

THE ARCHITECTURE OF
HENDERSON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

MICHAEL ANN WILLIAMS

1980

THE ARCHITECTURE OF HENDERSON COUNTY, N.C.

The Rural Vernacular

Henderson County, located at the southern and eastern edge of the North Carolina Blue Ridge, was part of the territory encompassed by the Cherokee nation until the years following the Revolutionary War. White settlement of the county, beginning in the last decade and a half of the 18th century, was to a large degree secondary in nature. Families or individuals, having moved from elsewhere into the South, moved again into this area. Culturally the settlers were predominantly Scotch, English, and to a lesser extent, German. The intermingling of these cultures, even prior to the settlement of Henderson County, contributed substantially to the nature of the indigenous rural architecture of the southern Blue Ridge.

Except for several summer homes of the Flat Rock settlement, few existant structures can accurately be dated to the roughly forty year period between the opening of white settlement and the creation of Henderson County as a political entity. Unlike houses built within the stylistic conventions of the day, rural folk houses, known for their persistence of form, can be extremely difficult to date. Oral tradition dates a few dwellings to the late 18th century, but it is unlikely that these claims could be substantiated.¹ Among the earliest structures are the Justice and Jones houses near Blue Ridge and the Maxwell-Rhodes houses near Edneyville, originally one room log dwellings, and the circa 1820 two room John Orr log house near Etowah. All of these houses are characterized

by a massiveness of construction, both in the timber used and in the size of the chimneys.

Although individuals of Germanic background were not predominant in this area, German technology profoundly affected the nature of the early architecture. Log construction, unknown to the British, was brought to this country by Germanic people who settled primarily in Pennsylvania. The technology spread south through the migration of Pennsylvania Germans and, more common in this area, by the movement of the Scotch who adopted the technique. One of the regionally marked distinctions in this technology is the method of adjoining the corners. In Henderson County, as in most of the North Carolina Blue Ridge, the most common method of corner notching is half dovetailing. The early Maxwell-Rhodes, Justice, and Orr houses, however, are V-notched, which unlike half dovetailing, is common in Pennsylvania and the Valley of Virginia.² It is probable that these early houses reflect a more direct link with these culture areas, than the later indigenous log architecture.

The early log architecture of Henderson County was neither temporary in nature, nor an architecture of poverty. Although pioneers may have built some type of temporary structures, the houses still existant were built to last, and the builders, if not cash rich, were often owners of substantial holdings of land. The prevalence of log architecture in the 19th century has been a matter of debate however. A local historian argues that, "Contrary to popular belief, our ancestors were not overly fond of log cabins and only when facilities for milling lumber were not available were they so constructed."³ If, however,

log was not the choice of the prominent land holders by the mid-19th century, the apparent persistent use of this technology throughout the 19th century leads one to question this assumption.

The majority of existant log dwellings in Henderson County date from the mid to late 19th century. It is evident as well that knowledge of traditional log contruction techniques persisted into the 20th century and was applied often in the construction of outbuildings. An example of such is the log Luther Rëvis blacksmith shop in the Mountain Page area, dating from the early 20th century. The blacksmith shop, similar to many outbuildings, is saddle-notched. This notch, commonly used when the logs are unhewn or only partially hewn, is indicative of a quicker, less tight method of construction. A fourth type of notching is also found in Henderson County. Square notching, in this area probably a late and degenerate form of half-dovetailing⁴ (it provides no interlock of the logs and is often nailed or pegged) is found of several outbuildings and houses, such as the circa 1896 Drake log house.

Many of the log houses in Henderson County were built as single room rectangular structures. If the technology was basically German in origin, this house form is northern British in its derivation. The system, however, of creating two room log structures based on the manipulation of this rectangular unit is thought to be an American creation. The Orr house presents a common solution, the "saddlebag" plan, the building of two units on either side of a chimney. In a later example of this plan, the two rooms of the Hutchinson house have a continuous log wall and a center door.

Another arrangement, more popularly built of frame in Henderson County but found in the log Walter Williams house near Blue Ridge, is the placing of two units together with exterior end chimneys. A final alternative, common in some parts of the Upland South, though relatively rare in the Blue Ridge,⁵ is the inclusion of an open hall or breezeway through the center. Examples of this so-called "dog-trot" plan are scarce in Henderson County. Often the open hall is later enclosed, as in the Deckard house whose center facade now has a four panelled door and side lights.

Oral sources suggest that most of the existant log dwellings were continuously occupied until the early 20th century. Although relatively few of the log houses which have not been substantially altered are still occupied, many are put to some use. Some are now used as farm outbuildings, such as the Huntley and Surry Ann Jones houses, used as barns, and the Merrell log house which was transformed into a smokehouse. A large number of small log houses have had more modern structures built in front, around, or on top of them. Even in cases such as the Beddingfield and Warlick houses, where significant portions are still logs, these structures are often not easily distinguishable from 20th century dwellings. Finally, although log houses may be to many reminders of fairly recent, less prosperous times, to others they are tokens of a distant romantic past. Along with the construction of modern log houses, the older houses are now finding use as modern homes or summer houses, though they are commonly moved and extensively remodeled.

In attempting to assess the nature of 19th century rural dwelling, particularly in an area such as Henderson County which has not favored the preservation of these structures, one cannot assume an equal rate of survival of log and frames houses. The large number of late 19th, and even early 20th, century frame dwellings which are abandoned and will probably soon disappear, suggests that rural frame architecture has not fared well in Henderson County, and it is probable that log structures tend to outlast their frame counterparts. An example suggesting such is the Bane log house, to which, in the late 19th century a large frame house was attached and subsequently, in the early 20th century, torn down.⁶ If a large number of earlier frame houses have already disappeared, the assumption made from the dominance of log construction among modest rural dwellings in the mid 19th century may be incorrect. For this reason it is extremely difficult to judge at what point and to what extent frame construction became the favored technology.⁷

Although not a large number of small mid-nineteenth century frame dwellings have survived, it seem evident that they were not significantly different from the log houses in plan. Most of the existant small vernacular frame houses of the 1900's date from the last quarter of the century. There houses are commonly double-pen plans with exterior chimneys, such as the circa 1887 J. H. Maffitt house near Etowah, or, as in the 1886 Merrell house in Ottanola, saddlebag plans with interior chimneys. They tend to have greater height than the log houses, and are commonly a story and a half. By the turn of the century, the chimney has often retreated to a position between the main part of the house

and the rear ell, or a house may be built without a chimney at all, being served instead by stove flues. In the later vernacular frame houses, a hallway is sometimes placed between the two major rooms of the houses. If this plan has been seen as more formal in nature, its popularity was not enduring. Quite frequently the hallway was subsequently abolished, and one room enlarged.

During the mid 19th century, a larger more formal type of house was also built in the rural areas of Henderson County. These "I" houses have a central hall flanked by rooms on either side and are two stories in height. In all cases, there are extensive additions to the rear. Again, survival is a problem in judging the typicality of this plan which seems the ultimate compromise between a formal high style and folk tradition.⁸ Although it is tempting to view these houses as basically middle class, historical record suggests that the inhabitants were not the typical 19th century rural farm dwellers of Henderson County. The majority of the surviving houses of this type are along the French Broad Valley, the most prosperous agricultural area in the county during the 19th century. These dwellings tend to have been attached to rather substantial land holdings. In the case of the adjoining Ladson and Lee farms in Mills River, the properties were purchased by Charleston families who settled permanently in Henderson County during or after the Civil War.

In these larger rural dwellings, the stylistic concerns of the day were likely to find some modest expression, usually through exterior and interior woodwork. In most cases however, modern economics and aesthetics have obliterated a large proportion

of this detailing. In Mills River, the mid 19th century Carson house is now sheathed in pseudo-brick asphalt siding, while the asbestos covered Lee house (The Hermitage) has a post World War II pedimented and columned porch. By the late 19th century, larger concessions were made to current style, though rural frame houses still cling tenaciously to traditional plans. Front facade gables or occasionally, a slightly projecting bay signal an awareness of Victorian aesthetics. The irregular massing or floor plans of this style find expression in few rural dwellings until after the turn of the century.

Though rural houses tended to get larger around the turn of the century, most were enlarged along the lines of the folk and Georgian inspired vernacular. An interesting example is the large H.G. Barnwell house, built in 1906, with a full double pile, central hall plan, though very sparsely detailed. An opposite tendency can be seen in the most modest houses of the same time, such as the James Sitton house, which tend to be smaller than the traditional two room house and have front rooms of unequal size. The 20th century "hall and parlor"⁹ type houses, commonly sheathed in board and batten siding in the early 1900's, are also found in later versions built in modern material such as cinderblock.

The rejection of the traditional house types, beginning in the early 20th century affected the relatively late examples as well as the truly old houses. Many owners view late 19th and early 20th century frame houses as "too old to live in" and for the most part the structures have not been given the adaptive uses which former log dwellings have. Although this rejection is reflective of a

profound break with tradition during the 20th century, it cannot be concluded that prior to this time there necessarily was a preference for old houses. The previous continuity of tradition was in form and not in the longevity of individual structures.

Farmsteads which have been owned continuously by a family for a long period of time often have more than one dwelling on the same property, the older ones are usually abandoned or used for agricultural purposes. Many times other houses have since been torn down. Although this succession tends to follow the individual lines of family fortune, its study potentially yields much general information about the architectural development of the rural area. The Justus property near Upward is known to have a fairly full sequence. The property was acquired by John Justus in 1825, and the first house, no longer standing, was built of log. Later in the century, Sheriff W. D. Justus built a small frame house with a exterior stone chimney. This structure has only recently been destroyed. Frank Justus in 1905 built a frame, story and a half, central hall house with a chimney between the main section and the ell, and during the 1950's Drayton Justus built a modern stone veneer house.¹⁰ Typically, as can be seen in this sequence, successive generations build new homes on the family property, often causing the abandonment of the earlier dwellings. In this case the 1905 house has been renovated by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Justus, an event generally atypical for this age house.

Architectural transitions are not always so smooth. Emblematic of the potential for architectural change at the

turn of the century are the two houses built by Jack C. Drake. On an 88 acre farm, part of the large Finlay tract, Drake built in about 1896 a single pen, square notched log house for his family. Within ten years, he built a second dwelling, a large frame house with an irregular plan, high hip roof, projecting bay and gabled dormers.¹¹ The latter is typical of the transition from the traditional to the popular inspired rural dwelling at this time. Although this type of house with its moderate Victorian influence was relatively short lived in the 20th century, other popular designs followed, most notably the ubiquitous bungalow which made inroads into both rural and urban areas throughout the United States in the early 20th century. Although frame continued to be the favored building material, small stone ("rock") and stone veneer houses of non-traditional plans were popular in the rural areas of Henderson County during the early to mid 20th century. A large percentage of the existant rural housing in Henderson County is of post-World War II vintage, with variants of the "ranch" house being a dominant design.

The farmsteads of Henderson County commonly contain a scattering of outbuildings, although with the decline of family farming in this region these structures often now have minimal or no use. These agricultural buildings are predominantly single use structures such as cribs, animal shelters, and smokehouses, though there may also be modest size barns. Layed out in a relatively random pattern to the side and rear of the dwelling, the structures are usually built over a period of time, and log and frame buildings are commonly intermixed. The small

family farmstead is typical of the 19th century pattern of farming which continued into the 20th century in the more remote parts of the county. Although the terrain of Henderson County was more hospitable to agriculture than much of the mountainous region of North Carolina, limited transportation restricted commercial growth of agriculture until after the construction of the railroad. In the 20th century, dairying and vegetable production have developed on a larger scale, but the predominant agricultural product has become the apple. The phenomenal growth of the apple industry which sets the county apart from its neighbors, has left the apple packing plant and not the barn as the symbol of 20th century agriculture in Henderson County.

Physical evidence representing broader 19th century settlement patterns have largely been obscured by the rapid modern development of the area. While some communities have retained their identity, others have disappeared, and often an old building is a sole survivor. However, two important 19th century roads, the Howard Gap road in the eastern part of the county and the Boilston (Turnpike) road in the western section, though fragmented, do still remain. Along the latter, a number of 19th century structures and farmsteads, including the Mills River Methodist Church, the Whitaker house, the adjacent Warlick, Woodfin and Warren farms (the dwellings have all been rebuilt or significantly altered), and the J. H. Maffitt house, still line the road.

Certain types of structures in particular symbolize former settlements and communities. The research of Lenoir Ray¹² locates numerous post offices which were once found in stores,

homes, and even mill sites, where no discernable community now exists. The structures still in existence include the Gypsy P.O. (Hayes Mill), Angeline P.O. and Store, Saconon P.O. (adjacent to Stepps Mill), and the Capps P.O. (a log house). Schoolhouses also represent the narrow focus of the communities prior to modern transportation. One room schools, with names ranging from the exotic to the mundane (Shanghai to Chigger Hill)¹³ existed in large number until the school consolidation efforts reached their peak in the 1920's. After the elimination of a school district the structure was often sold and many served other lives as churches, houses, and outbuildings. Those remaining include Holly Springs, Bat Cave, Union Hill (Brittain house), Balfour (Constant house), and Gallamore. An exception to the elimination of these small rural schools was the continuation of a few Black district schools. One of the last to be eliminated was Brickton which was used until 1952 at which time all Black students were required to attend the Union school in Hendersonville.¹⁴

If any structure represents a type of community which has continued to the present it is the rural church. The Baptist and fundamentalist faiths have tended to build small simple structures to serve small localized religious communities. Some of the patterns noted in the discussion of vernacular rural dwellings are seen as well in rural churches. Although many congregations have been in existence for considerable lengths of time, there is a tendency toward a succession of churches. The Mountain Valley Baptist Church in the Green River area, for example, has been served by four structures in the past sixty years.¹⁵ While individual structures have often been shortlived,

vernacular church forms stayed popular well into the mid 20th century, beyond, in fact, the popularity of the traditional house forms. Relatively few 19th century churches remain. The typical early to mid 20th century rural church is frame, painted white, with unadorned rectangular windows, and often a squat louvered belfry with a small spire. The basic form has been transposed as well into brick, stone, and cinderblock construction. The Baptist congregations in particular have tended in relatively recent years to replace their churches with more elaborate popular or modern designs.

The other major religious groups have built relatively few rural churches both because of a tendency to build larger, more consolidated churches and because they are not as well represented among the rural population of Henderson County. Despite the very early presence of circuit riders and camp meetings in the county, the Methodists have not had as large a rural membership as the Baptists. However, two Methodist churches, the early 20th century Carpenter Gothic Shaws Creek Campground Church (no longer in use) and the mid 19th century brick Mills River Church are notable among the rural churches of the county. Also in Mills River, the Presbyterian congregation, now housed in a modern brick church, dates back to the early 19th century, and was connected to the earliest educational efforts in the county.¹⁶ The Episcopal Church during the 19th century primarily represented the wealthy outsiders, the Charlestonians of Fletcher and Flat Rock, and the English settlement at Bowmans Bluff. However during the late 19th and early 20th century, missionary work reached out to the

rural areas and permanent churches at Bat Cave and Edneyville were established.¹⁷ The Episcopal churches in the county, most of which have been rebuilt or significantly altered, are relatively elaborate and are primarily of stone or brick. Two existing small frame Episcopal churches were built as a result of mission work, though neither are now in use. St Peters, once a Black congregation near Edneyville and St John the Baptist in Upward contrast with the plain Baptist churches in their slight vernacular use of Gothic details.

Another type of structure once needed to serve a relatively localized population were those which housed small industry, such as mills. Although grist mills in particular were once numerous, the only one still relatively intact is Stepps Mill, one of the last of the small mills to be in operation. Large scale industry in Henderson County has been for the most part a post-World War II development, though earlier efforts at fabric and brick production did exist. In Dana, there was a turn of the century effort to capitalize on the local fruit and vegetable production, though only a single stone structure is left of the Ottaray Canning Company, once one of the largest canning companies in the state.¹⁸

Summer Residents and Tourism

If Henderson County can be seen to have a predominant "industry" it would be tourism. It seems almost ironic that the first summer homes were built in Flat Rock by wealthy South Carolinians during the decade prior to the creation of the county itself, a time from which there are few existant structures representing the local population. The opening of the Buncombe

Turnpike in 1827 made the mountains and cool weather of Henderson County accessible to the wealthy of the lowland South seeking summer retreats. Some of the earliest summer houses include Mountain Lodge, built for Charles Baring; Judge Mitchell King's Argyle; Beaumont, home of Andrew Johnstone, Saluda Cottages and Chanteloupe, both built by the County Joseph Marie Gabriel St. Xavier de Choissuel; and Rock Hill (later known as Connemara), summer home of Christopher Gustafus Memminger, later first Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederacy. The contrast, particularly prior to the Civil War, between the high style dwellings of Flat Rock and the vernacular homes of the local people must have starkly symbolized the economic and political gulf between the two populations.

