

TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE: AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE



Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
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Prepared by
Jaime L. Destefano, MSHP
JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC



Preservation Consulting, LLC

LIST OF FIGURES AND CHARTS	ii
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS	ii
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Previous Survey and Designations	1
1.3 Survey Objectives	3
SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY	4
SECTION 3: HISTORIC CONTEXT	7
3.2 Waynesville	8
SECTION 4: ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT	17
4.1 Overview of Surveyed Properties	18
4.2 Waynesville’s Residential Architecture	18
4.2.1 Residential Trends	19
4.3 Commercial Architecture	36
4.4 Religious Architecture and Represented Styles	39
4.5 Post Offices	41
4.6 Boarding Houses, Motor Courts, and Inns	43
SECTION 5: SURVEY RESULTS	47
5.1 Blockface Files Update	47
5.1 Newly Surveyed Properties	48
5.3 Identification of District/Neighborhood/Area (D/N/A) Resource Groupings.....	52
6.1 National Register Study List	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY	57
APPENDIX A: INTEGRITY RATINGS	60
APPENDIX B: LIST OF NEWLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES	61
APPENDIX C: UPDATED BLOCKFACE FILES AND ASSIGNED SURVEY SITE NUMBERS FOR INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES	66



LIST OF FIGURES AND CHARTS

Figure 1. Waynesville Survey Area, shown on a USGS Topographic Map.....	2
Figure 2. County Map of North Carolina, showing Haywood County.....	7
Figure 3. Pisgah Park Plat (Book C, Page P-1).....	10
Figure 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924, Sheet 11 Showing Large Industrial Facilities of Hazelwood	12
Figure 5. Part of Brookwood Place, 1909 Plat (Plat Book A96)	14
Figure 6. Grimball Park (East of Railroad), 1925 Plat (Plat Book B G-5).....	14
Figure 7. Central Section of Survey Area Showing Three National Register Historic Districts..	17
Figure 8. Surveyed Properties (Total 231) Organized by Historic Function.....	18
Figure 9. Properties Included in Existing Blockface Files No Longer Extant.....	47
Figure 10. Distribution of Demolished Properties, shown on Google Earth Aerial Photograph..	47
Figure 11. Breakdown of Previously Surveyed Properties (Total of 94) by Apparent Degree of Integrity.....	48
Figure 12. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Properties in Northwest Section of Survey Area	49
Figure 13. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Resources Just North of Central Business District .	50
Figure 14. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Properties Surrounding the Central Business District	51
Figure 15. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Properties within the Hazelwood Area	52
Figure 16. Historic Postcard of Furry’s Lodge, date unknown.....	54
Figure 17. Furry’s Lodge Site Plan, shown on aerial photograph	54

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. Clyde H. Ray Sr. House (HW0016)	19
Photograph 2. Palmer House (HW0115)	19
Photograph 3. Green House (HW0882).....	20
Photograph 4. 33 Pigeon Street (HW0981)	20
Photograph 5. 1216 Brown Avenue (HW0876)	20
Photograph 6. 47 Unagusta Street (HW0932)	20
Photograph 7. Howell House (HW0807).....	21
Photograph 8. Hannah House, 192 Church Street (HW0784).....	21
Photograph 9. Double-Pile, 143 Pigeon Street (HW0918) and 135 Pigeon Street (HW0184)	21
Photograph 10. Boone Withers House (HW0009)	23
Photograph 11. Rotha House (HW0135), 185 Pigeon Street.....	24
Photograph 12. 101 East Street (HW0867).....	24
Photograph 13. 88 Tate Street (HW0777)	24
Photograph 14. High Love House (HW0810), 55 Love Lane	25
Photograph 15. 88 Welch Street (HW0891).....	25
Photograph 16. 506 S. Haywood Street (HW0767).....	26
Photograph 17. Adger House (HW0052), 127 Balsam Drive	26
Photograph 18. 635 S. Haywood Street (HW0924).....	26
Photograph 19. Bungalows Along Brown Avenue, Hazelwood.....	27
Photograph 20. Wilford Ray House (HW0864), 55 Academy Street.....	27
Photograph 21. 302 Westwood Circle (HW0973).....	28



