



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

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

Original

April 3, 2001

MEMORANDUM

To: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

From: David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: NC 191 from NC 280 to SR 1141, TIP No. R-2588,
Henderson County, ER 00-9779

Thank you for your transmitting the survey report by Marvin A. Brown, URS Corporation concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- HN0237 • Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for recreation as a representative example of summer estates that wealthy vacationers built in the mountains of Henderson County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The property is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture as an intact example of turn-of-the-century summer-estate architecture. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 20 of the report.
- HN0238 • T. Jackson Henderson Estate is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for recreation as a representative of summer estates that wealthy vacationers built in the mountains of Henderson County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The property is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture as an intact example of transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style architecture. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 32 of the report.
- HN0239 • Merchant-Goodson House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for architecture as an exceptionally intact example of the Colonial Revival style. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 44 of the report.

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Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

Page 2
William D. Gilmore
April 2, 2001

The following properties are determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places :

- Druid Hills District (Extension)
- Pearce House
- Jamison House
- Mill Pond Cemetery
- Lawing Farm

We do not concur with the finding of the Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. While the exterior remains primarily intact despite some minor changes, the interior appears to be heavily altered. In addition the site has lost integrity. The Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House now sits among new commercial development on three sides of the property.

Please note that the Druid Hills Historic District (NR August 2000) was omitted from the list of properties, within the APE, listed in the National Register.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

DB:kgc

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Nicholas Graf, FHwA

bc: Brown/Montgomery
County
RF
DOT

**PHASE II
HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF NC 191
FROM NC 280 TO SR 1411,
HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2588
FEDERAL AID PROJECT STPNHF-191(2)
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.19501301**

Prepared For:

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Prepared By:

Marvin A. Brown

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NOVEMBER 2000

HN

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Nov-00

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Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation

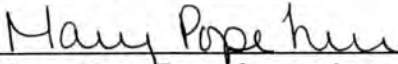
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November 2000



Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Corporation
Date 11-29-00



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architectural Resources Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Date 11-30-00

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to NC 191 from NC 280 to SR 1411 in Henderson County (TIP No. R-2588, Federal Aid Project STPNHF-191(2), State Project No. 8.19501301). The project length is approximately 6.5 miles.

On December 8 and 9, 1999, NCDOT established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted Phase I-level fieldwork within that APE. During the fieldwork NCDOT recorded 57 pre-1950 standing resources. NCDOT presented the results of its findings to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on December 16, 1999. At this meeting, NCDOT and the SHPO agreed that 28 of the 57 identified resources should be inventoried at the Phase II intensive-level. These resources were assigned the numbers 1 through 20, 23, 24, 27, 42, 44, 48, 49, and 55. Resources 1 through 20 were to be assessed as part of a potential historic district.

At the request of NCDOT, under the terms of an open-end contract with the Department for historic architectural services, URS Corporation (URS) conducted a Phase II inventory of the designated 28 resources. URS conducted fieldwork and local research for the project during the week of October 2, 2000. URS subsequently evaluated the National Register eligibility of the 28 resources in question. URS' survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable local residents and historians, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report records the results of the Phase II field survey and research.

URS recommends that four of the 28 resources that were further evaluated are eligible for National Register listing: the Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate (#23), the T. Jackson Henderson Estate (#24), the Merchant-Goodson House (#49), and the Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House (#55). The following summarizes the status and evaluation of all 57 historic architectural resources within the project's APE:

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I. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing improvements to NC 191 from NC 280 to SR 1411 in Henderson County (TIP No. R-2588, Federal Aid Project STPNHF-191(2), State Project No. 8.19501301). The project length is approximately 6.5 miles (Figure 1). This report presents the results of a Phase II historic architectural survey of the project area by URS Corporation (URS) for the Federal Highway Administration and the Project Development and Analysis Branch of NCDOT.

On December 8 and 9, 1999, architectural historians Nancy Van Dolsen and Richard Silverman of the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch of NCDOT established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project and conducted Phase I-level fieldwork within that APE. They also conducted research on the project at the Western Office of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). During the fieldwork Ms. Van Dolsen and Mr. Silverman recorded 57 pre-1950 standing resources within the APE. Ms. Van Dolsen presented the results of her findings to the SHPO on December 16, 1999. At this meeting NCDOT and the SHPO agreed that 29 of the 57 identified resources were considered not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and required no further evaluation. These 29 resources were assigned numbers 21, 22, 25, 26, 28 through 41, 43, 45 through 47, 50 through 54, 56, and 57 (Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c). NCDOT and the SHPO agreed that the remaining 28 resources should be inventoried at the Phase II intensive level. These resources were assigned numbers 1 through 20, 23, 24, 27, 42, 44, 48, 49, and 55. Resources 1 through 20 were to be assessed as part of a potential historic district. (The concurrence form signed by NCDOT and the SHPO is attached as Appendix A.)

At the request of NCDOT—under the terms of an open-end contract with the Department for historic architectural services—URS Corporation (URS) conducted a Phase II inventory of the designated 28 resources. URS Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown conducted fieldwork and local research for the project during the week of October 2, 2000. He subsequently evaluated and made recommendations of National Register eligibility of the 28 resources in question. His survey methodology consisted of historical background research into primary and secondary sources, interviews with knowledgeable local residents and historians, site-specific research, and an intensive-level field survey, during which 100 percent of the APE was surveyed. This report, prepared with the assistance of graphics coordinator James R. Snodgrass, records the results of the Phase II field survey and research.

An historic architectural survey within the APE associated with the proposed improvements to NC 191 was necessary for compliance with the basic requirements of: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's "Historic Architectural Resources. Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines." In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations,

the work plan for the Phase II survey included the following items: (1) conducting general historical and architectural background research in order to develop contexts within which to evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of the resources located within the APE; (2) an intensive-level field survey of the designated resources within the APE, including surveying, describing, evaluating, and proposing specific National Register boundaries for any resources believed to be National Register eligible; (3) specific historical and architectural research on the resources inventoried at the intensive level; and (4) preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

URS recommends that four of the designated 28 resources that were further evaluated are eligible for National Register listing: the Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate (#23), the T. Jackson Henderson Estate (#24), the Merchant-Goodson House (#49), and the Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House (#55). URS recommends that the following other 24 of the designated 28 resources that were further evaluated are not eligible for National Register listing: Druid Hills Historic District (Extension) (##1-20), Pearce House (#27), Jamison House (#42), Mill Pond Cemetery (#44), and Lawing Farm (#48).

The Area of Potential Effects or APE is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The boundaries of the project's APE were established by NCDOT during its Phase I inventory of the project area. They are delineated in this report on the Hendersonville, Horse Shoe, and Skyland USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Figures 2a, 2b, and 2c).

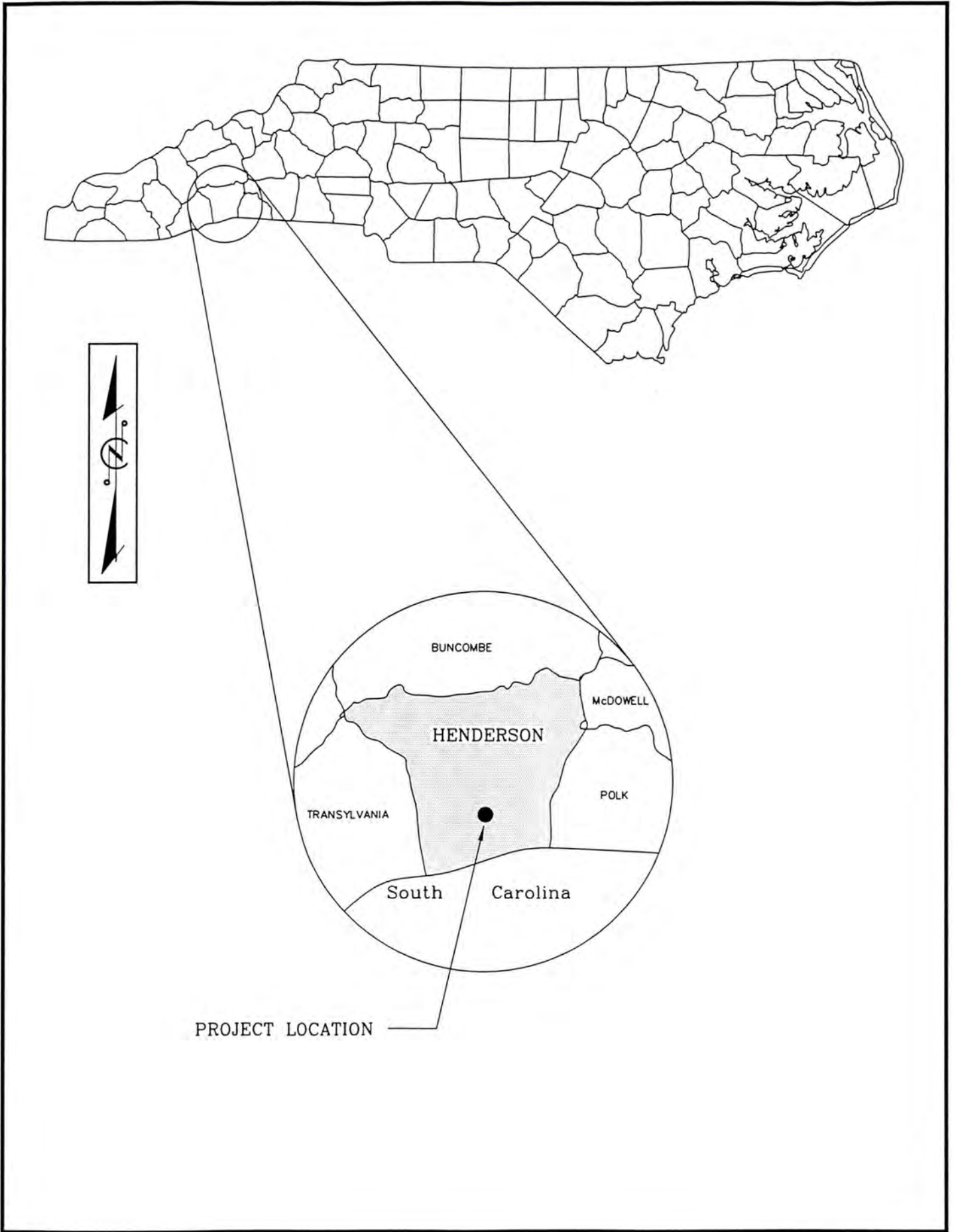


Figure 1 Project Locator Map

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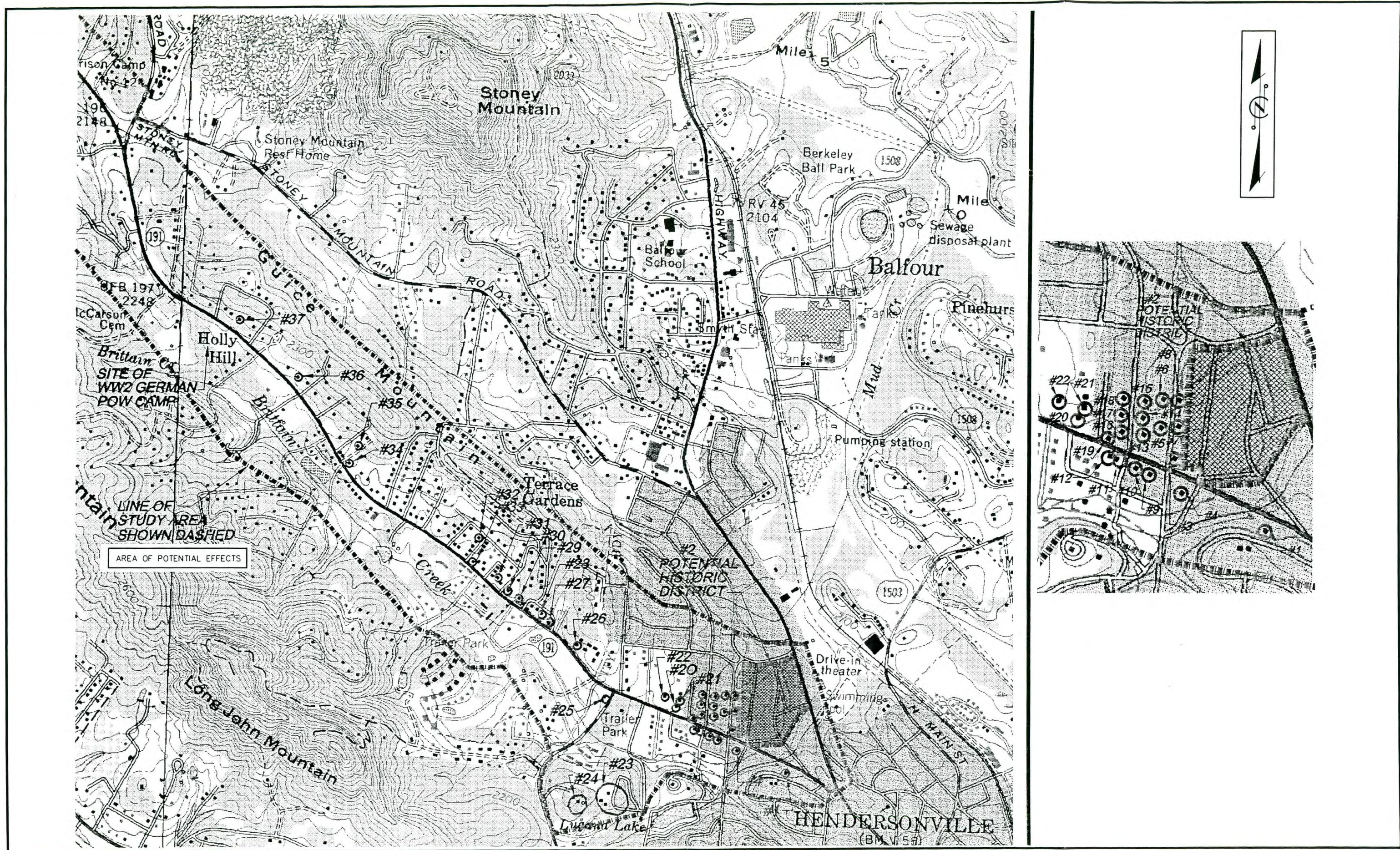
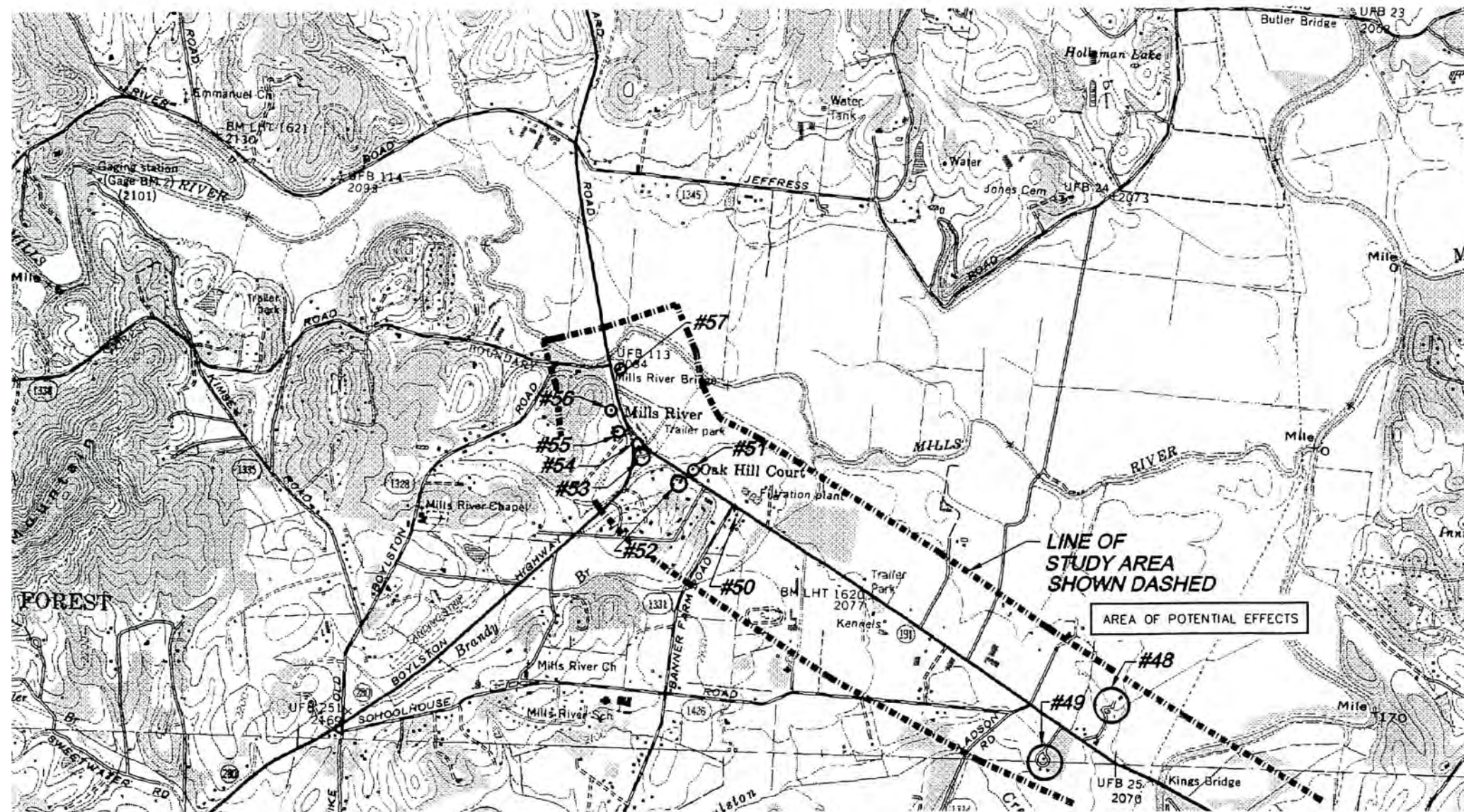


Figure 2a Area of Potential Effects and Property Inventory Map
 (source: Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, NCDOT)



SEE ADJOINING SHEET ▲

Figure 2c Area of Potential Effects and Property Inventory Map
 (source: Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, NCDOT)

II. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) parallels Haywood Road/NC 191 in Henderson County. It extends from the junction of NC 191 and NC 280 in Mills River southeast to SR 1411, near the intersection of NC 191 and US 25, in Hendersonville. Burials in the Mill Pond Cemetery (#44, below) within the APE suggest that this route was in place in the early nineteenth century. It was certainly well traveled by 1876, when Oliver Moss built the National Register-listed Moss-Johnson farmhouse, just to its northeast, between Hendersonville and Mills River.

The route reflects the twentieth-century development of Hendersonville and that part of Henderson County located on the intermountain plateau—including Hendersonville, Flat Rock, and Mills River—between the steep rises of the Blue Ridge. At its southeastern end, in Hendersonville, the APE takes in the estates of Dr. William Scheppegegrell (#23, below) and T. Jackson Henderson (#24, below), which were built for seasonal use in the first decade of the century. It also encompasses a large number of scattered houses erected during the great local real estate boom of the early and mid 1920s (##1-20, below). This southeastern end of NC 191 is not solely residential, but rather includes a number of modern businesses. These businesses become fewer as one drives northwest from Hendersonville. Upon reaching the fertile floodplain of the French Broad River the land is still largely agricultural or at least largely undeveloped. It is dotted with early twentieth-century residences and a regular infill of mid and late twentieth-century dwellings and other nonresidential resources as well. As NC 191 approaches NC 280, it again becomes more densely built up. At the intersection of the two routes stand modern gas stations, restaurants, and businesses, including a strip mall anchored by a Food Lion.

III. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, and two different levels of field survey of the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). Initially, in early December 1999, architectural historians Nancy Van Dolsen and Richard Silverman of the Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) established an APE for the project and conducted Phase I-level fieldwork within that APE. Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS Corporation (URS) then conducted the Phase II intensive-level inventory, recording and researching the designated resources and drafting this report.

The main sources of information for the project were histories of Henderson County; a study of the Henderson County survey files located at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh; interviews with local residents, property owners, and Henderson County historian Dr. George Jones; Henderson County deed, tax map, and will books, located in the county courthouse; and the collections of the Henderson County Public Library and Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society in Hendersonville.

The purpose of the research and intensive-level field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APE and to develop specific developmental and architectural histories of the eight individual resources and one potential historic district. Such knowledge was crucial in determining which resources within the APE were believed to be eligible, or ineligible, for listing in the National Register. The APE, which parallels the Haywood Road/NC 191, was established by NCDOT during the first phase of the project.

As part of the phase two fieldwork, Mr. Brown inventoried all of the designated resources at the intensive level. He also drafted historical and limited architectural contexts for the inventoried resources. These contexts are in large part based upon those he developed in 1994 as part of a Phase II historic architectural survey of an APE bordering the current APE on the southeast. As part of that report (Brown 1994), Mr. Brown identified the National Register-eligible Druid Hills Historic District.

IV. HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS

A. Henderson County and Hendersonville, 1838-1899

Henderson County is located at the southeastern edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in western North Carolina. An intermountain plateau, or broad valley, near the county's center holds the county seat of Hendersonville, farmland, the floodplain of the French Broad River, and permanent and seasonal residential development. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located entirely within this plateau.

Non-Native American settlement of the Henderson County began in earnest after the Revolutionary War and subsequent displacement of the area's indigenous population. By 1839 growth was sufficient to merit the county's creation out of Buncombe County (Patton 1947:1-2; Bowers and Fullington 1988:E1-2).

Henderson County's first major period of growth occurred after the completion of the Buncombe Turnpike in 1827, which ran from the South Carolina line, through present Flat Rock and Hendersonville, into Tennessee. Wealthy antebellum South Carolinian lowlanders followed the turnpike into the more healthful air of the Blue Ridge, establishing a summer colony in Flat Rock in southern Henderson County (Fain 1980:21; Patton 1947:96; Bowers and Fullington 1988:E2, E8).

Near the western end of the project area, a community near the confluence of the Mills River had been established by about the first third of the nineteenth century (Mac Rae and Brazier 1833). The predecessor of NC 191 was also much in place by this time. The community was still small by the mid nineteenth century, however, and did not see significant growth until late in the century. At the Mill Pond or Oakdale Presbyterian Church Cemetery (#44, below) on Route 191 just southeast of the French Broad, for example, two marked graves date from the first third of the century and only a few more from the century's middle decades. (The dates of the cemeteries many fieldstone-marked burials cannot be determined.) Not until late in the nineteenth and early in the twentieth century did the cemetery grow beyond what was essentially a small collection of individual family plots. Mills River, now a budding modern commercial center at the intersection of routes 191 and 280, originally served the surrounding farms that the denizens of Mill Pond and the other area cemeteries once worked. Into the 1950s, the Mills River section contained some of the county's prime farms (Sharpe 1958:848).

In 1841 a vacant 50-acre site was selected along the Buncombe Turnpike for the county seat and Hendersonville was established. Stores, a post office, and a stop for the turnpike's stage line were soon established, but growth was relatively slow. Halted by the Civil War, development of Hendersonville did not pick up again until the 1870s and the promise of a railroad connection (Patton 1947:139-140; Ray 1970:156; Bowers and Fullington 1988:E2-3).