If the homes of Flat Rock have come to represent the grandeur of the ante-bellum South, however, it must be recognized that many have been changed considerably beyond their original intent. These homes, though certainly substantial and high style when built, often gained much of their present size and grandeur from late 19th century and 20th century alterations. Examples include the imposing 20th century columns of Mountain Lodge which overwhelm a more sedate Federal style; the addition of a full story to the height of Beaumont during this century, and most significantly, the 1887 transformation of Saluda Cottages into a magnificent French Second Empire house.¹⁹

Although the Civil War radically altered the lives of many who summered in Flat Rock, the continued building and rebuilding in the community in the post Civil War era shows some continuity of life style even if the fortunes were not always in the same

hands. The aesthetic sensibilities of the lowland South brought not only expressions of the staid Federal style and the grander Greek Revival (whose popular association with the ante-Bellum South betrays a wider range of stylistic expression) but also the more fanciful mid and late 19th century styles which found only attenuated and late expression in most of Henderson County. Gothic revival found its place in Flat Rock even prior to the Civil War (Teneriffe in its original manifestation and the now demolished Ravenswood). Outstanding among the late 19th century homes of Flat Rock are the aforementioned French Second Empire Saluda Cottages and the supposedly German inspired Enchantment.²⁰

Further north along the Buncombe Turnpike another contingent of wealthy lowlanders settled near what would become the town of Fletcher. Prominent names among those associated with this community were the Blakes, the Heywoods, the Rutledges and the Westfeldts. Unlike Flat Rock whose architecture is predominantly frame, the surviving grand homes of Fletcher are of stone. Again it must be noted that the building of summer houses by the wealthy of the lowland South was not just an ante-bellum phenomenon. The showpieces of Fletcher, Rugby Grange, the Meadows, and the Knoll were all completed in the post Civil War era, while a couple of other large stone dwellings were constructed later in the century. Unfortunately, while Flat Rock, despite encroaching suburban development, has retained much of its integrity, the summer homes of Fletcher have been more seriously threatened by the 20th century industrial development of the town.

Henderson County has attracted other groups of outsiders as

well. The late 19th century English settlement at Bowmans Bluff left behind the distinctive Bryn Avon and George Holmes house, while another English-inspired house, the Hewitt house was built near Saluda. A few men of letters have been drawn to Henderson county, including humorist Bill Nye, Dubose Heyward (best known for the libretto of Porgy and Bess), and Carl Sandburg. Heyward's summer home Dawn Hill lies just west of Hendersonville, and Sandburg's Connemara (Memminger's Rock Hill) in Flat Rock is now maintained by the National Park Service.

Improved transportation to Henderson County, first the railroad and then the automobile, brought a new type of outsider to the area, the middle class tourist. Although these visitors did not tend to build in the county, accommodations were needed to house them. Particularly during the boom years between the turn of the century and the First World War, hotels, inns, and boarding houses flourished. Although a startling number of these structures have since been destroyed, a handful, such as the Waverly, the Cedars, and the Annie Ficker boarding house in Hendersonville, and the Bee Hive Inn in Edneyville, represent the range of architecture this era produced. While some of these structures remain almost as plain as the local vernacular architecture, others represented a somewhat belated attempt at Victorian creativity in the county. The community of Bat Cave which developed along the Hickory Nut Gorge during this era, though heavily damaged during the 1916 flood, also still reflects some of the architectural spirit of that time.

The Architecture of Hendersonville and Environs

Hendersonville itself got off to a modest start in the 1840's. No community existed there prior to the choice of its location as county seat a few years after the political formation of the county (1838). Today, only a few structures dating from the first forty years of Hendersonville's existence remain. Two commercial structures on Main Street, the stone building on the southwest corner of Main and First Avenue and the hipped roofed brick building at 218 N. Main probably date from the 1850's.²¹ Both are said to have been built by one of Hendersonville's earliest entrepreneurs, Colonel Valentine Ripley. The brick building, according to some local historians, served as a Confederate commissary under the direction of a Major Noe, during the Civil War.²²

During the 1840's, Hendersonville built its first substantial municipal building, a stuccoed brick courthouse, which was replaced in the early 20th century by the current courthouse. Few houses remain in Hendersonville from the mid 19th century. The C. M. Pace house on Fifth Ave West and Killarney, northeast of the center of town are both said to date from this period, though they are evidently greatly altered.

If little survives from Hendersonville's formative years, it is partially due to the attitudes of subsequent period of growth. The final quarter of the 19th century brought businessmen, entrepreneurs, and in 1879, the railroad, to Hendersonville. A promotional booklet of 1885 reflects the attitudes of the day. It describes the population of 1866 as "illiterate, poor, helpless,

and shiftless" and goes on to say, "many were homeless, homes of others of the best citizens were abodes of poverty and ruin," the "school and church buildings were in a delapidated and forsaken condition". On the other hand, in 1885, "we find an intelligent and cultured population . . . and on a thousand hills may be seen such homes as only the intelligent and happy citizens can make or enjoy . . . the old churches and schoolhouses have been repaired and repainted, while hundreds of new ones, built in modern style are seen everywhere, testifying to the progress, intelligence, and piety of the people". Another section of the pamphlet notes that there "are five hotels in Hendersonville and numerous private boarding houses; 16 stores, several blacksmiths' and other shops, good markets &c."²³

If the contrast made in 1885 does not fairly represent the state of architecture of the previous era, the attitude reflected explains why few older buildings survived the later periods of progressive spirit. The architectural culmination of the late 19th century progressive era was the building of the Town Hall and Opera House, a Romanesque brick structure which dominated the east side of the 400 block of Main Street from 1893 until it met its demise in a later period of progressive growth, the 1920's. The economic and cultural change which occurred during the last quarter of 19th century also wrought a break from traditional domestic architecture in Hendersonville. Although extreme Victorian extravagance never found much of a home in Hendersonville, a modest Victorian influence was found in the homes of prominent citizens. Again, these structures have not survived in great number against

the onslaught of later growth though a representative few remain. Among these are the King-Waldrop house and the W. F. Edwards house near the center of town, the summer home of W. H. Hawkins south of town, and most striking, the large W. J. Davis house at what was once Davis Station west of town.

Although profound economic change came to Hendersonville in the last quarter of the 19th century, the commercial districts along Main Street and Seventh Avenue more accurately reflect the growth of the next twenty-five years. The Sanborn Insurance Map of 1896 for Hendersonville shows a Main Street still dominated by frame structures - private homes, boarding houses and hotels, and a scattering of businesses - with only a few brick or stone structures. Surviving, besides the aforementioned circa 1850's structures, are the brick store (222 N. Main) just north of the Major Noe building, and the brick, circa 1880's, Cole Bank building at the SW corner of Main and 4th Avenue, which housed Henderson County's first bank. Two hotels, the frame "Globe" and the brick "Southern", stood at either end of the west side of the 200 block of N. Main in 1896, though neither survive today. Between 1886 and 1901, several more brick commercial structures were added, including the Justus Pharmacy, the block of stores at the northeast corner of Main and 1st Avenue, and a photo studio built for A. F. Baker at the present site of the Northwestern Bank.²⁴

During the period between the turn of the century and the first World War, Hendersonville boomed. The gold domed neo-classical courthouse designed by R. S. Smith, architect of Biltmore Village, replaced the old courthouse on Main Street in 1904.²⁵ The town

20

which had no banking facilities prior to the 1880's and only one at the turn of the century, acquired several more in a brief period of time. Monuments to this period of economic development are the former bank buildings at 417-419 N. Main (Commerical Bank and Wanetska Trust), 307-309 N. Main (Citizens Bank) and 229 N. Main (People National).²⁶ Other prominent landmarks along Main Street built during this period were Hunters Pharmacy, a new Bakers photo studio (southwest corner of Main and Sixth), the hardware, feed, and grocery stores on the same block, and the commercial brick structures at the southeast corner of Main and Fifth (the corner structure served as Hendersonville's first movie theater) and at the northeast corner of Main and Third. Most of these structures are of a standard brick commercial nature, varying primarily in the embellishments in entrances and cornices, brickwork and the design of windows. The notable exception is the former Peoples National Bank, ca. 1910, unique for the time in Hendersonville in its use of reinforced concrete construction and a neo-classical facade on a commercial structure.

The physical growth of Hendersonville during the early 20th century was phenomenal. In 1906, a local paper in an article entitled "Progressive Hendersonville" noted, "We have grown from a town of about 1200 to about 3000 in the last four years. Most of our buildings are new and of neat and pretty design."²⁷ The building of domestic as well as commercial structures changed the face of Hendersonville. Many of the new houses, such as the Curtis house (731 4th Ave W) were weatherboarded frame structures of relatively traditional appearance, while others had a fashionable

stucco or pebbledash surface treatment and less traditional forms. Some distinctive turn of the century survivors include the Major house (816 4th Ave W), the West house (1235 5th Ave W), the Edwards-Miday house (1317 5th Ave W) and the Henderson house (Blythe St.). Nearby rural areas also contributed a few turn of the century houses of note, including the Queen Anne style Davenport house in Horse Shoe and the large pebbledashed John Albert Maxwell house which curves to meet the intersection of the Howard Gap and Sugarloaf roads.

As previously mentioned, the tourist industry boomed during this era as well, with hotels, resorts, and boarding houses springing up in the rural areas as well as in town. A substantial number of private homes took in boarders during the summer as well. Recreational facilities were developed which catered to the local population as well as the tourist. Laurel Park was the brainchild of W. A. Smith, who, in conjunction with various associates, began to buy up tracts of land in the area in the late 19th century. The area first served as an important water source; excavation for Hendersonville's first reservoir was begun in Laurel Park in 1889. After the turn of the century, the recreational potential of the area was exploited, and by 1910 two lakes connected by a canal were built, which along with Crystal Spring, and a cog railroad leading up to a tower above the spring, were the focal attractions. A street car, the "Dummy Line", connected the recreational area to the Main Street of Hendersonville.²⁸

Although during the early 20th century, the development of recreational facilities took priority over the construction of dwellings in

in Laurel Park, several distinctive houses remain from this era, including the "Gingerbread house", a whimsical combination log cabin and half-timbered cottage; the Singletary-Robinson house, an attractive rebuilding of an earlier log dwelling; and "Suits Mama", a frame summer house surrounded by a two-tiered verandah.

The early 20th century also linked the careers of two men who, to the extent that individuals shape an area's architectural character, played major roles in Henderson County. Neither native to the county by birth, W. F. Edwards moved to Hendersonville in the late 1870's and E. G. Stillwell in the early years of the 20th century. Edwards is usually characterized as a "builder", and it is unclear the extent to which his role was as contractor (as was the case in the building of the Courthouse), as opposed to architect. In the absence of practicing local architects, it is possible that the distinction was not made in some of the projects. As well as acting as contractor for the new Courthouse, Edwards "built" the earlier Town Hall and Opera House. Edwards' hand was found in the building of domestic structures- his own home still on Washinton street, the recently demolished Rickman house (later the Park Hotel and Elks Club), and a few houses in Flat Rock - as well as commercial structures, such as the People's Bank.²⁹ If not as academically competent as Stillwell's later designs, the structures associated with Edwards have a recognition of popular styles and a playfulness of design which contrasts to the traditionalism of the architecture of Henderson County during this period.

The establishment of Erle Stillwell's practice in Hendersonville marked a new era in the architecture of the town. Although not

innovative in a broader context, Stillwell's designs brought a new level of competence and sophistication to the local architecture. Working in a range of styles from the Neo-classical and Gothic revivals to Art Deco, Stillwell shaped to a large degree the nature of the municipal, religious, and commercial architecture in Hendersonville for several decades of the 20th century.

Many of Stillwell's buildings were constructed during that era of growth when expectations finally outran reality. Despite the ultimate cataclysmic end to the 1920's, however, a substantial amount of building was achieved. Stillwell's contribution in the public sphere included the design for Hendersonville High School (1926) and City Hall (1928). By the 1920's the commercial district on Main Street was filled with solid blocks, mostly brick, of commercial structures. A large proportion of what still constitutes Main Street Hendersonville was built by mid-decade. Among the commercial buildings of note were Stillwell's new Citizens National Bank building (most recently Bank of North Carolina), the First Bank and Trust Company (Northwestern Bank), and Barber's photo store. During the 1920's Stillwell also designed the Neo-classical First Methodist Church. The location and physical height of this structure makes it a dominant town landmark.

Real estate speculation which began in the early 20th century, as in nearby Asheville, reached unrealistic proportions in the 1920's. Hendersonville did not have to wait for the stock market crash and ensuing bank failures before dreams began to crumble. In 1926, the crowning glory of Laurel Park, a skyscraper hotel atop Jump Off Mountain lost its financial support while only partially

built and the skeletal frame of the Fleetwood Hotel loomed over Hendersonville for years to come.³⁰ Another skyscraper, the Art Deco Chamber of Commerce building was doomed to live only in the 1926 plans of Erle Stillwell. If land speculation began to prove unsound, some faith in the continued growth of Hendersonville must have remained. As the final expression of this faith, the Skyland hotel was opened on Main Street only months before the stock market fell.

The Depression put aside the dreams of Hendersonville becoming a cosmopolitan city. Hopes fell in other Henderson County boom communities as well. The depression curbed the growth of East Flat Rock, an early 20th century mill town, and left it with a burdensome tax debt to pay for its years of expansion.³¹ Mountain Home, one of the earliest projects of the Florida promoters, still has as its symbols of past optimism, markers for numbered streets and avenues which are now still unpaved and are often overgrown. Building for the next two decades would be considerably limited. One of the few public buildings constructed during the Depression was Hendersonville High School's gymnasium, a Federal Work Progress Administration project designed to provide local employment.³² The domestic architecture of this period was for the most part modest in scale. As in the rural areas, the bungalow concept provided the model for much of the domestic building.

The post-World War Two era would eventually bring a new era of prosperity to the town and county. Hendersonville never has built its skyscrapers, but suburban development, which got

its start in the pre-Depression era, has boomed. Although there has been considerable domestic building in town in the post-War era, more recently the greatest growth has been outside the city limits. The extent of Hendersonville's current suburbs belie the relatively small size of the city (population approximately 7,000); over half the population of the county lives in Hendersonville township. The climate, scenery, and growing industry continues to attract people; preliminary 1980 census figures show an almost 33% increase in population in the county in the last ten years (almost all the growth has been outside the city limits), and an over 50% increase in housing units.³³ The county still supports a sizeable summer population as well, some housed in the beautiful summer homes of the 19th century, many others in houses of modern design.

To a greater extent even than that of the county, the architecture of Hendersonville is predominantly 20th century. A few 19th century structures line Main Street, and some, mostly late, 19th century houses are still to be found. Although most of the domestic structures are mid-20th century, there are still a fair number of early 20th century houses. The commercial districts of Hendersonville retain a great deal of their early 20th century character. Although there has been a large amount of alteration, particularly at street level, to the buildings on Main Street, they have, for the most part, survived recent development. The early 20th century structures on 7th Avenue near the depot, while suffering from neglect following the decline and elimination of rail passenger service, have been even less touched by modern alteration. Despite the fact that the major religious

congregations in town (Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian) were established well over a hundred years ago, there is, as in the rural areas, a tendency toward the continued rebuilding of church structures.³⁴ Most of the major churches are post-World War II designs, with the exception of the First Methodist Church and part of St. James Episcopal, both Stillwell's creations.

Conclusion - Preservation Prospects

Although the phenomenal recent development of Henderson County has certainly threatened some of the architectural fabric of the county, it cannot be solely to blame for the destruction which has occurred. One must look as well to a combination of cultural, historic, and economic factors, some specific to the county, others characteristic of the broader region. Hendersonville has been blessed with several periods of prosperity, which while promoting new building, has often created a distaste for the old. The progressive attitudes which have characterized the town's growth, however, have not necessarily been antithetical to traditional rural attitudes. Despite the retention of some aspects of traditional architecture into the 20th century, there has also been a certain propensity toward rebuilding among the rural dweller. Neither a long retention of folk traditions nor a modern interest in local history have necessarily been enough to promote the preservation of historic architecture in the county. More optimistically, however, attitudes can change, and growth need not be as destructive as it has been.

The best prospect for continued preservation efforts in Hendersonville will probably be the Main Street commercial district which has managed to retain much of its 20th century character. It is to be hoped that the burgeoning interest in the preservation of Main Street will continue to grow. More threatened is the commercial district on Seventh Avenue; it is questionable whether the benign neglect which has acted as the major preservation agent can continue to protect the area over an extended period of time. There has also been a growing interest among some individuals in the restoration of houses in town, which may slow the former rate of destruction. Continuing to be threatened, however, will be the houses within the range of the expanding business district, particularly on the east side of town. In some cases, the compromise option of conversion of homes into commercial and office space has already been exercised.

The affiliation with relative wealth, high style, and history, elements which have traditionally favored preservation, has helped maintain the homes of Flat Rock. The encroachment of development has threatened the character of the community and the estates, but less so the structures themselves, and an active interest in Flat Rock is bound to continue. Shockingly undervalued, are the less opulent rural dwellings of Henderson County. As they become a less familiar sight, log houses will probably rise in value as an obvious symbol of the past. However, this will be coupled with the elimination of the traditional recycling of log houses as small scale farming continues to dwindle. Even more threatened are the 19th century frame dwellings which have had little recognition of their cultural and architectural significance. Of the handful

of remaining mid-19th century "I" houses, few have bright prospects for survival. Even with concerted preservation efforts, rural abandonment will continue to be one of the most difficult problems to face.