Photograph 22. 209 Westwood Circle (HW0975).....	28
Photograph 23. 37 Branner Avenue (HW0941)	28
Photograph 24. Dr. Medford House (HW0635), 203 Love Lane	29
Photograph 25. Hart House (HW0789), 131 Church Street	29
Photograph 26. 1534 S. Main Street (HW0951).....	29
Photograph 28. 95 Balsam Drive (HW0822).....	30
Photograph 27. Alsteder House (HW0809), 75 Love Lane.....	30
Photograph 29. Bryson House (HW08520), 69 Belle Meade Drive.....	30
Photograph 30. 116 Country Club Drive (HW0967).....	31
Photograph 31. 24 Central Street (HW0768).....	31
Photograph 32. 316 Hazelwood Avenue (HW00829)	32
Photograph 33. 299 Dayton Drive (HW0884).....	33
Photograph 34. 51 Central Street (HW0773).....	33
Photograph 35. 485 Shelton Street (HW0764)	34
Photograph 36. Riegg House (HW0821), 117 Balsam Drive.....	34
Photograph 37. 43 Laurel Circle (HW0984).....	34
Photograph 38. 306 Balsam Drive (HW0814).....	35
Photograph 39. 160 Church Street (HW0788).....	36
Photograph 40. 119 Country Club Drive (HW0965).....	36
Photograph 41. Hazelwood Commercial District, 400 Block Hazelwood Avenue.....	37
Photograph 42. 444 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0911)	37
Photograph 43. 486 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0915)	37
Photograph 44. Bellsouth Telecommunications Building, 35 Academy Street (HW0922)	38
Photograph 45. BB&T Bank Building (HW0940) 370 N. Main Street.....	39
Photograph 46. Maple Grove Church (HW0887).....	39
Photograph 47. St. John’s Catholic Church (HW0783), 214 Church Street.....	39
Photograph 49. St. John’s Catholic School (HW0785), 225 Church Street	40
Photograph 50. Grace Church in the Mountains (HW0950), 394 S. Haywood Avenue	41
Photograph 51. Hazelwood Post Office (HW0937)	42
Photograph 52. Waynesville Post Office (HW0925).....	43
Photograph 53. Herron House (HW0866), 94 East Street	43
Photograph 54. Summer House/Palmer House (HW0115), 58 Pigeon Street.....	44
Photograph 55. Miller House (HW0947), 200 Branner Avenue	44
Photograph 56. Skyland Cottages (HW0955).....	45
Photograph 57. Furry’s Lodge (HW0979), 109 Dolan Road.....	46
Photograph 58. Fairway Inn (HW09860), Waynesville Country Club	46
Photograph 59. Furry’s Lodge, Mule and Buggy Rides, c.1950	55
Photograph 60. Furry’s Lodge, Main Lodge (Building A).....	56

SECTION 1: PROJECT HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

In 2020, the Town of Waynesville received a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and contracted with JLD Preservation Consulting (“JLD Consulting”) to undertake an architectural survey update of historic resources within a predefined Survey Area within the Town of Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina. The Survey Area was largely drawn to encompass areas in and around downtown Waynesville that are facing impending road projects and/or development. Particular attention was paid to a stretch of U.S. Route 23 Business beginning just south of U.S. 19/U.S. 23 and Lake Junaluska, following along Asheville Road south through downtown Waynesville (N. and S. Main Street), until the road name changes to Old Balsam Road. Also included in the Survey Area are primary through streets extending from U.S. Route 23 Business such as Hazelwood and Brown avenues within the Hazelwood area southwest of downtown Waynesville. The Survey Area includes a large portion of downtown Waynesville between the Southern Railway corridor to the west and Main Street to the east. Separate from the main corridor is a small area along Love Lane, a residential corridor extending north and up the hill from Dellwood City Road and the National Register-listed Frog Level Historic District. North of Waynesville and west of Lake Junaluska is a separate Survey Area in the Ivy Hills Township. This study area encompasses a small area surrounding Dellwood Road and Russ Avenue. Figure 1 is a map showing the predefined Survey Area.

1.2 Previous Survey and Designations

Waynesville was first surveyed in 1978 by consultants Margaret Owen and Roger Manly during a 10-county regional reconnaissance survey. It was surveyed again in 1983 during the comprehensive survey of Haywood County by Randy Cotton. In 1996, Waynesville was the subject of a municipal survey project by the firm of Mattson, Alexander, & Associates. Together, these survey initiatives documented a large number of resources within the Survey Area. Additional survey projects, including work conducted for National Register of Historic Places (“NRHP”) nominations and compliance with state and federal regulations related to historic resources, add to the city’s inventory of historic resources. Two historic districts within the Survey Area are listed in the NRHP: the *Spread Out Historic District* (HW0181) and the *Waynesville Main Street Historic District* (HW0161). Individually listed properties located outside of a NRHP historic district include the *Haywood County Hospital* (HW0079), *Boone-Withers House* (HW0009), *Clyde H. Ray Sr. House* (HW0016), *Dr. Joseph Howell Way House* (HW0004), *Shelton House* (HW0003), *Charles and Annie Quinlan House* (HW0013), and *Green Hill Cemetery* (HW0634). Additionally, the former Citizens Bank and Trust Company Building (HW0011) is individually listed, as well as listed as a contributing building within the Waynesville Main Street Historic District.