Growth between Mills River and Hendersonville along Haywood Road/Route 191, at least as represented by surviving buildings and legible gravemarkers, was quite limited during the nineteenth century. In 1874, on a 500-acre farm stretching between Haywood Road and the Buncombe Turnpike two miles from the French Broad River, Oliver Moss erected a brick farmhouse. Standing just northeast of Haywood Road between Hendersonville and Mills River, within the project's APE, the house and its associated outbuildings, now known as the Moss-Johnson Farm, are listed in the National Register (Humphries 1986). This farm is the only standing resource within the APE believed to predate 1900.

Henderson County's and Hendersonville's first major period of growth was ushered in by the arrival of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, later the Southern Railway, in 1879. It connected Hendersonville with Spartanburg and, upon completion in 1886, with Asheville as well. The railroad provided an outlet for the county's agricultural products, which dominated its economy into the 1910s (Fain 1980:84-85, 92; Bowers and Fullington 1988:E3).

The railroad also spurred the major development of a middle- rather than just upper-class tourist trade in Hendersonville and its environs (Bowers and Fullington 1988:E8). By the mid 1890s Hendersonville was "a noted summer resort" for South Carolinians and other Southerners, who reached the town via the Spartanburg and Asheville line (State Board of Agriculture 1896:351). In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, eight to ten passenger trains a day, many specially chartered, poured tourists into Hendersonville's depot (Bowers and Fullington 1988:E8). The late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century boom in tourism, and the concomitant real estate development boom, occurred not just in Hendersonville and Henderson County, but throughout neighboring mountain counties as well (Bowers and Fullington 1988:E10-12).

B. Residential Suburban Development in Hendersonville and Vicinity, 1900-1945

Early in the twentieth century, particularly in Hendersonville, Flat Rock, and their environs, southerners from warmer climes than the mountains of North Carolina continued to come to Henderson County in the summer. This is evident within the project's APE at the former estates of Dr. William Scheppegrell (#23, below) and T. Jackson Henderson (#24, below). According to deed references, they were built by these two presumably wealthy New Orleanians in the first decade of the century. The two men may have been Louisiana acquaintances, for their estates adjoin and their houses and outbuildings are similar in style and finish.

The population of vacationers continued to grow through the teens and twenties. Indeed, the history of Henderson County in the 1920s, particularly in and around Hendersonville early in the decade, was dominated by a boom in real estate speculation and development, a boom which inevitably led to a bust. "The Boom," according to local historian James T. Fain (1980:112), "began on a rising economy and increasing land values in the early 1920s, reached a peak in 1925-1926, and declined, slowly at first, and then with accelerating speed to the end of the decade."

No precise date marks the start of the boom. By 1920 tourism was such a major part of the local economy that a group of businessmen formed the Henoco Club solely to promote the city and county to out-of-state individuals. In early 1921 the club visited Florida to draw visitors to the area. Their efforts helped make the summer of 1921 one of the area's most successful tourist seasons ever (Bowers and Fullington 1988:E9).

Like the actions of South Carolinians a century earlier in establishing Flat Rock, Henderson County's development boom in the 1920s was fueled by non-natives, this time from Florida. As had their low-country predecessors, Floridians came to Henderson and neighboring Blue Ridge counties to escape the summer heat. They also came in hopes of making large sums of money in real estate speculation (Fain 1980:113).

In the early and mid 1920s, numerous subdivisions and planned suburbs, mostly bankrolled by Floridians, were created in Hendersonville and its vicinity. Some failed and others survive to the present. Among the survivors still sometimes known by their original names are Laurel Park Estates, Osceola Lake, Mountain Home, Druid Hills, Brookland, Sylvan, Hyman Heights, and Mount Royal (Fain 1980:115). Most of the subdivisions featured residential lots, often 50-feet wide, provisions for a business section, paved streets and, where close to or in Hendersonville, water and sewer connections (Fain 1980:118).

Druid Hills near the southeastern terminus of the APE exemplifies residential suburban development in Hendersonville and its vicinity during the 1920s. It was elaborately conceived, planned, and advertised. Its numerous plat maps pictured a residential area at its south, between the Asheville Highway/US 25 and Haywood Road/NC 191, focused on a small triangular park; a residential section with curved streets and a large fanciful park, perhaps containing small lakes, at the north; and even a business section to the east of the Asheville Highway (Hendersonville Real Estate Co. 1923a and 1923b). As at the best subdivisions and suburbs, it offered not only a residential area, but paved streets, water and sewer connections, and the promised business section (Fain 1980:118).

Druid Hills' early development was limited to the southern residential area. Seventy-nine houses had reportedly been erected there between 1923, when the area was farm and woodland, and June, 1926 (*The Hendersonville News*, June 18, 1926).

Advertisements for Druid Hills' established southern area and new northern section, which opened for sale on July 1, 1926, promoted the suburb's location, climate and, not the least, profitable resale potential. They trumpeted individual lots which had resold in a few years for 150 to 200 percent of their original purchase prices (see for example *The Hendersonville News*, June 4, 6, and 9, 1926). A full-page advertisement in the June 30 edition of *The Hendersonville News* noted that the suburb was only a three-and-a-half-minute drive from Hendersonville's business district. "All cares and worries promptly vanish," it continued, "when once you set foot on the top of this big hill in the cool shade of the pines and look out over this beautiful rolling green country - over range beyond range of soft, misty-blue mountains. It's an inspiring sight!"

Individual homes and estates were also raised independent of planned developments in the area during the period. Between Hendersonville and Mills River, on the Haywood Highway/Route 191, L.L. Merchant of Asheville about 1925 built a Colonial Revival-style residence (Merchant-Goodson House (#49), below) comparable to those found in and around Hendersonville. The property included more than 150 acres, which Merchant leased out for dairy farming (Goodson 2000; Henderson County Deeds). A much less grand house closer in to Hendersonville dates from around the same time (Pearce House (#27), below). Built of vertical log saplings, it too was probably a summer or weekend retreat, though for an individual or family of considerably more limited means.

In the early part of the century, Henderson County's own residents built houses as well, of course. Some were farmhouses, some residences divorced of agricultural, and some for individuals who supported themselves with work both on and off the farm. In the opening decade of the century, Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood built a substantial Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style residence (#55, below) in the Mills River community. Greenwood was not a farmer, but rather a successful local physician (Henderson County Deeds; Jones 2000). Between Mills River and Hendersonville, adjacent to the Moss-Johnson Farm, a smaller more traditionally fashioned residence was raised about 1915. Perhaps originally solely a farmhouse, it was purchased in 1932 by W.W. Jamison, an employee of the Southern Railroad, who farmed his property when not otherwise working on the railroad in order to provide food for his family's table (Jamison 2000).

The year 1925 was the high point of the "Hendersonville division of the Florida land boom," as individuals who had already hit the jackpot in Florida flocked to the mountains, filling boarding houses and hotels and buying and selling buildings or, more often, empty lots (Toms 1963:2; Fain 1980:114). In July, 1925, a lot at Seventh Avenue and Main Street in Hendersonville sold for \$1,000 a foot-front; three years earlier it had sold for \$173 a foot. Twenty new subdivisions opened during the last 20 days of the month alone. In that year there were 403 licensed real estate salesman in the town; by contrast, 40 years later there were less than 100 (Toms 1963:3).

Representative of the height of the boom and the depth of the coming bust was the ill-starred Fleetwood Hotel. In September, 1925, Commodore J. Perry Stoltz began construction of a \$2,000,000 replica of his Miami Beach Fleetwood Hotel, near Jump-Off Rock in the heart of Laurel Park Estates west of Hendersonville. He was attracted to Hendersonville, he announced, by a letter from the Chamber of Commerce and by the claims of friends that the town was a coming Miami. By June, 1926, the steel superstructure of the hotel was completed and 13 of its 15 stories had been clad in brick. Construction stopped that summer, however, never to commence again. The rusting structure loomed over the town and surrounding countryside until 1937, when it was dismantled for scrap (Toms 1963:2-6; *The Hendersonville News*, June 3, 1926; Fain 1980:112, 119-126).

"The very evident failure of the Fleetwood venture," local historian James H. Toms (1963:5) noted, "began to show in the life of the community of Hendersonville. Many individuals had lost all of their savings through investments in highly overpriced property, and the area as a whole suffered from the tragedy of having its collective dream of a fabulous future for Hendersonville completely

shattered. The mountain area's financial condition in 1927 was a forecast of the financial problems that were to plague the nation in just two years."

The slowdown in the real estate market evidenced by the ill fortunes of the Fleetwood was also apparent in suburban developments throughout the Hendersonville area. Stalled development in Hyman Heights and Druid Hills is indicative of the shakiness of the market. According to the 1937 updates of the 1926 Sanborn maps, construction virtually ceased in the two neighborhoods after the hotel's failure. The collapse of Henderson's three banks in November, 1930, emphatically terminated the great boom. Following the failures, the area had to await the end of World War II for renewed tourism and growth (Fain 1980:133).

C. Residential Suburban Architecture in Hendersonville and Vicinity, 1900-1945

The boom in Hendersonville and its vicinity in the early and mid 1920s is reflected at the houses of the many neighborhoods and suburbs developed there during this period and at individual dwellings scattered throughout the area. The styles and forms of the residences were not particular to Hendersonville or Henderson County, but were nationally popular. They include the bungalow and foursquare forms, and the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. The latter style, more common in the Hendersonville area than in North Carolina's piedmont and coastal counties to the east, perhaps suggests the influence of Florida. The Tudor Revival and other medieval English-influenced styles, also popular in the Hendersonville area, likely had a more local source, Biltmore Village less than 20 miles to the north in Asheville (Swaim 1981:83).

A number of neighborhoods largely dating from the 1920s survive in Hendersonville, particularly to the north and west of downtown. They include Druid Hills and Hyman Heights to the north; the Highland Street area south of Hyman Heights; the area west of Church Street out towards Pardee Memorial Hospital, around 7th and 8th Avenues; and a large area west of downtown, extending from around Buncombe Street out past Oak Street along 3rd, 4th, and 5th Avenues.

These neighborhoods are fairly substantial for a town of Hendersonville's size and retain a high degree of integrity. All possess numerous little-altered examples of the above-mentioned styles and forms, mostly dating from the 1920s with a smaller number from the teens and the thirties. Few non-contributing resources from later periods intrude into these neighborhoods. Their houses are generally frame, though some are brick-veneered or stuccoed. The residences are generally modest, rather than grand, and one or two stories tall. Lots tend to be small. The streets are tree-lined and mostly laid in grids. The curve of Crescent Avenue and angled streets of Hyman Heights may be as much a result of hilly terrain as any attempt to create a bucolic suburb. The curving streets of the upper section of Druid Hills, however, were carefully planned for their picturesque effect, for in spite of its advertising claims, the neighborhood occupies fairly level terrain.

Because of the number of neighborhoods from the 1920s, the large number of intact resources, and the small percentage of altered or later non-contributing buildings, the requirements for a

neighborhood in or near Hendersonville to be eligible for listing in the National Register should be stringent. The neighborhood should possess intact examples of period architecture with few non-contributing intrusions. The peripheries of a neighborhood possessing these attributes are unlikely to be included within a historic district submission, because the cores of the town's neighborhoods are so vibrant and intact. Marginal neighborhoods are also unlikely to be eligible. In Druid Hills and Hyman Heights, for example, the cores of the neighborhoods are predominantly intact and in 1994 both were determined eligible for National Register listing. The streets beyond the cores, however, which are a mix of houses erected prior to 1930 and after World War II, are unlikely to contribute to the integrity of these districts and therefore will probably not be part of any National Register historic district submission.

In addition to Hendersonville's planned neighborhoods, many large individual houses and estates were erected in the town and its environs in the early twentieth century. Two of these—the Dr. William Scheppegrell (#23, below) and the T. Jackson Henderson (#24, below) estates—were raised within the project's APE at the edge of Hendersonville at the beginning of the century. (A third property within the APE—the Merchant-Goodson House (#49, below)—occupies a position intermediate between Hendersonville's 1920s'-era houses and the estate houses of Scheppegrell and Henderson.) The two houses retain a high degree of integrity and associated outbuildings of architectural note that are also largely intact. National Register registration requirements for such resources countywide would probably require a high degree of integrity and the survival of intact associated outbuildings as well.

D. Rural Architecture in Henderson County's Intermountain Plateau, 1875-1945

Only limited fieldwork has been conducted in Henderson County outside of Hendersonville and Flat Rock. The intermountain plateau—the relatively flat area between the surrounding Blue Ridge occupied by Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Mills River, and the floodplain of the French Broad—has not been thoroughly inventoried. However, limited information suggests that the plateau's surviving buildings from the last quarter of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth-century—largely residences and associated outbuildings—are quite similar to those of neighboring Buncombe County. The houses not associated with the estates of the wealthy are generally plain and utilize common gable-end forms and frame-and-weatherboard bodies. Queen Anne-style influences found at modest dwellings, such as the Jamison House (#42, below) and the grander Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House (#55, below), were largely limited to picturesque wall and rooflines and wraparound porches. (An early exception, the fine brick Moss-Johnson house (1877), is listed in the National Register.) It is not possible, based upon past studies and the scope of the current project, to establish registration requirements for resources erected in the area during this period. In all likelihood, however, such resources would require a high degree of integrity to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for their architecture.

V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. Resources Listed in, Previously Determined Eligible for, or Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

MOSS-JOHNSON FARM (#58) 3346 Haywood Road/NC 191, Hendersonville vicinity

The Moss-Johnson Farm stands within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), on the northeast side of NC 191 between Hendersonville and Mills River. It was listed in the National Register in 1986 under Criteria A and C. The nomination notes under Criterion A that: "The Moss-Johnson farm reflects the changing local economy in western North Carolina between 1880 and 1930—from agriculture (and particularly flue-cured tobacco culture) to a heavy dependence on tourism." Under Criterion C it notes: "The house is significant architecturally in its local context as an unusually substantial brick structure displaying a curious mix of relatively sophisticated popular and vernacular details." The property is currently utilized by its owner, the Henderson County Board of Education, as a farm museum.

The Moss-Johnson Farm was identified during Phase I of this project. It was not further inventoried nor was any additional inventory of it requested during Phase II. Within its 50-acre tract, it is well maintained as a farm museum and appears to merit continued listing in the National Register. (The National Register nomination of the Moss-Johnson Farm, including its boundaries, is reproduced at Appendix C.)

B. Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

**DR. WILLIAM SCHEPPEGRELL ESTATE (#23)
1741 Haywood Road/NC 191
Down 0.4 mile private drive, south side of NC 191 between Blythe
Street/SR 1180 and Maplewood Court, Hendersonville**

History

Dr. William Scheppegrell of New Orleans purchased nine tracts of land, from eight different sellers, at the western edge of Henderson in 1905 and 1906 (Henderson County Deeds). On these tracts, which totaled about 110 acres, he erected a large Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling and assorted outbuildings upon which to withdraw from southern Louisiana's tropical summers. The appearance of the estate's five standing buildings, and the pace at which Scheppegrell acquired the tracts, suggests that they were erected before the decade was out. In 1924 Scheppegrell, a widower whose permanent residence was still New Orleans, donated all nine tracts to the Catholic Society of Religious and Literary Education, or the Societe Catholique D'Education, of New Orleans (Henderson County Deed Book 128, Page 89). The deed referred to the property as the "summer home place of the said Dr. Scheppegrell . . . known as 'Orleans Park'."

The tract remained in the hands of Catholic organizations until 1941. In 1928 the Catholic Society transferred it to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Raleigh (Henderson County Deed Book 182, Page 420), which returned it to the Society in 1939 (Henderson County Deed Book 223, Page 387). In 1941 (Henderson County Deed Book 231, Page 569) the Catholic Society sold the property to J.H. and Mary Joe Reaben. Four years later the Reabans sold 21.5 acres of the property, including the main house and outbuildings, to Lilah P. and E. Gus Thomas (Henderson County Deed Book 256, Page 316 (1945)). This acreage, in two separate tracts, remains in the hands of E. Gus Thomas' heirs. While owned by the Societe Catholique D'Education, the property was reportedly utilized as a school. Classes were held in the main house and in a subsidiary education building. This building is no longer extant and the property continues to look much like a summer homeplace, its original use.

Dr. William Scheppegrell (1860-1928) was a noted civic leader and physician in New Orleans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was also nationally prominent in the study of hay fever and maladies of the ear, eye, nose, and throat. Scion of an old South Carolina family, Scheppegrell was born in 1860 in Hanover, Germany, where his parents were vacationing. Raised in Charleston, he graduated from the College of Charleston and, in 1882, from the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1890 Dr. Scheppegrell came to New Orleans, where for three years he was Assistant Surgeon of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital. In 1893 he went into private practice, but subsequently also served as chief of the Hay Fever Clinic and the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat clinic of Charity Hospital in New Orleans. From no later than 1918 until his death, his office was located within the Faubourg St. Mary adjacent to the French Quarter in the Audubon Building on Canal Street (*Times-Picayune*, October 10, 1928; *Morning Tribune*, August 10, 1928; *Times-Picayune* 1918:227; Moore 1919:55; American Medical Association 1927:687). (In July 2000, plans were cemented to convert the Audubon Building, which opened in 1909 as the Audubon Hotel and retains its glazed terra cotta facade, into a luxury hotel (*Times-Picayune*, July 28, 2000, and July 30, 1998; Christovich et al. 1978:143.)

William Scheppegrell's medical achievements were many. He served as president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and vice president of the American Laryngological,

Rhinological, and Otological Society. In 1915 he helped form the American Hayfever Prevention Association, of which he was president. In the preface to his 1922 volume, *Hayfever and Asthma: Care, Prevention and Treatment*, he wrote of his studies of hay fever's causes and the difficulties of getting the public and physicians to accept these causes:

In 1906, after a series of botanical and clinical surveys of the eastern and southern states, the author was able to establish the synchronism of fall hayfever and the pollinating season of the common and giant ragweeds. . .

[Following a meeting in 1915 in New Orleans at which the American Hayfever Association was formed] a prominent newspaper editor, who was present, was requested to give due publicity to the proceedings as a means of encouraging hayfever prevention; he replied, "Nothing doing, Doctor, we don't take any stock in your new-fangled theories." Such was the humble beginning of an association, which now has the endorsement of the United States Public Health Service and of practically all of the state boards of health in the United States.

The first step in popular education as to the pollen theory of hayfever was made a few days after the first meeting of the association. A party of men, three of whom were hayfever subjects, but who had not yet developed their annual attacks, were taken to a suburb where the common ragweed had just commenced to bloom. Within five minutes after their arrival, the three hayfever subjects, including a professor of Tulane University, had developed violent attacks, which lasted for several hours. Needless to state that this and similar experiences soon established convincing proofs of the cause of hayfever (Scheppegrell 1922:iii-iv).

Dr. Scheppegrell's other publications related to hay fever and otorhinolaryngology included *Electricity in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1898), *Hyperthophy of the Lingual Tonsil* (1892), and "Hay-Fever and Hay-Fever Pollens" in *The Archives of Internal Medicine* (June 1917) (<http://www.lib.edu/la/s.html>; <http://www.neoucom.edu/library/randbib.htm>). He was associate editor of *Laryngoscope* and co-editor of the *Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology* (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 25, 1928:582).

On August 9, 1928, following an apparently successful operation, Dr. William Scheppegrell died. The two front page obituaries of the following day, in the *Times-Picayune* and the *Morning Tribune*, stressed Scheppegrell's civic achievements as much as his medical ones. The lead headline in the former paper stated, "Dr. Scheppegrell, Leader in Civic Affairs, Is Dead." The latter paper noted first, "Audubon Park President Dies." Dr. Scheppegrell's house, which still stands at 497 Walnut Street, overlooked Audubon Park (American Medical Association 1927:687). Audubon was New Orleans' second residential park and is its finest (Cangelosi and Schlesinger 1997:72). For the ten years prior to his death, Dr. Scheppegrell was president of the Audubon Park Association and the Zoological Society. He helped establish the zoo and was responsible for the park's swimming pool. His honorary pallbearers were the members of the park commission. In his memory, on the afternoon of his funeral, every activity at Audubon Park ceased (*Morning Tribune* October 10, 1928).

Dr. Scheppegrell's civic activities extended beyond the park in his front yard. He also served as president of the New Orleans Opera Association, the St. Cecilia Choral Society, the Walnut Street Improvement Association, and the Louisiana Moral Photoplay Association. He was a member of the board of the Motor League of Louisiana and of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club as well (*Morning Tribune* October 10, 1928; *Times-Picayune* October 10, 1928; *Times-Picayune* 1918:227). Whether

he engaged in any civic activities at his North Carolina retreat is unknown. He apparently did not practice medicine while on vacation, for he is not listed in medical directories as a North Carolina physician during his tenure there. As part of his continuing study of national hay fever agents, perhaps he collected pollen samples from the extensive grounds of his estate. Otherwise, his productive life, medically and civically, was spent in New Orleans.

Description

The Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate occupies 20.44 acres of land. The main house, its outbuildings, its park-like grounds, and a stretch of woods are arrayed on a 14.44-acre parcel raised over NC 191. The remaining six-acre parcel extends from the woods north to NC 191. An open rectangle of land, the smaller parcel is cut through its center by an intermittently tree-lined entry drive. This drive runs straight through the rectangle, but then climbs to the southeast along the edge of the larger parcel, before winding back through its center to the main house. This sweeping arc preserves the view of wooded grounds, woods and, in the distance, the mountains from the main house portico (Plate 1). Five buildings probably built around 1906 or shortly thereafter, described below, stand on the upper parcel. The northernmost, with the finest view, is the main house. To its south are a wellhouse, a barn, a carriage house, and a second dwelling.

Main house (A on Figure 3):

Large and long, the main house stands two stories tall. Its three-bay wide front (north) elevation, is shaded by a full-height portico supported by four massive Tuscan columns (Plate 2). The central entry is framed by sidelights and a transom. The surrounding window bays are filled with one-over-one sash set in plain surrounds. A hip-roofed dormer is centered above the portico. The west side elevation, lit by single and paired one-over-one sash, has a facade gable, which extends out from the principal hipped roof of the house (Plate 3). At the rear of the elevation is a flat-roofed one-story room that appears to have always been enclosed. The long east elevation is extended at its center by a projecting two-story bay. Behind this bay is a hooded secondary entry. A later-added two-bay garage topped by a hipped roof is affixed to the house's rear (south) elevation (Plate 4). The house is raised on a rusticated granite foundation. Cornerboards rise from this foundation to a plain frieze that is set beneath the wide overhanging eaves of the asphalt-shingled roof. A view through the front windows of the house, which was not accessible, suggests that at least some of its interior remains intact.

The principal alterations to the house are found at its siding and beneath its portico. In all likelihood, the house was originally covered with pebbledash stucco, as are its three principal outbuildings and the three main buildings of the neighboring contemporaneous T. Jackson Henderson Estate (#24, below). By 1981, when the estate was recorded as the Scheppegrell House as part of a grant-supported local inventory, the house had already been clad in asbestos. The flagstone floor in the shade of the portico and at the rear patio is also a later addition. Both of these alterations, particularly the asbestos siding, greatly detract from the property's historic appearance. However, they are surface-level and could likely be easily, if not necessarily cheaply, remediated. In spite of its alterations, the house is believed to be a contributing element of the property.