The architecture of Henderson County is noteworthy, if not in the extent of its preservation, then in its range - the high style Lowland South summer homes, a strong Upland South folk architecture, and the popular style early 20th century commercial and public structures. The goal of preservation is not just the saving of a few distinctive structures, if that which is most basic to a locale's architectural character is allowed to disappear. Henderson County can grow into a new understanding and appreciation of the total range of its architectural resources, and should make plans to incorporate preservation into its continued growth accordingly.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 For example, Sadie Patton notes a family tradition that the David Maxwell log house was built during the Revolutionary War, however the research of Forrest Lyda indicates that the first Maxwell in the area purchased land in 1803. In a similar example, the Justice log house is said to be about 200 years old, though Buncombe County deed records indicate that the earliest grants to a Justice were in the opening years of the 19th century.
See: Sadie Smathers Patton, The Story of Henderson County (Asheville: Miller, 1947), 50.
Forrest Edgar Lyda, The Family Maxwell, Henderson County Geneological Workbooks Series 2, No 5.
- 2 Fred Kniffen and Henry Glassie, "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States," The Geographical Review LVI:1 (1966), 53-65.
- 3 Lenoir Ray, Postmarks: A History of Henderson County, North Carolina 1787-1968 (Chicago: Adams Press, 1970), 19.
- 4 Kniffen and Glassie, "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States," 56-57.
- 5 Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), 112.
- 6 Interview with Lois Brown Mullis, Hendersonville, August 7, 1980
- 7 It probably varied according to the part of the county. One rural dweller commented that even in his childhood (early 20th century) log houses were common and people living in the slightly larger frame houses were considered "getting up in society."
- 8 While a persistent vernacular house form with roots in English folk tradition, the I house is also derivative of the Georgian style, and as noted by Michael Southern, is often a carrier of style in its decorative features.
See: Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," Carolina Dwelling, edited by Doug Swain, The Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol 26 (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978), 70-83.
- 9 "Hall & Parlor" referring to the traditional English derived plan more common in the Tidewater area. The 20th century houses though not directly derived from this plan, have a similar proportion of space, though almost always built with rear sheds or ells.

other stores served variously as a harness shop, a printing shop, and as general stores. The two southern most stores have recently been renovated.

Dotson Store Building. 222 N. Main, Hendersonville. Late 19th century. Two and a half story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and recessed panels; dentil pattern above the window recesses. Street level has been changed to glass display windows. Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that this structure was built by 1896, and served as a general store in the early 20th century. During the 1920's, W. F. Dotson ran a harness shop and shoe store in this building.

Hendersonville Depot. SE corner of 7th Ave. and Maple St., Hendersonville. Early 20th century. Handsome frame depot under a hip roof with deep, splayed eaves supported by shaped brackets; a polygonal switch tower is on the trackside.

Hunter Building. SW corner Main St. and 5th Ave., Hendersonville. ca. 1912. Two story brick commercial building built to house Hunter's Pharmacy, formerly located down the street. Damaged by fire in 1926.

Justus Pharmacy. NW corner Main St. and Third Ave., Hendersonville. ca. 1900. Two story brick building with stuccoed front. Built as a pharmacy for W. H. Justus, remaining in the same family until 1957, and still run under the same name. Interior retains much of earlier character.

Major Noe Building. 218 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1850's. Believed to be the second oldest building on Main Street; one of several structures built by Colonel Valentine Ripley, and once known as the "Ripley brick store house." It is said to have served as a district commissary under a Major Noe during the Civil War, and as Hendersonville's post office during the tenure of James Waldrop (1876-1883). Having served many commercial purposes, the structure is still remembered for Shepherd and Hart's furniture and undertaking business at the turn of the century, and is currently associated with the Shepherd family. Distinctive on Main Street for its high hip roof and bracketed eaves, the store has been altered on street level for modern commercial purposes.

Maxwell Store Building. 529 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1910. Two story brick building with heavy bracketed cornice and rounded arched windows. Lower half covered with vertical wooden siding with a pent roof. Served as S. Maxwell's grocery in early 20th century.

(Former) McFadden's Mill. 214 N. King St., Hendersonville. ca. 1930's. Brick grist mill run on electric power operated by C. J. McFadden during the mid 20th century. Additions made to the rear of the building in 1950's. Recently converted to a restaurant and health food store.

Northwestern Bank. NW corner Main St. and 4th Ave., Hendersonville, 1923. Brick bank building with neo-classical detailing including pilasters and terra cotta ornamentation. Designed by Erle Stillwell. Built for First Bank and Trust; later owned by State Trust which merged with Northwestern in 1958.

(Former) People's National Bank. 229 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1910. Earliest use of neo-classical style and reinforced poured concrete construction for a commercial structure in Hendersonville. Built by prominent local builder, W. F. Edwards, for People's National Bank. Also served as the Citizen's National Bank and the Henderson County Bank, as well as other businesses. Interior has recently been renovated for office space, while the exterior retains much of its original character.

(Former) Queen Theater. 436 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1915. Two story brick former movie theater. Second floor still retains the neo-classical facade designed by Erle Stillwell with its brick pilasters and terra cotta ornament. The first floor has been replaced by glass display windows and a pent roof.

Ripley Stone Building (Huggins bldg.). SW corner Main St. and 1st Ave., Hendersonville. ca. 1850's. Two story stone commercial building built by Colonel Valentine Ripley. Believed to be the oldest structure on Main Street. Building has undergone substantial alterations.

Skyland Hotel. SE corner Main St. and 6th Ave., Hendersonville. 1929. Relatively plain multi-story hotel on Main Street. Built at the urgings of individuals who wanted a hotel in the main commercial district, the opening came only months before the crash of the stock market which ended the 1920's boom era. The hotel survived the depression and received a considerable addition in 1947.

(Former) State Trust and Citizens Bank (Bank of NC). NE corner Main St. & 4th Ave., Hendersonville. 1923. Stone-faced, monumental Neo-classical Revival style bank, designed by Erle Stillwell. Built to house Citizens Bank, the structure later served as State Trust and more recently as Bank of NC.

Syndicate Building. NE corner Main St. and 5th Ave., Hendersonville. Between 1901-1908. Two story brick commercial structure divided into four store units. Only one still has corbelled cornice. Diamond shaped windows in recessed panels at top of each store. During the first part of this century the stores served various mercantile purposes (hardware, furniture, wholesale groceries), later, the corner structure was "The Palace", Hendersonville's first movie theater.

Main Street. W side 100 block S Main St., Hendersonville. Character of the block is primarily mid 20th century, with the notable exception of the Ripley stone building believed to be the oldest structure on Main St. and the adjacent brick structure which probably dates from between 1908-1912.

Main Street. E side 100 block N Main St. Hendersonville. By the end of the 19th century the block contained several frame commercial structures; the block of three brick stores at the south end were built about 1900, serving variously as groceries, general stores, and harness and printing shops. By 1926 the block was a solid with brick stores facing Main Street.

Main Street. E side 200 block N. Main St., Henderson. The block shows a great range of construction dates, from the ca. 1850's Major Noe building and adjacent late 19th century brick building in the center of the block, to the early and mid 20th century structures at either end.

Main Street. W side 200 block N Main St., Hendersonville. Block was formerly dominated by hotels; first the mid 19th century Globe at the south end, replaced by the Imperial (Gates) Hotel, and then the late 19th century birke hotel at the north corner. The ca. 1910 Peoples National Bank in the center of the block served as a firewall when the frame hotel burned. The small brick building with the distinctive lion's heads dates from the 1920's, the rest of the structures are more recent.

Main Street. E side 300 block N Main St., Hendersonville. Despite the early presence of brick and stone commercial buildings (pre-1896), the character of the block is now mid 20th century. Several of the earlier buildings have modern facades.

Main Street. W side 300 block N. Main St., Hendersonville. One of the earliest developed commercial blocks on Main Street, with the brick Cole Bank Building (ca. 1880's) on the north end and the Justus Pharmacy (ca. 1900) on the north end. By 1901, there was a solid front of commercial structures along this block, and by 1926, the frame structures was replaced by brick buildings.

- 10 Interview with Ernest Justus, August 13, 1980
The Drayton Justus house though not atypical in appearance is unique in the use of stones from all over the United States, and several foreign countries. See also: Frank FitzSimons, "The House Drayton Justus Built," From the Banks of the Oklawaha, Vol. II (Hendersonville: Golden Glow Publishing Co., 1977), 332-334.
- 11 Interview with Elsie Lee Drake Goepfert, Hendersonville, November 11, 1980
- 12 Ray, Postmarks.
- 13 Frank FitzSimons, From the Banks of the Oklawaha, Vol. III (Hendersonville: Golden Glow Publishing Co., 1979), p. 174
Interview with Cecil Jones, August 13, 1980.
FitzSimons mentions "Shanghai", Mr. Jones contributed information about Chigger Hill. Neither structure is now standing.
- 14 James T. Fain, Jr., A Partial History of Henderson County (New York: Arno Press, 1980), 271.
- 15 History: Mountain Valley Baptist Church, 1915 to 1973
(Zirconia: Mountain Valley Baptist Church, 1973).
- 16 Fain, A Partial History of Henderson County, 200-201.
- 17 Patton, The Story of Henderson County, 195-197, 233-234.
- 18 Ray, Postmarks, 321-325.
- 19 "Historic Flat Rock, North Carolina - 'The Little Charleston of the Mountains,'" Southern Antiques and Interiors I (Summer 1972). Issue contains several before and after photographs.
- 20 "Historic Flat Rock," Southern Antiques and Interiors I (Summer 1972), 16.
- 21 Ray (Postmarks, 158) gives the date of construction of the stone building as 1850; Lila Ripley Barnewell, daughter of Col. Valentine Ripley, gives the date as 1853, in an undated clipping, 2nd 40th Anniversary Edition, W.N.C. Tribune, p. 20.
- 22 Fain, A Partial History of Henderson County, 369.
Ray, Postmarks, 162.
- 23 Strangers Handbook of Henderson County and Hendersonville, N.C.
(Hendersonville: Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad, 1885), 4, 10.

- 24 Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1896, 1901.
- 25 100 Courthouses. A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities, Vol. 2 (Raleigh: The School of Design, North Carolina State University, 1978), 285.
- 26 Fain, A Partial History of Henderson County, 347-349.
- 27 French Broad Hustler (Hendersonville), April 5, 1905.
- 28 Fain, A Partial History of Henderson County, 210-212. Frank FitzSimons, From the Banks of the Oklawaha, Vol. 1 (Hendersonville Golden Glow Publishing, 1976), 210-212.
- 29 FitzSimons characterizes Edwards as an "architect and a builder" and says that he "built many of the summer homes for the low country planters in Flat Rock." Patton attributes the Flat Rock home "Tranquility" to "the work of W. F. Edwards, a prominent builder of Hendersonville."
See: FitzSimons, From the Banks of the Oklawaha, Vol. 1, 144-148.
Sadie Smathers Patton, A Condensed History of Flat Rock (Asheville: Church Printing Co., n.d.), 144-148.
Interview with Norma Edwards Clements, Hendersonville, August 8, 1980.
- 30 James H. Toms, The Fleetwood Story, Hendersonville, North Carolina (n. p. 1963).
- 31 Ray, Postmarks, 358.
- 32 Fain, A Partial History of Henderson County, 157-161.
- 33 "1980 Census Data Closer to Being Finalized," The Times-News (Hendersonville), December 11, 1980.
- 34 St. James Episcopal Church, Hendersonville, N.C. 1863-1963, (Hendersonville, 1963)
First Methodist Church. One Hundredth Anniversary 1852-1952 (Hendersonville, 1952)
History of the First Baptist Church of Hendersonville, N.C. 1844-1944 (Hendersonville, 1944)
Commemorating the Consecration Services of the First Presbyterian Church (Hendersonville, 1958).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Fain, James T., Jr. A Partial History of Henderson County.
New York: Arno Press, 1980.
- FitzSimons, Frank L. From the Banks of the Oklawaha. 3 volumes.
Hendersonville: Golden Glow Publishing Co., 1976-1979.
- Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.
- Kniffen, Fred and Henry Glassie. "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States." The Geographical Review LVI:1 (1966).
- Lyda, Forrest Edgar. The Family Maxwell. Henderson County Geneological Workbooks Series 2, No. 5.
- Patton, Sadie Smathers. A Condensed History of Flat Rock.
Asheville: Church Printing Co., n.d.
- Patton, Sadie Smathers. The Story of Henderson County. Asheville: Miller, 1947.
- Ray, Lenoir. Postmarks: A History of Henderson County, North Carolina, 1787-1968. Chicago: Adams Press, 1970.
- Swaim, Doug (editor). Carolina Dwelling. The Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol 26. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978.
- Toms, James H. The Fleetwood Story, Hendersonville, North Carolina. N. p., 1963.
- "Historic Flat Rock." Southern Antiques and Interiors I (Summer 1972).
- 100 Courthouses. A Report on North Carolina Judicial Facilities.
Vol. 2. Raleigh: The School of Design, North Carolina State University, 1978.
- Strangers Handbook of Henderson County and Hendersonville, N.C.
Hendersonville: Asheville & Spartanburg Railroad, 1885.
- Church Histories:
- Commemorating the Consecration Services of the First Presbyterian Church. Hendersonville, 1958.
- History: Mountain Valley Baptist Church, 1915 to 1973. Zirconia, 1973.

First Methodist Church. One Hundredth Anniversary 1852-1952.
Hendersonville, 1952.

History of the First Baptist Church of Hendersonville, N.C. 1844-
1944. Hendersonville, 1944.

St. James Episcopal Church, Hendersonville, N.C. 1863-1963.
Hendersonville, 1963.

Other Sources

Deed Records. Henderson County Courthouse. Buncombe County
Courthouse.

Photograph Collection. Barber's Camera-Card Shop. Hendersonville,
N.C.

Sanborn Insurance Maps. 1896, 1901, 1908, 1912, 1926.

HENDERSONVILLE

Commercial Properties

Bakers Photo Studio Building. SW corner Main St. and 6th Ave., Hendersonville. ca. 1910. Three and a half story brick structure, built as a photo studio. Slanted window panel on north side original to design. Corbelled cornice and recessed arches at top. Served as the third location of A. F. Baker's photo studio, a business later run by the Barber family.

Barbers Photo Store Building. 595-597 N. Main St., Hendersonville. Two story commercial structure with light neo-classical details and smooth ashlar finish, designed by Erle Stillwell. North side still serves the original purpose of a photo store. Modernized at street level.

Brunsons Store Block. 236-244 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1901-1908. Low brick commercial structure with corbelled cornice and row of diamond shaped openings below. Modernized at street level. The Sanborn Insurance Maps indicate that the structure was built between 1901 and 1908. Brunson's Furniture store has operated since the 1920's.

(Former) Citizens Bank. 307-309 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1908. Brick commercial structure with corbelled cornice and arcade-like series of round arches embracing single and double sets of windows. Facade at street level substantially altered. North half served as the first home of Citizens Bank, established in 1908.

(Former) Cole Bank Building. SE corner Main St. and 4th Ave., Hendersonville. Early brick commercial structure built to house the first bank in Hendersonville, first known by its founder's name George H. P. Cole and later as State Bank of Commerce. The structure served as Hendersonville's post office from 1905-1914, and more recently as Rose Pharmacy. Substantial alterations.

(Former) Commercial Bank. 417-419 N. Main St., Hendersonville. ca. 1905. Brick commercial structure divided into two units, one with a stone arch and the other with windows at the second floor. Both sides serves as banks at varying times during the early 20th century, according to the 1908 and 1912 Sanborn Maps, including the Commercial Bank, incorporated in 1905, and Wanetska Trust incorporated in 1907.

Davis Store Block. NE corner Main St. and 1st Ave., Hendersonville. ca. 1900. Block of three brick stores built at the turn of the century. Corner store has corbelled brick cornice, while the other two have a continuous applied terra cotta cornice. During the early 20th century the corner shop served as Liveretts clothing store and later M.M. Shepherd's mercantile business; while the

Main Street. E side 400 block N Main St., Hendersonville. Block was once dominated by the late 19th century Romanesque brick Town Hall and Opera House torn down in the 1920's. Much of the commercial development took place between 1912 and 1926.

Main Street. W side 400 block N. Main St., Hendersonville. Changed from a block containing a hotel, dwelling, and stone store in the late 19th century to a solid front of commercial structures by 1912. Early brick structures include the Commercial Bank building, the Hunter Pharmacy, and an earlier Baker's photo studio replaced by the Northwestern Bank building. The block retains much of the character of the first quarter of the 20th century, with obvious modifications at street level.

Main Street. E side 500 block N. Main St., Hendersonville. Contained frame dwellings and a harness shop at the turn of the century; the brick stores at the south end were built between 1901 and 1908. In 1928-29, the Skyland hotel replaced the Justus house at the north end.

Main Street. W side 500 block N Main St., Hendersonville. Containing only a dwelling at the turn of the century, the block developed commercially during the first quarter of this century. Early structures include a hardware store, feed store, and grocery at the south end, the first two now obscured by modern facades, and the photo store at the north corner, all constructed between 1908 and 1912. Structures between were built by 1926.