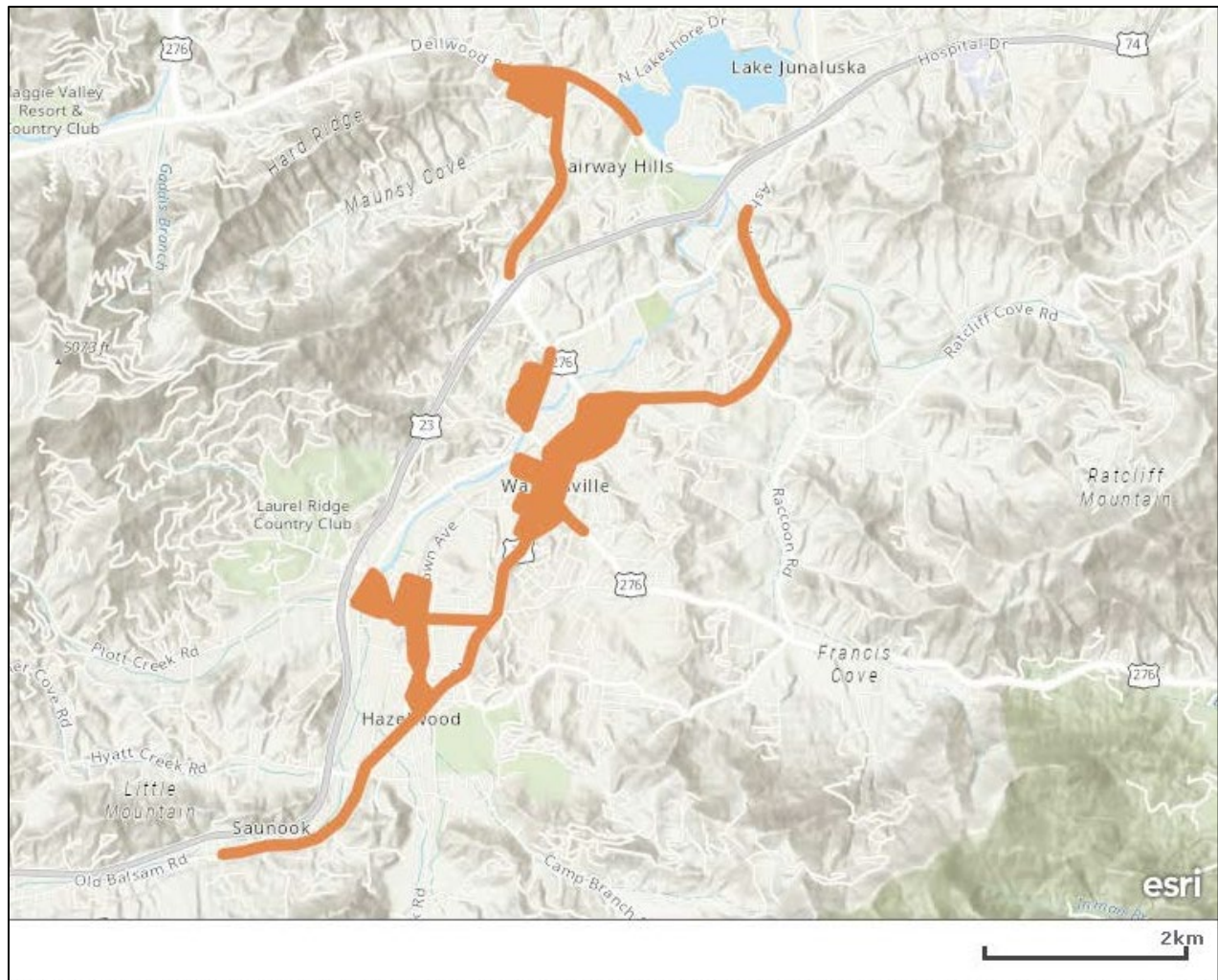


Figure 1. Waynesville Survey Area, shown on a USGS Topographic Map

Many of the previously documented buildings within the study area were not individually surveyed, but instead grouped with adjacent properties in blockface files. For many years, the HPO recorded multiple related historic resources, most often city blocks or portions of city blocks called “blockfaces,” using a single survey site number. While this practice is no longer in use, many existing blockface files are encountered during survey updates. The blockfaces have been assigned survey site numbers (SSNs), but most of the individual resources within each blockface lack a unique SSN and do not have individual survey files. In some instances, a notable building within the blockface was formally surveyed and assigned an SSN. Within the Survey Area, many of the blockfaces were initially recorded around 1982-1983 and updated during a 1996 survey. The 1996 survey also introduced additional blockfaces. A total of 15 blockfaces are within the Survey Area. Descriptions of resources within the blockfaces are generally lacking. Appendix C includes a list of the 15 blockfaces and the resources within each. One grouping of resources within the study area was surveyed as a historic district rather than a blockface. The Love Lane Historic District

(HW0026) encompasses buildings within blockface HW0042. The district was placed on the Study List in 1986. In 1997, HPO staff concluded the district was ineligible for the NRHP.

1.3 Survey Objectives

This survey project includes three primary objectives steered toward updating outdated records and identifying and documenting individual resources and groupings of buildings constructed prior to 1975 and not previously surveyed.

Objective 1:

The first is the creation of individual survey files for all resources located within the blockfaces in the Survey Area and outside the limits of existing NRHP historic districts. The fifteen blockfaces encompass a total of 97 individual resources, four of which are no longer extant.

Objective 2:

The second objective of this survey project is the identification and documentation of a minimum of five (5) groupings of resources in which the individual resources have a defensible historic association with one another. The District/Neighborhood/Area (“D/N/A”) form allows surveyors to record historic development at a macro level, surveying collections of resources that are important as a group but that may lack individual distinction. Following discussions with the HPO and the Town of Waynesville, it was agreed that a survey update of the *Love Lane Historic District* (HW0026) would be one of the five groupings of resources. It was also suggested that resources along Balsam Drive be surveyed and documented with a D/N/A form. The same was recommended for resources along Country Club Drive. In total, seven cohesive groupings of resources with defensible historic associations with one another were documented using D/N/A forms.

Objective 3:

The third objective of this project is the identification and intensive-level survey of an additional 130 resources. The project includes the survey of a total of 231 resources. Of the 231 resources, a total of 93 are within existing blockfaces, 137 are newly surveyed, and one is previously surveyed but located within one of the areas covered by a D/N/A form (Objective 2) and re-surveyed. In some instances, surveyed resources are located just outside of the Survey Area boundaries. These were either surveyed as part of a district, neighborhood, or area that extends beyond the boundary or are properties exhibiting apparent historic and/or architectural distinction and in close proximity to the Survey boundary.

