclosed by a metal fence is located east of the Child Development Center. A brick sign facing Academy Street and adorned with a metal sculpture of a dove is situated east of the playground (Figure 404). Trees line the rear property line.

Church, exterior: The circa 1952 church presents a one-story, front-gable form with a central tower and multiple additions (Figure 405). The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. The windows throughout the main block of the church contain stained glass and feature brick sills. Façade windows present pointed arch forms with pointed arch headers. The central tower, which projects slightly from the façade, extends from the southeast roof peak and includes a conical spire adorned with trefoils and set on a square belfry (Figure 406). The cornice is ornamented with poured concrete accents and simple wood molding. Small turrets frame the spire, and an enclosed, shed-roof, brick arcade spans the façade. The arcade features full-height, pointed arch openings along its façade infilled with two-light vinyl windows and three-light wood doors. A central, flat-roof projection with poured concrete accents extends from the façade of the enclosed arcade. Stepped brick accents ornament the roof line of the church's front gable.



Figure 403. Map of the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755).



Figure 404. View of the sign looking northwest.



Figure 405. Overview of the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) looking northwest.



Figure 406. Façade of the circa 1952 sanctuary with central tower and arcade connecting to the new sanctuary to the south.

The façade arcade connects the main block of the church to a one-story, gable-oriented addition along the southwest elevation. The addition attaches to the Child Development Center along its rear elevation (Figure 407). The addition, which replaced an earlier hip-roof structure between 1995 and 1998, connects through a hyphen to the new sanctuary holding stained glass windows from the historic church that was located on the same block at the northwestern corner of Academy Street and South Main Street (see Figure 406). The addition replicates elements of the cross-gable sanctuary of the church constructed in 1904, but omits the characteristic corner tower. The gable ends feature large pointed arch windows with tracery details and stained glass outlined by a brick pointed arch.

The circa 1998–2005 three-story, side-gable office annex is attached to the rear elevation of the church (Figure 408). The windows throughout the annex contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false grids. A shed-roof projection extends from the southeast elevation of the annex. A hip-roof, brick arcade with pointed arch openings spans the façade and northeast elevation of the projection. An integral canopy extends from the northeast side of the arcade and covers the driveway connecting the two parking lots. A marble date stone from the 1904 church is integrated into the west corner of the annex (Figure 409). The annex also includes a two-story gym addition to the west (Figure 410).

Church, interior: The front entry opens to the interior of the enclosed arcade (Figure 411). From the enclosed arcade with a tile floor and exposed brick walls, a cased entryway leads to the sanctuary. The sanctuary features carpeted floors and painted drywall interior walls lined with simple wood baseboards (Figure 412). Ornate hexagonal pendant lights hang from the ceiling. The doors and windows are framed with simple wood surrounds. Blank panels framed with simple wood trim are located between the large stain glass windows along the northeast and southwest sanctuary walls. Three columns of wood pews are arranged in rows cross the sanctuary floor, forming two aisles leading to the front podium. A balcony located above the entrance to the sanctuary contains additional wood pews and the audio-visual booth (Figure 413). The raised podium features a wood floor and is wrapped in wainscoting. An alcove along the back of the podium contains the stepped choir setting. The alcove features wainscoting and chair rail.



Figure 407. Detail of façade arcade.



Figure 408. Eastern elevation of the office annex, connected to the northern elevation of the circa 1952 church sanctuary.



Figure 409. Date stone from the circa 1904 church.



Figure 410. Northern elevation of the office annex.



Figure 411. View of entrance to the circa 1952 sanctuary with torch lights preserved from the circa 1904 church.



Figure 412. View of sanctuary looking towards the podium and choir from the balcony.



Figure 413. View of balcony.

Triangular projections clad in wood paneling and adorned with simple molding extend from the northeast and southwest (right and left) sides of the podium. Each projection contains an entry filled by a folding wood door that provides access to the podium from the rear rooms of the church. Double-leaf entries on either side of the podium lead to interior rooms behind the sanctuary.

The interior of the new sanctuary to the southeast, accessible by the arcade along the façade, features large, stained glass windows recovered from the 1904 church, as well as torch light fixtures that have been mounted throughout the addition and circa 1952 sanctuary (Figure 414). The cross-gable design is expressed on the ceiling with large wood beams and ceiling boards (Figure 415). To accommodate the raised dais and central aisle, the pews are curved and arranged in two columns.

A hallway north of the new sanctuary, extending from the façade arcade, provides an interior connection to the Child Development Center and the office annex with choral and instrumental practice rooms, a commercial kitchen, meeting rooms, and a gym (Figure 416). The hallway leading past an inner courtyard created by the hyphen to the Child Development Center and the southwestern elevation of the circa 1952 church sanctuary, features a fireplace and moldings that are indicative of the multiple additions the facility has undergone (Figure 417).

Child Development Center, exterior: The circa 1963 Child Development Center is located immediately southwest of the church. The building displays a two-story, flat-roof form with a façade projection (Figure 418). Oriented towards Academy Street, the building rests on a partially exposed basement foundation. The material is not visible. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer and sheltered by a rolled asphalt roof. The windows throughout contain either three-light metal awning sashes or three-part windows with paired, single-light metal casement upper sashes and a single-light metal awning lower sash. A poured concrete band delineates the building's cornice. Square, poured concrete accents ornament the cornice line along the exposed elevations of the façade projection. Brick cruciform accents ornament the exterior of the building. A poured concrete cross is set along the southeast elevation. A series of three brick crosses is located southwest (left) of the double-leaf entry along the southeast elevation of



Figure 414. View of the new sanctuary ceiling.



Figure 415. View of the new sanctuary looking towards the dais and podium.



Figure 416. Commercial kitchen in the office annex.



Figure 417. Hallway with fireplace in the office annex.



Figure 418. Façade view of the Child Development Center.

the façade projection. The entry is filled by a pair of three-light metal doors with a two-light transom. A flat-roof canopy supported by brick columns set on a poured concrete deck shelters the entry and a poured concrete walkway leading from the public sidewalk to the front entry. A double-leaf side entry filled by a pair of full-light metal commercial doors pierces the southeast elevation of the building and opens onto a poured concrete landing accessed by sets of poured concrete steps. The Child Development Center is attached to the main block of the church via a gable-oriented hyphen along the southwest elevation of the church. The playground is adjacent to the southeast east elevation of the Child Development Center.

Child Development Center, interior: Access to the interior of the Child Development Center was not available during fieldwork.

Activity Center, exterior: The circa 2001 two-story, three-bay (w/dd/w), front-gable Activity Center is located approximately 95 ft north-northeast of the church (Figure 419). Two-story, gable-oriented projections extend from the façade, side, and rear elevations of the building. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false grids. Pointed arch windows with false tracery details and pointed arch brick headers define the upper story of the façade, side, and rear projections. The primary entry pierces the façade of the façade projection. The double-leaf entry is filled by a pair of two-light metal doors and opens onto a front-gable, single-bay entry porch.

Activity Center, interior: Access to the interior of the Activity Center was not available during fieldwork.

Garage: A circa 1975–1995 one-story, front-gable garage is located approximately 95 ft east-northeast of the office annex (Figure 420). The garage is clad in a brick veneer laid in stretcher bond and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation is not visible. The façade contains a pair of vehicular bays filled by metal sectional overhead doors.