Seventh Avenue Commercial and Depot Area. Junction 7th Ave. E and Maple St., Hendersonville. Area began to develop after the coming of the railrad in 1879, peaking in the post World War I boom. The decrease and elimination of passenger traffic has led to the decline of the area, now dominated by discount stores, though neglect has preserved some of the architectural character.

Seventh Avenue East. NW side 300 block 7th Ave East, Hendersonville. Early commercial development in the depot area; the one story brick structures in the center of the block date from between 1908-1912, other structures are mid 20th century.

Seventh Avenue East. NW side 400 block 7th Ave East, Hendersonville. Group of four brick structures comprising one of the earliest developed commercial blocks on 7th Ave. The brick building, second from the west end, was built by 1908; the structure at the east end was built between 1908 and 1912. Others constructed by 1926.

Municipal and Educational

Henderson County Courthouse. W side 100 Block N Main St., Hendersonville. Gold domed Neo-classical courthouse, designed by Richard Sharp Smith, associate of the famous Richard Morris Hunt and supervising architect of Hunt's Biltmore House. The contractor was local builder, W. F. Edwards. National Register.

Hendersonville High School. N side 8th Ave. Between Oakland and Church St., Hendersonville. 1926. Three story brick school with neo-classical details, designed by the local architect Erle Stillwell. Monumental doric columns at main entrance with "Dedicated to the Sanctity of Child Personality" inscribed on frieze.

Hendersonville High School WPA Gymnasium. E side Oakland Ave., between 6th and 8th Ave., Hendersonville. 1937. Large gymnasium built of local stone as a Works Progress Administration project during the Depression. Set in random ashlar; low hipped roof.

Federal Building. SE corner 4th Ave. & Church St., Hendersonville. 1914. Two story, brick, Neo-classical Revival style structure. Served as Hendersonville's post office from 1914-1966, the first building in town constructed specifically for this purpose.

Rosa Edwards School. 414 4th Ave W, Hendersonville. 1912. Hendersonville's first modern school facility, serving first as a graded school, then as an elementary school, and now as the school administration building. Two story brick structure with one story pedimented entrance portico.

(Former) Sixth Ave School. NE corner 6th Ave W & Valley St., Hendersonville. ca. 1916. Two story frame building which served as a Black union school from about 1916 to 1950. Converted to an apartment building; now sheathed in asbestos siding.

Hendersonville City Hall. NW corner 5th Ave. & King St., Hendersonville. 1928. Conservative Neo-classical Revival structure, designed by prominent local architect, Erle Stillwell.

Religious and Funerary

Angel Monument. Oakdale Cemetery, S side US 64 between Blythe and Valley St., Hendersonville. Late 19th century. Angel monument, purchased (according to the research of Sadie Smathers Patton) by the Johnson family from O. W. Wolfe, the father of Thomas Wolfe; reputed to be the Italian marble angel made reference to in Wolfe's novel, Look Homeward Angel.

First United Methodist Church. SW corner Church St. & 6th Ave., Hendersonville. 1925-1926. Congregation established in 1852, present church replaced a brick structure built in 1896. Imposing Neo-classical Revival style, with monumental Ionic portico.

Oakdale Cemetery. Both sides US 64, between Valley and Blythe St., Hendersonville. City owned cemetery; site chosen by town commissioners in 1883.

St. James Episcopal Church. E side N Main St., between 7th and 8th Ave., Hendersonville. First church consecrated in 1863. Building of present church began in early 20th century and continued through the building of the memorial chapel in 1952. Late Gothic Revival style; designed by Erle Stillwell.

United Pentacostal Church. 119 S Washington St., Hendersonville. Unusual frame church with imitation barrel vault roof and long gable roofed cupola.

HENDERSONVILLE VICINITY (Including Laurel Park)

(Former) Balfour Schoolhouse. N side SR 1383, 0.05 mile east of junction with SR 1430, Hendersonville vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Former one room frame schoolhouse converted to a house. Entrance on south gable end weatherboarded over, porch added to new front, and shed additions to rear. Also said to have been used as a church. (Hendersonville, 23)

Bane Log House. N side SR 1125, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1231, Hendersonville vicinity. Mid 19th century? Single pen V-notched log house with exterior end stone chimney. A two story frame house was later attached to it, and subsequently torn down about 1915. Structure has been rechinked with cement, and is now used as a guest house. (Standing Stone Mtn., 1)

Brooklands. E side SR 1863, 0.4 mile north of junction with NC 25, Hendersonville vicinity. 1841. Important antebellum summer house related to Flat Rock development, built in 1841 for British Consul Edward Molyneux of Savannah. The house follows lines of a traditional English Georgian house with a symmetrical facade having a projected pedimented pavilion; the interior is of transitional Federal-Greek Revival character. The house received its exterior pebble dash treatment in 1896. Several dependencies of note are located on the grounds.

Dawn Hill. SW side SR 1137, 0.1 mile northeast of junction with SR 1191, Hendersonville vicinity. Mid 1920's. Two story colonial revival style, shingled, house with large two story verandah on southeast gable end. Built as a summer home for Dubose Heyward, American author best known for the novel Porgy and the libretto of George Gershwin's operetta, "Porgy and Bess." Also on the property "Orienta," a one story cottage built by Heyward several years before the completion of Dawn Hill. (Hendersonville, 6)

W. J. Davis House. SW side SR 1173, 0.1 mile south of junction with US 64, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1880. Large handsome frame house owned in the late 19th century by prominent businessman and banker William J. Davis. Central projecting bay; gable roof dormers on front and rear with decorative shingles on dormers and under gables. Considerable additions to the rear. Also on the property, large barn with cupola, and a stone smokehouse. (Hendersonville, 1)

Drake Log House. N side SR 1191, 0.45 mile west of junction with SR 1137, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1896. Single pen log house with square notch corner timbering and gable end stone chimney. Frame shed roofed room at rear. A late example of a log house using traditional form and technology; replaced as the main dwelling by a larger frame house within ten years. (Hendersonville

Jack C. Drake House. N side SR 1191, 0.45 mile west of junction with SR 1137, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1905. Story and a half frame dwelling with high hip roof, gabled windows, and projecting bay. Representative of break with traditional forms in some small early 20th century rural houses. Replaced a small log house built by Drake ten years before. (Hendersonville, 15)

Drake property. N side SR 1191, 0.45 mile west of junction with SR 1137, Hendersonville vicinity. An eighty-eight acre tract of land deeded to Jack Drake and Mary Finlay Drake, once part of the large Finlay property. Noteworthy are the late, ca. 1896, example of a traditional log house and the non-traditional frame house which replaced it in ten years. Several more dwellings have been built on the property including seven modern houses built by members of the family. Typical of the continued subdivision of land within a family. (Hendersonville, 15)

Richard Drake house. NE corner junction of SR 1125 and SR 1126, Hendersonville vicinity. Late 19th century. Two story frame dwelling with central brick chimney, shingled gables, and gabled wall dormers on front facade. Rear ell added about 1905. Typical of abandonment of this age house in rural areas. (Hendersonville, 7)

Annie Ficker Boarding House. 205 Ficker Circle, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1902. Large Victorian frame boarding house with hipped roof and staggered projecting bays on front facade. Wrap around porch; attached guest house at rear. Renovated in late 1970's, original woodwork mostly intact. Later owned by C. F. Matthew family. (Hendersonville, 5)

Hawkins Summer House. SW corner SR 1166 and SR 1169, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1890. Well maintained two story frame house with modest Victorian detailing. First floor front porch, now screened, rises into single bay second floor with pointed hexagonal roof. Said to have been built as a summer house for W. H. Hawkins, a Hendersonville jeweler. (Hendersonville, 8)

Heffner Farm. S side SR 1310, 0.1 mile southeast of junction with SR 1309, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1925. Small 1920's farmstead. Includes one and half story frame house, small frame barn, and log, saddle-notched, outbuilding. Example of late use of log technology, and vernacular house and barn forms. (Horse Shoe, 8)

Henderson House. Up lane, E side SR 1180, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1431, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1908. Attractive Queen Anne style summer house, built by T. Jackson Henderson of New Orleans. Pebbledash surface treatment, irregular massing, and a wraparound porch with a porte cochere. Accompanied by a smaller caretakers house of similar style but simpler form. (Hendersonville, 19)

Jamison House. NE side NC 191, 0.15 mile northwest of junction with SR 1463, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1914. Frame, story and a half dwelling with front facade gable and interior stone chimneys. Broad porch surrounds three sides. Attractive combination of traditionally inspired plan and early 20th century detailing.

Moss-Johnson Farm. N side NC 191 between SR 1380 and SR 1463, Hendersonville vicinity. 1876-1880. Beautiful two-story brick house built on L-plan with bracketed eaves and porch posts, arch-headed windows, and bay windows. Built for Oliver Moss by 1880, occupied many years by Leander and Vernon Johnson; Now owned by county school board.

Rymer House. N side US 64, 0.05 mile east of junction with SR 1185, Hendersonville vicinity. Late 19th century. Attractive one story vernacular house with front facade gable and modest ornamentation of the porch. Rear ell and parallel gabled section behind front part of the house. Said to have started as two room log structure. (Hendersonville, 21)

Scheppegrell House. Down lane, S side NC 191, 0.1 mile east of junction with SR 1180, Hendersonville vicinity. ca. 1898. Large two story frame summer house, built for a New Orleans family on a 110 acre tract close to town. House has irregularly shaped hipped roof with hipped dormer and a full height portico. The structure was remodelled in 1944, and is now sheathed in asbestos siding. Accompanying the house are several attractive support buildings including a carriage house, a barn, and a caretaker's house, all with their original stucco finish.

(Hendersonville, 20)

Laurel Park

Crystal Spring. Junction Crystal Spring Rd. and Crystal Spring Dr., Laurel Park. Early 20th century. A popular attraction during the period when Laurel Park, developed by W. A. Smith, served primarily as a recreational area. The Laurel Park Railroad (the "Dummy Line") made the spring accessible to Hendersonville. Stone steps lead to the still flowing spring. (Hendersonville, 2)

Gingerbread House. 2038 Laurel Park Highway, Laurel Park. Probably early 20th century. Whimsical combination log cabin and half-timbered cottage. Irregular roof line with high facade gable and eyelid dormers; rolled roof simulates appearance of thatch. Modern wing connected to rear of house. Said to have been used as a tearoom during the 1920's; earliest known owner (prior to 1919) is W. A. Smith, developer of Laurel Park. (Hendersonville, 1)

Solomon Jones Grave. Down lane, W side SR 1193, 0.5 mile south of junction with SR 1192, Laurel Park vicinity. Isolated grave of Solomon Jones, 1802-1899, near Jones Gap. Reads, "Here Lies Solomon Jones The Road Maker - a True Patriot. He labored 50 years to leave the world better than he found it." (Hendersonville, 1)

Poplar Lodge. S side Hebron Rd., 0.2 mile east of junction with Essowah Rd., Laurel Park. Early-mid 20th century. Large stone lodge with distinctive front exterior chimney and high hip roof. Typical of facilities built in Laurel Park when it was a popular tourist community. (HorseShoe, 22)

(Former) Pump House. SE corner Lake Dr. and Laurel Park Hwy., Laurel Park vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. One of several remaining pumphouses once part of the extensive water-works system in Laurel Park. Small square stuccoed structure with hipped tile roof. (Hendersonville, 3)

(Former) Pump House & Water Tank. NE corner Hebron Rd & Laurel Park Hwy (east junction), Laurel Park. (Hendersonville, 4)

(Former) Pump House & Water Tank. S side Laurel Pk Hwy, 0.05 mile east of junction with Essowah, Laurel Park. (HorseShoe, 23)

Rainbow and Laurel Park Lakes. Along Lake Dr., N and S of junction with Laurel Park Hwy., Laurel Park. Early 20th century. Two lakes, once connected by a canal, built during the opening years of the 20th century as part of the recreational development of Laurel Park. Rainbow and Laurel Park (Rhododendron) Lakes, along with public picnic grounds, and inns and lodges were the central part of the attractions which made Laurel Park a popular tourist area during the first several decades of the 20th century. (Hendersonville, 5)

(Former) Reservoir. SW corner junction of Laurel Dr. and Old Fifth Avenue, Laurel Park. Late 19th century. Used as Hendersonville's first reservoir; fed by Laurel Park's streams and springs. Excavation began in 1889, by the early 20th century the water source was already found to be inadequate. (Hendersonville, 24)

Singletary-Robinson House. S side Robinson Lane, 0.1 mile west of junction with Briarcliff Dr., Laurel Park. Early 20th cent., rebuilt from ca. 1837 structure? Two story log house in ell shaped plan. Stone chimney said to be dated 1837. Although J. K. Singletary is said to have remodelled the house in the early 20th century, little of the original fabric appears to be intact. Frame additions to the sides; large screened porch. (Hendersonville, 287)

Singletary-Robinson Outbuilding. N side Robinson Lane, 0.05 mile west of junction with Briarcliff Dr., Laurel Park vicinity. ca. 1837? Structure built of hewn logs with half dovetail notch. Large door at gable end. Variously said to have been the original carriage house to the nearby log house, or part of the house itself prior to remodeling. Unlike the house, the outbuilding appears to be of original 19th century construction, and is probably the oldest structure in Laurel Park. (Hendersonville, 28)

Singletary-Robinson Property. Both sides Robinson Lane, east of junction with Briarcliff Dr., Laurel Park vicinity. Attractive summer home complex consisting of a log house, possibly dating from the 1830's but rebuilt in the early 20th century; a log springhouse probably dating from the rebuilding; a 19th century log outbuilding; a 1930's frame guest house; as well as a large collection of boxwoods. Long time summer home of Colonel Henry Robinson. (Hendersonville, 28)

Suits Mama. SWcorner junction Stryal Spring and Davis Dr., Laurel Park. 1914. Large two story frame summer house, one of the first built in Laurel Park. The weatherboarded house has a hipped roof and a two tiered porch which surrounds two sides of the house. Built for the Smyders, a South Carolina family. (Hendersonville, 14)

Residential (including boarding houses and lodges)

Aiken House. 530 1st Ave. W., Hendersonville. Late 19th-early 20th century. Large frame dwelling with hipped roof and central hipped dormer; pair of interior corbelled stone chimneys. Believed to have been previously owned by Baker and Shepherd families.

Boarding House. 206 S Pine St., Hendersonville. Late 19th-early 20th century. Two story frame house with gable roof and ell shaped plan. Bracketed eaves and bay window on projecting bay; pair of corbelled stone chimneys. Addition to front over porch.

Brookshire House. 305 2nd Ave. E., Hendersonville. Late 19th century. Attractive one story frame house with gabled roof and projecting side bay. Detailing includes scalloped vertical boards under gable, returning eaves, bay windows, corbelled top brick interior chimney, and turned spindle porch posts.

The Cedars. Seventh Avenue W. and Buncombe St., Hendersonville. 1914. Three story birck hotel in Neo-Classical style with monumental terastyle Ionic portico.

R. C. Clarke House. 514 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. Early 20th century. Brick veneer home with projecting bay and distinctive eyelid dormer on front of high hip roof. Said to have been built for R. C. Clarke, prominent buisnessman and banker.

The Cottage. 301 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. Late 19th century. Small frame house with vernacular plan and modest Victorian detailing including front facade gable, decorative trim under side gables and turned ornamentation and sawn brackets on the front porch. Extensive additions to the rear. Now owned by the Methodist Church and used as an ecumenical "Drop-In center."

Curtis House. 731 4th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1905. Large, attractive two and a half story frame dwelling with center hall plan. Full facade, square posted, porch with single bay, gable roofed second story. Built by Curtis family and owned in the early 20th century by the Burckmeyers.

Doe House. 726 4th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1900. Attractive turn of the century frame house with irregular massing, pyramidal roof with gabled projecting bays. Decorative shinges under gables and sawn work on porch.

W. F. Edwards House. 203 N. Washington St., Hendersonville. Late 19th century. Two story square house with low hipped roof and shed dormer, and an offset porch. Built by W. F. Edwards, prominent late 19th - early 20th century builder as his own home, and still in the family.

Ehringhaus Street block. W side Ehringhaus St., north of 5th Ave., Hendersonville. Early 20th century. Notable group of four stuccoed residences in Tudor and English cottage styles; the centerpiece is the Ehringhaus House, a Tudor-style dwelling built for the family for whom the street was later named.

Edwards-Miday House. 1317 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1902. Interesting stuccoed house with broad porch, high hipped roof, and projecting hexagonal bay. Formerly run as a rooming house by the Miday sisters.

Freeman House. 742 Grove Street. Late 19th century. Small but impressive Queen Anne cottage with prominent circular corner tower under conical roof.

(Former) Hill Boarding House. 402 2nd Ave. E., Hendersonville. Late 19th century? Boarding house once known as the "Hill Place." Simple two story frame house of traditional appearance with several additions.

Leander Justice House. 419 Higate Rd., Hendersonville. Early 20th century? Two story frame house built by Leander Justice. Once a simple farmhouse, it is said to be the oldest house in the Druid Hills development area. Extensively modernized.

Killarney. NW corner of Killarney and Patton St., Hendersonville. Mid-late 19th century. Large two-story residence of stone construction, said by some to have been built before the Civil War. Extensive alterations.