Wellhouse (B):

To the rear (south) of the main house stands a one-story, cubical, frame wellhouse that is probably contemporary with the house (Plate 5). German siding extends between its cornerposts and a steeply

pitched, asphalt-shingled, pyramidal hipped roof, kicked out at its widely overhanging eaves, tops it. A round ventilator projects from the roof's apex. The wellhouse is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Barn (C):

To the rear (south) of the main house and wellhouse is the estate's original barn. Built to look like a house, the frame building is two stories tall with a gable-end roof and facade gables set over projecting second-story bays (Plate 6). The building is largely intact, retaining barn doors at either side, cornerposts, brackets beneath its projecting bays, returns at its cornices, two-over-two sash set in plain surrounds and, most importantly, a pebbledash stuccoed exterior (Plate 7). Pebbledash, a mixture of stucco and pebbles, sand, or gravel, had been utilized heavily a decade earlier at the Biltmore Village in Asheville just to the north and was popular in the area in the early twentieth century. The barn is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Carriage House (D):

Southwest of the barn stands the second of the estate's pebbledashed buildings, the former carriage house. One-and-a-half stories tall and of frame, it has a gable-end roof extended at the front by a bracket-supported gable projecting over a pair of barn doors (Plate 8). Tiny windows are set in the stucco to either side of the doors. The same windows mark the rear and side elevations as well. Cornerposts edge the building and a raised wooden watercourse is set into its stucco at its front elevation. A pyramidal-roofed ventilator rises from the center of its roof. A squat corner tower, also topped by a pyramidal roof, adorns the rear elevation (Plate 9). A modern shed-roofed equipment shed, open to the front, is affixed to the side elevation and tower. Furthering altering the building are spots of artificial siding that supplant the pebbledash. The carriage house remains largely intact, however, and is believed to be a contributing element of the property.

Secondary House (E):

Near the south end of the estate, behind the other four buildings, is a large, frame, pebbledashed building that may once have held servants and other estate employees. From the front it appears to be a single-pile, two-story, gable-end structure. This block is marked by two-over-two sash set in plain surrounds, a central entry, a central corbeled brick chimney stack, and a Victorian porch of turned posts and balusters and jigsaw brackets (Plate 10). The house extends another pile to the rear, however, with a gable-front roof filled with wooden shingles. A T-shaped porch with chamfered posts and a hipped roof shades the first floor of the rear elevation (Plate 11). Wooden cornerposts and beltcourse, along with the pebbledash and two-over-sash, visually connect the house with the other two principal outbuildings on the property. In spite of deterioration—the pebbledash has pulled free from one corner of the front elevation—the house is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing element of the property.

Grounds:

The grounds of the estate, which include its park-like setting, scattered large trees, woods, and entry drive, are believed to be a contributing site. Within these grounds are the entire length of its grand winding entry drive. Even though the estate has been reduced from about 110 to just over 24 acres, it is still believed to retain sufficient grounds to recall its historic setting.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Dr. William Schepppegrell Estate is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. It is believed to be significant under Criterion A as a representative of the summer estates that wealthy vacationers built in the mountains of Henderson County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is believed to be significant under Criterion C for its largely intact expression of turn-of-the-century summer-estate architecture. Although its main house has been sided with asbestos, it retains its architectural elements of integrity—workmanship, materials, and design—largely intact. Although reduced in acreage, its site is largely intact and it is believed to retain its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Bolstering the historical and architectural significance of the estate are its carefully finished, dignified outbuildings. The property is not believed to be National Register eligible under Criterion B. Dr. Schepppegrell was significant for his contributions, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, to the study of hay fever and was further significant in New Orleans as a civic leader. His summer retreat, however, was not associated with his productive life nor does it represent his significant contributions. It is not a good representative of his historic contributions to medicine. At least three buildings still stand in New Orleans—the Audubon Building where he maintained his office, his principal residence, and Charity Hospital—which are much more closely associated with his productive life and his medical contributions. The standing elements of the property—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records. The resource is therefore also not believed to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Although it borders the T. Jackson Henderson Estate, the estate is otherwise ringed by development that is almost all less than 50 years old. It therefore is not believed to be National Register eligible as part of any potential historic district.

Boundaries

The proposed National Register boundaries of the Dr. William Schepppegrell Estate (Figure 4) encompass its two contiguous remaining tracts, both of which were historically associated with it. The tract upon which the buildings stand—#9569-22-8026—encompasses 14.44 acres containing the buildings, a curving entry drive, a park-like setting with a view of the mountains and, at its north end, a stretch of woods. The tract to the north—#9569-22-9870—which abuts the woods at its south and NC 191 at its north, contains six acres. It is open and flat with an entry drive irregularly flanked by trees at its center. Although comprising only 20.44 acres, rather than the estate's original 110+ acres, the two tracts retain the estate's buildings, entry drive, undeveloped setting, and view, and are therefore believed to be appropriate boundaries for the estate. The other 86-odd original acres of the estate have apparently been built upon over time, for no undeveloped tracts remain along the current property's boundaries.

At the east, south, and west, the proposed boundaries follow the edges of the two tracts. At the north, however, the boundary is the edge of right of way on the south side of NC 191, which is marked by the back edge of the state-maintained drainage ditch and road shoulder. This has been chosen as the northern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way (1) is owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, (2) does not contain any contributing manmade or natural features and does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and (3) has been altered and will continue to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by the Department and therefore no longer possesses integrity in terms of the National Register.

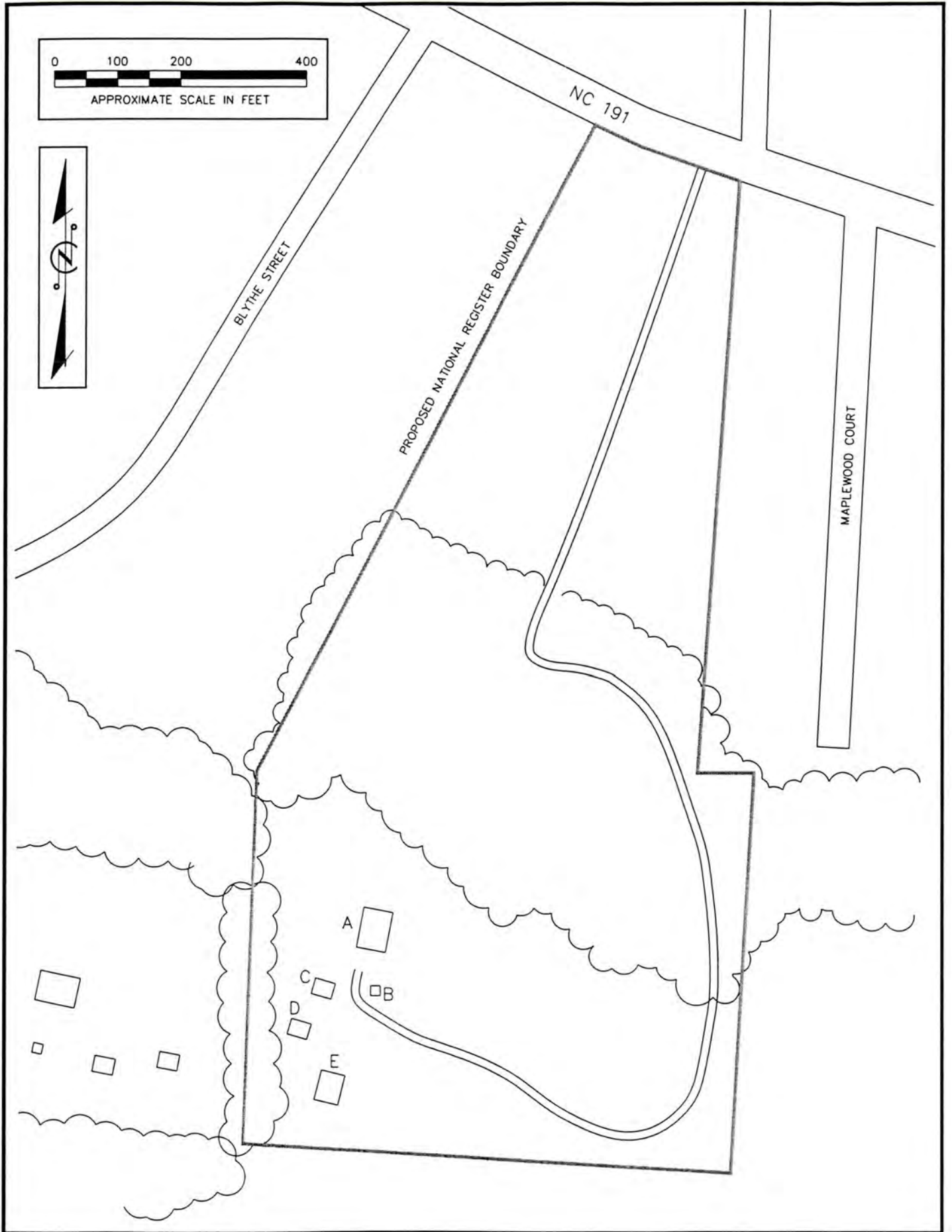


Figure 3 Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate Sketch Map

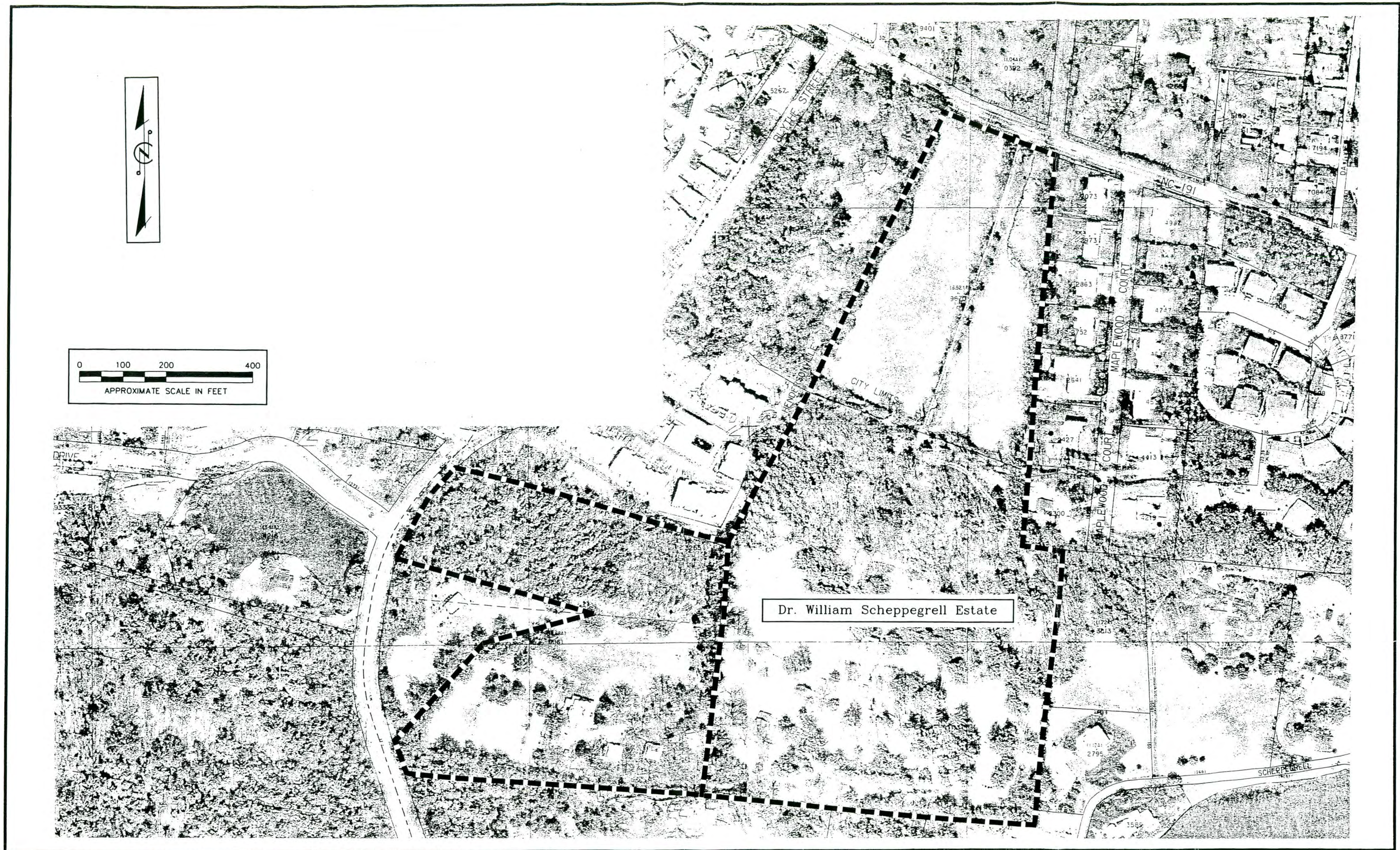


Figure 4 Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate Proposed National Register Boundary Map

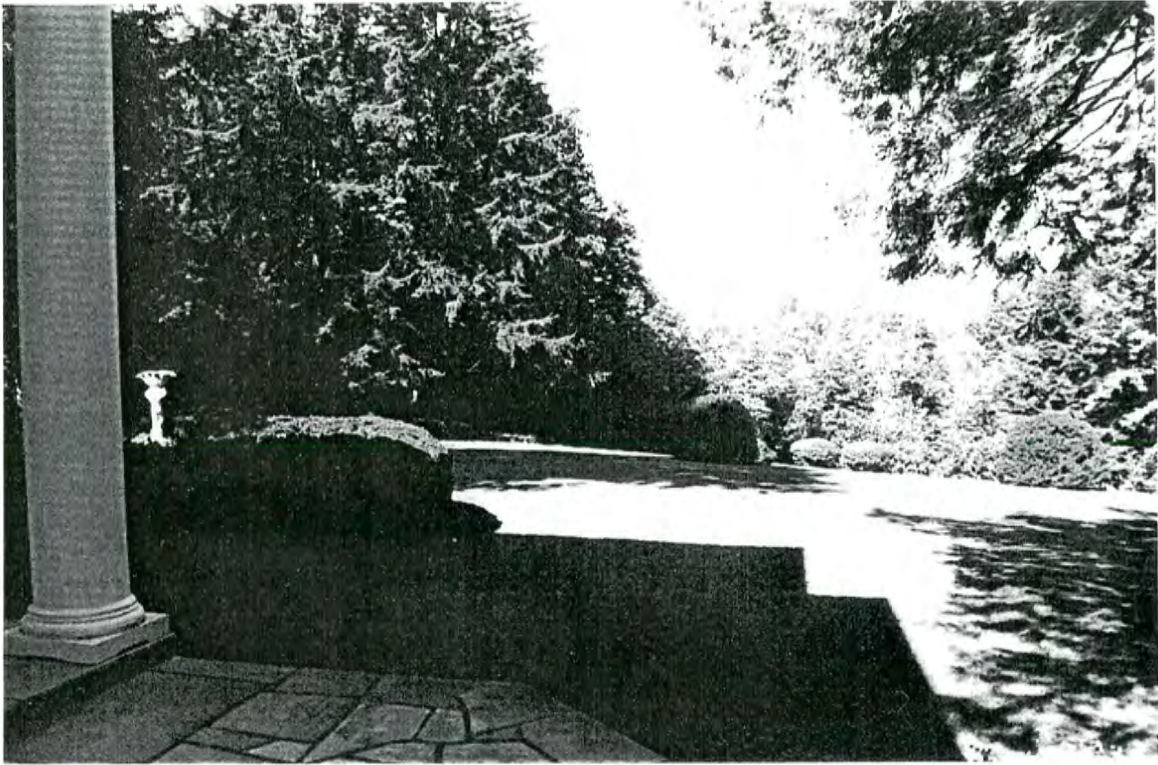


Plate 1:
Dr. William
Scheppegrill
Estate—main
house, view
looking north
from portico



Plate 2:
Dr. William
Scheppegrill
Estate—main
house, north
front and east
side elevations



Plate 3:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate—main
house, west
side and south
rear elevations



Plate 4:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate—main
house, south
rear elevation



Plate 5:
Dr. Williard Scheppegrell
Estate—wellhouse, north and west
elevations



Plate 6:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate—barn,
west and south
elevations



Plate 7:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate—barn,
east elevation;
main house to
left



Plate 8:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate-carriage
house, east
and north
elevations



Plate 9:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate-carriage
house, west
and north
elevations



Plate 10:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate—second
ary house,
north and west
elevations



Plate 11:
Dr. William
Scheppegrell
Estate—second
ary house,
south and west
elevations

T. JACKSON HENDERSON ESTATE (#24)
End of Wilson Hill Lane, east side of Blythe Street/SR 1180
0.3 miles north of junction with Haywood Road/NC 191, Hendersonville

History

T. Jackson Henderson bought the two tracts upon which his eponymous estate stands in 1908. One tract, of more than seven acres, he purchased from E.F. and Louisa M. Case of Berrien County, Michigan for \$800 (Henderson County Deed Book 62, Page 169). The other, just in excess of 11 acres, he purchased from A.L. and Minnie Girly of Henderson County for \$1,000 (Henderson County Deed Book 62, Page 168). (The Girlys had purchased this latter tract from the Cases, for \$600, shortly before selling it to Henderson (Henderson County Deed Book 62, Page 167)). The 11-acre tract bordered Dr. Scheppegrell's property on the east and Haywood Road/NC 191 on the north. The seven-acre parcel also bordered the Scheppegrell estate, but not Haywood Road. Henderson, like Scheppegrell, was from New Orleans. Whether they knew each other in that city, or came to the North Carolina mountains through the efforts of the same promoter or real estate agent, is not known. The similarity in style and materials of the buildings on their estates suggest that they had made each other's acquaintance before the construction of both of their summer retreats. As Scheppegrell purchased his estate three years before Henderson, his buildings were in all likelihood the first erected. As at the Scheppegrell Estate, the choice of pebbledash to cover the buildings of the Henderson property probably owed much to the use of the material at the striking and fashionable Biltmore Village a decade earlier.

The property remained in Henderson's ownership until 1941 when, as a widower residing in New Orleans, he sold it Earle and Josephine F. Wilson of Richland County, South Carolina (Henderson County Deed Book 237, Page 33). Since no later than 1981, when the property was last inventoried, the estate has been owned by Josephine S. Lumpkin of Columbia, South Carolina. It is currently 10.88 acres in extent and, although it still borders the Scheppegrell property, it does not extend as far north as NC 191. Rather, it is entered from Blythe Street/SR 1188.

Description

The southern half of the 10.88-acre property currently associated with the T. Jackson Henderson Estate is occupied by the estate house, three subsidiary buildings, and a park-like setting with a vista of the mountains to the north (Plate 12). To its northwest is a modern house set in a long triangle of open lawn bordering Blythe Street and woods. North of the yards of the estate house and the modern house is a rectangle of woods bordering Blythe Street and a modern complex of buildings.

Four historic buildings stand on the property:

Estate House (A on Figure 5):

T. Jackson Henderson's House is an excellent intact representative of the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style popular near the turn of the century (Plate 13). A large dwelling, it is two-and-a-half stories tall and three to four rooms deep. Its front (north-facing) section is topped by a high hipped roof. This roof and the boxy block beneath it are made picturesque by a variety of projections. Two gabled dormers face forward (Plate 14). The larger has a Palladian window motif formed, inventively, by cornice returns; the smaller, which is lit by a single round-headed window, extends out over a projecting cutaway second-story bay. A large, projecting, full-height cutaway bay topped by a gable extends from the long east side elevation, as does a similar bay from the west (Plate 15). The rear elevation terminates in a pedimented gable. Continuing this picturesque theme are heavy brackets that underpin the roof's wide overhanging eaves and the classically finished, one-story, rear porch. The spacious wraparound front porch, raised on a rusticated granite foundation, is supported by smoothly articulated Ionic-capped columns. A cross-hatching of balusters connects the columns, which with the porch roof extend to the west as a porte cochere. The smaller screened rear porch displays similar columns separated by turned balusters (Plate 16). Beneath and behind the picturesque roof, bays, and porches is a relatively straightforward frame structure pierced by large one-over-sash set in plain surrounds. Even the flat wall surfaces, however, are enlivened by a beltcourse projecting between the stories, cornerposts, and a coating of pebbledash stucco. This pebbledash finish is found at the two principal outbuildings on the property and at three of the four principal buildings of the adjacent Scheppegrell Estate. Access to the interior was not available, but views through some windows suggest that it remains largely intact. A handsome building retaining a high degree of integrity, the house is believed to be a contributing element of the property.

Wellhouse (B):

The wellhouse standing just to the rear (south) of the estate house is likely an early or original building (Plate 17). Its four square cornerposts support a wide plain friezeboard and an asphalt-shingle pyramidal roof. Running between the tops of the posts are angled braces accented with central pendants. Lattices partially enclose the otherwise open structure. The well is not evident, but the building sits upon a modern concrete pad. The wellhouse is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Carriage House (C):

To the southeast of the house stands a finely finished, two-story, frame carriage house. Like the main house, the carriage house is adorned with projecting beltcourses and cornerboards and a surface of pebbledash stucco. At its front (north) elevation, the carriage house features double barn doors set beneath a hood at the first story and a pair of two-over-two sash windows above (Plate 18). Broad, shingled facade gable peek front and rear from the building's gable-end roof. The east and west side elevations are marked by two-over-two sash and pedimented gables that are also wood shingled. The west elevation, facing the house, has an additional projecting full-height bay (Plate

19). The rear (south) elevation displays a barn door and a pedestrian door set beneath a hood and two-over-two sash. While the barn doors suggest the use of the first story as a carriage house, the windows ringing the second story indicate that the building was also used to house estate employees (Plate 20). The carriage house is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Barn (D):

The estate's barn, to the east of the carriage house, looks little like a structure built to hold animals and provender. It rather matches the estate buildings, with its pebbledash finish, projecting beltcourse and cornerposts, and shingled end and facade gables (Plate 20). A barn door, set in the west elevation at the first story, is topped by another smaller door that swung open to accept bales of hay or other feed (Plate 21). The openings on the other three elevations are small and plain, designed for ventilation and limited light (Plate 22). The barn is in the poorest condition of the four estate buildings. Its pebbledash has fallen away in spots and the widely overhanging eaves are rotting beneath the corners of its facade gables. It does not appear to receive the same careful maintenance that the other buildings do. In spite of its poor condition, the barn is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing element of the property.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The T. Jackson Henderson Estate is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. It is believed to be significant under Criterion A as a representative of the summer estates that wealthy vacationers built in the mountains of Henderson County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is believed to be significant under Criterion C for its intact expression of turn-of-the-century summer estate and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style architecture. Its main house, a refined mixture of the two styles that displays Colonial Revival motifs and Queen Anne exuberance, is almost unaltered and retains its integrity of workmanship, materials, and design. The refined outbuildings are also intact and fine examples of subsidiary estate structures. Although reduced in acreage and marked by a modern intrusion, the site of the estate is largely intact and the estate is believed to retain its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The property is not believed to be National Register eligible under either Criterion B or D. T. Jackson Henderson was a wealthy gentleman from New Orleans, but was not a person known to have been significant in terms of the criteria of the National Register. The standing elements of the property—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records. Although it shares a border with the Dr. William Scheppegrell Estate, the property is otherwise ringed by development that is almost all less than 50 years old. It therefore is not believed to be National Register eligible as part of any potential historic district.

Boundaries

The estate's historic property has been reduced from 18 to 10.88 acres. It no longer extends to Haywood Road/NC 191, but rather terminates in woods at the edge of modern development. It also includes a triangular insertion of a modern house and grounds. The National Register boundaries are recommended to take in most of the current 10.88-acre parcel—#9569-22-0061—including the four buildings and park-like grounds at the south and the woods at the north. This retains the estate's buildings in their setting and the view from the porch of the house and the front lawn. The boundaries are recommended to exclude the modern house and its triangle of lawn. This has been accomplished by drawing the boundaries along the tree lines that enframe that house and lawn, and then continuing them around the northwest, north, east and southern borders of the current 10.88-acre tract. The resulting boundary enframes a largely unaltered swallowtail-shaped parcel of about nine acres that has been historically associated with the estate (Figure 6).