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

The Waynesville Architectural Survey Update focused on the documentation of historic resources within and immediately surrounding the boundaries of the predefined Survey Area (Figure 1). The survey update strove to update the outdated survey records created in the 1980s and 1990s and identify properties not previously surveyed. A particular focus was the identification of properties associated with post-World War II development and Modernist design. Existing NRHP historic districts and previously individually surveyed properties within the Survey Area were excluded from this update. Jaime Destefano of JLD Preservation Consulting fulfilled the scope of work for the project and authored this report.

In February of 2021, a virtual meeting was held among Jaime Destefano of JLD Preservation Consulting, Annie McDonald of the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office's Western Office, and Byron Hickox of the City of Waynesville to discuss survey objectives and expectations. Due to the irregularity of the Survey Area, clarification was made regarding the identification of possible districts, neighborhoods, or areas that might lie outside of the survey boundaries. It was decided that while the predefined boundary encompasses the primary focus area, extending slightly beyond the boundary limits when warranted was acceptable. During the meeting, it was suggested by HPO that the Love Lane Historic District (HW0026), which was previously concluded to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP, should be resurveyed. It was further suggested that residences along Balsam Drive be surveyed using a D/N/A form. The same suggestion was made for houses along Country Club Drive. Both streets lie just outside of the predefined Survey Area.

Prior to the March field survey, an online review of property records, historic plats, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps aided in the preliminary identification of distinct neighborhoods and other areas reflective of Waynesville's growth and expansion, including Hazelwood to the southwest and Ivy Hills to the northwest.

Fieldwork began in March of 2021, during which time the surveyor first documented all individual properties comprising the 15 existing blockfaces (a total of 97 resources). Among the 97 resources within the blockface files, four (4) are no longer extant (Appendix C). Of the remaining 93 extant resources, seven (7) are previously surveyed with existing individual survey files (HW0009, HW0016, HW0018, HW0115, HW0135, HW0184, HW0635). With the exception of the Barber House (HW0018), these properties were re-surveyed and the files were updated.¹

During the March fieldwork, a windshield survey was conducted in the areas identified during the online review to assess apparent significance and integrity. A total of six (6) areas were identified as warranting further investigations and documentation. One of the identified neighborhoods, Hendrix's Park Knoll, contains a large number of resources. As such, a select number of representative buildings within the neighborhoods were surveyed and photographed.

¹ Permission to access the Barber House and photograph it was not granted. The house enjoys a deep setback from the public right-of-way and is largely obscured from view.

The March windshield survey also identified 130 previously undocumented resources to survey. Priority was given to those properties with a medium to high degree of intact historic materials relative to other buildings within the vicinity. Buildings with interesting or unique design elements, as well as those indicative of the mid-twentieth-century development and expansion of Waynesville, were prioritized as well. Due to COVID-19 restrictions in March of 2021, research facilities including the Haywood County Public Library's North Carolina Room were closed to researchers. During this period, a working bibliography was more or less restricted to resources available online and publications available for purchase. Among the online sources reviewed are the Haywood County real property records and GIS, U.S. Census records, Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and the State Archives of North Carolina Digital Collections. The HPO's Western Office also assisted by scanning relevant survey files.

In early August of 2021, JLD Consulting returned for a follow-up survey to take additional photographs of individual buildings and meet with representatives of properties of interest to obtain interior access. During the August visit, research was conducted in the North Carolina Room of the Haywood County Public Library in Waynesville.

Material gathered during fieldwork and research was used to fully populate database records and create paper survey files. Apparent exterior changes to previously surveyed properties and those within the existing blockface files were noted in written summaries. For newly identified neighborhoods/historic groupings, representative houses and streetscapes were photographed, plats collected, and a written summary prepared to document overall character and historic and architectural significance.

Database

The blockface files account for 93 extant resources within the Survey Area. Seven of these resources were individually surveyed prior to 2021. The remaining 86 resources were assigned survey site numbers in 2021. Based on a review of the existing records, the building was coded in the database as No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Outbuilding Loss, Rehabilitated, Removed from Site, Not Found, No Access, or Newly Surveyed. In the written summary for each property, the description from the earlier records was entered into the database, followed by a more detailed architectural description and history (if applicable) based on the present survey findings.

For newly surveyed properties, each resource was assigned an SSN and a new database record was created. The database record for each was fully populated and detailed summaries were prepared. Report forms were generated from the database for inclusion in the paper survey files. A digital copy of the database was presented to both the HPO and staff of the Town of Waynesville Historic Preservation Commission.

The District/Neighborhood/Area form is a tool designed for surveying multiple individual resources that have a defensible historic association with one another. Seven D/N/A records were created for the neighborhoods/districts documented during the field survey. Resources falling within neighborhoods or districts that have received an individual survey site number are linked to the appropriate D/N/A record. D/N/A survey record report forms were generated for the six

districts. Full property description forms were also generated for each district for inclusion in the paper survey files.

Photographs

High resolution digital survey photographs were taken from the public right-of-way. Photographs of both primary and secondary resources (when visible) were taken and labeled according to the HPO guidelines. In some instances, access to individual properties was permitted and photographs of all elevations were obtained. Interior photographs for a small number of resources were also taken. Contact sheets were prepared for inclusion in the paper survey files. DVDs of all labeled survey photographs were prepared for the HPO and Town of Waynesville.