Garage, interior: Access to the interior of the garage was not available during fieldwork.



Figure 419. Northern elevation of the Activity Center.



Figure 420. Eastern elevation of the garage.

Historic and Architectural Context

The property that now comprises the First Baptist Church of Waynesville parcel is the result of several transactions that included the parcel that was the former site of the National Hotel on Main Street, a former residential lot along Academy Street, and several commercial lots originally platted as part of the Town of Waynesville (HCRD DB U:423; 26:203; Q:114). The First Baptist Church of Waynesville was founded out of the congregation in Canton at Locust Old Field Church, and likely met in Waynesville area homes from 1823 to 1825 (Underwood 1984:15-16). In 1825, Robert Love gave the congregation a parcel located near Richland Creek, west of the church's current location, and the community constructed a log building for services of both the Baptists and other Protestants. The congregation constructed a second building in the 1850s, again on land donated by the Love family, in the vicinity of today's Church Street. Following the Civil War, African-American members began organizing their own services in the 1870s as the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, and constructed a larger church on Pigeon Road in 1907. The First Baptist Church of Waynesville did not move to its present location northwest of the intersection between Academy Street and South Main Street until 1904–1905, after years of renovations and debates over land boundaries in their previous location (Underwood 1984: 19).

At the turn of the twentieth century, Waynesville began a dramatic shift from a rural, agricultural enclave to a tourist destination for not only the cooler climate, but also the natural resources including springs (Underwood 1984: 82-83). The increasing population, directly related to the arrival of rail travel in 1890 and road improvements throughout western North Carolina, brought new members to the church that resulted in the 1903 vote to construct a new building. The 1905 First Baptist Church of Waynesville, the third purpose-built meeting house for the congregation, was designed by J. M. McMichael of Charlotte and constructed by Newton, Liner, Francis and Davis builders (Underwood 1984: 84). While there were several halts, it appears that the congregation and Sunday School had fully moved into the brick building featuring large stained glass windows by 1911.

The church grew rapidly in the first half of the twentieth century, with 416 children attending Sunday School in 1929 (Underwood 1984: 106). While the Great Depression slowed growth and construction throughout Waynesville and Hazelwood, the church constructed a three-story building to house Sunday School classes. By the end of World War II, the congregation had grown to over 700 members and over 500 children attending Sunday School. After a fundraising campaign for improvements and a new sanctuary, Major H. L. Baughman created drawings and the present sanctuary facing South Main Street was built between 1951 and 1952 (Underwood 1984: 128-130). After the completion of the new sanctuary, the former three-story Sunday School building was demolished for the circa 1963 building that now stands on the parcel. Two years later, church leadership recommended that the circa 1904–1905 church be demolished and the stained glass windows, as well as other significant fixtures, be preserved in storage. The windows were removed from storage in 1997 when a chapel was built to the south at the terminus of the arcade along the 1951–1952 sanctuary, at the same time torchieres from the 1904–1905 building were installed throughout the sanctuary, halls and chapel. Additional remodels took place in the 2000s, with the addition of a gym and offices to the west of the sanctuary and activities building constructed in the former National Hotel lot from 1997 to 2001. The congregation continues to expand.

The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) is a typical example of a mid-century Protestant Christian church. Throughout western North Carolina, congregations grew at a rapid pace early in the twentieth century, which led to the need for larger spaces. New buildings featuring large sanctuaries, typically gable-oriented with an entry tower, proliferated across the landscape. Several examples were located in Haywood County including Canton First Baptist Church, located on Academy Street in Canton, and Hazelwood Baptist Church, located in Hazelwood just south of Waynesville (Figures 421 and 422). Both churches feature the same brick veneer exterior, square tower, and classroom wing to accommodate both Sunday School and adult classes. While the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) has its origins in the early nineteenth century, only buildings from the mid-twentieth century through the early-twenty-first century remain intact.



Figure 421. View of Canton First Baptist Church on Academy Street, Canton.



Figure 422. View of Hazelwood Baptist Church on Hazelwood Avenue, Waynesville.

NRHP Recommendation

CRA recommends that the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D.

Integrity: The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) features a high level of integrity for location, materials, workmanship, and association. Design, setting and feeling have been diminished over time due to the multiple large additions to the property and the rapid succession of construction programs the church has undertaken.

Location – The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) has remained at the same location since its construction along South Main Street in 1951–1952. All earlier buildings, including the 1904–1905 sanctuary and 1930s Sunday School building have been demolished. The church now occupies a large site at the corner of South Main Street and Academy Street. While road improvements over time may have encroached on the front yard of the church, it appears that the only major changes along the corridor took place when a row of trees was removed from the streetscape in preparation for building the 1951–1952 sanctuary (Underwood 1984).

Design – The sanctuary building has had a number of additions since its construction in 1951–1952, diminishing the integrity of design. The arcade connecting the sanctuary to the circa 1997 chapel has altered the massing of the façade elevation. Additionally, hallways connecting to the circa 1963 Child Development Center (Sunday School) has obscured views of the southwestern (side) elevation. The addition of office spaces and a gym in 2000 enclosed the rear elevation of the sanctuary.

Setting – The integrity of setting for the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) has been impacted over time due to the addition of parking areas, new buildings, and the removal of trees along South Main Street. The grounds surrounding the church have been constantly modified throughout the mid-twentieth to early-twenty-first centuries.

Materials – The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) sanctuary retains the majority of its original materials and cladding, although obscured by additions. The c. 1997 chapel was constructed of brick that recalled the structure of the c. 1904-1905 building, rather than maintaining the mid-twentieth century aesthetic. The c. 1963 Child Development Center appears to have retained the majority of its materials and architectural detailing despite later construction activity.

Workmanship – The quality of workmanship across both the sanctuary and later additions varies. The masonry remains intact, but is not of particularly high quality, with the exception of the chapel addition. However, architectural detailing along the arcades and additions has introduced elements such as the pointed arch. Additionally, decorative concrete block was implemented in the Child Development Center to create screens and a masonry cross on the South Main Street (eastern) elevation.

Feeling – The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) presents as a building with multiple additions demonstrating the congregation’s rapid growth over time. The additions use several different architectural styles and the parking lot wraps the remaining open space within the parcel around the circa 1997–2001 Activities Center. As a result, the mid-twentieth century feeling of the exterior grounds have largely been lost. However, the church still sits at an important intersection to the south of Waynesville’s Main Street and is a landmark along the road.

Association – The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) continues to function as a church and clearly conveys its historic use as a church and school.

Criterion A: To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, either at the local, state, or national level. In addition, religious properties must meet Criteria Consideration A. Criteria Consideration A outlines that religious properties must be significant for architectural, artistic, or historical qualities above and beyond their religious function over time. While the First Baptist Church of

Waynesville (HW0755) has functioned as an important community and religious building, it is not a high style example of its type and additions have diminished its integrity over time. The church is not related to any significant events within local, regional or national history. As a result, the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) is recommended not eligible under Criterion A and does not meet Criteria Consideration A.