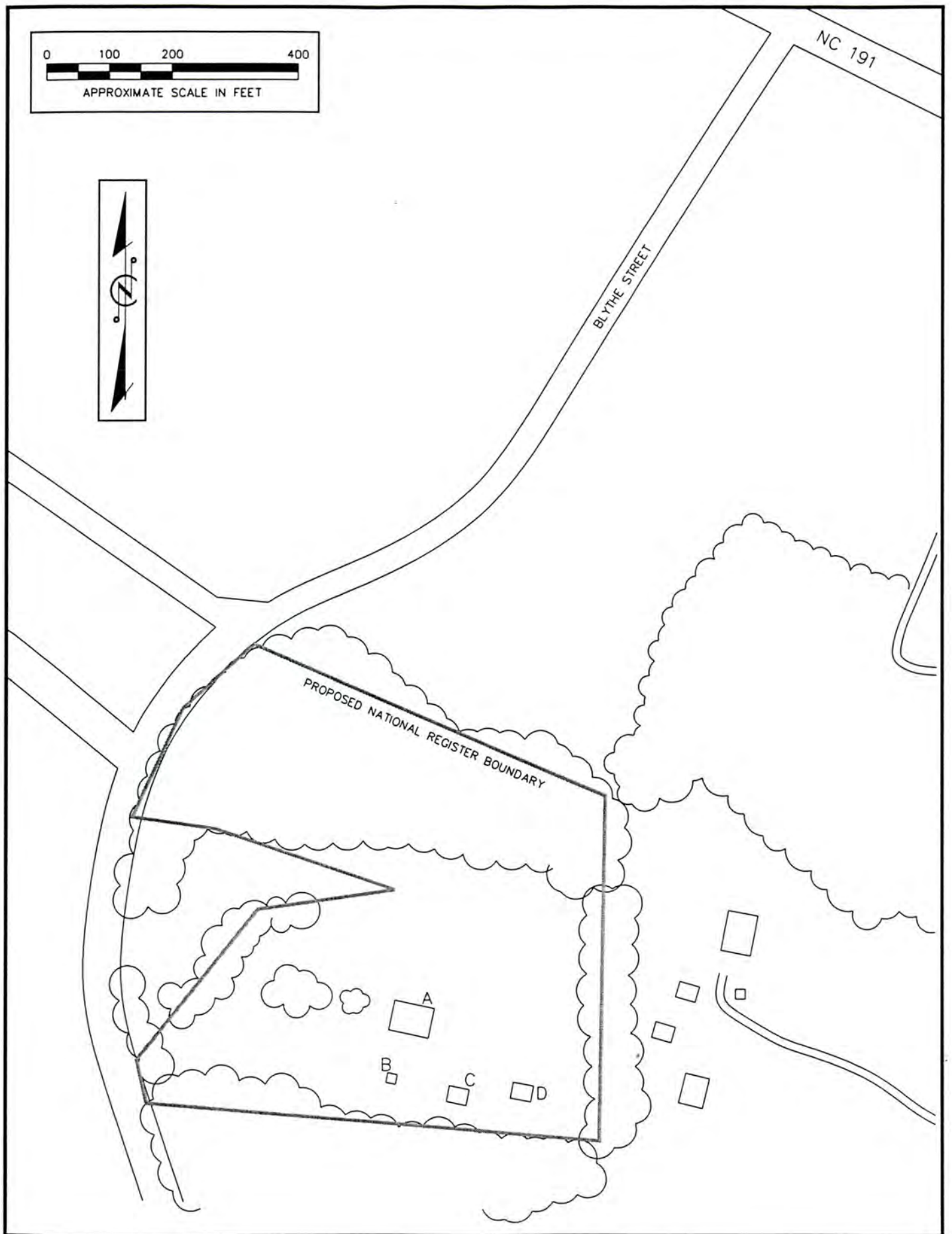


Figure 5 T. Jackson Henderson Estate Sketch Map

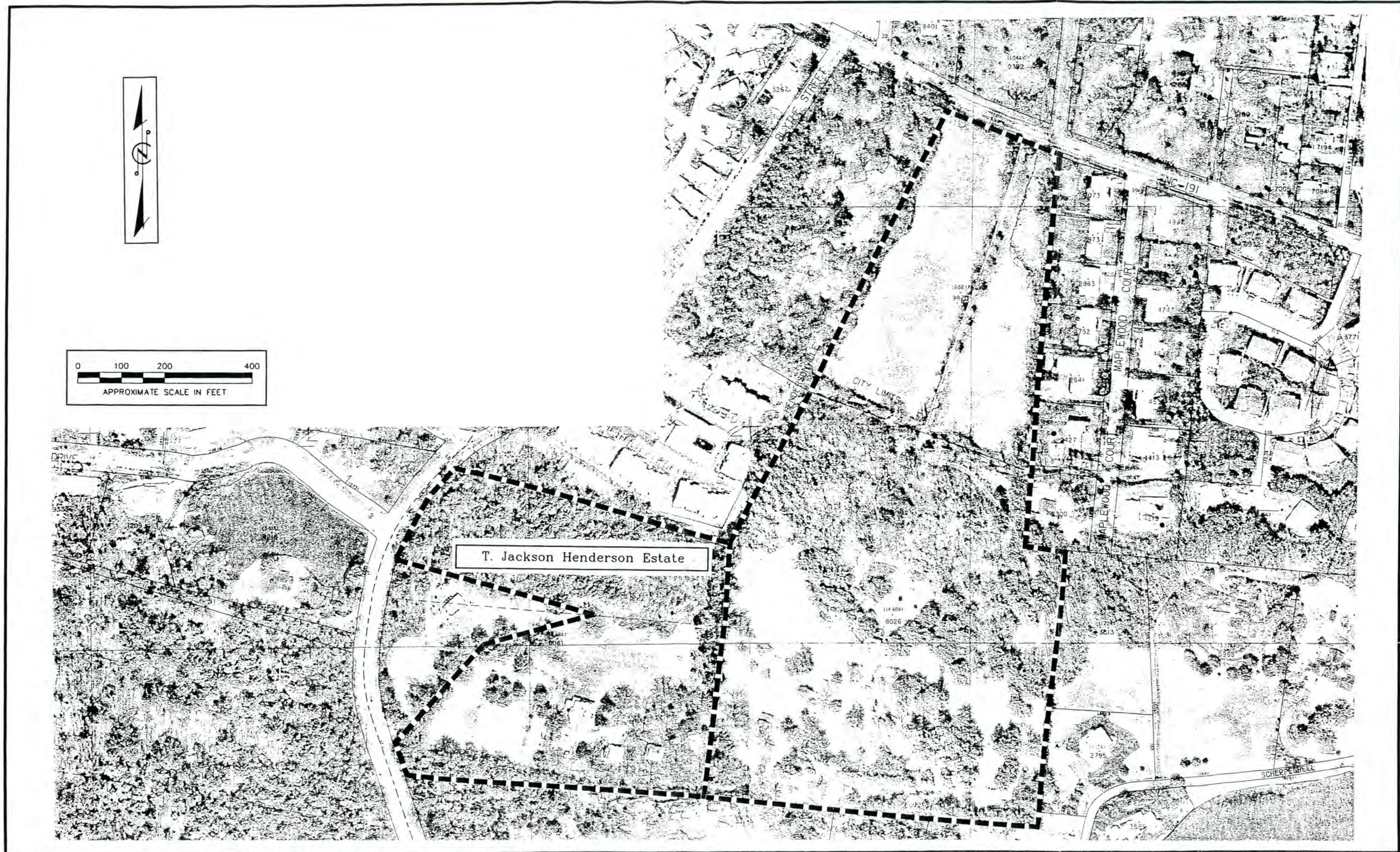


Figure 6 T. Jackson Henderson Estate Proposed National Register Boundary Map



Plate 12:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—house,
view looking
north from
porch



Plate 13:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—house,
north front and
west side
elevations



Plate 14:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—house,
north front and
east side
elevations



Plate 15:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—house,
east side and
south rear
elevations



Plate 16:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—house,
south rear and
west side
elevations



Plate 17:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—
wellhouse,
north and east
elevations



Plate 18:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—
carriage
house, north
elevation



Plate 19:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—
carriage
house, west
and south
elevations



Plate 20:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—
carriage house
at left, east
elevation; barn
at right, south
elevation



Plate 21:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—barn,
south and west
elevations



Plate 22:
T. Jackson
Henderson
Estate—barn,
north and east
elevations

MERCHANT-GOODSON HOUSE (#49)
South side of Haywood Road/NC 191, 0.1 mile east of junction with
School House Road/SR 1426, Mills River vicinity

History

Although out in the countryside, farmed, and occupied year-round, this Colonial Revival-style dwelling functioned much as, and looks much like, the dwellings erected for seasonal occupancy near Hendersonville and Flat Rock early in the twentieth century. It was the rural retreat of L.L. Merchant of Asheville. The property first came into the Merchant family in 1922, when Almetta H. Merchant purchased 153.75 acres from R.E. and M.L. Bowles (Henderson County Deed Book 112, Page 491). According to current owner Ruby Goodson, who purchased the property from L.L. Merchant, he built the house about 1925. (L.L.'s relationship to Almetta has not been identified..) Mrs. Goodson believes L.L. Merchant was an Asheville builder, rather than a farmer, who carefully planned and built his rural residence. He reportedly went so far as to collect the hair dropped upon the floors of Asheville beauty parlors by newly bobbed patrons to mix into the plaster for his residence's interior walls. He also installed black gum doors, moldings, wainscoting, and built-in cabinets and bookcases throughout his house as part of his efforts to build the finest dwelling he could (Goodson 2000).

L.L. Merchant's relationship to Almetta Merchant has not been identified, but he eventually attained ownership of the property, for he was one of its sellers in 1954 (Henderson County Deed Book 338, Page 91). The owners in that year, when the property left the family, were Merchant and his wife, Pinckney, who listed their residence as Polk County, Florida; Buncombe County resident Rose G. Merchant, the widow of Theodore; and Edward L. and Beatrice B. Merchant, also of Florida. The buyers were Lon and Ruby M. Goodson, who acquired the same 153.75 acres, along with the house and its outbuildings, as Almetta Merchant had acquired 32 years earlier.

Merchant was not a farmer, but rather leased out the extensive land associated with the house for use as a dairy farm. To support the operation, he had silos and a large dairy barn raised to the house's rear. Lon Goodson was also not a farmer, at least not initially. When he bought the house he was a 65-year-old businessman set to retire from his trade as a car dealer in Canton, North Carolina. (Goodson had admired the house over the years while passing it on his drive north to neighboring Haywood County to work.) Goodson retired from the automobile trade but not from work, for he took over the task of running the dairy operation, which he later switched to a beef operation. The house is still owned and occupied by Goodson's wife, Ruby (Goodson 2000).

Ruby Goodson, her descendants, and an entity called French Broad Partnership still own extensive acreage along NC 191 between the French Broad River to the east and Ladson Road to the west. This land is leased out and farmed, but the outbuildings to the house's rear are no longer active. The only agricultural activity that takes place on the immediate house grounds is the tending of beehives by Lynn Hinkle, the Goodsons' daughter.

Description

The Merchant-Goodson House and its outbuildings currently occupy a portion of a 39.07-acre tract bounded on the northeast by NC 191, on the northwest by Ladson Road, and on the southwest by a narrow watercourse. The house is set well back from NC 191 behind a park-like setting of widely spaced trees. The trees do not obscure sight of the house from the road, for their lower branches have been trimmed off over the years (Plate 23). Behind (southwest) of the house are strung seven outbuildings more or less in a line. Framing the yard, the house, and the outbuildings are fields cultivated by lessee farmers.

Main House (A on Figure 7):

The front (northeast) block of L.L. Merchant's Colonial Revival-style house is a long two-story rectangle set back at its center (Plate 24). Framing it as wings are a porte cochere at the southeast and a one-story porch room at the northwest. Extended to its rear are a pair of one-story ells now connected at the center. The main block and the wings and ells are all covered with wire-cut brick veneer and topped by asphalt-shingled hipped roofs. The first floor of the front elevation of the main block is marked by a pair of triple window groupings at either end and a recessed central entry. The triple windows are six-over-one sash framing a fixed one-light window. The entry is flanked by six-over-one sash and shaded by a porch of square brick columns on brick piers. At the second story, a pair of wide six-over-one windows tops the triple window groupings. A single central door leads onto the balcony over the porch. A porte cochere, supported by square brick columns, extends from the southeast side of the house, which holds a secondary entrance and six-over-one sash (Plate 25). The rear (southwest) elevation of the house is extended by the pair of one-story hip-roofed rooms (Plate 26). The once open porch between the two has been filled. The rear elevation is marked by six-over-one and smaller square windows and two brick chimney stacks. The northwest wing was once a screened porch, which was more securely enclosed by the Goodsons (Plate 27). Its brick corner supports mirror those of the porte cochere.

Merchant's attention to detail and craftsmanship is apparent at the intact interior of the house. The woodwork, including built-in cabinets and bookcases is, according to Mrs. Goodson, all of black gum. The walls are plastered and crested by molded plaster cornices. The living room at the southeast has tall wainscoting and additionally features a mantel and cornices raised in classical plaster motifs. Its black gum doors have pairs of wide finely grained recessed panels (Plate 28). In the central hallway the wainscoting is five-feet tall and a wainscot-edged stair climbs the rear wall (Plate 29). An ornate plaster cornice rims the northwest dining room, which is also marked by a built-in classical black gum corner cabinet and chairrails (Plate 30). Mrs. Goodson reports that in her more than 45 years of residence, she has never had to repair the wall or ceiling plaster. According to her, Merchant used well-seasoned lumber and let the house rest and settle for an extended period of time before plastering its walls. The house is intact, inside and out, and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

House (B):

L.L. Merchant erected, off the southwest rear corner of the main house, a smaller dwelling for his mother-in-law (Goodson 2000) (Plate 31). It is a boxy frame cottage topped by a hipped roof and now sided with vinyl. A few of its windows have multi-light-over-two sash. Most, however, have one-over-one or six-over-six sash. A tiny engaged front porch has plain posts and a lattice baluster. The house extends to the rear (southwest), with the slope of the land, over a high brick foundation. The mother-in-law house is largely intact and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Garage (C):

This small long outbuilding stands southeast of the mother-in-law house and behind the main house. A stuccoed hip-roofed structure, it contains two garage bays—one with a modern door—at its southeast end. Affixed to its northwest end is a room that may have originally served as an office or shop (Plate 32). The clay-tile construction of the garage is apparent at the unstuccoed rear elevation (Plate 33). In fair condition, this building appears to be more than 50 years old and is believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Pole Barn (D):

Behind (southwest) of the garage is a pole barn (Plate 34). A large, shallow gable-roofed structure, it is supported by poles and open on all four sides. This building is in fair to poor condition and appears to be less than 50 years old. It is not believed to be a contributing element of the property.

Concrete-tile Silo (E):

Southeast of the equipment shed stands a tall round silo. It retains its conical metal roof and concrete tiles, which are held in place by metal bands (Plates 35 and 36). The silo is in fair condition and appears to be less than 50 years old. It is not believed to be a contributing element of the property.

Dairy Barn (F):

To the concrete silo's southeast is the property's former dairy barn (Plates 35 and 36). A long frame structure, it is sided with metal and topped by a metal gambrel roof. A tiny shed room extends to its northwest and a full-length lean-to is affixed to its southeast side elevation. According to Mrs. Goodson, the barn bears the date 1942. Although only in fair condition, the barn is believed to retain sufficient integrity to be a contributing component of the property.

Clay-tile Silo (G):

Affixed to the southeast corner of the dairy barn is a round silo formed of clay tile (Plate 35). It appears to be contemporary with the barn and is therefore likely more than 50 years old. The silo has lost its roof, which has adversely affected its integrity. It is not believed to be a contributing component of the property.

Milking Barn (H):

The last building in the row of outbuildings is the milking barn, which stands just southeast of the dairy barn (Plate 36). A rectangular cinder-block structure with a gable roof, it retains some of its concrete and metal pipe milking stalls. The barn is in poor condition and appears to be less than 50 years old. It is not believed to be a contributing element of the property.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Merchant-Goodson House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. It is believed to be significant under that Criterion as a local rural example of the Colonial Revival style. Its interior and exterior, which are both exceptionally intact, display a refined expression of the style. The property is not believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion A. Although reminiscent of local estates, it was not one of the many seasonal homes that defined significant parts of Henderson County in the nineteenth and, particularly, early twentieth centuries. It was occupied year-round by a successful man who came to the property from nearby Asheville. It was not built as a farm, although its first owner leased out its land for a dairy operation, which its second owner continued in his retirement. Its six agriculture-related outbuildings are in generally poor condition and at most only half of them are, barely, more than 50 years old. It is therefore not believed to be a good representative of a historic Henderson County dairy farm or other agricultural operation. The outbuildings are included as part of the eligible resource, however, because they bore some relation to the property's domestic occupation. Neither of the two families to own the property were of sufficient significance to merit listing under National Register Criterion B. The standing elements of the property—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the property is also believed to be ineligible for listing under Criterion D. Modern houses and buildings dot the landscape in all directions from the property and it is therefore not believed to be eligible as part of any potential historic district.

Boundaries

The Merchant-Goodson House was originally part of a 153.75-acre property. It currently occupies a 39.07-acre tract—#9641-30-0477—although scores of additional acres around it are owned by Ruby Goodson, its current occupant, or her French Broad Partnership. The property's National Register boundaries are recommended to take in only approximately 12.5 acres of the current parcel directly associated with the house. This acreage encompasses the park-like lawn at the northeast, the main

house, the outbuildings behind the house, and a field to their rear. It cuts out fields to either side and woods to the rear along a stream. Specifically, its northeastern boundary follows the right-of-way of NC 191, its southeastern boundary follows the edge of the front yard and the property line down to a stretch of woods, its southwestern boundary follows these woods, and its northwestern boundary returns to NC 191 along two field lines and the outside (northwest) edge of the entry drive. This boundary is believed to allow the property to retain integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association (Figure 8).

At the property's northeast, the boundary is recommended as the edge of right of way on the southwest side of NC 191, which is marked by the back edge of the state-maintained drainage ditch. This has been chosen as the northeastern border of the National Register boundary because the right of way (1) is owned and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and is not legally part of the property, (2) does not contain any contributing manmade or natural features and does not contribute to the historic landscape characteristics of the property, and (3) has been altered and will continue to be altered in the course of routine maintenance by the Department and therefore no longer possesses integrity in terms of the National Register.

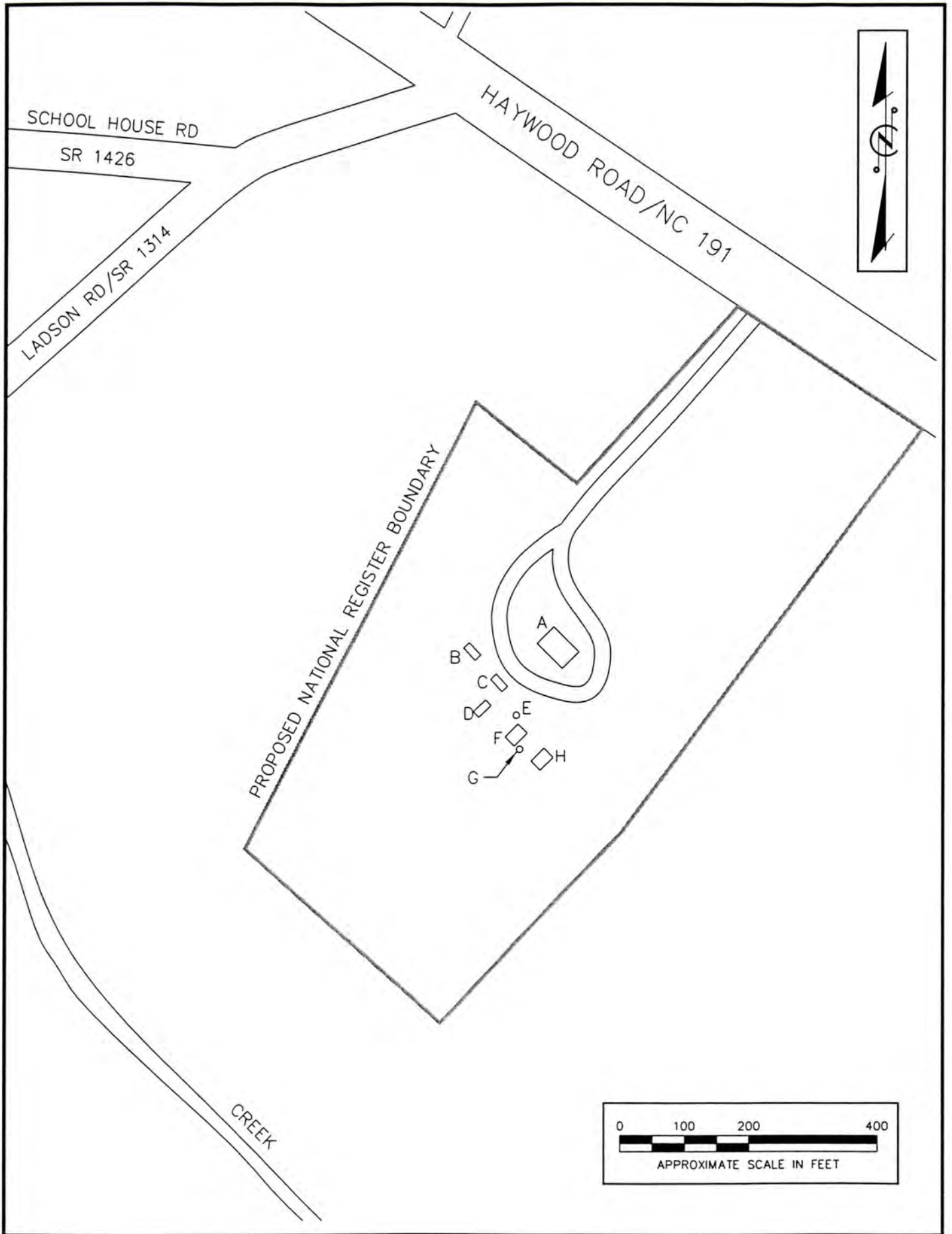


Figure 7 Merchant-Goodson House Sketch Map

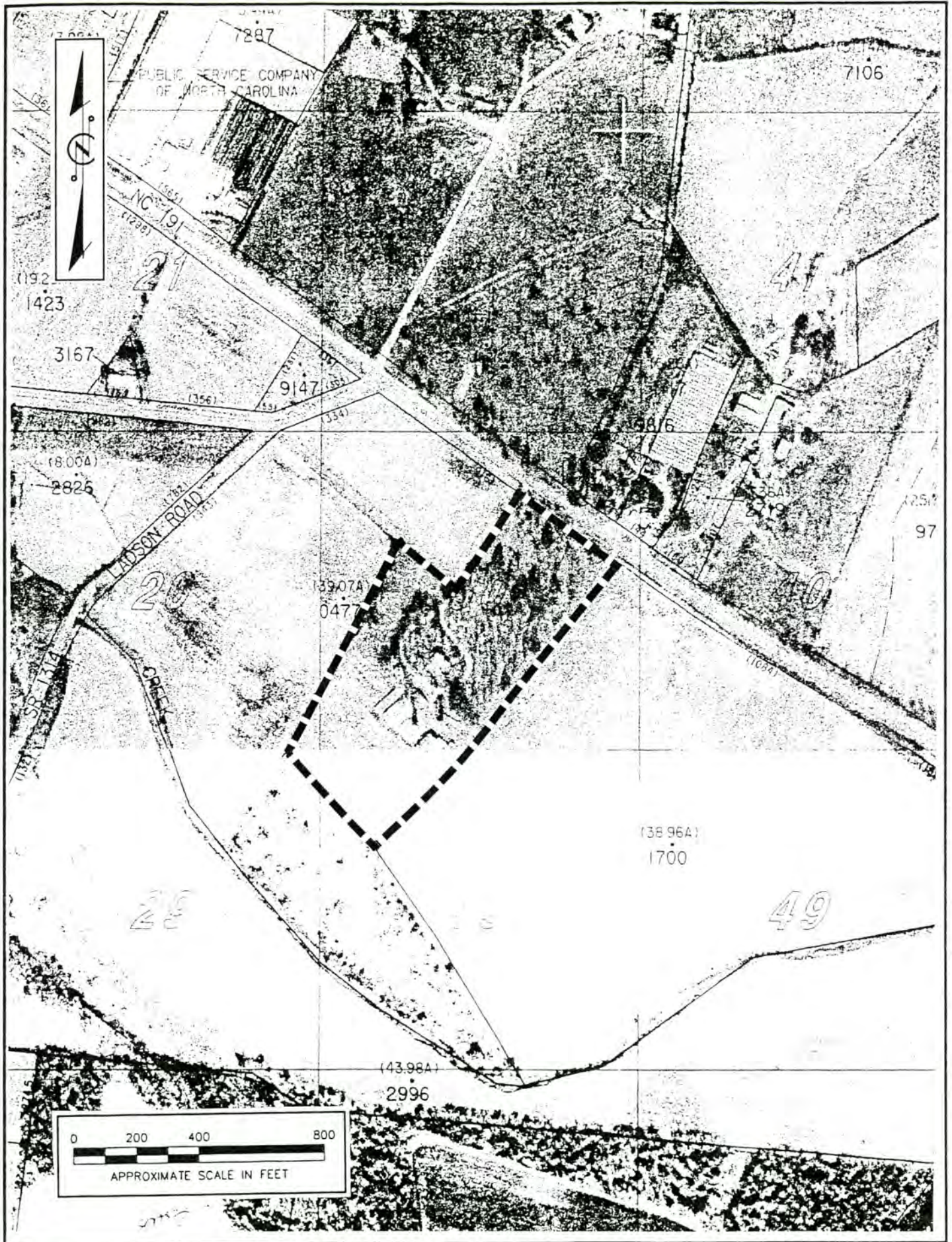


Figure 8 Merchant-Goodson House Proposed National Register Boundary Map



Plate 23:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—main
house and
grounds,
looking
southwest
from NC 191