Paper Files

Paper files for each surveyed property include the printed database records, printed contact sheets, parcel map with aerial layer, deed records, and other documentation relevant to the history of an individual resource.

Mapping

Haywood County GIS mapping was used during the planning phase and field survey. Each surveyed property is pinned in Google Earth and in a KMZ file for submittal to the HPO. Numerous maps showing the distribution of individual resources and boundaries of resources recorded using the D/N/A form are presented in this report.

Survey Report

Upon completion of the field survey and database records, this report was prepared to document the survey findings. The report expands upon the historic and architectural context of the Town of Waynesville and the immediate surrounding area, focusing particularly on post-World War II growth and development through 1975 that is generally lacking in previous surveys.

SECTION 3: HISTORIC CONTEXT



Figure 2. County Map of North Carolina, showing Haywood County

Haywood County is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina. Nearly forty percent of the county is occupied by the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Pisgah National Forest. Both play pivotal roles in the county's economy. Communities in Haywood County include the county seat of Waynesville (founded in 1810), Canton, Clyde, Maggie Valley, and Hazelwood. This survey focuses largely on the historic

development of Waynesville, as well as Hazelwood, a small village less than one mile to the southwest. The development of these two areas is closely tied. Waynesville lies within a high river valley at the foot the Balsam Mountains and occupies a position in the southern Appalachian Mountains between the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky mountain ranges.²

Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the region was inhabited primarily by the Cherokee. Several Cherokee villages were established throughout what is now Haywood County. Trails crossed the region, providing trading routes between the villages. Following the Revolutionary War, the Cherokee ceded a large portion of the land to the United States and that land was officially opened to settlers. Speculators acquired the land through land sales; however, the most common way of acquiring property was to receive a land grant for services rendered during the American Revolution. By the 1790s, white settlers reached much of the area. The early founders and government leaders were those who served in high military offices and invested considerably in land in hopes to amass large fortunes in the newly opened region. Among them, two brothers, Colonel Robert and General Thomas Love, controlled hundreds of thousands of acres of land. The Loves built their homes on a ridge overlooking Richland Creek in what would later become Waynesville.³

Haywood County was formed from portions of Buncombe County on March 4, 1809. The county was named in honor of John Haywood, the state treasurer at the time. Initially, the county included lands extending west to the Tennessee border until Macon County was formed in 1828. Colonel Robert Love was largely responsible for the establishment of Waynesville as the county seat of Haywood. Love donated seventeen acres of his land for the site of the county seat, which was quickly approved. Love became the first clerk of the Superior Court of Haywood County, serving several terms. The county seat was first referred to as Mount Prospect but by 1810 it was renamed Waynesville in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero.

Early settlers to the county were primarily subsistence farmers, relying on the farm to provide necessities. General stores, blacksmiths, tanners, and other businesses were slow to arrive. The

² Clay Griffith, "Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 31

³ Haywood County Genealogical Society, *Haywood County Heritage*, Waynesville: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994; p.1.

businesses that did open mostly operated in the few established villages throughout the county. As with most of western North Carolina, growth and development relied heavily upon adequate transportation routes. Roads were built throughout the county but remained in relatively poor condition until 1860 when passable wagon roads were improved.⁴

It was not until 1882 that the Western North Carolina Railroad (now Southern Railway) reached Haywood County, expanding trading networks and opening the county to tourism. The railroad arrived in Waynesville in 1884, fueling the most significant period of growth and development of the town and county.

3.2 Waynesville

For many years during the early settlement of Haywood County, Waynesville was the only town center. When the county was formed, the future site of Waynesville was plotted with a main street and a cross street (present Church and East streets) and a public square for the courthouse and jail. Thirty half-acre lots of the town site were sold and the proceeds used to finance the building of the courthouse and other public buildings. Roads extended from surrounding farms to the town square. The town remained a small village for its first sixty years. By the end of the Civil War, there were only fifteen families, two general stores, a few houses, and a total population of seventy-five people. There was one hotel on Main Street, and a few lawyers and doctor offices.⁵ When Waynesville was officially incorporated as a town in 1871, the population remained less than 200.⁶ During the 1870s, J.R. Love donated additional land to Waynesville, extending the town limits northward. This included the land on which the present courthouse was built and the original public square later subdivided into lots and sold. By 1880, the population of Waynesville was only 225 and the town remained a small hamlet in the mountains of western North Carolina.⁷

The coming of the railroad to Waynesville in 1884 fueled the growth and prosperity of the town and Haywood County. Commercial development along Main Street increased rapidly as brick buildings replaced impermanent frame construction. Railroad-related facilities and commercial and industrial buildings sprang up along the railroad tracks in the bottomlands of Richland Creek, northwest of Main Street. This area around Commerce and Depot streets became known as Frog Level (NR district, 2003). By 1908 early businesses in Frog Level included the Howell Mill Company grist mill, the Torrence Company, a livery stable, a bank, general stores, groceries, and a restaurant, among others. Less than one mile southwest of Main Street, an industrial district and mill town known as Hazelwood developed and subsequently contributed to the economic prosperity of nearby Waynesville (Section 3.3).

⁴ Haywood County Genealogical Society, *Haywood County Heritage*, Waynesville: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994; p.2.