Criterion B: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, either at the local, state, or national level. Research has not revealed any associations with persons significant in our past. Therefore, the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Criterion C: For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion C, it must retain integrity and embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) is a common mid-century church form with multiple additions that have reduced integrity over time. The fenestration and other details do not elevate this building to a significant example of its type, or of its method of construction. Additionally, while the sanctuary was designed by an architect, Major H. L. Baughman, it is a common form and not the work of a master with high artistic value. As a result, the First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) is recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D: For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must have either yielded or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory at the local, state, or national level. The First Baptist Church of Waynesville (HW0755) and property are unlikely to yield any important historical information regarding construction technologies. Additionally, the parcel's likelihood to reveal archaeological information was not evaluated as part of this survey. As a result, the property is recommended not eligible under Criterion D at this time.

Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161)

Resource Name: Waynesville Main Street Historic District

Site Survey #: HW0161

Inventory #: Properties 86-93

Street Address: Main Street, Waynesville, NC 28786

Pin No.: Multiple

Construction Date(s): circa 1892–1955

NRHP Recommendation: Listed



Property Description

Setting: The Waynesville Main Street Historic District consists of approximately three blocks in the northern part of the downtown commercial district (Figure 423). Roughly bound by Church Street to the south, Depot Street to the north, Montgomery Street to the west, and Wall Street to the east, the historic district occupies approximately 13 acres on either side of South Main Street. Brick paved sidewalks extend throughout the district. Metal, goose-neck are dispersed along the street at regular intervals. Trees on street corners set in planters and medians on street corners and side streets dot the district.

33 South Main Street, Commercial Building (Site 86), exterior: The circa 1910 two-story, hip-roof commercial building features a façade clad in a brick veneer (Figure 424). The southwest and rear elevation is covered in stucco and the northeast elevation features exposed concrete block. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The upper story windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes set within brick arches. The façade contains three distinct storefronts. Each storefront features a recessed entry and large plate glass commercial windows topped by a multi-light transom. The bays of the façade are articulated by brick pilasters. The first and second story are separated by a denticulated frieze. A one-story, hip-roof addition clad in a river rock veneer extends from the rear elevation.

16 South Main Street, Post Office (Site 87), exterior: The circa 1917 Colonial Revival-style former United States Post Office currently operates as the Town of Waynesville Municipal Building (Figure 425). The two-story, seven-bay (w/w/w/d/w/w/w), brick building features a flat-roof and brick laid in Flemish bond. Brick pilasters with stone capitals delineate the bays of the façade. A stone cornice is ornamented with dentils. A stone-capped brick parapet wall surrounds the roof. The first story windows along the central five bays of the façade present eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes with four-light transoms. The windows on the outer bays of the façade and the side elevations contain six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes along the first story and three-over-six, double-hung sashes along the second story. The double-leaf front entry is filled by a pair of replacement multi-light doors with an ornamented surround and a five-light transom. The entry opens onto a poured concrete landing accessed by a poured concrete ramp and a set of poured concrete steps. Ornamental metal lamp posts set on granite bases frame the front steps. The rear elevation, formerly the loading dock for mail service, contains a two-story, flat-roof addition.

18 North Main Street, Commercial Building (Site 88), exterior: The circa 1920s two-story, brick commercial building features a chamfered corner entry and brick laid in common bond (Figure 426). The flat-roof is sheathed in roll asphalt and lined by a low brick parapet. The building is constructed on an eastward sloping lot, creating a walk-out basement story along the East Street (south) elevation. The upper story windows contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes with stone sills. Brick pilasters divide the Main Street (west) elevation into individual bays and a lower brick cornice separate the lower and upper stories. The building contains three storefronts. The corner storefront features a single-leaf entry along the building's chamfered edge and three plate glass commercial windows sheltered by shed-roof canvas awnings. The entry is filled by a four-light wood door with a single-light sidelight and an enclosed two-light transom. The center storefront along the Main Street (west) elevation has been modified to contain replacement one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and a replacement full-light door with sidelights, but retains the leaded glass transoms. The north (left) storefront along the Main Street (west) elevation features a recessed double-leaf entry filled by replacement wood doors. The windows flanking the entry contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A canted bay window pierced by five windows filled by one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes projects from a modified storefront window north (left) of the entry. The north storefront retains its prismatic glass transoms. Two two-story, flat-roof, concrete block additions extend from the rear elevation. A two-story, shed-roof porch is attached to the rear elevation of the southwest (left) addition.

26-36 North Main Street, The Strand Theater (Site 89), exterior: The circa 1947 single-story commercial building includes three distinct commercial storefronts, including the recently-renovated Strand Theater (Figure 427). The south (right) and center storefront are clad in T1-11 siding and feature recessed entries and large replacement, commercial windows sheltered by canvas awnings. The primary double-leaf entries contain full-light metal replacement commercial doors with a large single-light transom. The central storefront is divided into two separate retail spaces. A single-leaf entry along the south (right) side of the storefront filled by a multi-light wood door provides access to the second retail store. The Strand Theater occupies the north (left) side of the building. The theater is clad in stucco siding. The recessed theater entrance contains a pair of replacement full-light metal doors. The ticket booth is located south (right) of the entrance and contains a large plate glass commercial window. The ticket window is located along the interior north elevation of the ticket booth. A band of mosaic glass tile extends above the façade fenestration. Stuccoed pilasters frame the façade and feature gray tile panels outlined by mosaic glass. A similar configuration of tiles adorns the bulkhead along the ticket booth. A large, projecting marquee with movable letter signage extends over the entrance. Free-standing letters reading "The Strand" line either side of the marquee. A large two-story, concrete block addition with a flat-roof extends from the rear elevation.