King-Waldrop House. 103 S. Washington St., Hendersonville. ca. 1880. Two story frame dwelling with distinctive square cupola and bracketed eaves. Two tier front porch, following irregular plan; now enclosed, though turned spindles still intact. Built for Laura King, and traded in 1897 to Dr. J. G. Waldrop, whose family still maintains the house as a summer home.

Landmark Apartments. NW corner Church St. and Sixth Ave., Hendersonville. ca. 1920's. Three story brick apartment house, formerly the Bellevue Apartments. One of several multi-story apartment buildings constructed during the 1920's, reflecting the expectations of Hendersonville's further growth.

LeMort House. 924 5th Ave w., Hendersonville. 1917. One and a half story frame house with high hipped roof and broad porch. Typical of break, in town, from traditional forms in modest size houses during the early 20th century.

Major House. 816 4th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1900. Striking turn of the century pebble-dash house, with gable on hip roof and broad encircling porch.

Masonic Temple. 229 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. Early 20th century. Two and a half story, brick veneer, former residence. Truncated hip roof with large gable roofed dormers on each side. Extensive additions to rear to suit present purpose.

Murray House. 303 S. Buncombe St., Hendersonville. Early 20th century. Large frame house with irregular massing, engaged porch, and front facade gable and dormers.

C. M. Pace House 813 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. Mid 19th century. Two and a half story frame house with exterior end brick chimneys. Full facade porch rises into single bay gabled roof second floor with sawn brackets (removed from first floor). House has undergone several alterations and additions. Stone smokehouse in front yard. Formerly owned by C. M. Pace, county clerk for 57 years (1868-1925).

Park Hotel (Elks Lodge). W side Fleming Street between 5th and 6th Ave. ca. 1890. Large rafter frame and stucco structure in Colonial Revival style, sited on spacious lot. Said to be built as private residence of J. P. Rickman; became hotel (and probably expanded) in the 1920s. Demolished.

Poethaven. 525 Ehringhaus St., Hendersonville. ca. 1925. Stuccoed English cottage style house; one of several on the 500 block of Ehringhaus. Built for O. E. Hedge, and home for several years of poet John Travers Moore and author Margaret Moore who planted a formal garden and gave the house its name.

Reese House. 202 S. Washington St., Hendersonville. ca. 1880's. Two story frame dwelling with an ell shaped plan and relatively restrained Victorian ornamentation. Except for the bracketed eaves and circular vent under the gables, most of the decorative elements are in the porch, with its spindle balusters and elaborately carved brackets. As with the few other surviving 19th century dwellings on Washington St., its survival so close to the business district seems due to continuous family ownership.

C. H. Rice House. 219 Stony Mountain Rd., Hendersonville. ca. 1880's. Frame farmhouse, now within the city limits. Single pile, with substantial rear ell. Two unsymmetrically placed stone chimneys, one in main body of house, the other in the ell. Full facade porch with single bay second floor. Built by C. H. Rice.

Rogers House. 908 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1890's. Two story frame house with irregular massing, and high hipped roof with hipped dormer. Wrap around porch with pairs of round posts. Much of the original woodwork is intact, though the back rooms have been remodeled. Said to have been built for a Charleston family.

Michael Schenk House. 244 4th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1910. One of Erle Stillwell's first domestic designs in Hendersonville. One and a half story frame Colonial Revival style house with flared Dutch gambrel roof. Built for Judge Michael Schenk.

Smith-Durham House. 247 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. Early 20th century? Large two story frame house with projecting bay; low hipped roof with extended and bracketed eaves.

Stillwell House. 541 Blythe St., Hendersonville. ca. 1939. Designed by prominent local architect, Erle Stillwell, as his own residence. Brick Norman style house with wood shingled roof.

Sunny Manor. 244 3rd Ave. E., Hendersonville. Late 19th century? Traditional plan central hall, two story frame house with extensive additions to the rear. Carved brackets on porch. Run as a boarding house during the mid 20th century, and presently as a rooming house. Now sheathed in asbestos siding.

Sunshine Lodge. 613 4th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1920. Large frame house with front facing gable, decorative shingles on gable end. Interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps; broad, square posted front porch. Originally had a pebble dash surface, now sheathed in aluminum siding. Used variously as a boarding and rooming house.

The Waverly. 783 N. Main St., ca. 1906, later expansions. Three-story frame tourist lodge with two-tier porch with turned posts and balusters.

West House. 1235 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1900. Impressive stuccoed house with full height portico; low hipped roof with shed dormers; and porte cochere. Formerly owned by Birdie West.

Houses. 418-508 5th Ave. W., Hendersonville. ca. 1920's. Examples of various bungalow forms, typical of those found throughout Hendersonville. Some now adapted to commercial use.

COUNTY PROPERTIES

Bat Cave vicinity

William Volley Barnwell House. E side US 64, 0.25 miles north of junction with SR 1613, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1910. Large two-story frame dwelling with irregular massing, some Queen Anne style features. Demolished 1979.

Barnwell Baptist Church. W side SR 1602, 0.05 miles south of junction with SR 1604, Bat Cave vicinity. Probably early 20th century. Typical small, very plain, rural Baptist church of frame construction with white weatherboarding. The church lacks steeple or belfry and is almost without decoration. The gable roof is slightly splayed and there is a diamond shaped louvered vent under the front gable. Small front porch and addition to the south side.

H. G. Barnwell House. W side SR 1602, 0.7 miles south of junction with SR 1604, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1906. Unusual and late vernacular expression of full Georgian plan, rare in Henderson County. House is a full two stories, double pile, with a three bay facade. Interior woodwork is simple, and walls are sheathed with board. An interior stone chimney serves half the house.

Barnwell Farm. West side SR 1602, 0.7 miles south of junction with SR 1604, Bat Cave vicinity. Late 19th-mid 20th century. Good example of a farm complex, now partially used. Complex centers on a circa 1906 farmhouse, now unused. A former log house moved to the property now serves as a smokehouse; other structures include a springhouse and agricultural buildings. A modern house sits apart from this complex on the same property.

Bat Cave Baptist Church. W side US 64, 0.05 mi southwest of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. Probably early 20th century. Attractive and substantial white weatherboarded frame church, larger and more elaborate than most rural Baptist churches. Louvered belfry rises to the side of the front facade. Front windows are unadorned, the side windows have pointed arches and stained glass.

(Former) Bat Cave Schoolhouse. W side US 64, 0.1 miles south of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1900. Frame one room schoolhouse with slight vernacular use of Greek Revival details such as returning eaves and pilaster corner boards. Inside the "blackboard" (siding painted black) and chalk holder are intact. Doors and windows missing, otherwise good condition.

Church of the Transfiguration Episcopal. N side US 74/64, 0.5 miles east of junction with US 64, Bat Cave vicinity. Organized late 19th-early 20th century. Started by Mother Eva, Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Order of Transfiguration, who first visited Henderson County in 1896, and the Rt. Reverend Paul Matthews, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey, as a mission church. Now a substantial church with a U-shaped plan and stone veneer. (P. 11)

Connor Cemetery. SE side SR 1607, 0.1 mile northeast of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. Typical family cemetery, well maintained. (P. 12)

Eli Dalton House. N side US 74/64, 0.45 mi east of junction with US 64, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1907. Two and a half story frame house with side facing gables and two front facade gables. The full facade porch, supported by chamfered posts, has a gable roofed central projection. Built as a boarding house, it was sold to Bishop Paul Matthews in 1911 for use in conjunction with his mission work. (P. 13)

G. W. Freeman House. W side US 64, 1.6 miles south of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. Late 19th century. Two story rural house with front facade gable ("Triple A"); decorative shingles under gable. Unsymmetrical placement of door and windows under front porch, symmetrical three bay arrangement above. (P. 14)

Plenny Freeman House. SE side SR 1607, 0.2 miles north of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. Late 19th century-early 20th century. Simple vernacular dwelling, one story with engaged porch, board and batten siding, and a shed addition to the rear. (P. 15)

Hardison Summer House. N side US 74, 0.3 miles west of junction with NC 9, Bat Cave vicinity. Large two and a half story dwelling, said to have been built as a summer house for the Hardison family. Ell shaped plan with gable roof; broad porch on two sides of the house, with double posts on stone piers. Stone outbuilding is inscribed with the date "1910". (P. 16)

Hill Log House. W side SR 1607, 0.35 miles north of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. Early 20th century? One room log house with saddle-notch corner timbering and wood shingled roof. Fieldstone chimney. Gable-roofed side porch. (P. 17)

House. E side NC 9, 0.3 miles south of junction with SR 1609, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1900. Large two story frame dwelling with moderate decorative Victorian detailing, including gable trim and turn and sawn work on porch. Irregular massing with front and side facing gables, and a slightly projecting bay with bay window. (P. 18)

House. NE side SR 1702, 0.7 miles east of junction with US 64, Bat Cave vicinity. Renovation of a small square-notched log house into a modern dwelling. Addition of large wing and extra height to original structure, with use of planks set to resemble hewn logs. (P. 19)

Huntley Log House. E side SR 1605, across from junction with SR 1606, Bat Cave vicinity. 19th century. Single pen log house of half dovetail construction, with a stone exterior end chimney. The structure was moved and rebuilt after it was washed out by the 1916 flood. Similar to many log homes, the house was later converted to an agricultural shed. Associated with Huntley and Pryor families.

Ceif Huntley House. NW side SR 1607, 0.15 miles north of junction with US 74, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1893. Story and a half frame dwelling with engaged porch. Simple exterior end stone chimney dated 1893. Ceif Huntley is believed to be the original owner.

William Huntley House. W side SR 1605, 0.35 miles north of junction with SR 1606. ca. 1900. Story and a half frame dwelling with front facade gable and gabled dormers to either side. Decorative shingles under the gables. Stone chimney with corbelled top between the main section and one story rear ell. According to the family, the house was built by William Huntley.

Lyda Log House. End of lane, west side SR 1605, 0.3 miles north of junction with 1606, Bat Cave vicinity. Mid 19th century, moved and rebuilt 1970. Example of reuse of two log houses to make a modern dwelling. Larger portion was formerly the Love house, which had served as the Love Post Office from 1883-1884. Kitchen section was a house moved from Madison County. Both are half-dovetailed.

(Former) Bishop Matthews Parsonage. W side US 74/64, 0.6 miles east of junction with US 64, Bat Cave vicinity. Early 20th century. Shingled one and a half story cottage said to have been built as a parsonage by Bishop Paul Matthews for the nearby Church of the Transfiguration. Projecting gabled bay, and two front facade gables. Simple rustic trim.

Merrell Log House. W side SR 1602, 0.7 miles south of junction with SR 1604, Bat Cave vicinity. Small single pen log house of half dovetail construction. Moved across road about 1906, for use on the Barnwell farm as a smokehouse. Typical of the reuse of log houses as outbuildings. Last remembered resident was Frank Merrell.

Middle Fork Baptist Church. E side SR 1605, 0.2 miles south of junction with SR 1606, Bat Cave vicinity. Early-mid 20th century. Typical rural Baptist church. Sheathed in white weatherboard, the church has little adornment except a small louvered belfry and a simple gable roofed porch. A newer addition has been attached as a wing off the rear.

Berkley Pryor House. N side US 74, 0.15 miles east of junction with SR 1605, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1925. Relatively late example of simple "Triple A" rural frame house. The porch, with lattice work rail, wraps around two sides of the house, and is supported by a new cinderblock foundation. Kitchen incorporated under main roof, instead of a more traditional rear ell.

W. A. Pryor House. NE corner of junction of SR 1605 and SR 1606, Bat Cave vicinity. ca. 1932 (rebuilt) Mid 20th century rural dwelling. House has a projecting facade gable and a full length porch with turned posts. Moved up from the area which is now Lake Lure (Bat Cave, S)

Pryor Farm. Both side of junction of SR 1605 and SR 1606, Bat Cave vicinity. 19th-20th century. Typical farmstead consisting of a composite of structures of various ages. Complex centers on a circa 1932 frame residence. A log house now serves as an agriculture shed. There are several other single and multi-purpose agricultural structures including a barn with a stone silo. (Bat Cave, S e)

Tourist Home. N side US 74/64, 0.2 miles east of junction with US 64, Bat Cave vicinity. Late 19th century. Handsome, well-maintained Queen Anne style tourist lodge in the steep, beautiful valley on the road to Chimney Rock. Features corner tower, irregular massing. (Bat Cave, S)

Blue Ridge vicinity

Samuel G. Byers House. S side SR 1718, 0.2 miles southeast of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. 1907-1908. One and a half story "triple A", center hall frame dwelling with distinctive returns on all gables. Disregard for symmetry under porch in an otherwise symmetrical plan. House was built with rear ell, the back porch is now enclosed. (Chaffield Mtn, 8)

House. W side SR 1731, 0.2 miles south of junction with SR 1734, Blue Ridge vicinity. Late 19th century? Single pen log house with square notched corner timbering and an exterior stone chimney. Rear shed, tar papered, addition with a separate chimney flue. (Chaffield Mtn, 17)

George Hyder House. SW side SR 1721, 0.25 miles northwest of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. Late 19th century. Typical one and a half story frame vernacular dwelling with exterior end stone chimney. Central shed dormer, probably added later, and rear ell. (Chaffield Mtn, 6)

Jones Log House. N side SR 1722, 0.1 miles west of junction with SR 1719, Blue Ridge vicinity. Possibly early 19th century. Early log house of half dovetail notch construction, with later side and rear frame additions and covered in aluminum siding. Massive fieldstone chimney. (Chaffield Mtn, 12)

Surry Ann Jones House. NW side SR 1902, 0.5 mile southwest of junction with SR 1719, Blue Ridge vicinity. Mid 19th century. Former single pen log house with half dovetail corner notching. Dwelling was converted to a kitchen when a newer house was built adjacent and later was moved back and used as a barn. The chimney has been removed, and a small open storage shed has been added to the side. (Chaffield Mtn, 14)

William Jones House. NW side SR 1902, 0.5 mile southwest of junction with SR 1719, Blue Ridge vicinity. ca. 1900. Small one story vernacular frame house with exterior stone chimney. Rear ell (kitchen wing) added about 1930, and more recently a cinderblock addition next to the ell. Built by William and Dovie Jones. (Clifffield Mtn, 13)

Jones Farm. NW side SR 1902, 0.5 mile southwest of junction with SR 1719, Blue Ridge vicinity. Mid 19th-mid 20th century. Typical farmstead with two dwellings of different ages and several single purpose outbuildings of log and frame. 19th century log house was replaced by a small turn of the century frame house. The older house was used as a kitchen until the rear kitchen wing was added to the frame house (about 1930), and was then moved back and used as a barn. (Clifffield Mtn, 13, 14)

Justice Log House. SE side SR 1732, 0.55 mile east of junction with SR 1734, Blue Ridge vicinity. Early 19th century. Single pen, V notched log house, probably one of the earliest in the county. Except for the removal of the stone chimney, the structure has been altered very little. The dwelling has opposing doors and small openings on each gable end as its only windows. (Clifffield Mtn, 18)

Albert Justice Log House. SE side SR 1732, 0.5 mile east of junction with SR 1734, Blue Ridge vicinity. ca. 1930's. Twentieth century log house of relatively traditional appearance. Round pole like logs with saddle notch corner timbering and some of the interstices boarded. Said to be built by a descendent of the builder of the nearby early 19th century Justice Log House. (Clifffield Mtn, 19)

J. J. Justice House. SE side SR 1732, 0.05 mile east of junction with SR 1734, Blue Ridge vicinity. Late 19th century. One story rural frame dwelling with exterior end stone chimney. Long ell to the rear. Formerly owned by the Reverend J.J. Justice, and one of several Justice houses in the immediate area. (Clifffield Mtn, 20)

Holbert Maxwell House. E side SR 1721, 0.6 mile north of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. Late 19th - early 20th century. Very simple one story vernacular dwelling with board and batten siding. Without porch floor, posts rest directly on the ground. Large shed addition to the rear. More recently the structure has been used to house migrants. (Clifffield Mtn, 7)

Saconon. SW side SR 1734, 0.3 mile northwest of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. Center of a rural community in early 20th century, including Stepps Mill, a grist mill formerly run by Ben Merrell and others, and the Saconon Post Office, run by the Merrells from 1913 to 1923. Representative of the clustering of businesses or services necessary to the relatively isolated rural communities. (Clifffield Mtn, 1, 2, 3)

(Former) Saccon Post Office. SW side SR 1734, 0.3 mile northwest of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. ca. 1913. Small one room frame structure which served as a post office from 1913 to 1923. The office was run by Alice Merrell who moved the post office from Oleeta when her husband bought the mill site at Saccon, and later by Ben Merrell himself. Structure has been moved from across the road. (Clifffield Mtn., 2)

Stepps Mill. SW side SR 1734, 0.3 mile northwest of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Small grist mill in continuous operation until the 1950's, and the most intact of the surviving mills. Although the building of the mill is sometimes attributed to Ben Merrell, some oral sources and deeds indicate that the mill was previously owned by George Case and James L. Ward in the early 20th century. Merrell who had previously run a mill at Oleeta, ran the mill until about 1932 when ownership passed to his brother-in-law T.D. Stepp, formerly the miller at Highland Lake. Stepp enlarged the mill and converted it from water to turbine power. A stone facade under the porch has been more recently added, and the mill is being converted back to water power with a replacement wheel. (Clifffield Mtn., 3)