Plate 24:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—main
house,
northeast front
and southeast
side elevations



Plate 25:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—main
house,
southeast side
and southwest
rear elevations



Plate 26:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—main
house,
southwest rear
and northwest
side elevations



Plate 27:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—main
house,
northwest side
and northeast
front
elevations

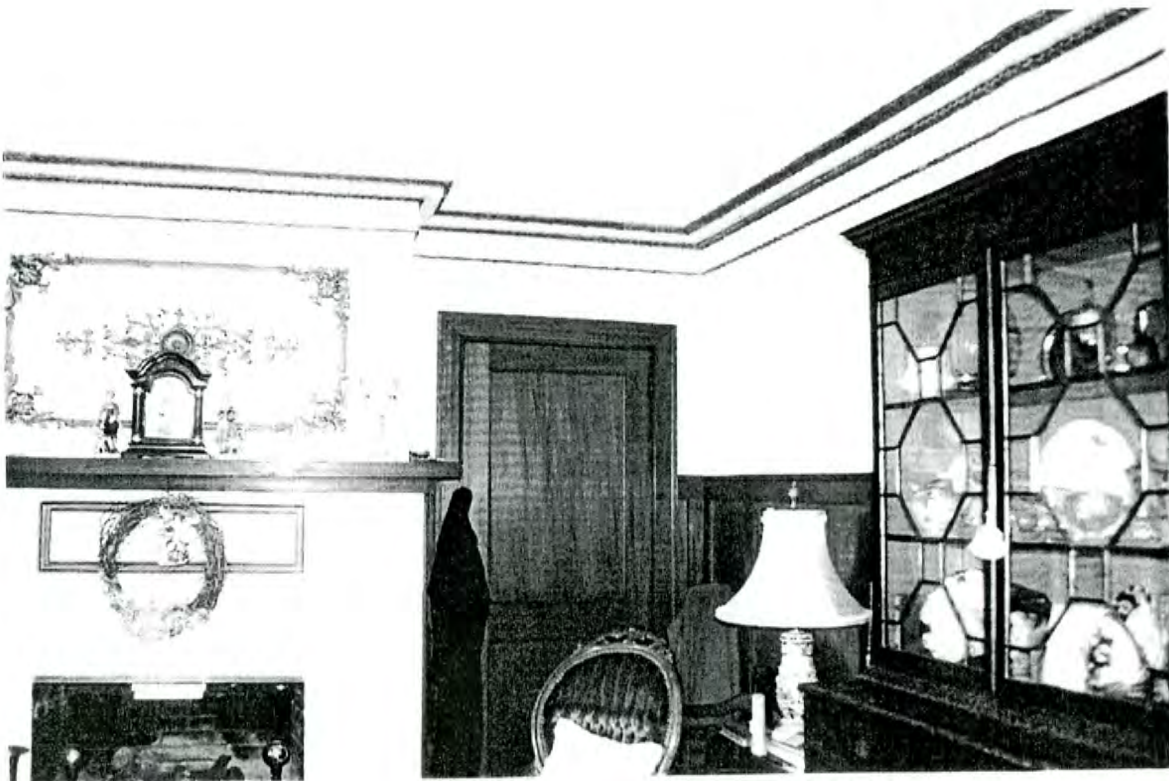


Plate 28:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—main
house, living
room



Plate 29:
Merchant-Goodson House—main
house, hall and stair



Plate 30:
Merchant-Goodson House—main
house, dining room



Plate 31:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—house,
northeast front
and southeast
side elevations



Plate 32:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—garage,
northeast front
and northwest
side elevations



Plate 33:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—
southwest rear
and southeast
side elevations
of garage at
left and main
house at right



Plate 34:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—pole
barn,
southwest
elevation



Plate 35:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—
looking west
toward
concrete-tile
silo at right,
dairy barn at
center, and
clay-tile silo at
left



Plate 36:
Merchant-
Goodson
House—looking
west toward
milking barn
at left
foreground,
dairy barn at
center, and
garage at far
right

DR. SOLOMON E. GREENWOOD HOUSE (#55)
West side of NC 280, 0.05 miles north of junction
with NC 191, Mills River

History

Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood (1876-1942) acquired numerous parcels of land in the Mills River area during the first two decades of the twentieth century (Henderson County Deeds). It is not clear from the deed record upon which, and when, he built his house. According to an earlier survey report, the house was built by Greenwood about 1905 (Church 1983:3)). The source of this date is not given, but it conforms with the appearance of the house and the first two of Greenwood's many local purchases, which were in 1904 and 1905. According to the report, Greenwood was born in Buncombe County. He moved to Mills River from Candler, a town outside of Asheville, to establish his practice about 1900. Greenwood lived in the house until his death in 1942 (Church 1983:3). In his will of that year (Henderson County Will Book 9, Page 308) he left his homeplace on the Mills River Highway to his wife, Addie, for life and then to Hubert, his son. The property included the dwelling, outbuildings, and about 20 acres. When Addie B. Greenwood died in 1955 (Henderson County Will Book 12, Page 450), the house and property passed to Hubert and his wife, Myrtle. In 1969 the Greenwoods sold the house and about two acres to John A. and Nancy N. Taylor (Henderson County Deed Book 471, Page 165). The Taylors in turn sold it to its current owners, Calvin T. and Patricia H. Banks, in 1976 (Henderson County Deed Book 542, Page 451). That deed stated that the property was known as the Dr. S.E. Greenwood residence and encompassed about two acres. The house currently stands on a parcel of 1.24 acres.

In 1983 the property was in use as a residence and dog kennel. Kennels stood to the rear (southwest) in a board-and-batten gambrel-roofed barn and Dr. Greenwood's one-story pyramidal-roofed office still stood to the house's northwest (Plate 37). The house was neatly maintained (Church 1983:3; Perry 2000). The outbuildings were subsequently torn down and the house was vacated and left in disrepair. It was clad in asbestos shingles, which continued to face it through the end of 1999. This siding was only removed, revealing the original weatherboard and shingles, in 2000.

Description

Dr. Greenwood's house stands near the middle of its 1.24-acre parcel, just northwest of the junction of NC 191 and NC 280. It is a large, frame, two-story, late Queen Anne-style dwelling that is clad in German siding at its first story and wooden shingles at its second story and gables. Its front (northeast) elevation is marked by a projecting, full-height, cutaway bay at the right; a central entry; a wraparound porch; two-over-two and one-over-one sash; and two facade gables (Plate 38). Its southeast side elevation features a projecting gabled bay, paired one-over-one sash, and a brick chimney flue (Plate 39). Twin gables, and two one-story rooms beneath a shared hipped roof, mark the rear (southwest) elevation (Plate 40). In 1983 an expansive, modern, exterior stairway led up to the second story of this elevation. The stair has been removed, but a door leading to nowhere marks

its second-story terminus. The northwest side elevation is shaded at its first story by the wraparound porch (Plate 41). A facade gable, behind which rises a corbeled brick chimney, marks its roof. According to the earlier survey report (Church 1983:3), the wraparound porch was reduced in size and altered after the Greenwoods sold the property. In 1983, but for its balustrade, it looked much as it does at present, with turned posts raised on a stuccoed foundation. Since 1983 the stick-like balustrade has been replaced by one of cut-out urns (Plate 42). The porch along the northwest side elevation has lost its balustrade entirely, although its posts remain. It terminates at a brick barbecue pit that may have been present in 1983.

By 1983 the interior had been modified, with some partition walls relocated and some mantels replaced or covered with brick- and stone-veneered fireplaces. A view through the downstairs windows of the now vacant dwelling showed many of the Victorian moldings, punctuated by cornerblocks, to be intact and some of the partition walls in place (Plate 43). Other walls, particularly at the rear flank of rooms, had been partially removed and altered by the application of wood paneling. The stone-veneered fireplace dividing the two rooms at the northwestern side of the house is a glaringly modern feature (Plate 44).

Only the house still stands on the property. The other two buildings—a barn/kennel and Dr. Greenwood's office—were torn down after 1983.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. The house has had its ups and downs in terms of integrity. In 1983 a survey report found that, in spite of it being well maintained, alterations to its interior had comprised its integrity to the point where it did not appear to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register (Church 1983:4). After 1983 its integrity was further challenged by its covering with artificial siding. This covering has recently been removed and the house retains a surprising degree of architectural integrity. Its exterior is intact, but for the replacement of its original porch balusters. Since 1983 its exterior integrity has even been enhanced by the removal of a modern rear stairway to the second floor. The interior alterations are likely the same as they were in 1983, but these appear to have left many moldings, doorways, and partitions largely intact. Perhaps in 1983, since which time parts of Henderson County have experienced extensive growth, the house was not a good rural representative of the late Queen Anne style. It is now. With its form, roofline, cladding, porch, and interior largely intact, it is believed to be eligible under Criterion C for its architecture.

The house is not believed to be eligible for listing under any other National Register Criteria. It has no known historical significance, under Criterion A, and no association with a significant individual, as required by Criterion B. The standing structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the property is also believed to be ineligible for listing under Criterion D. Modern houses and buildings, including an adjacent strip mall complete with a Food Lion, mark the busy

intersection of routes 191 and 280 and the property is therefore not believed to be eligible as part of any potential historic district.

Boundaries

The National Register boundary of the Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House is recommended to be the 1.24-acre it currently occupies—#9631-65-9301. The larger tract which it once occupied has been reduced and built up over the years. The current parcel is largely unaltered and has been historically associated with the house.

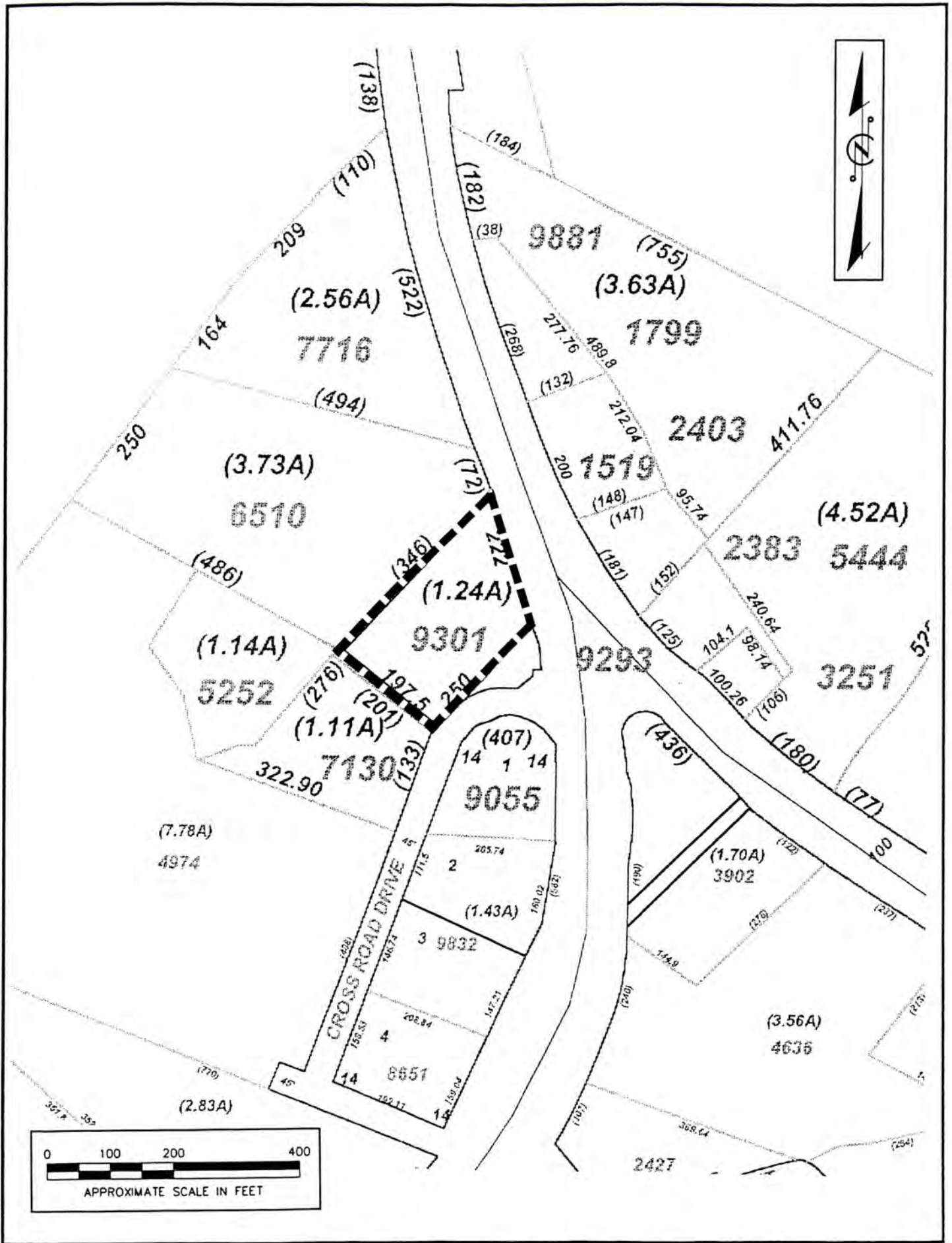


Figure 9 Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood House Proposed National Register Boundary Map



Plate 37:
Dr. Solomon
E. Greenwood
House—
northeast front
elevation, and
doctor's office
to right, in
1983



Plate 38:
Dr. Solomon
E. Greenwood
House—
northeast front
elevation



Plate 39:
Dr. Solomon
E. Greenwood
House—
northeast front
and southeast
side elevations



Plate 40:
Dr. Solomon
E. Greenwood
House—
southeast side
and southwest
rear elevations



Plate 41:
Dr. Solomon
E. Greenwood
House—
southwest rear
and northwest
side elevations



Plate 42:
Dr. Solomon
E. Greenwood
House—
northwest side
and northeast
front
elevations

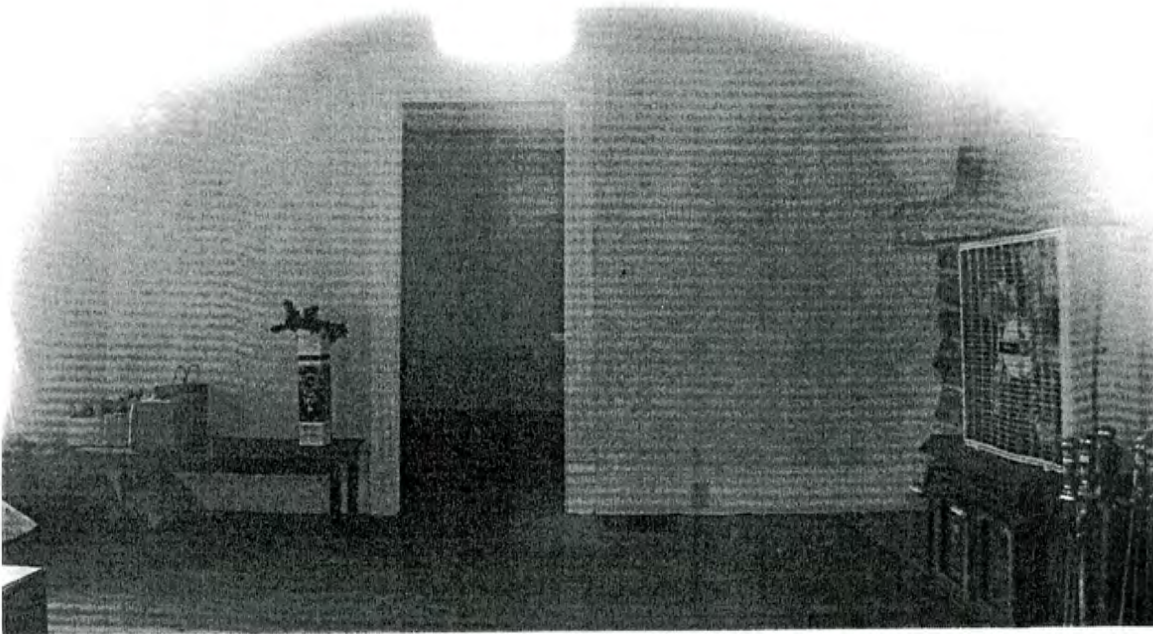


Plate 43:
Dr. Solomon E. Greenwood
House—north
front parlor



Plate 44:
Solomon E. Greenwood
House—north
front parlor
with west rear
parlor to rear

C. Resources Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

DRUID HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT (EXTENSION) (##1-20) North and south sides of Haywood Road/NC 191, approximately between Dawnview Drive and US 25, Hendersonville

History

The buildings described below were built from about 1920 to the present. (One, the house at 1709 Haywood Road, may date from as early as the beginning of the century, however.) They were not part of the early Druid Hills development to the east (Brown 1994:V-13 to V-47). No maps could be located that platted this area of Hendersonville. Tax records identify a few of the residences on Ridgewood Avenue as initially being part of greater Druid Hills. The other houses are within different parts of unplatted developments, including Haywood Hills, Haywood Hills section 2, and Haywood Manor, or were erected independently. The small number of houses believed to be more than 50 years old were likely built in the 1920s, prior to the great Hendersonville bust of 1926. Most of the houses, however, are ranch house built since 1950 or 1960. The commercial buildings along Haywood Road—with the exception of the converted residence at 1733 Haywood Road, which was likely originally a store—are all modern. Modern townhouses stand along Haywood Road as well. (For a detailed history and evaluation of the Druid Hills Historic District, see the historic context at Section IV, above, and Brown (1994:V-13 to V-47), from which the context was largely drawn).

Description

The following described resources include the 20 identified by NCDOT in the first phase of this project. They also include numerous other resources between those identified resources, which in almost all instances are less than 50 years old. Because of the nature of a Phase I survey, it was not clear in all instances which number was assigned to each of the 20 identified resources. Addresses, therefore, rather than numbers are utilized below. The resources are located on the sketch map (Figure 10) by address. A number of these resources were evaluated in the earlier survey report (Brown 1994) and determined not eligible to the National Register as part of the Druid Hills Historic District. References to pages of that earlier survey that include pictures of those resources are included below.

1515 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Two-story, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial-style, frame former residence with a large southeastern extension that is now utilized commercially under the name “A Christmas House” (Plate 45 at center). Appears to date from 1920s.

1521 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Modern one-story “La Petite Academy” childcare facility (Plate 45 at right).

1600 block (odd) of Haywood Road/NC 191:

Post-1954, two-story, brick-veneered, attached townhouses, with additional townhouse units along Orleans Road to south rear (see Brown 1994:V-36, bottom, for photo).

1701 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Post-1954, one-story, gable-end, brick-veneered ranch house (Plate 46 at left; see Brown 1994:V-37 for additional photo).

1703 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Ca. 1927 to 1937, one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered bungalow with an engaged porch supported on tapered posts and brick piers (Plate 46 at right; see Brown 1994:V-44, bottom, for additional photo).

1709 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Turn-of-the-century, one-and-a-half-story, frame Victorian residence with a high-hip roof and cross gables, two-over-two front sash, aluminum siding, and an altered porch supported by turned posts that may not be original (Plate 47; see Brown 1994:V-45, top, for additional photo).

1721 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Ca. 1920s, one-story, gable-end, brick-veneered cottage with sidelights and rounded transom at front entry and a projecting one-bay front portico supported by round columns (Plate 48 at left; see Brown 1994:V-45, bottom, for additional photo).

1731 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Ca. 1920s, one-story, gable-end, brick-veneered cottage with sidelights and rounded transom at front entry, modillion blocks, and a projecting one-bay front portico supported by round columns (Plate 48 at right; see Brown 1994:V-47, top, for additional photo).

1733 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Ca. 1920s, one-story, flat-roofed, brick-veneered former commercial building with sidelights and transom at front entry and an attached modern metal porch and carport (Plate 49; see Brown 1994:V-47, bottom, for additional photo).

1502-1510 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Post-1954, modern, one-story, metal-, wood- and stone-clad commercial building (Plate 50 at right; see Brown 1994:V-34, top, for additional photo).

1512 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Post-1954, modern, one-story, metal-clad, gable-front, chiropractor's office (Plate 50 at center; see Brown 1994:V-34, top, for additional photo).

1516 Haywood Road/NC 191:

One- and two-story, concrete-block, gable-front commercial building probably erected no earlier than early 1950s (Plate 50 at left center; see Brown 1994:V-34, bottom, for additional photo).

1522 Haywood Road/NC 191:

One-story, concrete-block, vertical-board-sided commercial building with modern front gambrel roof, probably erected no earlier than early 1950s (Plate 50 at far left center; see Brown 1994:V-34, bottom, for additional photo).