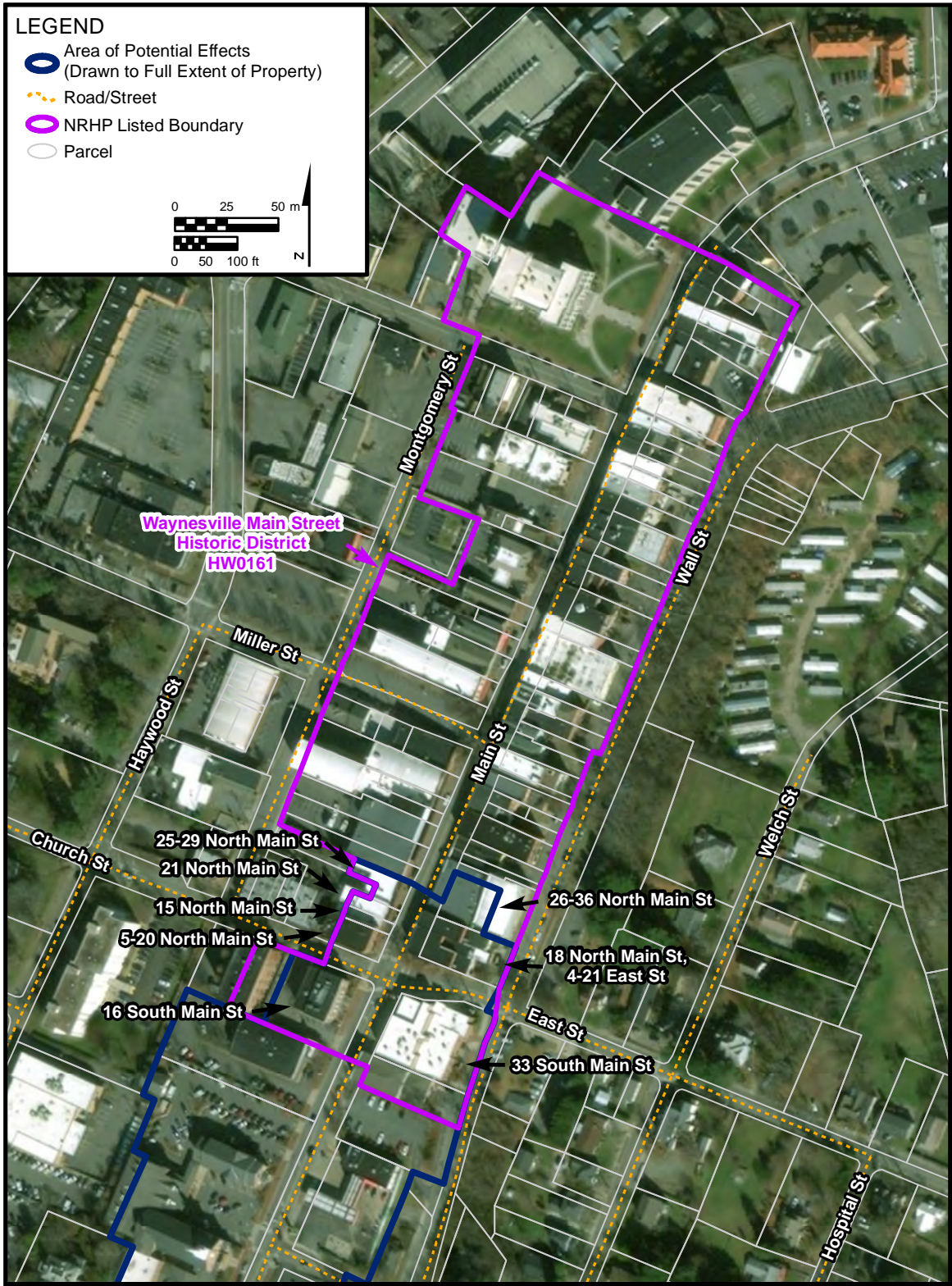


Figure 423. Map of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) and the northern edge of the project APE.



Figure 424. View of 33 South Main Street.



Figure 425. View of 16 South Main Street.



Figure 426. View of 18 North Main Street.



Figure 427. View of 26-36 North Main Street.

5–20 North Main Street, Commercial Building (Site 90), exterior: The circa 1924 two-story, brick commercial building features a chamfered edge form and significantly altered storefronts (Figure 428). The building rests on a parged, exposed basement foundation. The brick is laid in stretcher bond and the roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt. The stepped parapet is capped with terracotta coping. A denticulated cornice and decorative inset brick panels adorn the upper story of the building. The upper story windows contain single-light wood replacement sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the rear elevation. The Main Street (east) and Church Street (south) storefronts are clad in T1-11 siding. The historic chamfered corner entry is enclosed and contains a replacement storefront window. The replacement storefronts along the Main Street (east) elevation feature a central recessed bay containing the entries to the retail spaces.

15 North Main Street, Commercial Building (Site 91), exterior: The circa 1913 one-story commercial building features an altered storefront consisting of a central single-leaf entry flanked by large plate glass commercial windows (Figure 429). The front entry contains a six-light replacement door with two single-light transoms. The transom windows above the storefront are enclosed with T1-11 siding. The storefront is sheltered by a canvas awning. The roof parapet is clad in aluminum siding and topped with metal coping. A two-story, frame addition clad in T1-11 siding extends from the rear elevation. Single-light transom windows are centered above the storefront entries and windows. A simple wood lower cornice separates the storefront from the upper story. The building is constructed on a sloping lot, creating a walk-out basement along the Church Street (south) elevation with an addition of storefront. The rear elevation opens onto a brick patio.

21 North Main Street, Commercial Building (Site 92), exterior: The circa 1924 one-story, brick commercial building features brick laid in stretcher bond and an altered storefront (Figure 430). The original recessed entry has been infilled and currently contains a pair of replacement nine-light doors with a simple wood surround. A single-light transom window is located above the entry. Low brick planters flank the entry. The storefront contains replacement plate glass windows with false grids. Immediately above the storefront, the façade is clad in T1-11 siding. A large canvas awning shelters the storefront. A stacked brick cornice extends beneath the roof parapet. The north and rear elevations of the building are clad in stucco. The roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt and pierced by an interior brick chimney. A two-story, concrete block addition is attached to the rear elevation.

25–29 North Main Street, Commercial Building (Site 93), exterior: The circa 1924 one-story, concrete block commercial building features two altered storefronts (Figure 431). The façade is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer. The storefronts contain a recessed single-leaf entry filled by replacement half-light doors with broken pediment surrounds. The storefront windows are partially enclosed with cement board to accommodate smaller single-light replacement windows. The bulkheads beneath the windows are clad in a brick veneer. A large canvas awning shelters the storefronts. The stepped brick parapet is capped with metal coping. The concrete block construction is exposed along the rear elevation. A two-story, flat-roof projection with a rear concrete block chimney extends from the north (left) side of the rear elevation.

Historic and Architectural Context

The Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) consists of a commercial corridor along North and South Main Streets from Depot Street to the north and East Street to the south (Figures 432–434). This corridor represents the important transitional period in Waynesville from the late nineteenth century through the 1920s as increased travel via rail and automobile allowed commerce and tourism to expand regionally. The historic commercial corridor was originally formed in 1810, featuring a courthouse and three taverns. The development remained a mix of low-density housing, commercial buildings, and government offices throughout much of the nineteenth century. However, the local economy changed in 1883 with the arrival of rail connections to Asheville. Roads and services improved throughout the 1890s, including the arrival of electrical lighting that eventually expanded to residential service by the first decade of the twentieth century. Commercial buildings replaced open lots and residential properties within the historic district (Bowers 2005).



Figure 428. View of 5-20 North Main Street.



Figure 429. View of 15 North Main Street.



Figure 430. View of 21 North Main Street.



Figure 431. View of 25-29 North Main Street.



Figure 432. Overview of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161), looking north as South Main Street transitions to North Main Street.



Figure 433. Overview of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161), looking south towards the project APE.



Figure 434. Overview of the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161), looking south, with the original stone-masonry building of the Waynesville Public Library.

While growth slowed during the 1930s with the impact of the Great Depression, government-supported initiatives, including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway, continued to grow tourism locally and the Main Street corridor quickly expanded during the 1940s and 1950s. Movie theaters, shops, and other stores developed along the corridor. Drive-ins and other building forms that responded to the growth of automobile culture in the United States became popular in Waynesville as well. Many of these spaces were racially segregated and, while African Americans also shopped and patronized businesses along Main Street, there was an additional business core along Pigeon Street that served African Americans (Argintar 2018).

By the 1960s and 1970s, commercial development along major roadways began to draw customers away from the historic commercial and social center along Main Street. However, businesses continue to thrive within the Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161), and government functions surrounding the circa 1935 Haywood County Courthouse remain centered within the district. Similar historic districts along primary commercial streets exist throughout western North Carolina, including the Canton Main Street Historic District (HW0160) (Figure 435). However, each historic district of this type relates to the unique community development and commercial or industrial histories of the locality. Developed within the same time period, the Canton Main Street Historic District retains similar late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings of frame, brick, or river-rock masonry construction.