⁵ Sybil Bowers, "Waynesville Main Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2005; Section 8, Page 17.

⁶ Randy Cotton, "The Built Environment of Haywood County, North Carolina," North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1983; p.5

⁷ Haywood County Genealogical Society, *Haywood County Heritage*, Waynesville: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994; p.17-18.

Tourism quickly became a leading industry of Waynesville as it emerged as one of the preeminent resort towns in the southeastern United States. Waynesville became known as the “Gateway to the Smokies.” By 1890, the population of Waynesville increased to 455 and numerous hotels and boarding houses were built to accommodate the influx of summer visitors.⁸ These included the Gordon Hotel, Bon Air, Felmet’s boarding house, Waynesville Inn, and the Dunham Hotel, among others.⁹ Prior to the arrival of the automobile and improved highway system, the boarding houses and inns tended to be located within the urban center, easily accessible to the railroad depot and commercial businesses.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Waynesville was enjoying an impressive period of growth. The population in 1900 reached 1,307, followed by 2,000 in 1910. In 1903, Waynesville saw the installation of a public water system. The following year, Main Street was paved with brick. The central business district along Main Street was thriving with a variety of businesses in operation and buildings occupied by lawyers, doctors, and other professionals.¹⁰

Among the earliest residential streets established in Waynesville is Love Lane, adjacent to the Frog Level National Register historic district and railroad corridor to the northwest. The street was named in honor of the Love family, who erected several houses here. Love Lane follows a ridgeline leading up from Richland Creek. Its earliest houses are large, two-story dwellings, many of which enjoy expansive mountain vistas to the east. Matthew Hale Love, grandson of Colonel Robert Love, built the first house along Love Lane in 1868. It was destroyed by fire in 1896 and the present house was erected in 1897 (HW0808). Many of Waynesville’s leading citizens built houses along Love Lane throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹¹ Among the most notable is the Clyde H. Ray Sr. House (HW0016; NRHP-listed 1996), an impressive estate overlooking the railroad depot, Frog Level Historic District, and mountains to the east.¹²

In addition to Love Lane, early residential development emerged along side streets extending east and west from Main Street. This pattern is typical of in-town residential sectors that frequently extended from the central business district. This development occurred as natural expansion, rather than as planned additions. Extending east from S. Main Street, Pigeon Street is another early residential street to develop in Waynesville by the late 1800s. The quiet, tree-lined avenue runs southeast, sloping downhill away from town. East Street also extends from the east side of Main Street and developed as a residential avenue. West of Main Street and along Haywood Avenue, residential streets include Church, Academy, and Tate streets. The largest and most cohesive historic residential enclave in Waynesville is the *Spread Out Historic District* (NR district, 2010),

⁸ Sybil Bowers, “Waynesville Main Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2005; Section 8, Page 16-17.

⁹ Janet Threlkeld Webb, *Haywood County: A Brief History*, Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2006; p.30.

¹⁰ Sybil Bowers, “Waynesville Main Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2005; Section 8, Page 17.

¹¹ Ann Davis Melton, *The Early History of Love Lane*, Waynesville, NC: Ann Davis Melton, 2010; p.1.

¹² Catherine Bishir, Michael Southern, and Jennifer Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*, The University of North Carolina Press, 1999; p.342.

sited at the north end of the central commercial district. This residential neighborhood developed between N. Main and Walnut streets in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹³

Among the earliest known planned residential neighborhoods is the Fairgrounds Addition, located west of the railroad corridor and laid out in 1920.¹⁴ South of the central business district, residential development followed along S. Main Street toward Hazelwood. Another early planned neighborhood is Pisgah Park, laid out in 1924 on the west side of S. Main Street. Streets within the neighborhood include Brown Avenue, Oak Street (now Clifton Street), Daisy Street, and Ridgewood Drive. The layout of the neighborhood was largely steered by the sloping and wooded terrain on which it is sited.¹⁵

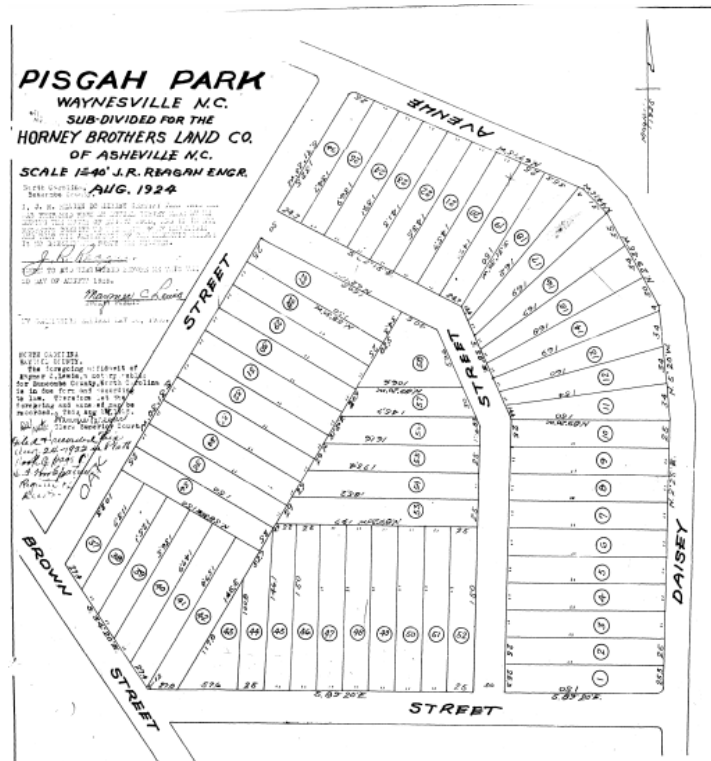


Figure 3. Pisgah Park Plat (Book C, Page P-1)