Stepp-Jackson Log House. SW side SR 1734, 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. 19th century. Remains of a log house behind Stepps Mill. A few logs and the stone chimney remains intact. Believed to have been associated with members of the Jackson and Stepp families. (Clifffield Mtn., 4)

T. D. Stepp House. SW side SR 1734, 0.3 mile northwest of junction with SR 1525, Blue Ridge vicinity. ca. 1930. One and a half story frame house, believed to have been built by Thomas Dulus Stepp who ran the mill next to the house. Exterior end brick and stone chimney, unusual gambrel roof. (Clifffield Mtn., 1)

Union Hill Holiness Baptist Church. SW corner junction of SR 1525 and SR 1721, Blue Ridge vicinity. ca. 1930. Typical rural Baptist church, a simple white frame structure with little adornment. Entrance vestibule rises into a louvered belfry with a pyramidal roof and small spire. (Clifffield Mtn., 5)

(Former) Union Mill Schoolhouse (Brittain House). E side SR 1525, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1719, Blue Ridge vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. One room frame schoolhouse converted to a dwelling about 1935 with the addition of a side wing. Recent renovation, including the application of stone veneer to the front. Typical of the reuse of schoolhouses after school consolidation. (Clifffield Mtn., 10)

James L. Ward House. Down lane, East side SR 1525, 0.6 mile north of junction with SR 1734, Blue Ridge vicinity. ca. 1890. One story, two-room frame dwelling converted to a barn with sheds on either side. A reuse more typical of log houses. Bought by James Ward in 1913, the original owner was possibly John Case. (Clifffield Mtn., 8)

Walter Williams House. W side SR 1525, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1718, Blue Ridge vicinity. Early-mid 19th century. Substantial two story log house; double pen plan with large single shouldered stone chimneys. The house is now sheathed with asbestos siding, and has a new porch and ca. 1950's ell. Owned by Walter Williams in mid 19th century, and M. S. Justus, a high sheriff of Henderson County, at the end of the century. (Clifffield Mtn., 4)

Brickton vicinity

(Former) Brickton Schoolhouse. S side SR 1345, 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1365, Brickton vicinity. Early 20th century. Simple frame, weatherboarded structure divided into two rooms. One of the last Black district schools which existed for over twenty years after the consolidation of white rural schools. The district was eliminated in 1952 when all Black students in the county were assigned to the union school in Hendersonville. (Skyland, 23)

Dana vicinity

Hood-FitzSimons House. E side SR 1006, 0.4 mile southeast of junction with SR 1734, Dana vicinity. ca. 1840. Small frame gable-roof cottage with stone gable end chimneys and gable porch, built by Lemuel Hood. Bargeboard ornament in later embellishment. For over 50 years it was the home of Henderson County historian Frank L. FitzSimons. (Hendersonville, 26)

John Albert Maxwell House. NE corner junction of SR 1734 and SR 1006, Dana vicinity. ca. 1900. Distinctive pebble dashed Victorian house. Inclusion of a gable roof at the junction of an ell, the sides of which are bounded by a two tiered porch, give the house a curving appearance. Attractive spindles and scroll work on porch and gable trim. Converted to apartments in the 1940's, the house now has an extensive rear addition. (Hendersonville, 16)

(Former) Otteray Canning Co. S side SR 1525, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1722, Dana vicinity. ca. 1900. Only remaining structure of former vegetable and fruit canning company, once one of the largest in the state. The company was started in 1893 by Jonathan Case, expanded in 1912, and probably operated until the 1920's. The moderate size stone building served as a warehouse for at least part of its productive life. (Hendersonville, 13)

East Flat Rock vicinity

East Flat Rock Business Area. Junction SR 1812 and SR 1820, East Flat Rock vicinity. Early to mid 20th century. The town grew around the site chosen as closest railway stop to the Flat Rock community. In the early 20th century with the establishment of a knitting mill the area boomed and it became a substantial town by the 1920's. Depression halted the growth, and though large industry has recently come to the area, the old business district still reflects its early 20th century character. (Hendersonville, 25)

Edneyville vicinity

Bee Hive Inn. West side SR 1616, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1614, Edneyville vicinity. ca. 1900; later expansion. Interesting three-and-a-half story frame inn with full-length triple-tier porch, other buildings on property. First opened in 1900 by Andrew Monroe Lyda and Wife Sylvania Hill Lyda to take in teachers and ministers for the nearby Saint Pauls Episcopal Missionary School; later expanded for the tourist trade. Last opened 1975. (Bat Cave, 29)

Blue Ridge Baptist Church. E side SR 1602, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1614, Edneyville vicinity. Probably early 20th century. Typical plain rural Baptist church. Frame construction with white German siding. Little adornment except a small louvered belfry. (Bat Cave, 25)

Zeb Dalton House. W side SR 1591, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1569, Edneyville vicinity. ca. 1900. Attractive two story rural frame dwelling with three bay facade and exterior end chimney. Three gable roof wall dormers, the central one is larger encompassing a pair of windows. Decorative shingles under the gables. House has rear ell and shed additions. (Bat Cave, 35)

(Former) Edney Inn. NW side US 64, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1602, Edneyville vicinity. Early 20th century. Boarding house which has accumulated additions over the years to its present irregular shape. Two separate cottages in the rear. One of two "Edney Inns", this structure was also known as the "Hillcrest Inn". The inn operated until the late 1960's. (Bat Cave, 33)

(Former) Edneyville P.O. and Store. NW side US 64 across from junction with SR 1722, Edneyville vicinity. Early 20th century. Former frame store, once owned by John Nesbitt, now serves as a Boy Scout post. Part of the structure served as the Edneyville Post Office from 1921-1967. (Bat Cave, 34)

(Former) Flack Hotel Dance Hall. E side SR 1602, 0.6 mile S of junction with SR 1616, Edneyville vicinity. Early to mid 20th century. Large open-air dance hall with pyramidal tin roof and large tree trunks as posts. Now unused, it is all that remains of the popular Flack Hotel, which was once famous for its square dances. (Bat Cave, 43)

Liberty Baptist Church. N side SR 1591, 0.15 mile east of junction with SR 1587, Edneyville vicinity. Probably early 20th century. Very simple frame church without belfry or spire. Slightly splayed eaves; modern ell addition of side at rear. Unadorned except for cross mounted above the doorway. (Bat Cave, 30)

Maxwell-Rhodes House. E side SR 1587, 0.05 mile south of junction with SR 1589, Edneyville vicinity. Probably early 19th century. Single-pen, v-notched log house with massive stone chimney, believed to be the first house built by the Maxwell family. Although there is said to be a date from the 1790's inscribed inside the house, research indicates that the first deed to a Maxwell (Andrew) was in 1803. Structure has been owned by the Rhodes family since the 1850's. Shed additions, now in a state of collapse, and a porch are of a later date. In recent years, the structure has served as a summer house, and now as a craft workroom. (Bat Cave, 41)

St. Pauls Episcopal Church. W side SR 1602, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1616, Edneyville vicinity. Early 20th century. Small stone church; gable roof with small side ell and an entrance vestibule. Pointed arch windows, three set in stained glass on gable end. Congregation was established as a result of mission work in the 1890's, the original church burned in 1907. (Bat Cave, 2)

(Former) St. Peters Church. N side SR 1616, 0.4 mile east of junction with SR 1602, Edneyville vicinity. ca. 1911. Black Episcopal church, founded in 1911 and used until mid century (probably 1940's). Formed under the influence of the mission at nearby St. Pauls, on land donated by Martin Freeman. Relatively large frame structure with pointed arch windows and small entrance vestibule on gable end. Now deteriorated and overgrown. (Bat Cave, 26)

(Former) St. Peters Schoolhouse. N side SR 1616, 0.4 mi east of junction with SR 1602, Edneyville vicinity. Early 20th century. Originally a one room schoolhouse, affiliated with St. Peters Church, a Black Episcopal congregation. Addition to the rear enlarged the school; in the 1960's the structure was converted into a house. (Bat Cave, 42)

Southernair Motel. SE side US 64, 0.3 mile northeast of junction with SR 1743, Edneyville vicinity. ca. 1950. Eye catching pink motel; two story, semi-octagonal shaped center from which two, one story, wings emanate. An example of the new types of accommodations built to serve visitors in the post World War II recovery of the tourist industry. (Hendersonville, 17)

Jim Whiteside House. W side SR 1602, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1616, Edneyville vicinity. ca. 1910. Two story vernacular rural dwelling with exterior end stone chimney, representative of the persistance of traditional forms into the twentieth century. Now abandoned and overgrown. (Bat Cave, 28)

Whiteside Apple Shed. W side SR 1602, 0.5 mile north of junction with US 64, Edneyville vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Apple storage shed dating from the early years of Henderson County's commercial apple growing industry. Lower half is of stone, second floor is frame. Substantial side addition with modern glass doors. (Bat Cave, 31)

Etowah vicinity

William Cantrell House. N side SR 1199, 0.3 mile west of junction with SR 1210, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1884. Rural one-story frame house; ell shaped plan with large exterior end stone chimneys. Engaged front and back porch, now screened. Ell addition to the front of the house, giving the house an unusual shape. Continuous family ownership. (HorseShoe, 27)

Etowah School. E side SR 1205, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1206, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1928. One of several schools designed by Hendersonville's prominent early to mid 20th century architect, Erle Stillwell. Utilitarian two story brick structure with some classical details. (HorseShoe, 25)

Morgan Evans House (Bryn Avon). S side SR 1191, 0.5 mile east of junction with SR 1205, Etowah vicinity. 1870-75. Unusual house of stone and half-timber construction with complex roof configuration of gables, dormers, and clipped gambrels. Built for Welshman Morgan Evans and said to be a copy of houses of his homeland. Grounds include handsome formal gardens and a chapel. (HorseShoe, 20)

Hamilton Log House. S side SR 1191, 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1201, Etowah vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Single pen log house of half dovetail construction, with exterior end stone chimney. Shed frame addition to rear, and new window added to front facade. Last associated with the Hamilton Family. (HorseShoe, 19)

George Holmes House. W side SR 1210, 0.2 mile north of junction with SR 1191, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1880. Unusual house with clipped gable roof with splayed eaves and long sloping shed dormers, constructed for George Holmes, an Englishman. Now heavily renovated. (HorseShoe, 21)

J. H. Maffitt House. W side SR 1325, 0.9 mile south of junction with SR 1328, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1887. One and half story rural dwelling with exterior end stone chimneys, now sheathed in asbestos siding. The rear wing consists of a log unit of half dovetail construction which served as a detached kitchen and was then linked to the main house by a small frame section in the early 20th century. Built by J. H. Maffitt, and still in the same family. (HorseShoe, 17)

Maple Hill Baptist Church. W side SR 1322, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1325, Etowah vicinity. Mid 20th century. Common traditional form for rural Baptist church except for brick veneer and modern louvered windows. Traditional pyramidal roofed belfry and small spire. (HorseShoe, 28)

John Orr Log House. E side SR 1205, 0.4 mile north of junction with SR 1191, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1820. Notable saddlebay-type log house with massive central stone chimney, wide hewn logs joined with V-notched. Early deed refers to it as the

"mansion house," indicating it was considered a substantial dwelling for its time and place. (Horse Shoe, 18)

Robert Orr House. Down lane, S side SR 1207, 0.2 mile east of junction with SR 1208, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1850. Large two story "I" house with brick end chimneys and rear shed and single story ell additions to the rear. Entrance bay porch and pent roof also later additions; weatherboarding partially replaced by German siding. Believed to have been built by Robert Orr, son of John Orr who built the nearby log house. Also known as the "Aikens House", for subsequent owners. (Horse Shoe, 26)

James Sitton House. NW side SR 1325, 0.1 mile southwest of junction with SR 1322, Etowah vicinity. ca. 1910-1920. Small early twentieth century vernacular dwelling, with board and batten siding. Two front rooms of unequal size with rear kitchen. (Horse Shoe, 16)

Flat Rock Historic District. Sometimes called the "Little Charleston of the Mountains," this area developed as a summer hideaway for wealthy South Carolinians who sought the cool mountain air of western N. C. as a refuge from the sweltering summers of the low country. Many notable families built summer estates here after the Buncombe Turnpike opened in 1827 to improve transportation into the mountains, and the result is one of the most remarkable collections of historic architecture in western N. C. The landscaping is characterized by broad open spaces and treelined drives and walks. To name just a few, among the most notable structures are: Mountain Lodge, 1827 for Charles and Susan Heyward Baring; Argyle, 1830 for Judge Mitchell King; St. John-in-the-Wilderness, 1833 and enlarged in 1852; Connemara, 1839 for C. G. Memminger (later Confederate Secretary of the Treasury) and home of Carl Sandburg 1945-1967; Beaumont, 1839 for Andrew Johnstone; Tall Trees, 1840 for Arthur M. Huger; Many Pines, 1847 for James Pringle; Chanteloupe, 1841 for Count Joseph Marie Gabriel St. Xavier de Choiseul; Rutledge Cottage, after 1840 for Dr. Mitchell Campbell King; Woodfield Inn, 1852; Enchantment, 1887 for Dr. Allord Memminger; Saluda Cottages, 1836 with 1888 overbuilding; and Tranquility, 1890 for Edward Memminger. Connemara is a National Historic Landmark open to the public; all others are private.

Fletcher vicinity

Balwin Log House. W side SR 1360, 0.25 mile west of junction with US 25, Fletcher vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. One and half story single pen log house with half dovetail corner notching. Unusual in its use of brick for the exterior chimneys on a log house. Main section has been partitioned into two rooms, as has the rear ell. Second floor has been recently used for drying tobacco. (Skyland, 28)

Baldwin House. S side of lane, 0.2 mile west of junction with US 25 at north county line, Fletcher vicinity. Typical turn of the century vernacular form, one and a half stories with well dormers and a central chimney, but with a stucco finish instead of the more common weatherboarding. Ell addition to the rear. Said to be built by the son of the man who built the nearby log house. (Skyland, 29)

R. B. Blake House. E side SR 1545, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1547, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1898. Large two story stone summer house, one of several in the Fletcher area. Random ashlar construction. Front section has side and front facing gables with trios of large brackets under each gable; large wing has hipped roof. Remodeled during the 1930's. Deeds suggest that the property was owned by R. B. Blake during the period in which the house was constructed. (Richmond, 16)

Calvary Episcopal Church and Rectory. Junction US 25 and SR 1547, Fletcher. Congregation organized in 1857 at the Meadows, the nearby home of Daniel Blake who donated land for the building site. First church erected 1859; the present building replaced it after a fire in 1935. The original tower remains. Ca. 1885 stone rectory located across the road. Cemetery contains grave of Edgar W. "Bill" Nye, noted journalist and humorist. (Skyland, 30)

Fletcher Brick Works. E side US 25, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1537, Fletcher vicinity. Rare "beehive" type brick kiln, ca. 1910, remains at the site, though no longer in use. (Skyland, 21)

Fletcher Commercial District. Junction US 25 and SR 1358, Fletcher. Former commercial center of Fletcher, consisting of several early 20th century standard commercial brick structures. Business is now more diffuse, particularly with the building of nearby shopping centers, and increased orientation to Asheville and Hendersonville. Several of the structures are now unused. (Skyland, 31)

Fletcher House. S side SR 1358, 0.5 mile west of junction with US 25, Fletcher. Mid-late 19th century. Two story, three bay brick dwelling, one of the few surviving 19th century brick houses in Henderson County. Extensively remodeled during the 1920s; an ell and a gable roof porch were added, the windows were altered as well as most of the interior. Deeds indicate that the property was left as part of the estate of George W. Fletcher, prominent doctor and postmaster (1877-1889) of Shufordsville, renamed Fletcher in his honor. (Skyland, 32)

Frady House. S side SR 1359, 0.5 mile north of junction with SR 1358, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1890. Typical small rural frame house of the late 19th century. One and a half stories with wall dormers, a central chimney, and a rear ell. Recently sheathed in aluminum siding. (Skyland, 26)

Frady Log Barn. N side SR 1359, 0.5 mile north of junction with SR 1358, Fletcher vicinity. Late 19th century. Transverse crib log barn with half dovetail corner notching. Frame sheds added to either side under roof line. No longer in use. (Skyland, 27)

Green House. N side SR 1420, 0.25 mile northeast of junction with SR 1419, Fletcher vicinity. 1890-1891. Large two-and-a-half story frame house with clipped gable roof constructed for Robert Sharp of New Orleans, President of Tulane University, as a summer home. (Skyland,)

Houses. E side US 25, between SR 1358 and SR 1542, Fletcher. Early 20th century. Group of three houses built at about the same time as the nearby commercial growth of Fletcher just south on US 25. Though varying in size and plan, all are characterized by irregular hipped roofs with facade gables. Two are stuccoed (one with a half timbered effect) and one is now sheathed in asbestos siding. (Skyland, 33)

The Knoll. Down lane, E side SR 1545, 0.4 mile north of junction with SR 1550, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1870. Large stone summer house of coursed rubble construction with restrained Italianate detailing. Low hip roof with bracketed eaves, a low facade gable, and a projecting gable-roofed rear bay. Similar in style and construction to the Meadows nearby, and one of several homes in the immediate area built by the Rutledge and Blake families. (Skyland, 34)

James Lance House. Down lane, S side SR 1359, 0.7 mile north of junction with SR 1358, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1905. Typical one and a half story rural frame house with central brick chimney. Rear shed addition and porch. (Skyland, 24)

Lance Log Barn. Down lane, S side SR 1359, 0.7 mile north of junction with SR 1358, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1920. Double crib log barn with saddle notch corner timbering. Typical of late use of traditional log technology in the construction of outbuildings. (Skyland, 25)

Lance Farm. Down lane, S side SR 1359, 0.7 mile north of junction with SR 1358, Fletcher vicinity. 20th century. Typical small farmstead with houses and other structures of varying dates and methods of construction. Includes a ca. 1905 vernacular dwelling, now unused; a ca. 1920 log barn, still in use; a small modern house built in 1975 immediately behind old house; and further away, a trailer and houses owned by various members of the family.