Figure 435. Overview of the Canton Main Street Historic District (HW0160).

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation

The Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) is currently listed on the NRHP under Criteria A and C. It is indicative of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century commercial development in Waynesville (Criterion A). Additionally, the contributing buildings of the district represent an intact collection of commercial building styles from 1892 through 1955 (Criterion C).

Integrity: The Waynesville Main Street Historic District (HW0161) retains a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district has had few encroachments from modern development, with the exception of the recent addition of a government building immediately across from the former Waynesville Post Office (HW0012). These additions have not impacted the overall integrity of the district and it remains NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C.

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APPENDIX A




Properties Fifty Years of Age or Older
Reviewed in a Building Inventory within the Project APE and
Determined *No Further Evaluation Warranted* by the NCDOT
May 2018


Inventory Number	Photograph	Description
1		<p>115 Old Balsam Road c. 1955 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable, frame vernacular residence rests on a fully exposed river rock basement foundation. The house is clad in aluminum siding with wood panels underneath the front gable and is set beneath an asphalt shingle roof pierced by a parged interior slope chimney. Windows throughout the house contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The windows along the façade present multi-light wood sashes. A three-bay, shed-roof front porch with metal posts shelters the façade. A single-story, shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation. The residence is attached to a neighboring structure to the south via a metal beam. The secondary building is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered by a gable-oriented roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Multiple additions extend from the main block of the structure. The secondary building was largely obstructed by vegetation. A gable-oriented, concrete block outbuilding sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof is associated with the property.</p>
2		<p>114 Old Balsam Road c. 1955 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This single-story, four-bay (w/w/d/w), shed-roof, concrete block residence is set on an exposed concrete block basement foundation. The façade is clad in a stacked brick veneer and the dwelling is sheltered by a metal paneled roof. Windows throughout the house present single-light sliding metal or vinyl sashes. An integral shed-roof overhang shelters the façade. The front entry contains a two-light wood door. A shed-roof projection extends from the west side of the north elevation. A side entry filled by a wood paneled door pierces the basement story of the north elevation.</p>
3		<p>141 Brendle Street c. 1959 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (www/d/w), side-gable, frame dwelling features a front-gable façade projection pierced by a tripartite window bay consisting of a central picture window between two narrow one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The house is set on a continuous foundation clad in aluminum siding and rests beneath an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout the residence contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. A two-bay, shed-roof porch with scrollwork metal posts shelters the front entry.</p>




<p>4</p>		<p>129 Brendle Street c. 1959 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (www/d/w), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection pierced by a tripartite window bay consisting of a central picture window between two narrow two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. The house is set on a continuous foundation, is clad in aluminum siding, and rests beneath an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout the residence contain two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. An interior concrete block chimney pierces the north side of the central ridgeline. There is an exterior concrete block chimney along the south elevation. A two-bay, shed-roof porch shelters the front entry, which contains a four-light slab door. A shed-roof carport attaches to the south elevation. A single-story, gable-oriented addition extends from the rear elevation.</p>
<p>5</p>		<p>111 Brendle Street c. 1950 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (w/w/d/w), front-gable, frame residence features a gable-oriented side projection along the north elevation. The residence rests on a continuous parged concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. A two-part window bay consisting of a picture window and a narrow one-over-one, double-hung wood sash pierces the façade and north elevation of the side projection. A four-bay, shed-roof porch with scrollwork metal posts shelters the façade. A front-gable carport attaches to the south side of the façade. A flat-roof addition with windows filled by single-light sliding vinyl sashes extends along the east side of the north elevation. A single-story, shed-roof outbuilding with a shed-roof side addition is associated with the property.</p>
<p>6</p>		<p>93 Brendle Street c. 1966 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), side-gable, frame dwelling exhibits a continuous parged concrete foundation and T-111 siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with false snap-in-grids mimicking six-over-six configurations. A two-bay, shed-roof porch with wood posts and a wood railing shelters the front entry. A single-story, shed-roof addition with a shed-roof porch extends from the rear elevation.</p>



<p>7</p>		<p>83 Brendle Street c. 1966 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable, frame and concrete block duplex rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and the second story is clad in drop wood siding. The front gable is clad in metal shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails are visible underneath the eaves. Windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes and single-light sliding vinyl sashes. An interior concrete block chimney pierces the north roof slope. An elevated two-bay, shed-roof porch accessed by a set of wood steps shelters a second story façade entry. An enclosed shed-roof porch extends from the second story of the rear elevation.</p>
<p>8</p>		<p>55 Sawyer Street c. 1964 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, four-bay (www/d/w/w), side-gable frame Compact Ranch house features an integral carport. The carport is supported by metal post set on a half-wall clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer. The house rests on a continuous brick veneer foundation. It is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. An interior brick chimney pierces the center of the front roof slope. The windows feature one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. A single-bay, shed-roof porch with scrollwork metal posts shelters the front entry. A ribbon of three single window bays featuring a fixed, single-light upper sash and a lower single-light awning sash pierces the façade.</p>
<p>9</p>		<p>60 Hendrix Street c. 1935–1941 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, eight-bay (w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection with a wood fanlight under the gable. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The windows throughout the house exhibit either one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or vinyl replacement sashes. It is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. There is an exterior brick chimney along the façade elevation. A shed-roof hood shelters the arched front entry, which opens onto a poured concrete stoop. A side entry pierces the east elevation and opens onto a poured concrete stoop. A gable-oriented side projection with a shed-roof rear porch extends from the west elevation.</p>




11		<p>South Main Street over Allen Creek c. 1935 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This two-cell culvert carrying Allen Creek under South Main Street features poured concrete abutments and wing walls and a paved deck lined by poured concrete curbs and supported by large steel I-beams.</p>
12		<p>1940 South Main Street c. 1942–1956 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, six-bay (d/dd/g/g/g/ww), flat-roof, concrete block and brick commercial building features three large vehicular bays along the façade filled by six-light sectional overhead doors. The northeast-most garage bay has been enclosed with plywood. The façade features brick laid in stretcher bond. Two entries pierce the façade. The primary entry is set in a large bay and features a pair of wood doors and a four-light transom. Windows throughout feature multi-light metal casement sashes. Two additional vehicular bays filled by six-light sectional overhead doors pierce the southwest elevation. The roof material was not visible.</p>
13		<p>45 Allens Creek Road c. 1947 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable, frame vernacular residence rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and is clad in drop wood siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows contain three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes, and one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the south roof slope. A single-bay, front-gable porch shelters the front entry. A gable-oriented porch extends from the rear elevation.</p>
15		<p>1699 Brown Avenue c. 1940 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (ww/d/www), front-gable, frame residence features a side-gable projection along the southwest elevation and a gable-oriented projection to the rear. The house rests on a continuous river rock foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the southwest roof slope. A single-bay, front-gable portico supported by scrollwork metal posts shelters the front entry. A tripartite window bay consisting of a central picture window between two narrow single window bays pieces the façade. The façade and rear entries are covered</p>