1616 Haywood Road/NC 191:

Ca. 1923 to 1926, intact, two-story, brick-veneered, Tudor Revival-style residence with a clipped gable-end roof, front dormer, and engaged single-bay porch (see Brown 1994:V-35, top, for photo).

1724 Haywood Road/NC 191:

One-story, gable-front, brick-veneered cottage with engaged front porch; probably erected in the 1920s (Plate 51 at right).

1728 Haywood Road/NC 191:

One-story, brick-veneered, clipped-gable-roofed cottage with recessed corner porch support by attenuated columns; probably erected in the 1920s (Plate 51 at left).

1732 Haywood Road/NC 191:

One-story, gable-end, brick-veneered ranch house built since 1960 (Plate 52 at left).

1736(?) Haywood Road/NC 191:

Modern, two-story, frame, gambrel-roofed dwelling with engaged porch at west elevation (Plate 53).

1504 Ridgewood Avenue

Post-1954, one-story, brick-veneered ranch house with lot edged by earlier stone wall (Plate 54; see Brown 1994:V-32, bottom, for additional photo).

1512 Ridgewood Avenue

One-story, frame, vertical-board-sided, gable-front residence built since 1960 or earlier but dramatically altered (Plate 55).

1520 Ridgewood Avenue

One-story, frame, L-shaped, aluminum-sided dwelling with recessed porch probably erected since 1960 (Plate 56).

1526 Ridgewood Avenue

One-and-a-half-story, frame, German-sided bungalow with a shed-roofed front dormer and attached full-facade porch supported by square columns; probably built in the 1920s (Plate 57 at right).

1528 Ridgewood Avenue

One-story, gable-end, brick-veneered ranch house with integral carport; erected since 1960 (Plate 57 at left).

1503 Ridgewood Avenue

One-story, cross-gabled, brick-veneered residence with contemporary garage to rear; probably built in early 1950s (Plate 57; see Brown 1994:V-32, top, for additional photo).

1517 Ridgewood Avenue

One-story, frame, gable-end, vinyl-sided cottage possibly erected in 1920s or 1930s (Plate 59).

1527 Ridgewood Avenue

Modern, one-story, brick-veneered residence with high clipped-gable roof and attached gambrel-roofed sunroom (Plate 60 at center).

1529 Ridgewood Avenue

Modern, two-story, brick-veneered and aluminum-sided split-level residence (Plate 60 at right).

1510 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, gable-end, asbestos-sided, frame residence erected since 1960 (Plate 61)

1512 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, gable-end, frame cottage with sidelighted-and-transomed entrance shaded by gable-fronted porch; probably erected in 1920s (Plate 62).

1520 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, frame, aluminum-sided, gable-front bungalow with Craftsman-style gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers; probably built in 1920s (Plate 63 at right).

1600 Ridgewood Boulevard:

Post-1960, one-story, brick- and stone-veneered ranch house (Plate 63 at left).

1604 Ridgewood Boulevard:

Modern, one- and two-story split-level residence clad in rough-sawn horizontal boards (Plate 64).

1511 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, brick- and stone-veneered ranch house; probably erected since 1960 (Plate 65 at left).

1523 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, gable-end, vinyl-sided house; probably erected since 1960 (Plate 65 at right).

1525 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, frame, German-sided bungalow with exposed rafter ends beneath widely overhanging eaves of front gable and porch and Craftsman-style squat battered porch posts on brick piers; probably erected in 1920s (Plate 66 at left).

1527 Ridgewood Boulevard:

One-story, gable-end, frame dwelling; probably erected since 1960 (Plate 66 at right).

8092 Dawnview Drive:

Rangy, one-story, gable-end, brick-veneered ranch house with engaged central porch supported by attenuated columns; probably erected since 1960 (Plate 67).

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Druid Hills Historic District, to the east of this possible extension, was developed within the V formed by the intersection of the Asheville Highway/US 25 and Haywood Road/NC 191 in the 1920s. It primarily consisted of cottages, bungalows, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Colonial Revival-style dwellings. Almost all of its contributing buildings were erected in the mid 1920s, prior to the great Hendersonville bust of 1926. The district was identified as National Register-eligible as part of a cultural resources study of an earlier project touching upon the intersection of US 25 and NC 191. In that report (Brown 1994:V-13 to V-47) the neighborhood was found to be National Register-eligible under Criterion A for reflecting and illuminating the trends that were central to the growth of Hendersonville and its vicinity early in the century, particularly the real estate boom of the 1920s and the advent of planned suburban development. The report also found the district eligible under National Register Criterion C as one of Hendersonville's first and most architecturally intact early twentieth-century neighbors, with notable representatives of the above-named forms and styles. The neighborhood defined and identified in the earlier report was determined eligible for National Register listing in 1994 (Appendix B).

The early report's historic and architectural contexts, and its Druid Hills evaluation, noted that Hendersonville is rich in early twentieth-century neighborhoods. For these neighborhoods to be eligible, it recommended, they should have a high percentage of intact resources and few non-contributing intrusions (Brown 1994:IV-4). (This context and evaluation are restated at the historic context section, IV, above.) The current potential extension of Druid Hills is not intact. Less than 40 percent of its resources are more than 50 years old. Further, they were not developed as part of Druid Hills or any other identifiable neighborhood. They were built within small unplatted developments (or developments without surviving plat maps) or simply by individual initiative. Because of their lack of overall integrity and the random history of their construction—as well as their largely current vintage—they are not believed to comprise a historic district eligible under either National Register Criteria A or C. They certainly would not enrich, and are not recommended as part of, the Druid Hills Historic District. No significant individual has been identified as associated with these resources and they therefore are not believed to be eligible under National Register Criterion B. This agglomeration of standing resources—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records. They are therefore not believed to be National Register eligible under Criterion D.

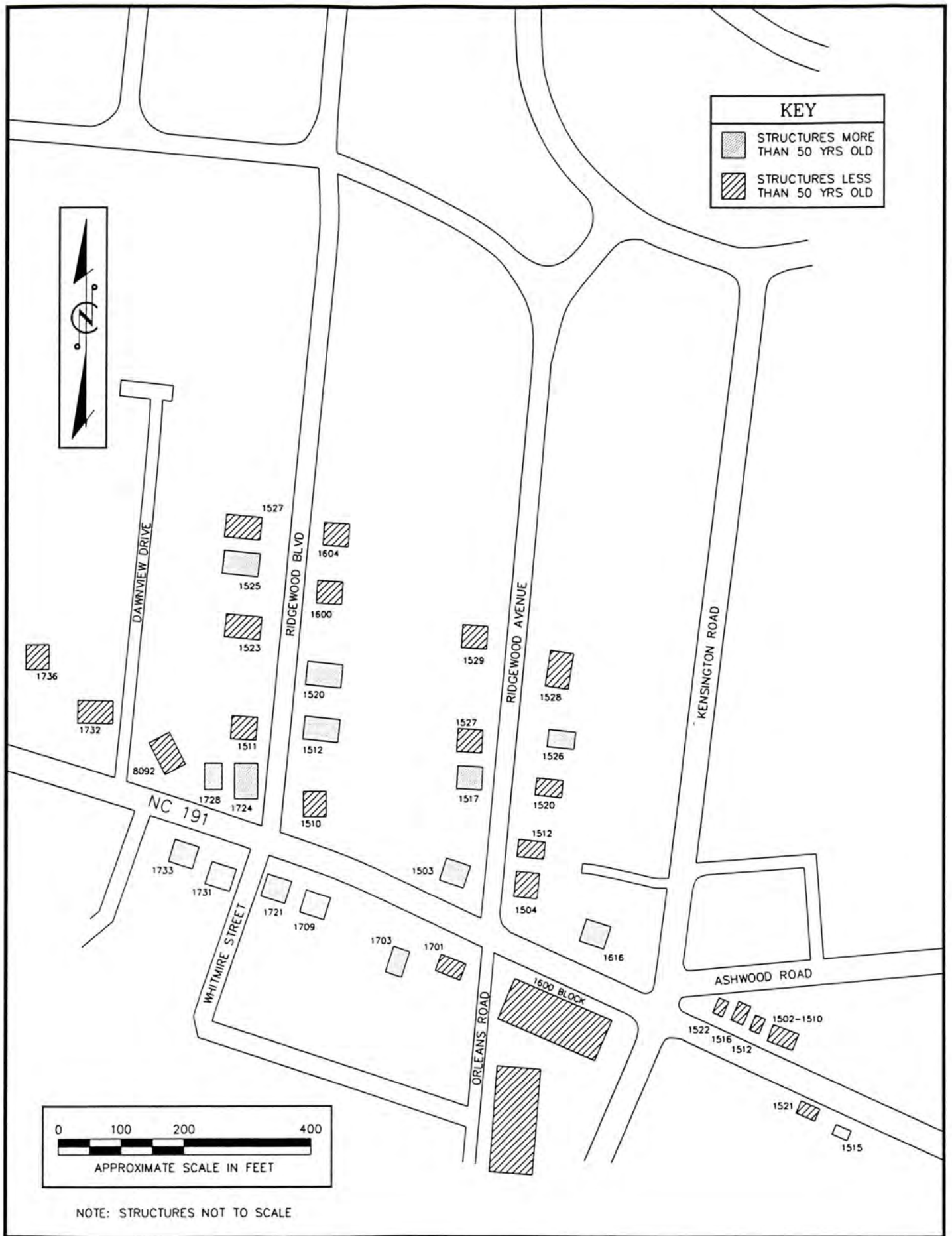


Figure 10 Druid Hills Historic District (Extension) Sketch Map



Plate 45:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1515, at
center, and
1521, at right
Haywood
Road, looking
southwest



Plate 46:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1701, at left,
and 1703, at
right,
Haywood
Road, looking
southwest



Plate 47:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1709
Haywood
Road, looking
south



Plate 48:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1721, at left,
and 1731, at
right,
Haywood
Road, looking
south



Plate 49:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)-
1733
Haywood
Road, looking
south



Plate 50:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)-
1502-1510, at
right, 1512, at
center, 1516,
at left center,
and 1522, at
far left center,
Haywood
Road, looking
west



Plate 51:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1724, at right,
1728, at left,
Haywood
Road, looking
northeast

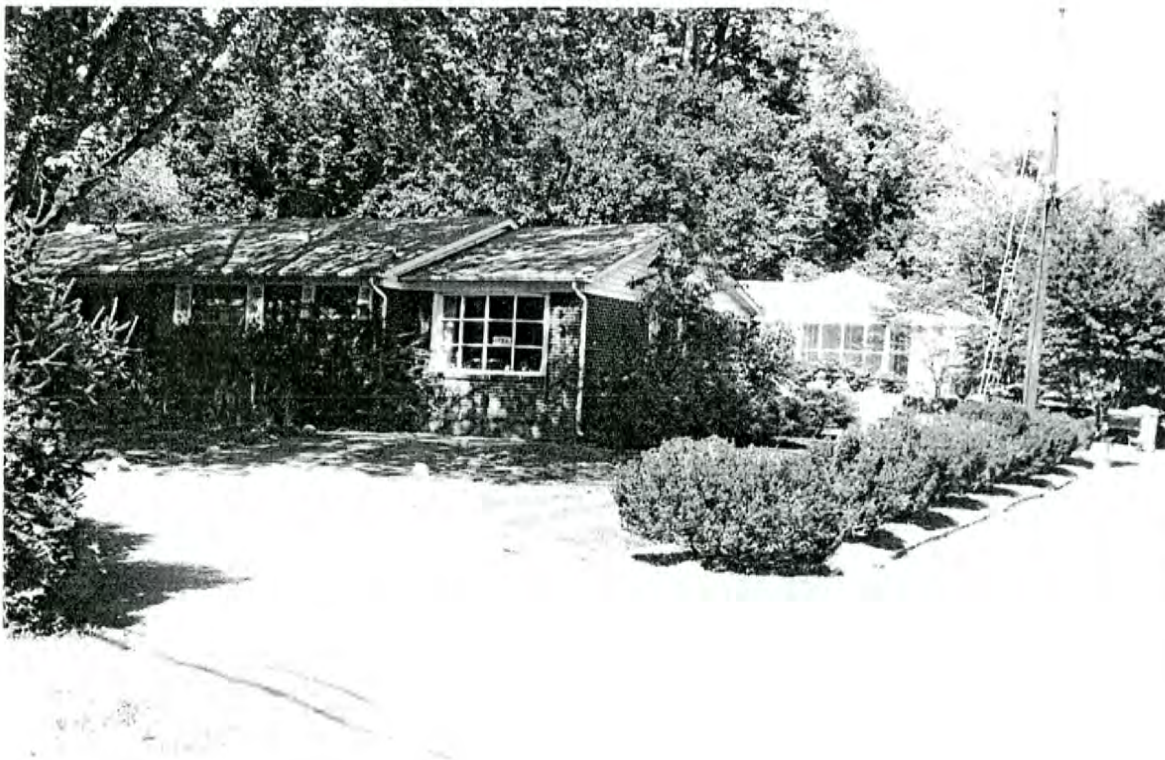


Plate 52:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1732
Haywood
Road, at left,
looking
northwest



Plate 53:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)-
1736(?)
Haywood
Road, looking
northeast



Plate 54:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)-
1504
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
northwest



Plate 55:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1512
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
southeast



Plate 56:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1520
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
northeast



Plate 57:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1526, at right,
and 1528, at
left,
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
southeast



Plate 58:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1503
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
northwest



Plate 59:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)-
1517
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
northwest



Plate 60:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)-
1527, at
center, and
1529, at right,
Ridgewood
Avenue,
looking
northwest



Plate 61:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1510
Ridgewood
Boulevard,
looking
northeast



Plate 62:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1512
Ridgewood
Boulevard,
looking
southeast



Plate 63:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1520, at right,
and 1600, at
left,
Ridgewood
Boulevard,
looking
southeast



Plate 64:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1604
Ridgewood
Boulevard,
looking
northeast



Plate 65:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1511, at left,
and 1523, at
right,
Ridgewood
Boulevard,
looking
northwest



Plate 66:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
1525, at left,
and 1527, at
right,
Ridgewood
Boulevard,
looking
northwest



Plate 67:
Druid Hills
Historic
District
(Extension)—
8092
Dawnview
Drive, looking
northeast

PEARCE HOUSE (#27)
1926 Haywood Road/NC 191, Hendersonville vicinity

History

The history of this house is not known. Although it likely dates from the 1920s, or perhaps the 1930s, the number "1926" on the sign above its entry is its address, not its date of construction. Its current owner Kenneth W. Pearce family, whose name also appears on the sign (Henderson County Tax Records).

Description

The original front (southwest) block of this house is four bays wide, one room deep, and one-story-and-a-loft tall (Plate 68). A gable-end structure, it has two subsidiary front gables, one at the left and one over the entry. To the right of these is a triple window grouping. A one-room-deep one-story ell, also original, extends across the rear (northeast) of the front block. It too is topped by a gabled roof. The northwest side elevation is marked by window bays—one with its original casement and one altered through the insertion of an air conditioner—and a tiny shed room extended out from the side of the ell (Plate 69). The southeast side elevation is dominated by a stone-veneered chimney stack that appears to be a later addition or alteration (Plate 70). A casement window opens to the front of the chimney. The most notable feature of the original front section of the house is its choice of material. It is built of stripped upright saplings liberally chinked (and re-chinked) with cement.

The house has been extensively extended to the rear within about the past 20 years. A garage and additional rooms are located beneath gabled roofs at its rear (Plate 71). This addition, or additions, is clad in a board-and-batten-like siding (Plate 72). Connecting the modern addition and the rear ell is a roof that covers a modern flagstone-floored patio. The addition and patio have doubled the size of the house.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Pearce House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of its Criteria. It is not known to have any association with significant trends, events, or individuals. It may well have been built as a summer retreat during the boom years of the 1920s, but it has little to tell about that time that is not more fully told by other dwellings and neighborhoods. It is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criteria A or B. Its material is not common, but it is also far from unique. Many modest rustic log houses were built throughout the area and the state early in the twentieth century. They arose out of a romanticized idea of the past rather than a genuine vernacular tradition. Further, the stone-clad chimney and extensive rear addition have seriously damaged the house's architectural integrity. It is therefore not believed to be eligible under National Register Criterion C because of both a lack of significance and of integrity. The standing structure—archaeology is not addressed here—is unlikely to yield information about our past not

otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so the property is also believed to be ineligible for listing under Criterion D.



Plate 68:
Pearce House—
southwest
front elevation



Plate 69:
Pearce House—
northwest side
elevation

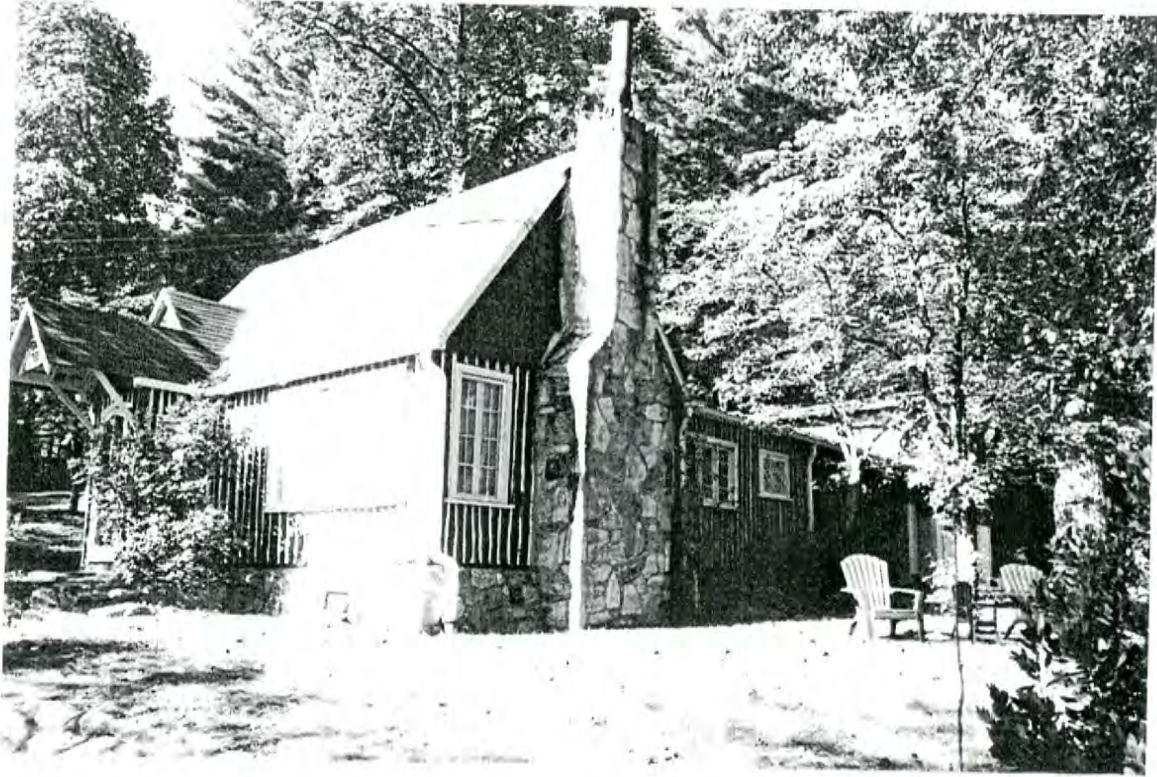


Plate 70:
Pearce House—
southwest
front and
southeast side
elevations



Plate 71:
Pearce House—
southeast side
and northeast
rear elevations



Plate 72:
Pearce House—
northeast rear
and northwest
side elevations

JAMISON HOUSE (#42)
Northeast side of Haywood Road/NC 191, 0.15 miles northwest of SR 1463,
Hendersonville vicinity

History

When this house was first inventoried (Williams 1980), its owner, W.W. Jamison, reported that he believed it was built in 1914, possibly by a man named Woodson. Jamison had bought the property from Wachovia Bank in 1932. W.W. Jamison is now dead, but the property remains in family hands. Its current owner is his son, Roy Jamison, who believes the house was built about 1914 or 1915 (Jamison 2000). According to Mr. Jamison, the property was once owned by R.V. Leverett, who owned the adjacent National Register-listed Moss-Johnson Farm. Robert H .Leverett (alternately, Liverett) acquired the Moss-Johnson farmhouse, with 310 acres of land, in 1888 (Humphries 1986). Following his death in 1913 (Henderson County Deed Book 82, Page 105) his heirs divided his property. In 1915 (Henderson County Deed Book 87, Page 190) R.V. (or R. Vernon) Leverett sold a 70-acre parcel to O.B. Burroughs, who in turn sold it the following year (Henderson County Deed Book 91, Page 582) to J.L. Allen. Either of these men may have built the house, as may also have E.H. Lockett, who defaulted on it in 1930 (Henderson County Deed Book 124, Page 462), placing it in the hands of Wachovia Bank.

W.W. Jamison acquired the Jamison House in 1932 along with 70 acres of land. Jamison was not solely a farmer. Rather, he worked full-time for the Southern Railroad. He farmed his property to put food on his family's table. His son recalls a big garden and corn and hay in the fields to provide feed for the family's few pigs, cows, and horses. In addition to the property's four surviving outbuildings, he recalls other outbuildings, including a hog pen and privy. The parcel currently associated with the house is less than ten acres.

Description

The Jamison House stands on nine-and-one-half acres northeast of Haywood Road/NC 191 and southeast of the Moss-Johnson Farm, between Hendersonville and Mills River. The property is no longer cultivated, but is well-maintained. In addition to the house, four outbuildings still stand on the acreage: a garage, a tool house, a chicken house, and a barn.

House:

The form and appearance of the Jamison House are common to many early twentieth-century rural North Carolina residences. It is a one-and-half stories tall and T-shaped. Its front block is topped by a gable-end roof and accented by a facade-gable (Plate 73). Its centered rear ell is also topped by a gabled roof. A plainly finished spacious porch with square columns and balusters crosses the three-bay front (southwest) elevation and extends one bay back along the side elevations as well. Raised on brick piers, the porch shields two-over-one sash set in plain surrounds and a central entry framed by sidelights. The southeast side elevation is marked by a two-over-one window its gable,

cornice returns, and an interior-end brick chimney stack (Plat 74). The rear ell is finished in the same fashion, although its gable-top sash is two-over two (Plate 75). Narrow porches supported by square posts edge either side elevation of the ell. The northwest side elevation of the front block mirrors the southeast elevation (Plate 76). The house's exterior appears to be little altered over the years; its interior integrity and appearance could not be determined.

Garage:

Immediately to the house's rear (northeast) stands a frame garage (Plate 77). A gable-front structure, it is sided with vertical boards and topped by a metal roof. It no longer has garage doors and is now used as a storage shed. It appears to date from the early/mid twentieth century.

Chicken House:

To the northwest of the garage is a shed-roofed chicken house (Plate 78, left foreground). Open on one side and deteriorated, it retains vertical-board cladding. It appears to date from the early/mid twentieth century.

Tool House:

Behind (northeast of) the chicken house is a tool house (Plate 78, right rear). It is a small, frame, shed-roofed structure clad in horizontal boards. According to Roy Jamison, it was moved to the property by his uncle. It too appears to date from the early/mid twentieth century.