(Skyland 24, 25)

Samuel Lance House. SE side SR 1356, 0.2 mile northwest of junction with SR 1499, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1900. Typical one and a half story rural frame house of the turn of the century with a central chimney, shed roofed wall dormers, and a rear ell. Porch wraps around two sides of the house. Now unused. (Skyland, 34)

The Meadows. S side SR 1547, 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1545, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1868. Large Italianate style house of coursed stone rubble construction, built by Robert Blake on site of earlier house built by his father Daniel Blake, which burned about 1860. Daniel Blake, a wealthy South Carolina rice planter, had purchased this property from William Murray, proprietor of the famous Murray's Inn along the Duncombe Turnpike which passed by here, in 1827. Of special note are the magnificent boxwoods around the house. Private. National Register. (Fletcher, 18)

Herrimon-Russell House. W side SR 1539, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1566, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1845. Important antebellum frame house, two stories with massive gable-end brick and stone chimneys, nine-over-nine sash. Built for Branch Merrimon, scion of important western N.C. family; son Gus Merrimon, who became a prominent jurist and for whom Merrimon Avenue in Asheville was named, was born here. (Fletcher, 6)

W. E. Poteat House. NW corner junction US 25 and SR 1362, Fletcher vicinity. ca. 1910. Early 20th century frame house with large front facing gable and smaller side gables. Simple but attractive detailing including returning eaves, decorative vent, and brick central chimney with corbelled top. One of several early 20th century dwellings along US 25 near the center of Fletcher. (Skyland, 35)

Rugby Brick House. Down lane, w side US 25, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1006, Fletcher vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Unusual two story brick house on the original Rugby Grange property, and still owned by a relation of the Westfeldt family. The house has exterior end chimneys and an unsymmetrical two bay facade. While having a vernacular appearance, the structure is not typical of the local vernacular styles. Probably the "English type house" known as Rugby Lodge, built by George Westfeldt, which is made reference to in a 1967 newspaper clipping. (Skyland, 36)

Rugby Grange. Location not disclosed. Important Italianate style house of stone, begun about 1865 for William Heywood of Charleston, S. C., and completed after 1868 by George Gustavus Adolphus Westfeldt, a vice consul from Sweden who later established a business in New Orleans. The Westfeldt family retains ownership.

Rutledge House. SE corner junction of SR 1541 and SR 1545, Fletcher vicinity. Mid 19th century, later alterations. Two-story stone house, built as a summer house for a South Carolina family.

(Fletcher, 5)

Fruitland vicinity

Connolly House. Up lane, W side SR 1572, 0.7 mile north of junction with SR 1573, Fruitland vicinity. Mid 19th century. One and a half story log house with half dovetail corner notching, moved from north of Weaverville, Buncombe County. Smaller one story log house, also moved from elsewhere, set at an angle to larger unit and connected by a frame passageway. New chimneys and porches added when moved. Now serves as a modern residence. (Fruitland, 14)

House. E side SR 1573, 0.1 mile north of junction with US 64, Fruitland vicinity. ca. 1900. Typical turn of the century, story and a half, rural dwelling with three gabled wall dormers, exterior end stone chimney, and one story, full facade, porch. The house was given a more fashionable stucco finish, rather than more traditional and common weatherboarding, usually used for houses of its size. (Fruitland, 19)

Log Barn. NE side SR 1562, 0.6 mile northwest of junction with SR 1563, Fruitland vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Transverse crib log barn with shed additions to each side. (Fruitland, 9)

Maxwell-Haynes House. E side SR 1562, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1582, Fruitland vicinity. Probably early 19th century. Two story log house with half dovetail corner notching, moved from the Liberty area near Edneyville, and believed to have been built by David Maxwell. Although some tradition holds that it dates from the late 18th century, genealogical research indicates that Maxwell was not born until 1796. In 1925 the house was moved, and a new chimney built, a sleeping porch and windows added. Called "Logs of Contentment" by owner Evelyn Hayes the house became part of the Huckleberry Artists Colony. Recently renovated again, the porches are now enclosed. (Fruitland, 15)

Hercules Pittillo House. S side SR 1582, 0.05 mile west of junction with SR 1574, Fruitland vicinity. ca. 1900. Typical rural frame house, one and a half story with gabled dormers. Double pen plan with two front doors and exterior end stone chimney. (Fruitland, 10)

J. S. Pittillo House. E side SR 1580, 0.2 mile southwest of junction with SR 1565, Fruitland vicinity. Early 20th century. Typical two story frame vernacular dwelling. Interior stone chimney, two gabled wall dormers on front facade. Now sheathed in asbestos siding. (Fruitland, 12)

L. P. Pittillo House. End of lane on E side SR 1574, opposite junction with SR 1582, Fruitland vicinity. Late 19th century. One and a half story frame vernacular dwelling. Double pen plan with exterior end stone chimney. Two large gabled wall dormers on front facade. Log, half-dovetailed, single crib outbuilding behind house. (Fruitland, 11)

Prestwood House. Down lane, W side US 64, 0.2 mile southwest of junction with SR 1578, Fruitland vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Two story rural frame house with a three bay facade and single shouldered exterior end chimneys. A substantial rural house for its time. Later one story ell to the rear. Accompanied by a single crib stone outbuilding. (Fruitland, 13)

Gerton vicinity

Hassold Log House. S side SR 1594, 0.5 mile west of junction with SR 1597, Gerton vicinity. Mid 19th century? One room log house of half-dovetail notch construction, fieldstone chimney and foundation, board and batten rear shed addition. (Bat Cave, 1)

Ralicy Wall House. S side SR 1594, 0.25 mile west of junction with US 74, Gerton vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Small frame cottage with stone gable-end chimney and engaged front porch.

(Bat Cave, 2)

Green River vicinity

George Beddingfield House. N side SR 1105, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1104, Green River vicinity. Mid 19th century. Representative of the transformation of a log dwelling into a house modern in appearance. Originally a single room log house with exterior stone chimney; logs are still exposed on the interior. Second room added in early 20th century, and the kitchen was built during the 1970's. Modern louvered and picture windows, and German siding add to modern appearance, though the massive stone chimney is still in evidence. House has been in Beddingfield family for several generations. (Zirconia, 11)

Beddingfield Farm. N side SR 1105, 0.1 mile west of junction with SR 1104, Green River vicinity. Mid 19th - 20th century. Farmstead consisting of a log house which has been substantially modernized over the years, and a scattered arrangement of single and multi-purpose agricultural structures of various ages built of log and frame. (Zirconia, 11)

Bobs Creek Cemetery. N side SR 1104, 1.1 mile west of junction with SR 1101, Green River vicinity. Small family cemetery now well hidden in the woods. All unmarked stones except one of Louisa Anders 1873-1904. (Zirconia, 9)

Bobs Creek Baptist Church. N side SR 1104, 0.8 mile west of junction with SR 1101, Green River vicinity. ca. 1930. Typical small rural Baptist church; frame construction with white German siding. Louvered belfry with a small spire rests on an entrance bay porch supported by roughly hew columns. Church started as a brush arbor. (Zirconia, 8)

(Former) Capps Post Office. S side SR 1258, 0.95 mile west of junction with SR 1101, Green River vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Single pen log house sided in weatherboarding with a side and rear frame addition; only the stone chimney remain of the rear wing. Original mantle is intact. The house served as the home of James C. Capps and as the Capps post office from 1889-1895. (Zirconia, 6)

Double Springs Baptist Church. E side NC 25, 0.3 mile northeast of junction with SR 1100, Green River vicinity. Mid 20th century. Large frame church with full height pedimented portico and square stone pillars. Decorative use of fan lights over windows and doors. Substantial and relatively elaborate structure for a rural Baptist church. The congregations, established in 1871, first met in a log house, and has since been served by three church buildings. (Zirconia, 2)

House and Log Barn. Down lane, S side SR 1107, 0.3 mile west of junction with SR 1108, Green River vicinity. Probably late 19th century. One and half story frame dwelling with exterior end stone chimney, and a double crib log barn with saddle notch corner timbering. Site abandoned. (Standing Stone Mtn., 4)

House. N side SR 1106, 1.8 miles west of junction with SR 1104, Green River vicinity. Probably late 19th century. Single pen log house with square notch corner timbering. Chimney and chinking removed. Abandoned and overgrown. (Standing Stone Mtn., 2)

Huston Levi House. S side SR 1104, 0.5 mile west of junction with SR 1101, Green River vicinity. Mid 19th century. Single pen log house, with frame side and rear additions. Total house is covered in weatherboarding and vertically applied boards. House has exterior end chimney of stone and brick. Porch extends only to original width of house. Typical updating and expansion of log house, before it was replaced altogether with a modern structure. (Zirconia, 7)

Levi Farm. Both sides SR 1104, 0.5 mile west of junction with SR 1101, Green River vicinity. Mid 19th - 20th century. Good representation of the transformation and replacement of a rural dwelling on a farmstead. Log dwelling is enlarged and weatherboarded, then in the mid 20th century replaced altogether with a modern house across the road. Agricultural structures, both frame and log, are strung along a drive behind the old house. (Zirconia, 7)

(Former) Mountain Valley Baptist Church. E side SR 1109, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1113, Green River vicinity. ca. 1933. Typical frame rural church. Entrance vestibule narrows into a rather large louvered belfry with a small steeple. Congregation, first named Poplar Springs, was founded in 1915 and first met in a small log structure; and then from 1919-1933 in a simple unadorned frame church. In 1972 this church was replaced by a structure of modern design. (Zirconia, 12)

Revis Log House. S side SR 1100, 0.4 mile west of junction with SR 1102, Green River vicinity. Mid 19th century. Single pen log house with crude V notch corner timbered. The chimney has been removed. Currently unused. (Zircania, 4)

Revis House. N side SR 1100, 0.4 mile west of junction with SR 1102, Green River vicinity. ca. 1900. Simple vernacular house, a story and a half in height, with a stone central chimney. Weatherboarding under ends of porch with zig-zag edge. (Zircania, 3)

Revis Farm. Both sides SR 1100, 0.4 mile west of junction with SR 1102, Green River vicinity. Mid 19th - 20th century. Typical rural farmstead. Log dwelling, still standing, was replaced by a frame vernacular house about the turn of the century. Three saddle-notched log outbuildings were moved from next to the old house over to the new. A moderate sized transverse crib barn, now overgrown, is located slightly east of both houses. (Zircania 3, 4)

Perry Shipman House. End of lane, 0.1 mile southwest of junction with SR 1100 and SR 1101, Green River vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Double pen log house, sheathed in vertical boarding. Now almost indistinguishable as a log structure, the windows have been altered, and the original chimneys removed. A frame addition is built to the rear. Next to the dwelling is a log square-notched smoke house. (Zircania, 5)

Sarce Ward House. N side SR 1107, 0.8 mile northwest of junction with SR 1108, Green River vicinity. Early 20th century. Frame rural dwelling with central brick chimney. Example of abandonment of structures built as late as the early 20th century as too old. Several relatively large frame agricultural structures nearby, including a transverse crib barn with side sheds. (Standing Stone Mtn, 3)

Hoopers Creek vicinity

(Former) Good Luck Store and P.O. SW corner of junction of SR 1569 and SR 1565, Hoopers Creek vicinity. ca. 1900. Rural frame stone with front facing gable. A corner of the store served as the Good Luck Post Office from 1900 to 1905, with Jasper Newton Youngblood as postmaster. Now unused. (Anderson, 2)

(Former) Holiness Church. E side SR 1569, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1571, Hoopers Creek vicinity. ca. 1912. Frame country church with gable-end entrance vestibule and bell tower. Said to have more recently served as a set for the filming of a religious movie. Now abandoned. (Anderson, 3)

House. N side SR 1569, 2 miles east of junction with SR 1595, Hoopers Creek vicinity. 19th century. Small lgo house of half dovetail notch construction, fieldstone chimney. (Anderson, 4)

Wash Hutchinson House. S side SR 1567, 0.6 mile east of junction with SR 1552, Hoopers Creek vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Log saddlebag plan house with central stone chimney. Half dovetail corner timbering. The rear frame shed addition, once a porch, is now a kitchen, bedroom, and between, an enclosed wall. One of the few log houses, not radically altered, which still serves as a dwelling. (Hatchard, 7)

Livingstone House. Down lane, W side SR 1552, 0.4 mile south of junction with SR 1567, Hoopers Creek vicinity. ca. 1871. Two story rural frame house with exterior end stone chimneys. Double pen plan with two front doors, and rear shed and ell additions. Much of the original interior is intact; currently being renovated. The house was built by Joseph Franklin Livingstone, veteran of the Siege of Petersburg during the Civil War. (Hatchard, 8)

N. B. Youngblood House. N side SR 1553, 0.2 mile east of junction with SR 1539, Hoopers Creek vicinity. ca. 1890. Two story rural frame house with exterior brick chimney. Four bay facade under porch (with two front doors), three bay above. Sheathed in asphalt siding. Said to have been built by N. B. Youngblood, owned by Worcham family most of this century. (Hatchard, 1)

Horse Shoe vicinity

Davenport House. W side SR 1218, 0.05 mile south of junction with US 64, Horse Shoe vicinity. ca. 1900. Handsome Queen Anne style house with prominent tower, irregular massing, and wrap-around porch. Wall surfaces are of stucco with shingle, brackets, sawn inserts, and other rich ornamental detail. (HorseShoe, 13)

Bird Hollingsworth House. S side 1328, across from junction with SR 1319, Horse Shoe vicinity. Early 20th century. Small rural frame house, typical late vernacular plan with two rooms and rear ell. House served by flues instead of chimneys. (HorseShoe, 12)

(Former) Holly Springs Schoolhouse. N side SR 1319, 0.05 mile east of junction with SR 1328, Horse Shoe vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Excellent example of a frame one-room schoolhouse, with most of its original exterior and interior fabric intact. School was used through the early 20th century, probably abolished during the school consolidation of the 1920's. More recently the structure has been used as the "Holly Springs Union Chapel." (HorseShoe, 11)

Osborne Cemetery. E side SR 1314, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1329, Horse Shoe vicinity. Small family cemetery now surrounded by a paved driveway, on former Osborne property. Many gravestones have been removed, the remaining are almost all unmarked. One large weathered stone does read "In Memory/of Jeremiah/Osborne/Born 180(?) /Died 1872." Attributed home of Jeremiah Osborne is across the road. (HorseShoe, 29)

Jeremiah Osborne House. W side SR 1314, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1320, Horse Shoe vicinity. Probably mid 19th century. Relatively modern looking two story structure with exterior brick chimney and a full height, full facade square columned porch. Tradition holds that this is the homeplace of Jeremiah Osborne. Although a Jeremiah Osborne is known to have settled in the area during the 1790's, this is probably a later relative whose grave lies across the road. Despite the somewhat grandiose appearance of the exterior, due mostly to more recent additions, the interior space suggests a vernacular double pen plan. (HorseShoe, 10)

Hills River vicinity

(Former) Angeline P.O. and Store. E side SR 1345, 0.2 mile east of junction with NC 191/280, Hills River vicinity. Late 19th century. Representative country store; two story frame structure with gable end front. Also served at the turn of the century as the post office for Angeline, a small community no longer in existence. (Skyland, 5)

Barnett Log House. S side SR 1333, 0.5 mile west of junction with SR 1334, Hills River vicinity. Early-mid 19th century? Small one-room-with-loft log house with fieldstone chimney; small detached log kitchen set at southwest corner. Both sections of half dovetail notch construction. (Skyland, 11)

Bishop House. W side SR 1343, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1349, Hills River vicinity. 19th century. Small single pen, one story, weatherboarded house with exterior end stone chimney. Addition to the side. (Skyland, 1)

Carland House. N side NC 280, 0.3 mile northeast of junction with SR 1333, Hills River vicinity. Large two-story I-plan frame house with brick gable end chimneys. Carland operated a lime kiln located nearby. (HorseShoe, 1)