		with plywood. A front-gable, concrete block, two-car garage is associated with the property.
16		<p>1780 South Main Street c. 1956–1967 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The property consists of a two-story, flat-roof concrete block commercial building connected to a single-story, flat-roof, commercial building by a flat-roof hyphen. The two-story building features a flat-roof side addition, a two-story, shed-roof rear projection, and a single-story, gable-oriented rear projection. The commercial building is clad in partially aluminum siding. The façade and side addition are clad in a stone veneer and diagonal wood siding. Windows present a mixture of three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes, two-light wood sashes, and single-light replacement sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block of the building and the roof of the shed-roof rear projection. The façade of the building has been heavily modified and the main entrance has been relocated to the northeast elevation of the side addition. A vehicular bay filled by a sectional overhead door pierces the façade elevation of the side addition. The adjacent single-story commercial building features a stuccoed exterior and ornamental pilasters along the façade and southwest elevation. Windows contain two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. The façade features a pair of large single-light commercial windows and a double-leaf entry filled by metal commercial doors.</p>
19		<p>South Main Street over Browning Branch c. 1921 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This single-span reinforced concrete deck girder bridge carrying South Main Street over Browning Branch features poured concrete abutments and wing walls and a central poured concrete pier. Steel I-beams support the paved deck, which is lined by a poured concrete balustrade. Metal plaques along the railing indicate the bridge was historically known as the Camp Creek Bridge and was constructed under the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1921. The bridge was widened in 1935.</p>
20		<p>230 Chelsea Road c. 1952 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (w/d/ww), side-gable, frame dwelling rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids simulating four lights. The front entry opens onto a poured concrete stoop. A large wood picture window pierces the façade south of the front</p>




		entry. Two side entries sheltered by shed-roof hoods pierce the north elevation and open onto a shared poured concrete stoop.
21		<p>226 Chelsea Road c. 1958 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, frame residence features an integral carport supported by wood posts. The house rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout present two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. The front entry opens onto a poured concrete stoop sheltered by an extension of the roof overhang. A large wood picture window pierces the façade north of the entry.</p>
23		<p>50 Epsom Drive c. 1928 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, four-bay (ww/w/d/w), side-gable, frame dwelling features gable-roof side projections and a large rear cross gable. The house is clad in a brick veneer with vinyl siding on the gable ends and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. There is an exterior brick chimney along the northwest gable. An interior brick chimney pierces the central ridgeline of the rear cross gable. A two-bay, front-gable porch with brick columns and a poured concrete deck shelters the front entry. Gable-roof dormers project from the northwest and southeast roof slope. The southeast dormer is pierced by four six-light wood sashes and the northwest dormer contains a single-light wood window. A single-story, gable-oriented, vinyl-clad projection extends from the rear elevation of the rear cross gable. A front-gable, vinyl-clad single-car garage is associated with the property. A brick wall encloses the rear yard.</p>
24		<p>1628 South Main Street c. 1942–1956 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This two-story, three-bay (www/w/w/w), front-gable, frame residence has been converted for commercial use. The building rests on a continuous stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding and a stone veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes and single-light vinyl sashes. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the central ridgeline. The façade features a two-story, front-gable projection and a shed-roof addition. The façade has been modified to contain a front-gable glass vestibule with a modern commercial</p>



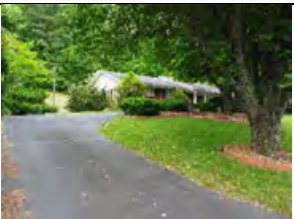
		<p>entry. A bay window projects from the façade southwest of the vestibule. A two-story, side-gable addition with a shed-roof enclosed stairway extends from the building's southwest elevation. A single-story, shed-roof addition with a gable-oriented second story porch extends from the rear elevation.</p>
25		<p>1604 South Main Street c. 1935–1941 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The property contains a commercial garage and a residence. The garage consists of a front-gable and side-gable section and features a stucco and vinyl-clad exterior. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout feature multi-light metal casement sashes or single-light wood sashes. An interior concrete block chimney pierces the central ridgeline of the side-gable section. Four vehicular bays pierce the façade. The foundation material was not visible. The residence associated with the property presents a single-story, six-bay (w/w/w/w/d/w), side-gable, frame form. It is clad in a stone veneer with horizontal wood siding on the gable ends and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout the house contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. Some windows feature arched surrounds and arched stone lintels. Two parged interior chimneys with metal caps pierce the rear roof slope. A front-gable projection extends from the center of the façade. A shed-roof porch spans the façade on either side of the projection, sheltering the main entry, which is flanked by sidelights. A single-story, side-gable addition extends from the southwest elevation. A shed-roof porch with wood posts extends from the rear elevation. The foundation material was not visible.</p>
26		<p>468 Riverbend Street c. 1935–1941 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), front-gable, frame building is set on a continuous stone foundation and is clad in Masonite siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are covered with plywood. Two interior concrete block chimneys pierce the central ridgeline. Entries pierce the façade and rear elevations. The front entry opens onto a wood ramp. The rear entry opens onto a wood deck lined by a metal railing.</p>
27		<p>1534 South Main Street c. 1909 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This two-story, four-bay (w/d/w/w), clipped-gable, frame Craftsman-style residence has been converted for commercial use. The house rests on a continuous river rock foundation with extruded mortar joints and is clad in vinyl</p>





		<p>siding with wood shingles on the gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows contain tracery wood sashes consisting of a complex upper sash and single-light lower sash. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the ridgeline. Ornamentation includes exposed rafter tails and spindlework brackets. A two-story, clipped-gable projection with an integral second story side porch extends from the southwest side of the façade. A full-width, three-bay, shed-roof porch with stone columns partially clad in wood shingles spans the façade. A single-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the southwest elevation. A single-story, gable-oriented, brick addition extends from the rear elevation of the southwest addition. The brick is laid in common bond. A two-story, clipped-gable projection with a two-story, hip-roof rear addition extends from the rear elevation. Two prefabricated sheds are associated with the property.</p>
28		<p>29 Belle Meade Drive c. 1953 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, six-bay (www/w/d/w/w/w), side-gable, frame residence features an attached sun porch on the southeast elevation lined by windows with a two-light upper sash and a single-light lower sash. The dwelling rests on a continuous river rock foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. Windows throughout the house present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope of the attached sun porch. A two-bay, shed-roof porch shelters the front entry. The northwest elevation contains a side-gable projection with a shed-roof rear addition. A front-gable, metal carport and a side-gable prefabricated shed are associated with the property.</p>
29		<p>48 Belle Meade Drive c. 1923 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable, frame Craftsman Bungalow with a rear cross gable is set on a continuous stone foundation with extruded mortar joints and is clad in drop wood siding with wood shingles on the gable ends. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Windows throughout the house exhibit three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. A full-width, three-bay, front-gable featuring exposed rafter tails and tapered columns set on stone piers shelters the front entry. Decorative brackets are line the gable ends. A side-gable projection extends from the southeast elevation.</p>