Barn:

Although the largest of the outbuildings, the barn is still modestly sized, reflecting the use of the property by the Jamisons as a supplementary source of food, rather than a farm (Plate 79). A gable-end frame structure, it has a central passage with stalls to either side. Its roof is metal; its siding is vertical boards. In fair condition, it also appears to date from the early/mid twentieth century.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Jamison House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's four Criteria. It is not known to have been associated with any significant historical event and accordingly is not recommended as eligible under National Register Criterion A. Beginning at the latest in the early 1930s, it was a residence with associated land used only to produce food to support its occupants and their small amount of livestock. Its acreage, once 70, has been reduced to less than ten and no crops are cultivated on this small parcel. Additionally, its original complement of outbuildings is no longer intact. It is therefore not believed to be significant for any association with Henderson County farming and agriculture. No person of known historical significance is associated with the house and it therefore is not believed to be eligible under National Register B. Its architecture is not noteworthy, either as unusual or particularly representative. It is

therefore not believed to be eligible under National Register Criterion C. It surrounding landscape includes the National Register-listed Moss-Johnson Farm, but also scattered modern buildings. Accordingly, it is not believed to be National Register eligible as part of any historic district. The property's surviving buildings—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so it is also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 73:
Jamison
House—house,
southwest
front and
northwest side
elevations



Plate 74:
Jamison
House—house,
southeast side
and southwest
front
elevations



Plate 75:
Jamison
House—house,
northeast rear
and southeast
side elevations



Plate 76:
Jamison
House—house,
northwest side
and northeast
rear elevation



Plate 77:
Jamison
House—garage,
looking
northeast



Plate 78:
Jamison
House—
looking north
toward
chicken house,
at left
foreground,
and tool
house, at right
rear



Plate 79:
Jamison
House-barn,
looking west

MILL POND CEMETERY (#44)
Southwest corner of junction of Haywood Road/NC 191
and South Rugby Road/SR 1309, Mills River vicinity

History

Mill Pond or Oakdale Presbyterian Church Cemetery probably began as a family cemetery (Jones 2000). Its age cannot be determined from its markers, for some its oldest burials may be those capped by unscribed fieldstones or simply unmarked depressions. Its earliest marked graves are those of Ellen M.L. Jones (1784-1812) and Thomas A. Rhodes (d.1827). These are by far the earliest marked burials. The next earliest marked group of burials is less than ten from the middle of the nineteenth century. Not until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, by which date the cemetery was associated with the Oakdale Presbyterian Church, did burials in any numbers take place there. The Oakdale congregation may have built a church here around 1859, when they acquired the land (Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society 1995:186-191; Jones 2000). In 1992 a survey of the cemetery recorded about 145 marked graves and about 135 graves identified by fieldstones or depressions. About 80 of the fieldstone-identified graves are clustered in a wooded area at the east along with two of the earlier graves, those of Ellen M.L. Jones and Markus Henry (d.1865). M.L. Shepard recorded the cemetery as part of the Historical Records Survey of North Carolina in 1938. That recordation was apparently only partial, for it identified only about 80 graves, all marked, and failed to identify the graves of Jones and Rhodes. The earliest grave it recorded was that of H.M. Culberson (1829-1845). The large majority of the graves it recorded dated from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Within the past 40 years, the setting of the cemetery has changed. The Oakdale Presbyterian Church no longer stands there. It was abandoned and then demolished after it merged with the Mills River Presbyterian Church (Jones 2000). An early twentieth-century photograph of the church located at the Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society depicts a straightforward, gable-front, weatherboarded structure probably erected in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. In the 1960s, the church was demolished. Around the same time, the road pattern around the cemetery was altered, to prevent frequent flooding of Haywood Road/NC 191. Haywood Road originally ran along the southern of the cemetery and meandered northwest to the French Broad River. A new straighter route was built along the northern edge of the cemetery. Additionally, South Rugby Road/SR 1309 was shifted to the western edge of the cemetery.

Description

The Mill Pond or Oakdale Presbyterian Church Cemetery occupies a rough rectangle of land bordered on the north by Haywood Road/NC 191, on the west by South Rugby Road/SR 1309, and on the south by Grandview Road/SR 1310 (Plates 80 through 86). It contains about 280 burials aligned in about 21 partially irregular rows. Many of its graves are marked by rough fieldstones with no text scribed into them. The marked gravestones are overwhelming granite or marble headstones

with segmental-arched, rectangular, or slanted rectangular tops. Many of the graves are set in family plots demarcated by gravel, metal railings, and stone or concrete posts. The most noteworthy of the early headstones is that of Thomas S. Rhodes (d.1827), which has a basic baroque top with a decorative motif cut into its tympanum. The cemetery includes two obelisks of not much more than standard headstone height and one upside-down-U-shaped marker of about the same dimensions that looks much like a large stone magnet. The cemetery is in good condition, with its grassy areas mowed and most of its plots weeded. Burials continue to take place at the cemetery and it is dotted with modern headstones.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The Mill Pond or Oakdale Presbyterian Church Cemetery is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria or Criteria Exceptions. It is not known to have been associated with any significant event, historical theme, or personage and is therefore not believed to be eligible under Criteria A or B. A number of other graveyards with earlier and more notable markers and historical associations survive in the county (Jones 2000). The cemetery does not qualify for listing under Criterion C for any particular artistic significance: its markers are common types finished in standard fashion and, in a word, unremarkable. Scattered modern development around the cemetery has destroyed the integrity of any potential historic district. The cemetery's markers—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so it is also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 80:
Mill Pond
Cemetery—
looking north

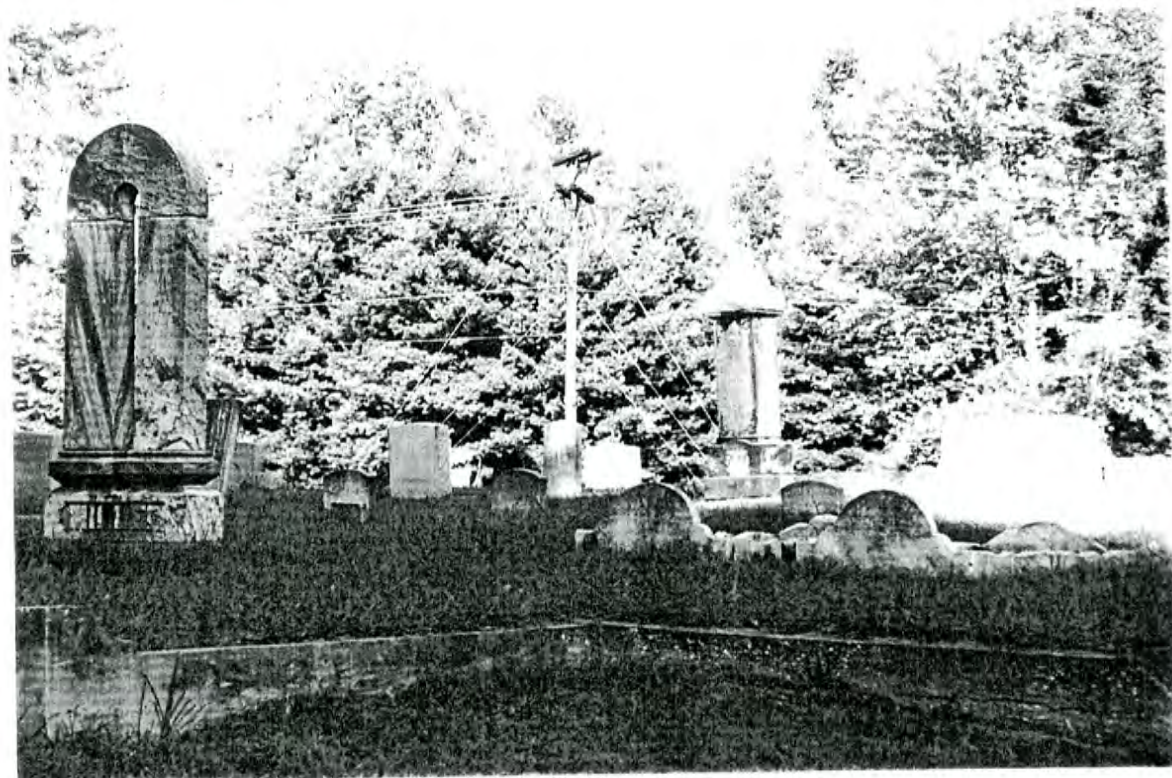


Plate 81:
Mill Pond
Cemetery—
looking east



Plate 82:
Mill Pond Cemetery—grave of
Thomas S. Rhodes (d.1827)



Plate 83:
Mill Pond
Cemetery—
facing south



Plate 84:
Mill Pond
Cemetery—
facing west



Plate 85:
Mill Pond
Cemetery—
facing east



Plate 86:
Mill Pond
Cemetery—
facing north

LAWING FARM (#48)

South side of Haywood Road/NC 191, 0.1 mile east of School House Road/SR 1426,
Mills River vicinity

History

The history of this vacant dairy farm has not been uncovered. Other than a tiny brick outbuilding to the southeast of its entry drive, near Haywood Road/NC 191, none of its resources appear to be more than 50 years old. The farm currently occupies a 31 acre tract owned by Ernest Harrison Lawing (Henderson County Tax Records).

Description

The vacant Lawing Farm sits on an approximately 30-acre parcel on the northwest side of Haywood Road/NC 191. To its northeast and southeast are fallow fields or pastures. Immediately to its northwest is a long row of modern greenhouses for cultivating roses and, along Haywood Road, a sales and shipping center for the rose nursery (Plate 87). A property line separates this operation from the vacant farm. The standing structures on the vacant farm, which are aligned in a row to either side of the unpaved farm lane, consist of the following:

House:

At the end (northeast) of the farm lane is a modern ranch house (Plate 88). Of modest size, it is one-story tall with a gable-end roof and brick-veneered siding.

Dairy Barn and Silos:

To the southwest of the house, on the northwest side of the lane, is a large dairy barn (Plates 89 and 90). Of frame, it is sided with vertically and horizontally laid boards and topped by a metal-sheathed gambrel roof. At its southwest end are two large roofless concrete silos. The barn and the silos appear to be less than 50 years old.

Barns and Silos:

To the northeast of the dairy barn and the lane is a row of four connected, gable-end, cinder-block barns (Plates 90 and 91). Just to the southwest end of the row are two large, squat, metal silos. The barns and silos all appear to be less than 50 years old.

Equipment Shed:

To the northeast rear of the cinder-block barns, across the concrete pad of an overgrown feed lot, is an open equipment shed topped by a widely overhanging, shallow gable roof (Plate 91). This shed appears to be less than 50 years old.

Smokehouse/Well:

Near Haywood Road, on the northeast side of the farm lane, is the one building on the property that appears to be more than 50 years (Plate 92). A tiny, gable-end, brick building, deteriorated and vacant, it may have originally served as a smokehouse built immediately adjacent to a well. These domestic functions suggest that a farmhouse once stood nearby along Haywood Road.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

The vacant Lawing Farm is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. No known historical event or significant person is associated with it and it therefore is not believed to be eligible under Criteria A or B. Only one of its buildings appears to be more than 50 years old and none have any particular architectural significance. It therefore is also believed to be ineligible under Criterion C. Modern construction in the area, including the adjacent greenhouses, have damaged the integrity of its surroundings and it is therefore also believed to be ineligible under Criterion C as part of any potential historic district. Finally, its buildings—archaeology is not addressed here—are unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other standing resources and written records, so it is also believed to be ineligible for National Register listing under Criterion D.



Plate 87:
Lawing
Farm—looking
north toward
dairy barn and
silos at left of
farm lane and
modern
greenhouses to
northwest



Plate 88:
Lawing
Farm—looking
north toward
ranch house at
end of
farmland



Plate 89:
Lawing
Farm—looking
east toward
dairy barn and
silos

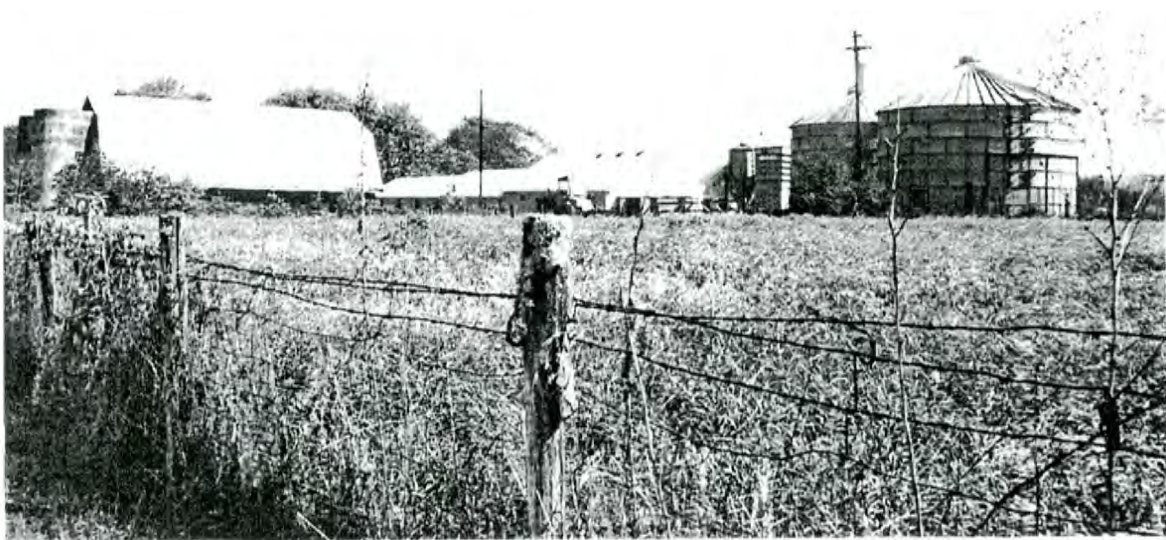


Plate 90:
Lawing
Farm—looking
north toward
dairy barn and
silos at left
and barns and
silos at center
and right

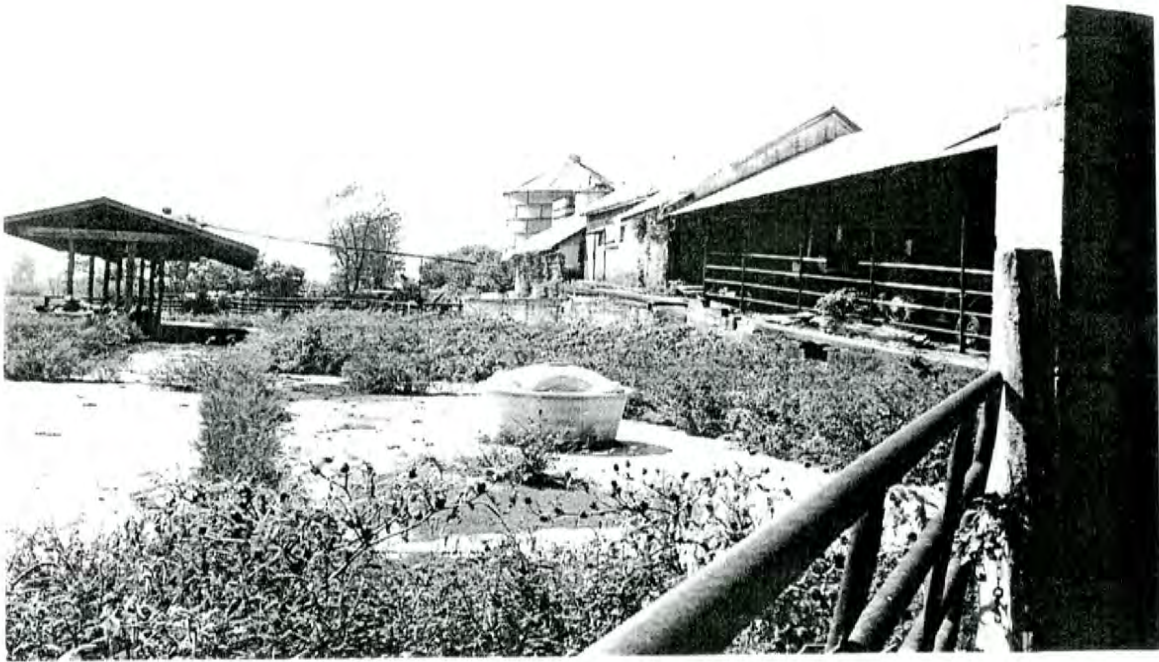


Plate 91:
Lawing
Farm—looking
west toward
barns and silos
at right and
center and
equipment
shed at left



Plate 92:
Lawing
Farm—looking
east toward
smokehouse
and capped
well

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Theron G. Randolph Library of the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine at <http://www.neoucom.edu/library/randbib.htm>) lists one book by a William Scheppegrell.

VII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

December 16, 1999, Concurrence Form for Properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

TIP # R-2588

Federal Aid # STP WHF-191(2)

County HENDERSON

CONCURRENCE FORM
FOR
PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description

IMPROVE NC191 TO MULTI-LANE FACILITY FROM NC280
TO SR 1411, HENDERSON COUNTY

On DECEMBER 16, 1999, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Other: _____

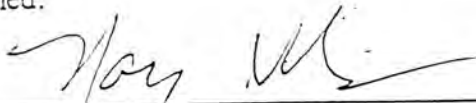
reviewed the subject project at:

- A scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other: _____

All parties present agreed:

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 21, 22, 25, 26, 28-41, 43, 45-47, 50-54, 56, 57 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:



Representative, NCDOT

12.16.99

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date



Representative, SHPO

12/16/99

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

APPENDIX B

**January 15, 1999, Letter From the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources to
the Federal Highway Administration**



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

January 15, 1999

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: NC 191 from US 25 to NC 280, Henderson
County, Federal Aid Project STPNHF-191(2),
State Project 8.1950301, R-2588, ER 99-7801

Dear Mr. Graf:

On December 17, 1998, Debbie Bevin of our staff met with North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) staff for a meeting of the minds concerning the above project. We reported our available information on historic architectural and archaeological surveys and resources along with our recommendations. NCDOT provided project area photographs and aerial photographs at the meeting.

Based upon our review of the photographs and the information discussed at the meeting, we offer our preliminary comments regarding this project.

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and have located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

Druid Hills Historic District, east side of NC 191 between US 25, Ashewood Road, and Ridgewood Avenue. This district was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places through review of TIP #U-2425.

Corpening House, northeast side of NC 191, 0.2 mile south of junction with NC 280

Davenport's Store, east side of NC 191/280 opposite junction with SR 1338

Dr. Greenwood House, northwest corner of junction of NC 280 and NC 191

Heffner Farm, south side of SR 1310, 0.1 mile southeast of junction with SR 1309



Jamison House, northeast side of NC 191, 0.15 mile northwest of junction with SR 1462

Harry Jones House, southwest side of NC 191, 0.1 mile south of junction with NC 280

Moss-Johnson Farm, 3346 Haywood Road (NC 191). This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

We recommend a comprehensive survey be conducted. Much of this is a high probability area along a floodplain. One site, 31HN2, is located in the area.

Having provided this information, we look forward to receipt of either a Categorical Exclusion or Environmental Assessment which indicates how NCDOT addressed our comments.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,


David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: W. D. Gilmore
B. Church
T. Padgett

APPENDIX C

Moss-Johnson Farm National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name Moss-Johnson Farm

historic Johnson Farm

and or common

2. Location

street & number 3346 Haywood Road N/A not for publication

city, town Hendersonville X vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Henderson code 089

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Henderson County Board of Education

street & number 125 East Allen Street

city, town Hendersonville N/A vicinity of state NC 28739

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Henderson County Courthouse

city, town Hendersonville state NC 28739

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Henderson County Historic Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980-81 federal state county local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History, Western Office

city, town 13 Veterans Drive, Asheville state N.C. 28805

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Moss-Johnson Farm, now owned by the Henderson County Board of Education, lies on both sides of NC Highway 191, about four and one-half miles northwest of Hendersonville and two miles east of the French Broad River. Land to the south side of Highway 191 has been cleared and developed for the Rugby Junior High School. Fifty acres lying on the north side of the highway are preserved as the farm complex of the Johnson family and the site of the Moss-Johnson farmhouse, built between 1876 and 1880. The property fronts approximately 550 feet along the highway, known also as the Haywood Road. The farmhouse is sited on a gentle slope rising from the highway. Buildings are sited about five hundred feet north of the highway frontage, surrounded by pine seedlings, mature oaks and poplars and shrubbery. Before the turn of the century the farmhouse looked out over pasture across the old road, which was located on what is now the Rugby Junior High School property, to cleared ridges where the original owner, Oliver H. Moss, had planted tobacco.

About twenty feet from the southwestern corner of the property, a driveway leads up from the Haywood Road. Seven structures are grouped around a gravel turn area, including the brick dwelling completed in 1880, a clapboard summer house built in 1920, a granary and smokehouse built at the time of the brick house, a well with recent renovations, a barn built in 1923 and a small dwelling built in 1933. To the north, adjacent to the barn and clapboard house, is a large garden area, with the remains of any old vineyard, newly planted with walnut and poplar trees. Between the garden and barn a wagon road leads up the slope to the north some five hundred feet to a storage shed. To the east of the brick house lie a hen house and pig barn, both in disrepair. The entire property, with the exception of the garden area, lawn areas around the house and the gravel turn area, has been planted with pine seedlings by Mr. Johnson.

The brick farmhouse, completed in 1880 for Oliver H. Moss, is situated just south of the turn area. The house faces southwest, looming over the remains of a circular drive. The structure is a rectangular block approximately fifty feet by twenty-eight feet with a slight projection to the front on the west end of the building. This projecting ell contains on the first floor a three-sided bay window approximately four feet by six feet. To the rear a kitchen ell extends fourteen feet to the north; in 1915 a frame kitchen building was attached to the brick ell, extending the kitchen wing another eighteen feet to the north. Roofs over the main section and the two projecting ells are gable in form with asbestos shingles. There are two interior chimneys in the main block and one in the kitchen ell, providing for seven fireplaces in the house.

The exterior walls of the house are fifteen inches thick and constructed of brick, reportedly hand-made on the site from clay brought from the banks of the French Board River. The bricks were covered with a red-tinted or painted layer of thin stucco. On the stucco layer were painted white lines to simulate very regular and oversized masonry. The stucco layer is still intact in most areas. Sawn and pendant brackets ornament the eaves. Windows are double hung, six over six, and have arched heads beneath segmented brick arches and corbelled, arched hoods. Gable ends of the main block and of the front projection have each a small octagonal window under the eaves, set under a corbelled arch. Above the bay window on the front projection is a pair of six over six windows set under one segmented brick arch and to the east of the main door are paired, arched windows. All windows have shutters. The front door, of chestnut panels with walnut surround and transom, is centered in the front facade and leads from the porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page one

The front porch runs across two-thirds of the front facade, abutting the projecting ell. It is of wood with a shallow hipped roof and exhibits handsome sawn brackets and square, chamfered posts with Doric style bases resting on wooden pedestals. An L-shaped porch runs across the rear of the house and along the west side of the brick kitchen wing. It has a shallow hipped roof and wood posts, without brackets.

The house contains on the first floor a square entrance hall, which formerly ran through the house to the rear porch, a parlor, bedroom, dining room, kitchen and bath, which was remodeled from a locked pantry. On the second floor are five bedrooms and two baths. A quarter turn stairway with landing and turned newel post rises in an open stairwell from the first floor to the attic. Interior walls are of plaster on wood lath and floors are of pine. The second floor hall is approximately twelve feet square. Two bedrooms on the west side of the house and a small bath to the rear lead from this hall. To the east an arched doorway leads to a hall which runs from front to back, giving access to three bedrooms along the east side of the house.