By the 1930s, Waynesville’s population reached 2,414 residents, and growth continued through the Great Depression.¹⁶ The 1930s witnessed several government-funded recovery projects and private development throughout Haywood County that ultimately contributed to the relatively healthy economy of Waynesville through the Depression years. A Works Progress Administration (WPA)-funded armory was completed in Waynesville in 1926. Work began on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which further fueled the county’s tourism industry. Construction on the Blue Ridge Parkway began in 1934, and the Appalachian Trail was completed in 1937. The Waynesville Country Club (HW0060) was built in 1930 on a former dairy farm, and the town’s

¹³ Clay Griffith, “Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 33.

¹⁴ Fairgrounds Addition Plat (Plat Book B Page H-10)

¹⁵ Pisgah Park Plat Map, Plat Book C Page P-1, 1924.

¹⁶ Bowers 2005; p.18.

first private golf course was completed at the club the following year. The country club was established directly east of Hazelwood, reflecting the expansion of Waynesville southward along S. Main Street.¹⁷

The growth and expansion of Waynesville continued through the 1940s. Its population in 1940 was 2,940, increasing to 5,295 by 1950.¹⁸ Road improvement projects and increased automobile ownership changed the face of tourism throughout western North Carolina, and a shift away from the grand lodges to motor courts and roadside inns was well underway following World War II. Visitors to the region tended to have shorter stays, favoring budget-friendly lodging and auto-oriented facilities. Such properties emerged beyond downtown Waynesville, sited along high-trafficked arteries leading from town. One such example is the former Skyland Cottages (HW0955) on Old Balsam Drive, constructed ca. 1940. Ultimately, the growing preference toward convenient roadside lodging resulted in a sharp decline in the downtown boarding houses and inns. According to the 1983 Haywood County architectural survey report, Waynesville's Russ Avenue became "the epitome of the automobile environment with its drive-in restaurants and banks, shopping centers, and large parking lots fronting all establishments."¹⁹ The last passenger train to pass through Waynesville was in 1949, marking the rapid transition from rail travel to the automobile.

Downtown Waynesville remained the shopping and social center of Waynesville through the 1950s. However, the increase in development of shopping centers in outlying areas in the 1960s drew residents outside of downtown, greatly impacting the vitality of the central business district. Today, modern commercial development along the primary arteries leading north and south from town has replaced the commercial strips of the 1960s and 1970s and includes large "big box" retailers, car dealerships, and fast food restaurants, among others.

Although the commercial district struggled to compete with encroaching shopping centers, residential development in Waynesville continued through the mid-twentieth century and well into the 1970s. Planned subdivisions were commonplace during this period and were relatively confined to areas east of S. Main Street that remained undeveloped largely due to the hilly terrain. Among the subdivisions to develop include Hendrix's Park Knoll (HW0765), located to the south of Greenhill Cemetery (HW0634); Belle Meade, sited immediately north of the Waynesville Country Club; and Auburn Park, sited between the two. Belle Mead, as well as residences along Lenoir Circle to the north, encompass a wooded hill once occupied by a reservoir.

Since the 1980s, efforts to revitalize downtown Waynesville have proven successful. Main Street America assisted in encouraging business owners to occupy commercial buildings along Main Street. While the central business district has seen the loss of several of its historic buildings and the construction of new buildings, it remains a vibrant commercial center for Haywood County. The Frog Level Historic District has seen similar revitalization in recent years. Historic resources surveys and subsequent National Register listings of the Frog Level Historic District (listed 2002), the Main Street Historic District (listed 2005), and the Spread Out Historic District (listed 2010)

¹⁷ Bowers 2005; p.18.

¹⁸ Bowers 2005; p.18.

¹⁹ Randy Cotton, "The Built Environment of Haywood County, North Carolina," 1983; p.30.

further fueled preservation initiatives in and around Waynesville. In 1995, Waynesville annexed the industrial suburb of Hazelwood, expanding the town limits southward.

3.3 Hazelwood: Industrial Suburb

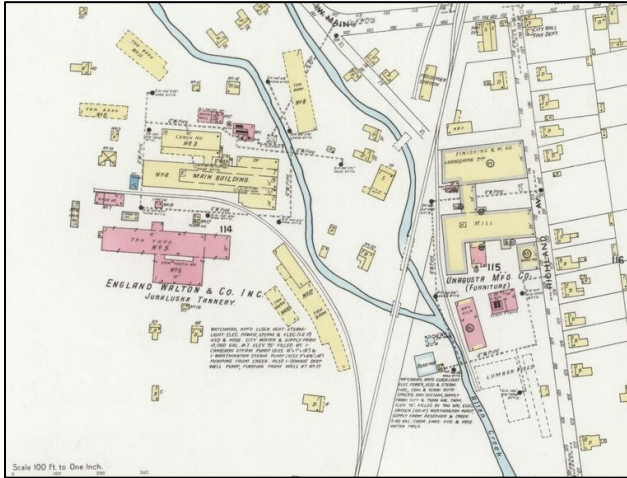


Figure 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1924, Sheet 11 Showing Large Industrial Facilities of Hazelwood