<p>30</p>		<p>36 Belle Meade Drive c. 1920 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (ww/d/w), front-gable, frame Craftsman Bungalow features a full-width front porch with a front-gable roof supported by paired columns set on stone piers joined by a stone half-wall. The house rests on a stone foundation with extruded mortar joints and is clad in drop wood siding. There are wood shingles and decorative brackets on the gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. A side-gable, canted projection extends from the southeast elevation. A single-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation.</p>
<p>31</p>		<p>24 Belle Meade Drive c. 1930 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, four-bay (w/d/www/w), side-gable frame residence features a front-gable façade projection and a two-bay, side-gable front porch supported by stone columns. The house is clad in aluminum siding and is sheltered by a metal paneled roof. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior stone chimney pierces the center of the ridgeline. A shed-roof side porch extends along the southwest elevation. An entry along the rear elevation opens onto a wood deck. A pair of stone gateposts line the poured concrete walkway leading to the front entry.</p>
<p>32</p>		<p>1497 South Main Street c. 1942–1956 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, two-bay (ww/d), hip-roof, frame dwelling features a shed-roof façade addition and a side-gable projection along the southwest elevation. The residence has been converted for commercial use. It rests on a continuous stone foundation and the exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking six-over-six or four-over-four lights. There is a large exterior brick chimney along the southwest elevation. The front entry is located along the southwest projection opens onto a wood deck accessed by a wood ramp. A shed-roof porch spans the rear elevation. A gambrel-roof prefabricated shed and a shed-roof outbuilding are associated with the property.</p>




33		<p>1471 South Main Street c. 1935-1941 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (d/ww/w), side-gable, frame residence features a series of three, telescoping side-gable projections along the northeast elevation and a side-gable projection along the southwest elevation. The dwelling is clad in a brick veneer and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The gable ends and side projections are clad in vinyl siding. The windows throughout exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking six-over-six configurations. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline near the northeast gable end and pierces the northeast roof slope of the rear addition. The front entry is set within an arched opening along the façade elevation of the first northeast projection. A gable-oriented addition and a large shed-roof addition extend from the rear elevation. A single-story, side-gable addition spans the rear elevation. A gambrel-roof prefabricated shed and a wood pergola are associated with the property.</p>
34		<p>22 Young Way c. 1948 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (w/d/ww), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection. The house rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids presenting six-over-six configurations. There is a large exterior brick chimney along the façade. A shed-roof entry porch shelters the main entry, which contains a four-light wood door. A shed-roof porch extends from the southeast elevation.</p>
35		<p>1484 South Main Street c. 1955 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, five-bay (ww/ww/ww/www/ww), side-gable, frame dwelling rests on a continuous, stone-clad foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The front entry is set along the interior northeast elevation of a recessed section of the façade. A single-bay, front-gable front porch shelters the recessed portion of the façade. A single-story, gable-oriented addition extends from the rear elevation. A side-gable, frame shed is associated with the property.</p>




36		<p>1458 South Main Street c. 1930 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable, frame American Bungalow rests on a continuous, partially parged brick foundation. The house is clad in wood drop siding with wood shingles on the gable ends and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows throughout present eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes. Decorative wood brackets line the gable ends. A full-width front porch with a front-gable roof supported by wood posts set on brick piers shelters the main entry. A paired window bay is located underneath the porch's front gable. A gable-oriented ell extends from the rear elevation. A gambrel-roof, frame prefabricated shed is associated with the property.</p>
37		<p>1434 South Main Street c. 1930 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable, frame American Bungalow features a full-width, three-bay, shed-roof front porch with tapered columns set on brick piers. The house rests on a continuous parged foundation and the exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The gable ends are clad in wood shingles. Windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. A gable-roof dormer projects from the façade and rear roof slope. There is an exterior brick chimney on the southwest elevation. An interior parged chimney pierces the ridge line of the rear dormer. Decorative wood brackets are located underneath the eaves along the dormers and side elevations. A single-story, shed-roof addition extends from the rear elevation. A rock wall lines the public sidewalk along the northeast and southeast side of the property.</p>
38		<p>10 Poplar Street c. 1935 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), front-gable, frame residence rests on a continuous river rock foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout present three-over-one, double-hung wood sashes or three-light wood sashes. An exterior brick chimney extends from the east elevation. A partial-width, single-bay porch with a front-gable roof supported by stone piers joined by a stone half-wall shelters the front entry. A side-gable projection with a wood deck extends from the east elevation. A gable-oriented projection extends from the rear elevation. A shed-roof addition is attached to the east side of the rear elevation. A front-gable, frame shed is associated with the property.</p>





39		<p>271 Brooks Street c. 1940 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, three-bay (w/d/ww), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection and a partial-width, two-bay, shed-roof front porch with scallop trim. The house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids mimicking six-over-six configurations. Exterior brick chimneys with shoulders extend from the gable ends. An attached shed-roof carport extends from the rear elevation.</p>
40		<p>295 Brooks Street c. 1940 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, four-bay (www/d/w/ww), gable-one-hip, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection with decorative basket weave and stacked brick accents. Gable-roof projections extend from the west and rear elevations. The west projection is clad in vinyl siding and rests on stone piers infilled with wood panels. The house rests on an exposed stone basement foundation with a basement level garage. It is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer with wood shingles on the gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the front roof slope of the side projection. A shed-roof rear projection is pierced by a single-leaf rear entry that opens onto a raised poured concrete landing lined by a metal railing. A stone retaining wall with a set of integral stone steps extends along the south edge of the front yard.</p>
44		<p>37 Country Club Drive c. 1958 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, six-bay (www/ww/d/www/ww/wwww), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch house features a recessed front entry sheltered by a partial-width, two-bay front porch. The house is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer with aluminum or Masonite siding on the gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows throughout contain single-light wood casement sashes. A large brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. A single-bay, gable-roof porch with scrollwork metal posts shelters a side entry along the south elevation. A gable-oriented carport with a side-gable projection extends from the rear elevation of the residence. A low brick retaining wall extends along the west side of the front yard.</p>




48		<p>1210 South Main Street c. 1950 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The single-story, seven-bay (w/w/w/d/w/www/www), side-gable, side-gable, frame residence features front-gable façade projections, a front-gable façade addition, and a large rear cross gable with a shed-roof side porch. The dwelling rests on a partially exposed river rock basement foundation. It is clad in live edge plank siding and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof pierced by an interior brick chimney. Windows contain either two-over-two and six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes or one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids. An integral, three-bay porch shelters the front entry. A gable-oriented, frame carport is associated with the property.</p>
49		<p>1200 South Main Street c. 1950 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This single-story, three-bay (www/d/w), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection. The house rests on a continuous parged concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum and vinyl siding and a brick veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The front entry pierces the center of the façade projection and is sheltered by a single-bay, front-gable entry porch. A front-gable, frame outbuilding is associated with the property. The residence has been converted for commercial use.</p>
50		<p>1170 South Main Street c. 1942–1956 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection and a partial-width, two-bay shed-roof front porch with tapered posts set on stone-clad piers. The dwelling is clad in a stone veneer and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior, stone-clad chimney pierces the ridgeline. A large side-gable rear addition with a shed-roof front porch is attached the rear elevation of the residence by a gable-oriented hyphen. The residence has been converted for commercial use.</p>
54		<p>1147 South Main Street c. 1952 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This single-story, five-bay (ww/ww/www/d/www), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch house features a front-gable façade projection and an integral carport. It is clad in</p>