The interior of the house is noted for handsome woodwork made by the builder, Riley Barnett, of the Haywood Road area of Henderson County, who spent four years completing the structure. Doors are generally of stained pine, with four raised panels and crossettes at the architrave. The molded surrounds are of walnut and chestnut. Mantels are of walnut and/or chestnut and vary in design from room to room but are generally of trabeated design with molding. Plainer mantels are located on the second floor. All windows have chestnut and walnut surrounds and crossettes. The hand rail of the stairway is of pine as are the treads; the turned balusters are of oak. Stringers have sawn work scrolls. The arched doorway leading from the second floor hall to the side hall is particularly handsome; its shallow arch springs from simple Doric columns on either side. A keystone and molding are of chestnut, enclosing a surface painted pale green. Because of recent remodeling on the first floor, no picture molding is visible; according to the owner, none existed on either floor.

The house was remodeled by the Henderson County Board of Education in 1982. Plywood panelling was used on walls of the first floor with the exception of the entrance hall, and a modern kitchen was installed.

To the west of the gravel turn area and one hundred feet west of the main house is a two-story clapboard house constructed in 1923 for summer boarders. It is unheated and has no basement. The hipped roof with exposed rafters is covered with asphalt shingles and frame exterior walls are of pine weatherboard outside and sheetrock inside. Flooring is pine. The house was built by the Johnson brothers, Vernon and Leander, for use by summer boarders and their families and contains a hallway running north and south the length of the house, four bedrooms and a bath on the first floor and seven bedrooms and bath on the second floor. Three of the second floor bedrooms are built over the open porch of the first floor. The porch continues around the east side of the building, covering about one-third of the east facade. Windows are one over one, double hung. Furniture used by the boarders is in place and includes iron bedsteads, wood dressers and Arts and Crafts side chairs and rockers. The first floor rooms are used as family museums and for storage.

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Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION Item number 7 Page two

Two outbuildings on the property were built at the time of the construction of the main brick dwelling; the twenty feet by sixteen feet granary located about 140 feet north of the brick house, and the smokehouse, located adjacent to the brick house and about six feet from the northeast corner of the frame kitchen addition. The granary, now used for storage, was constructed in 1872 by Riley Barnett, builder of the brick house. According to Mr. Johnson, Barnett lived in the granary while he was working on the larger house. The granary is made of board and batten. The gable roof is covered in tin. The foundation is native stone piers and the front door, centered in the east gable end, is of board and batten. There is one small window on the south side, closed with a large one-piece plank shutter. Similar to the granary in design is the smoke house, fifteen feet by eighteen feet. It is constructed of brick, covered on the outside with stucco and painted white. Oak log rafters and the brick walls, fifteen inches thick, are exposed on the inside. When originally built, the gable roof of the smokehouse was elevated above the supporting walls to allow smoke to escape. Early in the twentieth-century the smokehouse was sealed to become a storage area. Floor is concrete over dirt. The door is board and batten. A one-story frame addition, ten feet wide, was constructed in the 1920s to the east wall of the smokehouse, but there is no entrance between smokehouse and addition.

In 1923 Vernon and Leander Johnson themselves constructed a barn, forty feet by forty-eight feet, about twenty-three feet north of the granary. It is of oak with gambrel roof covered in aluminum. Most of the first floor is exposed earth, and contains cattle stalls, a garage and several small storage rooms. An enclosed stair rises to the second floor, where the one large room is used as a farm museum, with many household and farm implements and articles from the turn of the century. Most of the artifacts were used by the Johnson Family and were refurbished by the Johnson brothers. Articles include wagons, furniture, cooking utensils, farm implements, pottery, buckets, baskets, barrels, childrens' toys and tools.

Vernon Johnson constructed a small dwelling for himself in 1933. It contains one bedroom, bath and small kitchen area on the first floor and a woodworking shop on the basement level. The house, about forty-five feet east of the smokehouse, is frame with gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A large chimney of local stone was built on the exterior wall to the south, serving an interior fireplace in the bedroom. A small stoop covers the single exterior door on the first floor.

About five-hundred feet northwest of the barn is a storage shed of pine, built as a garage and storage area in the 1920s. A wagon road leads between garden and barn to the shed.

Both the brick farmhouse and the small dwelling are occupied. The nominated property is a twenty-five acre (approximate) tract on the north side of Haywood Road which includes all the surviving farm buildings.

Resource Count

This nomination includes 10 buildings, all contributing. All were built prior to ca. 1933 and are traditional in style.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) rural development
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		
	until 1933 (outbuildings)			
Specific dates	1874-80 (main house)	Builder/Architect	Riley Barnett (builder/architect?)	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moss-Johnson Farm Complex, in rural Henderson County, originated with the construction of a brick farmhouse, smokehouse and granary for Oliver H. Moss between 1874 and 1880. Although local tradition identifies Moss as a "tobacco planter," census records reflect a typically diversified farming operation. The builder, and probable designer, of the Moss-Johnson farmhouse was Riley Barnett, a local craftsman of considerable talent. The vernacular farmhouse stands out in its local context both due to its scale and substance, and due to several features that reflect an unusual level of knowledge and skill on the part of the builder. The surface of the two-story brick building was originally partially pargeted, tinted with brick dust and overdrawn with penciling to represent very regular, oversized brickwork. Sawn and pendanted brackets ornament the eaves and porch, and arched-headed windows are set beneath segmental arches and corbelled, arched hoods. Riley Barnett is also given credit for the extensive walnut, chestnut and pine woodwork on the interior, including a refined three-story staircase with a retarditaire mid-century character. After the decline of the tobacco industry in western North Carolina, Moss sold the property to Robert Liverett, who farmed it until his death in 1913. Liverett's daughter, Sallie Johnson and her sons, Vernon and Leander, operated a boarding house for summer tourists on the property from about 1913 until 1958, and during that time additional buildings were added to the complex, including a separate frame house for boarders, a barn and another small dwelling. After 1970 the property was donated in several gifts to the Henderson County Board of Education for use as a farm museum.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Moss-Johnson farm reflects the changing local economy in western North Carolina between 1880 and 1930--from agriculture (and particularly flue-cured tobacco culture) to a heavy dependence on tourism.
- C. The house is significant architecturally in its local context as an unusually substantial brick structure displaying a curious mix of relatively sophisticated popular and vernacular details.

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Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page one

After the American Revolution, the steep mountains and fertile valleys of what was to be Henderson County attracted many settlers to the area. The valley of the French Broad River and the smaller valleys of the Mills River and Mud Creek, surrounded by wooded hills and mountains provided abundant surface water and good drainage. A "salubrious climate" encouraged farming, vegetable gardening, and later, attempts at tobacco and rice.¹

After 1828, the area was divided by the "most traveled road to the west," the Buncombe Turnpike, which connected Tennessee with the cities of Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia, Charleston and Augusta.² Henderson County farms were close to this avenue of commerce. One of the early settlers of the French Broad valley was Samuel King. He and his descendants settled on both sides of the French Broad River at what is now the crossing of Haywood Road; the Haywood Road bridge over the French Broad River is known today as King's Bridge.³ In 1871 Benjamin King, a great-grandson of Samuel, sold several tracts to C. S. Thompson of Haywood County.⁴ Thompson sold his purchase to D. L. Boyd in 1873; Boyd in turn sold it, on December 26, 1874, to Oliver H. Moss.⁵ The sale to Moss included five hundred acres known as "Mr. King's farm lying on the waters of the French Broad River."⁶

Oliver H. Moss came to Henderson County from Spartanburg County, South Carolina. According to Leander Johnson, subsequent owner of the property, Moss was interested in growing tobacco in the valley of the French Broad, an interest he shared with almost everybody in the counties of western North Carolina.⁷ Sondley states:

Like the stock-feeding in the days of the drivers, the business of tobacco came suddenly; rapidly grew to enormous proportions; engaged the entire activities and attention of everybody; and then, all at once, disappeared completely. It came and went almost as Aladdin's palace that rose in one night and vanished in an instant. Like its predecessor, the stock feeding, the tobacco craze left its mark upon the country. Thousands of acres of forests were cleared for it, thousands of fertile areas exhausted by it, thousands of beautiful prospects destroyed for it.⁸

In 1879 the Spartanburg and Hendersonville Railroad was completed to Hendersonville,⁹ giving Henderson County growers access to markets in Lynchburg, Davville and Richmond. In 1880 Oliver Moss's major crop was corn; he had one hundred acres of corn that year, thirty acres of oats and lesser amounts of rye, wheat, sugar, potatoes and sweet potatoes. According to the census of that year, he had under cultivation less than ten acres of tobacco, from which he produced one hundred pounds of tobacco.¹⁰ Likely he produced more in other years, as Leander Johnson remembers his father telling him that "Mr. Oliver" had so much tobacco that he needed "fourteen barns" to fire-cure it all. In 1884 Henderson County produced 4,087 pounds of tobacco.¹¹

In 1874 Oliver Moss began to build his country seat, a brick farmhouse on a knoll between the Haywood Road and the Buncombe Turnpike, near the old road to Mills River. His site was two miles from the French Broad River. The house was built of brick made on the site from clay brought by ox cart from the banks of the French Broad, possibly

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Item number 8

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from the area where Benjamin King made bricks for his house at the King Bridge.¹² For the construction Moss hired Riley Barnett, a talented local builder and descendant of John and David Barnett, who were noted for their fine cabinet work and furniture making in the Haywood Road area.¹³ Barnett installed delicate interior woodwork and exterior Victorian detail, all still in good condition. A quarter-turn stairway with landings climbs up the stairwell from ground floor to attic, giving the house an unexpected elegance. The building was completed in 1880.

But the tobacco dream vanished and within ten years the tobacco market had collapsed. In 1888 Oliver Moss sold 310 acres of property on Haywood Road, including the brick farmhouse, to Robert H. Liverett, for \$4,000.¹⁴

Robert Henry Liverett was born in 1836 and in 1859 married Mary Malinda Woodfin of Boyston (1828-1914).¹⁵ She was a daughter of George Woodfin and granddaughter of Col. John Woodfin, an early settler of Mills River. She was also the niece of Nicholas W. Woodfin, who became one of North Carolina's "most brilliant and astute lawyers," and who represented Buncombe County in the state legislature for five terms, beginning in 1844.¹⁶ Robert and Mary Woodfin Liverett raised four children including a daughter Sallie, who was born in 1866 and married in 1890 to Leander B. Johnson (1855-1896.) After Johnson's death, Sallie Liverett Johnson and her two small sons moved to the Liverett property to live with her parents. After the death of Robert Henry Liverett in 1913, Sallie Johnson supported herself and two sons, Leander and Vernon, by opening the brick farmhouse to summer boarders. Business was so good that in the early 1920s a clapboard house containing eleven bedrooms was built adjacent to the brick house.¹⁷

The work of Vernon and Leander was with the boarding house kept by their mother from the time they were very small. They had to carry wood and keep a blazing fire in the fireplaces in the guests' bedrooms in the winter. They had to draw water from the well for washing and for fresh water for the pitchers in the guests' rooms. Leander went in an apron to help his mother, and Vernon did the cabinet-making and woodworking. They have fond memories of going into town in two horse-drawn wagons to pick up the boarders and their trunks at the depot. It was not all work, though. For entertainment, they held square dances and cornshuckings. On Sunday afternoons, young couples could be seen on the front porch on the jogging board. Not only was this entertainment, but also good exercise and good for counting. This farm-boarding house was a mecca for tourists. When their mother died in 1958, they closed the boarding house, but many of the boarders still come back to visit, bringing their children and grandchildren to meet these two fine men.¹⁸

In 1970, Leander and Vernon Johnson deeded approximately fifty acres of the property to the Henderson County Board of Education.¹⁹ In 1978, following the death of Vernon, Leander Johnson donated the remaining ninety acres to the Board of Education.²⁰ Rugby Junior High School was constructed on this donated property, which included the farmhouse tract. The farmhouse and farm complex, located across Haywood Road from Rugby School, is used for school activities and houses a teacher-caretaker.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 25 acres +

Quadrangle name Horse Shoe, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	7	3	6	2	6	8	0	3	9	1	3	6	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	3	6	2	9	6	0	3	9	1	3	9	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	3	6	3	1	2	0	3	9	1	3	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	3	6	2	8	4	0	3	9	1	3	5	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached surveyor's plat. Boundary of nominated property outlined in red.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn A. Humphries, consultant

organization N.C. Division of Archives and History

date July 10, 1986

street & number 109 E. Jones Street

telephone 919-733-6545

city or town Raleigh

state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William D. Fier, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date December 16, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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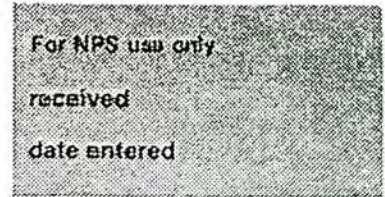
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FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Sharpe, Bill, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh, 1958), pages 842-854.
- ² Sharpe, op. cit., page 846.
- ³ Patton, Sadie Smathers, The Story of Henderson County, (Spartanburg, 1982), pages 46-47.
- ⁴ Henderson County Deed Book 9, page 337.
- ⁵ Henderson County Deed Book 11, page 491.
- ⁶ Henderson County Deed Book 11, page 491.
- ⁷ Interview with Leander Johnson, Hendersonville, November 4, 1985.
- ⁸ Sondley, Foster A., LLD., History of Buncombe County, North Carolina, (Spartanburg, 1977), page 733.
- ⁹ Patton, op. cit., page 223.
- ¹⁰ U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of 1880, agricultural schedule.
- ¹¹ Branson, Levi, ed., Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, Sixth edition, (Raleigh, 1884), production for Henderson County.
- ¹² Interview with Leander Johnson; Patton, op. cit., page 223.
- ¹³ Patton, op. cit., page 44.
- ¹⁴ Henderson County Deed Book 25, page 234.
- ¹⁵ Henderson County Marriage Register, page 42.
- ¹⁶ Patton, op. cit., page 72.
- ¹⁷ Interview with Leander Johnson.
- ¹⁸ Rugby School scrapbook, Rugby Junior High School, courtesy of Doris Lovell.
- ¹⁹ Henderson County Deed Book 488, page 179.
- ²⁰ Henderson County Deed Book 566, page 627.

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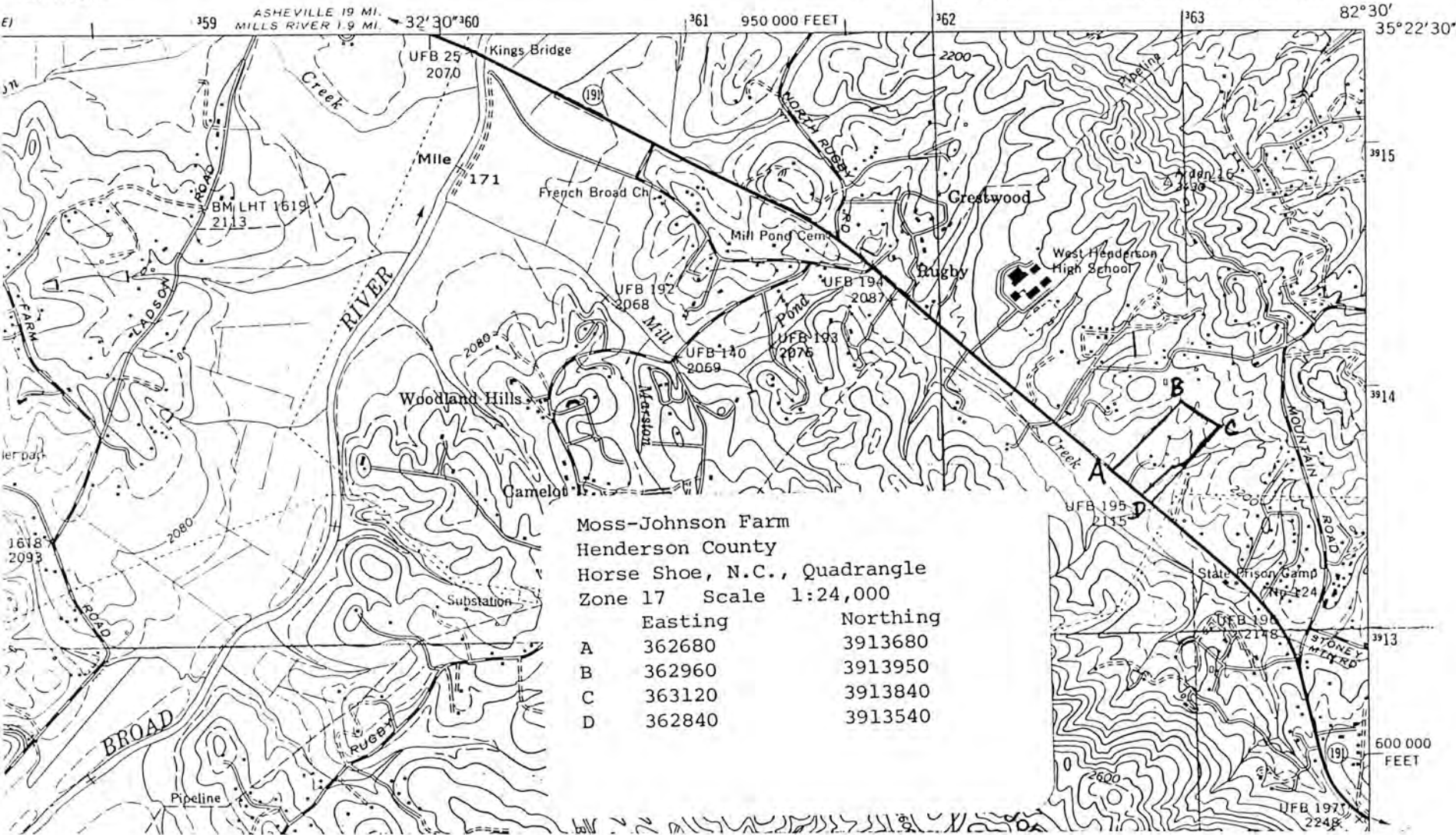
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UNITED STATES
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 BRANCH

HORSE SHOE QUADRANGLE
 NORTH CAROLINA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 193-SE

2554 IV NW
 (FRUITLAND 202-NW)



Moss-Johnson Farm
 Henderson County
 Horse Shoe, N.C., Quadrangle
 Zone 17 Scale 1:24,000

	Easting	Northing
A	362680	3913680
B	362960	3913950
C	363120	3913840
D	362840	3913540

359 ASHEVILLE 19 MI.
 MILLS RIVER 1.9 MI. 32° 30' 360
 361 950 000 FEET
 362
 363 82° 30'
 35° 22' 30"
 3915
 3914
 3913
 600 000
 FEET
 UFB 25 2070
 Kings Bridge
 (191)
 French Broad Ch.
 Mill Pond Cem.
 Crestwood
 Rugby
 West Henderson High School
 UFB 192 2068
 UFB 194 2087
 UFB 193 2075
 UFB 140 2069
 Woodland Hills
 Camelot
 Substation
 UFB 195-D 2115
 State Prison Camp No. 24
 UFB 196 2176
 STONEY MOUNTAIN ROAD
 (191)
 UFB 197 2248

RICHARD HENSLEY
D.B.538 PG.571

GLENN MARLOWE
D.B.538 PG.573

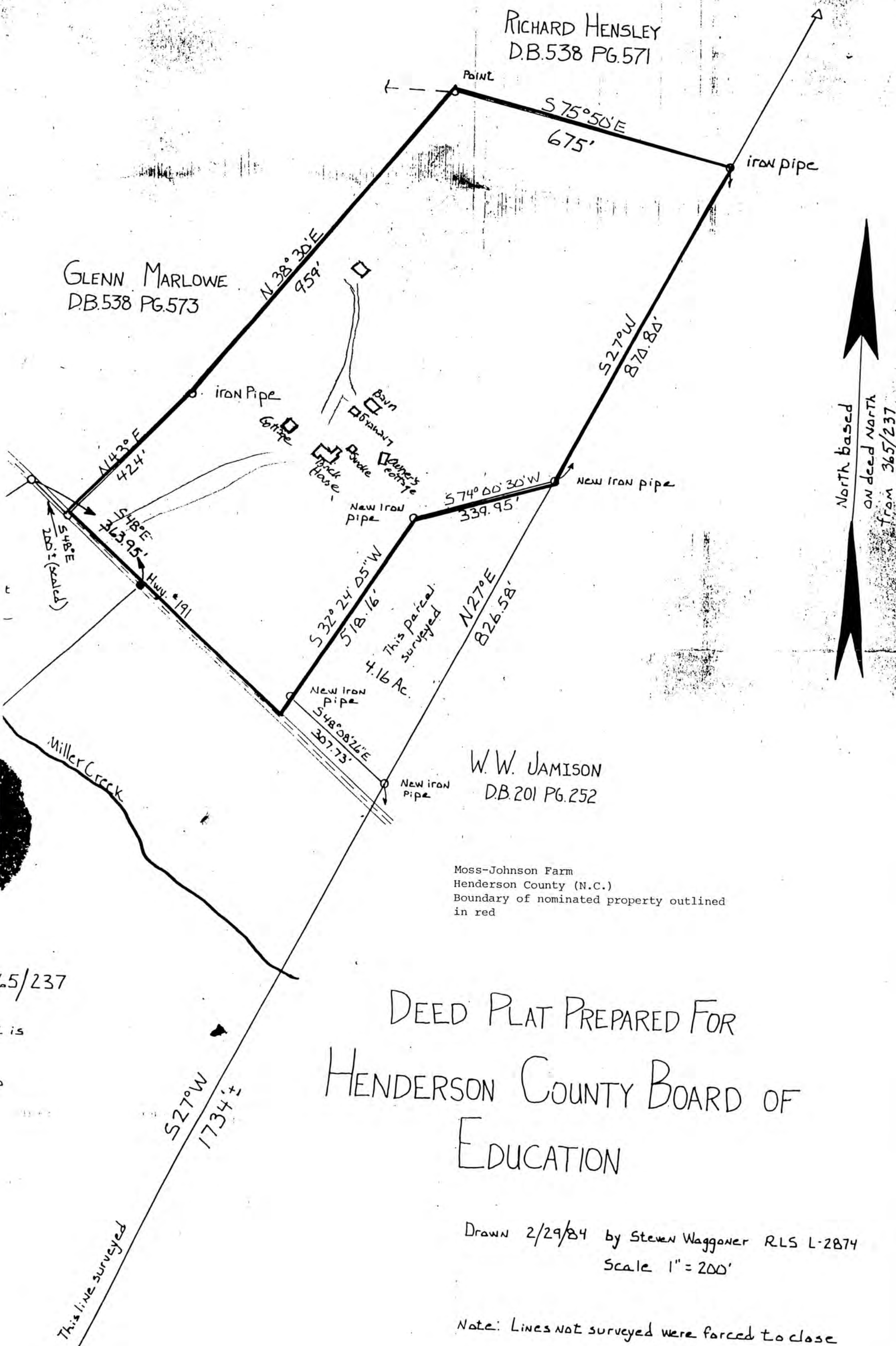
W. W. JAMISON
D.B.201 PG.252

Moss-Johnson Farm
Henderson County (N.C.)
Boundary of nominated property outlined
in red

DEED PLAT PREPARED FOR HENDERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Drawn 2/29/84 by Steven Waggoner RLS L-2874
Scale 1" = 200'

Note: Lines not surveyed were forced to close



65/237

is

s

This line surveyed

North based
on deed North
from 365/237