Carland Log House. N side SR 1345, 0.5 mile west of junction with NC 191/280, Hills River vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Log dogtrot house, one of the few examples of this plan found in Henderson County. Half dovetail corner notching. Structure has been substantially altered; the open central passage has been enclosed; one chimney has been partially rebuilt, the other removed; a new porch and shed dormers have been added; and there is a shed addition to the rear. (Skyland, 37)

Carson House. E side SR 1331, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1426, Hills River vicinity. Mid 19th century. One and a half story frame house with central hall plan and exterior end brick chimneys. Two story ell addition, newer gable roofed two story entrance bay porch. Covered in pseudo-brick asphalt siding. Some of the original interior woodwork is intact. Deed refers to it as the "Dr. J. C. Carson homeplace." (HorseShoe, 30)

Corpening House. NE side NC 191, 0.2 mile south of junction with NC 280, Mills River vicinity. 19th-early 20th century. Two story frame house with rear ell made of log, and a large brick chimney. Rear ell is the original section, owners added on top of and in front of the log house. Small frame dairy and smokehouse found behind the dwelling. (Skyland, 17)

Crawford House. N side SR 1345, 0.6 mile east of junction with SR 1343, Mills River vicinity. Mid 19th century; later enlargements. Large two-story frame house, began as a typical one room deep house with a two tier porch; the roof has been raised on two occasions to incorporate rear additions. (Skyland 4)

Davenport's Store. E side NC/191, opposite junction with SR 1338, Mills River vicinity. Rural community grocery store. Structure has been greatly altered and enlarged; the store has served as a part of the community for over 70 years. (Skyland 7)

Deckard Log House. W side SR 1440, 0.5 mile northwest of junction with NC 280, Mills River vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Log dog trot, a plan rare to Henderson County. Half dovetail construction; exterior end brick and stone chimneys. The open passage was later enclosed, replaced with a four panel door and side lights, and a porch with attractive turned posts added. Lower portion of the front facade is weatherboarded. (Horse Shoe, 2)

Dillard House. S side SR 1338, 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1328, Mills River vicinity. Probably late 19th century. Two story frame house with rear ell. Abandoned and overgrown. (Skyland, 1)

Evans House. NE side SR 1345, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1354, Mills River vicinity. Late 19th century? One and a half story frame house with shed dormers and large gabled porch. Interior end stone chimneys. Extensive additions to the rear. Log outbuilding with frame addition said to have been formerly a detached kitchen. (Skyland, 6)

Dr. Greenwood House. NW corner junction of NC 280 and NC 191, Mills River vicinity. ca. 1910. Handsome two story farmhouse of frame and shingle construction, irregular massing. (Skyland, 15)

Hall Log House. S side SR 1334, 0.5 mile north of junction with SR 1333, Mills River vicinity. 19th century. One room log house of half-dovetail notch construction with gable end stone chimney and rear frame "T" additions. (Skyland, 12)

Hayes Mill. W side NC 191/280, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1349, Mill River vicinity. Late 19th century. Frame grist mill with board and batten siding. From 1894-1902, the mill served simultaneously as the last location of the Gypsy Post Office. Structure was moved with the straightening of the highway and the wheel has been removed. (Skyland, 3)

Highlander Log Barn. S side SR 1340, 0.5 mile southwest of junction with SR 1338, Mills River vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Saddle notched, log, transverse crib barn with side additions. Now used as a camp's craft barn. (HorseShoe, 32)

Harry Jones House. W side NC 191, 0.2 mi south of junction with NC 280, Mills River vicinity. ca. 1910. Two story frame farmhouse of standard "triple-A" traditional design, on spacious wooded lot. (Skyland, 16)

Martin Kimzey House. W side SR 1335, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1336, Mills River vicinity. Mid-late 19th century. Two story frame house with exterior end brick chimneys. Interesting full facade porch with single bay, gable roofed, second floor; probably a later addition. (skyland, 9)

Ladson House. E side SR 1314, 0.6 mile north of junction with SR 1331, Mills River vicinity. Mid 19th century. Frame, two story, central hall "I" house with exterior end brick chimneys. Originally a five bay facade, one set has been covered over, with a 6/6 sash. Large ell addition to the rear, the kitchen had once been detached. Some original interior woodwork intact. Later entrance bay full height pedimented porch. The Ladsons, a Charleston family, purchased the house and 195 acres from Alexander Henry in 1874, and have maintained continuous ownership. (HorseShoe, 7)

Joseph Lee House (The Hermitage). S side SR 1426, 0.5 miles east of junction with SR 1331, Mills River vicinity. Mid 19th century. Frame, central hall "I" house, formerly with exterior end brick chimneys, one now removed. Extensive ell additions. Post World War II vintage pedimented portico, and asbestos siding. Said to have been bought, sight unseen, by Joseph Lee of Charleston during 1860's and made into a permanent residence which he named The Hermitage. (skyland, 20)

Mills River Baptist Church. SE side SR 1338, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1341, Mills River vicinity. Late 19th century. Attractive frame church with belfry and spire rising from the entrance vestibule. Weatherboarded with decorative shingles under gable and on belfry. Main body of the church has been extended and two newer additions flank either side at rear. (Skyland, 10)

Mills River United Methodist Church. SE side SR 1328, 0.7 mile northeast of junction with NC 280, Mills River vicinity. The congregation here traces its origins to the late 18th century. Formal organization was in 1826, and the first church erected at that time. The present brick church was begun about 1860 and completed at the close of the Civil War. It is a simple gable front church along Greek Revival lines, though the present roof configuration is probably a late 19th century alteration. Large and beautiful cemetery contains many 19th century graves. (Skyland, 14)

Mills River Presbyterian Church and Cemetery. E side jct of SR 1426 and SR 1332, Mills River vicinity. Congregation one of the earliest in the area, and was connected to the earliest educational effort in the county. Now served by an attractive modern brick church. Cemetery contains graves of many of the prominent citizens of the Mills River area. (Skyland, 18)

Moore Brothers Dairy. N side SR 1338, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1328, Mills River vicinity. Mid 20th century. Modern dairy plant, which incorporates modern sheds and storage tanks with a few more traditional frame agricultural structures, including a large gambrell roof, transverse crib barn. (Skyland, 22)

Nichols-Heffner House. S side SR 1426, 0.2 mile east of junction with SR 1331, Mills River vicinity. Late 19th century. Two story frame vernacular farmhouse with three bay facade and central brick chimney. Front ell was added about 1900. Several large agricultural structures are located behind the dwelling. (Skyland, 1)

Owen House. NE corner junction of SR 1345 and SR 1346, Mills River vicinity. Mid 19th century. Two story, three bay frame house under hip roof with brick chimneys at side and rear, rear shed, nine-over-nine sash on first floor level. Deteriorated. (Dunsmore Mtn., 1)

Parker Log house. E side SR 1440, 0.6 mile northwest of junction with NC 280, Mills River vicinity. Probably late 19th century. Saddlebag plan log house with central doors and continuous front and back walls. House is now raised on concrete piers; the roof and central chimney have been rebuilt. The structure is no longer chinked, but the interior is now sheathed in sheet rock. (Horse Shoe, 3)

Warlick House. W side SR 1328 across from junction with SR 1329, Mills River vicinity. Mid 19th-20th century. Two room log house converted to mid 20th century bungalow. The roof was changed from a side to a front facing gable, and additions were incorporated under the new roof line. Farm has been associated with the Warlick family since the 19th century. (Horse Shoe, 1)

Warren House. E side SR 1316, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1328, Mills River vicinity. ca. 1901, with an earlier section. Two story, three bay house with exterior end chimneys, built in front of an old one story log dwelling. The older section has been sheathed in weatherboard and now serves as a rear wing. (Horse Shoe, 4)

Sidney Whitaker House. W side SR 1341, 0.2 mile south of junction with SR 1345, Mills River vicinity. ca. 1915. Large, handsome two story house of half timber and pebble dash construction and complex form. (Dunsmore Mtn, 2)

Whitaker House. E side SR 1328, 0.3 mile north of junction with NC 280, Mills River vicinity. Mid 19th century? One and a half story frame house with exterior end brick chimneys. Later full facade porch with gabled roof, single bay, second story. Rear shed behind front portion of the house has an old brick chimney as well. (Skyland, 13)

Woodfin House. W side SR 1328, 0.5 mile north of junction with SR 1316, Mill River vicinity. Extensively modernized "triple A" type farmhouse, built on the foundations of an earlier log house. Farm has been associated with the Woodfin family since the 19th century. (Horse Shoe, 5)

Mountain Home vicinity

Cortland House. W side SR 1368, across from junction with SR 1438, Mountain Home vicinity. Mid 19th century, rebuilt ca. 1914. Large five bay stone house with central hall plan. Believed to have originally been built in the mid 19th century by Henry Ellis Lain (Lain), postmaster of Mud Creek P.O., who ran a stagecoach stop north of Hendersonville. During the late 19th century, the 1000 acre plantation was owned by the Cortland family. In 1913 the property was bought by the Mountain Home Corporation, a group of Florica real estate speculators, who apparently rebuilt the burned house, as well as building a colony of modest summer homes. The two story pillared porch and carport are recent additions. (Hendersonville, 27)

Mountain Page vicinity

James Bell House. N side SR 1846, 0.4 mile southwest of junction with SR 1843, Mountain Page vicinity. Early 20th century. Story and a half rural farmhouse. Ell shaped plan with exterior end stone chimney. Former porch is now enclosed to add two rooms. (Tigerville, 8)

Gordon House. Down lane, S side SR 1840, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1841, Mountain Page vicinity. Mid 19th century. One and a half story single pen log house with exterior end chimney and additions to the front and side. The house is now sheathed in a combination of weatherboarding and asbestor and asphalt siding. Accompanied by a single crib log outbuilding and a frame transverse crib barn. Unused and overgrown. (Tigerville, 9)

Mountain Page Baptist Church. W side SR 1846, across from junction with SR 1847, Mountain Page vicinity. ca. 1937. Stone church, built along traditional lines, but larger and more ornate than the average rural Baptist church. The church has a projecting entrance vestibule with a gable roofed belfry and steeple. Two log churches preceded this structure. (Tigerville, 5)

Old Mountain Page Church. E side SR 1847, 0.5 mile south of junction with SR 1838, Saluda vicinity. Mid 20th century. Small rural church built of cinderblock, but traditional in appearance. The structure has a projecting entrance vestibule with a squat louvered belfry. No longer in use. (Tigerville, 4)

(Former) Luther Revis Blacksmith Shop. E side SR 1846, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1832, Mountain Page vicinity. Early 20th century. One room log blacksmith shop, now used for hay storage. Structure has a front facing gable, and saddle notch corner construction. Luther Revis was a stone mason, as well as a blacksmith, and helped to build the Mountain Page Baptist Church. (Tigerville, 3)

Luther Revis House. W side SR 1846, 0.3 mile south of junction with SR 1832, Mountain Page vicinity. Early 20th century. Extensively modernized one and a half story farmhouse, with facade gable and exterior end stone chimney. Built by Luther Revis who owned a blacksmith shop across the road. (Tigerville, 2)

W. C. Yount House. W side SR 1846, 0.1 mile south of junction with SR 1847, Mountain Page vicinity. ca. 1898. One and a half story rural frame house with slight Victorian influence. Structure has a hip roof with two facade gables, with decorative shingles under the gables. Ornate ironwork added to the porch. (Tigerville, 6)

Ward House. NW corner of junction of SR 1846 and SR 1843, Saluda vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. One and a half story frame house with large central shed dormer. The house has a porch around two sides, and an exterior end stone chimney. Typical of the frame houses abandoned in the rural parts of the county. (Tigerville, 7)

Ottanola vicinity

Bud Justice House. NW side SR 1707, 0.1 mile north of junction with SR 1706, Ottanola vicinity. Early 20th century. Very simple "triple A" type frame farmhouse with tin roof and asbestos siding. (Bat Cave 44)

Jason Justice House. N side SR 1710, 0.05 mile west of junction with SR 1602, Ottanola vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Typical one story vernacular frame dwelling. Hall and parlor type plan with read shed, and exterior end stone chimney. Board and batten siding, and tin roof. (Bat Cave, 37)

House. W side SR 1712, 0.3 mile north of junction with SR 1602, Ottanola vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. One and a half story vernacular house with stone chimney between main part of the house and rear ell. Abandoned. (Bat Cave, 36)

House. S side SR 1602, 0.2 mile east of junction with SR 1710, Ottanola vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Typical one story frame vernacular house. Hall and parlor type plan with rear ell and exterior end stone chimney. Sheathed in weather-board, with tin roof. (Bat Cave, 32)

Merrell House. E side SR 1708, 0.6 mile south of junction with SR 1602, Ottanola vic. One and a half story frame house; central stone chimney dated "1886" with initials JW. Rear ell, and front porch, now enclosed. Adjacent spring house. Said to have been owned by the Merrell family. (Bat Cave, 38)

Merrell Log Barn. E side SR 1708, 0.6 mile south of junction with SR 1602, Ottanola vicinity. Small, half dovetailed log barn with entrance in gable end. Carved initials, dates, and names on side including "JMIM", "MERRELL", "1884", "1894", and "1898." (Bat Cave, 39)

Saluda vicinity

Forrest House. E side SR 1832, 0.05 mile north of junction with US 176, Saluda vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Story and a half frame vernacular dwelling with exterior end stone chimney. Extensive addition to rear of modern cinder-block construction. (Zirconia, 12) (Tigerville 1)

Hewitt House ("House of Seven Gables"). E side SR 1832, 1.2 mile north of junction with US 176, Saluda vicinity. ca. 1885. Highly unusual and important house built for an English couple, Leonard and Elizabeth Hewitt, and said to be modeled after a house in England. The house is of half timber and pebbledash construction with numerous steep gables and Gothic and Tudor motifs.

Tuxedo vicinity

Truss Bridge #63, SR 1852, 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1850, Tuxedo vicinity. 1921. 228-foot Petit Camelback through truss, a rare metal truss bridge type, constructed in 1921 by Atlantic Bridge Company of Charlotte, N. C.

(Zirconia, 10)

Upward vicinity

(Former) Gallamore Schoolhouse. S side SR 1802, 0.5 mile east of junction with SR 1801, Upward vicinity. Late 19th-early 20th century. Rural one-room schoolhouse, said to have been named after the school's first teacher, J. Manning Gallamore. The school, now unused and relatively unaltered, was also used as a church. (Cliffied Mtn, 16)

Joseph Jones House. N side SR 1802, 0.5 mile east of junction with SR 1722, Upward vicinity. ca. 1880. Story and a half rural dwelling with front facade gable and exterior end stone chimney. Built with central hall which was subsequently removed; ell has been added to the rear. Built for Joseph Jones on land acquired by the Jones family through a land grant. (Cliffied Mtn, 15)

Drayton Justus House. S side SR 1803, 0.15 mile east of US 26 underpass, Upward vicinity. ca. 1950's. Modern stone veneer house, one of many dwellings to have been built on the Justus family property since 1825. Drayton Justus built the house not only of local material, but with stones from all over the United States and several foreign countries. (Hendersonville, 9)

Frank Justus House. N side SR 1803, 0.1 mile east of US 26 underpass, Upward vicinity. ca. 1905. One and a half story rural frame dwelling, the third house to be built on the Justus family property since 1825. The house was built with a central hall, later removed; the interior chimney is placed at the juncture of the front section of the house and the rear ell. In 1974-75, the house underwent exterior and interior renovations, including the addition of dormers to the second floor and double windows to the first. (Hendersonville, 10)

(Former) St John The Baptist Episcopal Church. S side SR 1722, 0.05 mile east of junction with SR 1006, Upward vicinity. Organized in late 19th century as a mission church by the Rev. T. C. Wetmore, rector of St. James in Hendersonville. Current structure built of materials from the Church of Gethsemane established in 1886 by the English community at Bowmans Bluff and dismantled in the 1920's. Small frame structures, with gabled side and rear additions; pointed arch windows have been removed. Now used to house migrant workers. (Hendersonville, 11)

(Former) St John the Baptist Communion Hall. SE corner junction of SR 1722 and SR 1006, Upward vicinity. Simple gable roofed frame structure which served as the communion hall for the church. Moved slightly from original location. (Hendersonville, 12)

Yale vicinity

Shaws Creek Campground Church and Cemetery. N side SR 1309, 0.05 mile east of junction with SR 1311, Yale vicinity. Methodist congregation organized at a camp meeting, ca. 1810, on land donated by James Johnston. The present church building was constructed in 1905, a simple frame carpenter Gothic structure with gable-front vestibule. Many early graves in cemetery. (HorseShoe, 1)

Shaws Creek AME Zion Church and Cemetery. W side SR 1311, 0.2 mile north of junction with US 64, Yale vicinity. Mid 20th century. Small rural church of modern block construction, but of traditional design. Gabled entrance portico and small louvered belfry and short spire. Cemetery consists predominantly of unmarked, uncut stones. (HorseShoe, 14)

Zirconia

Zirconia Missionary Baptist Church. E side SR 1860, 0.15 mile south of junction with SR 1930, Zirconia vicinity. Early-mid 20th century. Typical small frame church. Entrance vestibule on front gable end with narrow belfry straddling main and entrance roofs. Ell addition off side at rear. (Zirconia, 1)