		<p>aluminum siding and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. Windows throughout present two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The front entry is sheltered by an extension of the roof overhang. Two tripartite window bays consisting of a central picture window between two narrow window bays flank the main entry. A stone retaining wall extends along the edge of the driveway on the west side of the front yard.</p>
55		<p>115 Mississippi Avenue c. 1959 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The single-story, four-bay (ww/d/www/ww), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch house features an attached side-gable carport. The residence rests on a parged raised basement foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The front entry opens onto a poured concrete deck sheltered by a shed-roof overhang. A tripartite window bay pierces the façade east of the entry. A gambrel-roof, frame prefabricated shed is associated with the property.</p>
56		<p>1102 South Main Street c. 1962 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This single-story, four-bay (ww/ww/d/www), side-gable, frame Compact Ranch house rests on a raised basement foundation. It is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The window exhibit one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior metal chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The front entry is sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roof front porch with scrollwork metal posts. A gable-oriented rear porch extends from the rear elevation. A front-gable, single-car, concrete block garage featuring a metal paneled roof and an exterior concrete block chimney is associated with the property.</p>
57		<p>146 Kentucky Avenue c. 1920 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The single-story, side-gable, frame, Craftsman-style American Bungalow features a full-width, integral screened front porch and a gable-oriented rear ell. The house rests on an exposed river rock basement foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. The windows present one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope of the main block of the house and the northeast roof slope of the rear ell. A shed-roof dormer projects from the façade roof slope. A front-gable, metal-clad prefabricated garage, a</p>

		front-gable, concrete block garage, and a side-gable, frame outbuilding are associated with the property.
59		<p>31 Waynewood Drive c. 1960 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This two-story, two-bay (d/www), side-gable, frame Contemporary dwelling features an attached garage offset at an angle from the main block of the house. The residence is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer with wood panel accents and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows contain one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids. A two-story, wrap-around shed-roof porch with scrollwork metal posts extends along the façade and south elevation. The foundation material was not visible.</p>
63		<p>11 Balsam Drive c. 1940 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling features side-gable wings along the side elevations and a basement story garage. The southwest wing contains an integral arcade along the façade elevation. The residence is set on a raised basement foundation and clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. A bow window with a multi-light sash extends from the façade. A shed-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope.</p>
64		<p>10 Balsam Drive c. 1953 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The single-story, four-bay (ww/d/w/w), side-gable, frame, Contemporary residence features a side-gable projection along the east elevation. A side-gable, concrete block garage with a second story projection extends from the east elevation of the projection. The dwelling rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and is clad in T-111 siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows present multi-light metal sashes, single-light metal awning sashes, and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope of the side-gable projection. A portion of the façade is recessed beneath an integral front porch supported by turned wood posts. The rear elevation features a gable-oriented projection and a two-story, shed-roof porch. A series of log retaining walls extend along the south side of the property creating a terraced effect.</p>

67		<p>717 South Main Street c. 1940 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-and-one-half-story, four-bay (www/d/www/ww), gable-one-hip, frame, Colonial Revival-style residence features a front-gable façade projection with a box windows. A side-gable projection extends from the south elevation and a gable-on-hip-roof projection with an integral side porch extends from the north elevation. The house is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The gable ends are clad in faux half-timbering. Windows present six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes, single-light, diamond-pane wood sashes, and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope of the main block of the house and the rear roof slope of the south projection. A large gable-on-hip ell extends from the rear elevation. The foundation material was not visible.</p>
68		<p>713 South Main Street c. 1935 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-and-one-half-story, five-bay (w/w/w/d/w), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection and side-gable side porch. The house is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows throughout contain eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the façade roof slope. The front entry is sheltered by a hip-roof hood with wood pilasters and brackets. A shed-roof dormer projects from the rear roof slope. A gable-oriented projection extends from the rear elevation. The foundation material was not visible.</p>
69		<p>657 South Main Street c. 1950 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, five-bay (ww/w/www/d/www), side-gable, frame Linear Ranch house feature gable-roof side projections. A side-gable screened porch extends from the south elevation of the south projection. The residence is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The gable ends are clad in vinyl siding. The windows present single-light wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The recessed front entry is sheltered by an extension of the roof overhang. Tripartite windows consisting of a central picture window between two narrow single-light windows flank the entry. The foundation material was not visible.</p>

70		<p>247 Hillview Circle c. 1962 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (ww/www/d), side-gable, frame Compact Ranch house features an attached carport. The residence is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows exhibit one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. The front entry is located along a recessed portion of the façade and opens onto a brick deck sheltered by an extension of the roof overhang. A tripartite window bay consisting of a central picture window between two narrow one-over-one windows pierces the façade northeast of the entry. A stone retaining wall extends along the northwest side of the front yard.</p>
71		<p>612 South Main Street c. 1960 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, four-bay, hip-roof, frame residence with side-gable side projections rests on an exposed basement foundation. It is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer and is sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows contain two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes. An interior brick chimney pierces the ridgeline. The primary entry is located along the southwest elevation and opens onto a two-bay, integral porch supported by metal posts. A tripartite window bay consisting of a central picture window between two narrow three-light wood sashes pierces the rear elevation. A single vehicular bay filled by a four-light sectional overhead door and a rear entry sheltered by a shed-roof hood pierce the basement story of the rear elevation.</p>
74		<p>197 Hillview Circle c. 1915 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This residence is a single-story, two-bay (www/ww), side-gable, frame dwelling resting on a continuous brick foundation. It is clad in vinyl siding and sheltered by an asphalt shingle roof. The windows present one-one-one, double-hung wood sashes. An interior parged chimney pierces the ridgeline. The main entry is located along the northeast elevation. A shed-roof porch extends along the northwest elevation. A wood deck spans the rear elevation.</p>
75		<p>159 Hillview Circle c. 1939 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story, three-bay (www/d/www), side-gable, frame residence features a front-gable façade projection containing the recessed front entry. It rests on a raised basement foundation and is clad in a stretcher bond brick veneer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows throughout exhibit one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes</p>

		<p>or single-light vinyl sashes with snap-in-grids. An interior brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope. A hip-roof porch with brick columns extends from the southwest elevation. A large hip-roof ell extends from the rear elevation. A side-gable, concrete block carport is attached to the northeast elevation.</p>
78		<p>392 South Main Street c. 1890 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>The one-story, cross-gabled, frame dwelling features a full-width, flat-roof enclosed porch with sixteen-light wood sashes and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows with snap-in-grids. It rests on an exposed brick basement foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a parged interior chimney. Windows throughout present one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes. The basement windows feature arched surrounds. A hip-roof projection extends from the intersection of the cross-gable roof. Arched side entries pierce the basement story of the northeast and southwest elevations. The residence has been converted for commercial use.</p>
83		<p>101 South Main Street c. 1942-1956 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one story, former service station and garage has been converted to a shop and the garage doors infilled. The brick building has a parapet wall with metal coping and plate glass windows wrapping the northwest corner. A bay window has been inserted into one of the previous garage bays.</p>
85		<p>34 South Main Street c. 1950 NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible</p> <p>This one-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer. There is a single exterior-end brick chimney on the western (rear) elevation. The lot slopes to the rear to expose the basement level. The façade features a tall parapet wall with metal coping. Below the parapet, there is a pent roof that wraps the front and side elevations supported by large, decorative brackets.</p>