Source: Library of Congress

Less than one mile southwest of downtown Waynesville is the small village of Hazelwood. Prior to the coming of the railroad, this area was largely farmland, pasture, and swamp. In 1888, the Junaluska Leather Company found the area to be an ideal location and established its operations here. By 1905, the company employed upwards of 100 men. The facility was erected near the railroad, allowing for easy access to ship its tannery hides by rail and receive bark brought in from sawmills in the area. The company was purchased by England-Walton and Company (Figure 2). In 1931, it became the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, remaining in business until the 1980s. The business was forced to close because of water pollution and subsequent environmental issues.²⁰

W.H. Cole is recognized as the first to build a private house in Hazelwood. Cole was a timberman from Tennessee who arrived in the county in 1893 and started a sawmill, the Hazelwood Manufacturing Company, near the railroad. Another early enterprise contributing to the development of Hazelwood is the Unagusta Furniture Manufacturing Co., founded by Pennsylvanian E.E. Quinlan in 1904. The plant occupied a large site adjacent to the east of the railroad corridor. The plant was destroyed in a fire in 1955 and the business relocated east of downtown Waynesville.²¹

The industrial operations established in Hazelwood became leading employers in Haywood County. Families immigrated in large numbers to Hazelwood for employment opportunities. Some of the businesses offered company housing. By 1905, the town had been chartered and Quinlan served as mayor. By 1908, Hazelwood's population reached 800 residents and boasted a small number of stores, a livery, train depot, school, and a church. The Hazelwood train depot opened in the early 1900s, providing a convenient means of travel for residents and tourists.²²

Hazelwood continued to attract industry through the mid-twentieth century. In 1928, the Royle and Pilkington Company relocated to Hazelwood from New Jersey. The mill produced upholstery

²⁰ Haywood County Genealogical Society, *Haywood County Heritage*, Waynesville: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994; p.17-22.

²¹ Haywood County Genealogical Society, *Haywood County Heritage*, Waynesville: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994; p.22.

²² Michael Beadle, *Images of America: Waynesville*, Arcadia Publishing, 2010; p.82.

for the Pullman Car Company. The company survived the Great Depression and benefited from military contracts during World War II, producing tents and sandbags.²³

In 1941, the Ohio-based Dayton Rubber Company, known as Dayco, opened operations in Hazelwood, employing 133 men. As America entered World War II, the plant produced oxygen masks and hoses, pontoon boats, and other war-related products. Following the war, the company diversified its production, extending the industrial prosperity of Hazelwood.²⁴ Another successful industry to start operations in Hazelwood in 1941 was Wellco, a small shoe manufacturing business that fled Nazi Germany. Dayco provided the rubber for Wellco's shoe production. Wellco built a larger facility in Hazelwood in 1955. During the Vietnam War, Wellco was contracted by the Department of Defense to produce the first combat jungle boot for U. S. troops. The company grew considerably, employing upwards of 500 Hazelwood residents.²⁵

The development of Hazelwood was steered by the growth and prosperity of the many industrial enterprises. By the 1920s, a small commercial center formed on the east side of the railroad corridor along Sycamore Lane (later Main Street and presently Hazelwood Avenue). Approximately 15 stores, a post office, fire department, and city hall comprised the commercial core of Hazelwood during the mid-1920s.

Several of Hazelwood's early residences were reportedly company housing built by the Junaluska Leather Company.²⁶ The location of such housing is unclear but likely occurred within close proximity to the industrial core and railroad corridor. The 1924 Sanborn map shows modest housing sharing relative consistency in form and scale sited along present-day Richland Street and Brown Avenue nearest to the railroad corridor. It is plausible that houses along the two streets were built to house employees of the tannery. Many of the houses survive. Residential neighborhoods formed east and west of the railroad corridor and industrial center. Hazelwood's neighborhoods are largely working-class enclaves containing modest, one-story vernacular house forms. Two large residential additions were laid out in Hazelwood during the early twentieth century. Brookwood Place was first surveyed and laid out in 1909 south of present-day Hazelwood Avenue. As planned, lot sizes are generally narrow, laid out to accommodate modest working-class housing.²⁷ Grimboll Park was laid out in 1925. It occupies land north of Hazelwood Avenue and extends west past the railroad corridor. Here, lot sizes vary considerably, accommodating both working-class housing and more substantial middle-class residences. The largest lots appear to be those already owned by Hazelwood residents including Grimboll, Atkins, and Fisher. The Atkins House (HW0109), located at the east end of the neighborhood, was designed by Charles Parker in the Colonial Revival-style. The residence faces east toward S. Main Street, the principal artery from downtown Waynesville through Hazelwood before becoming Old Balsam Road.

²³ Michael Beadle, *Images of America: Waynesville*, Arcadia Publishing, 2010; p.85.

²⁴ Beadle 2010; p.87.

²⁵ Kyle Perrotti, "The Rise and Fall of Wellco," *The Mountaineer*, March 7, 2018.

²⁶ Haywood County Genealogical Society, *Haywood County Heritage*, Waynesville: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994; p.22.

²⁷ Haywood County Plat Books. Book A Pages 90 and 96.

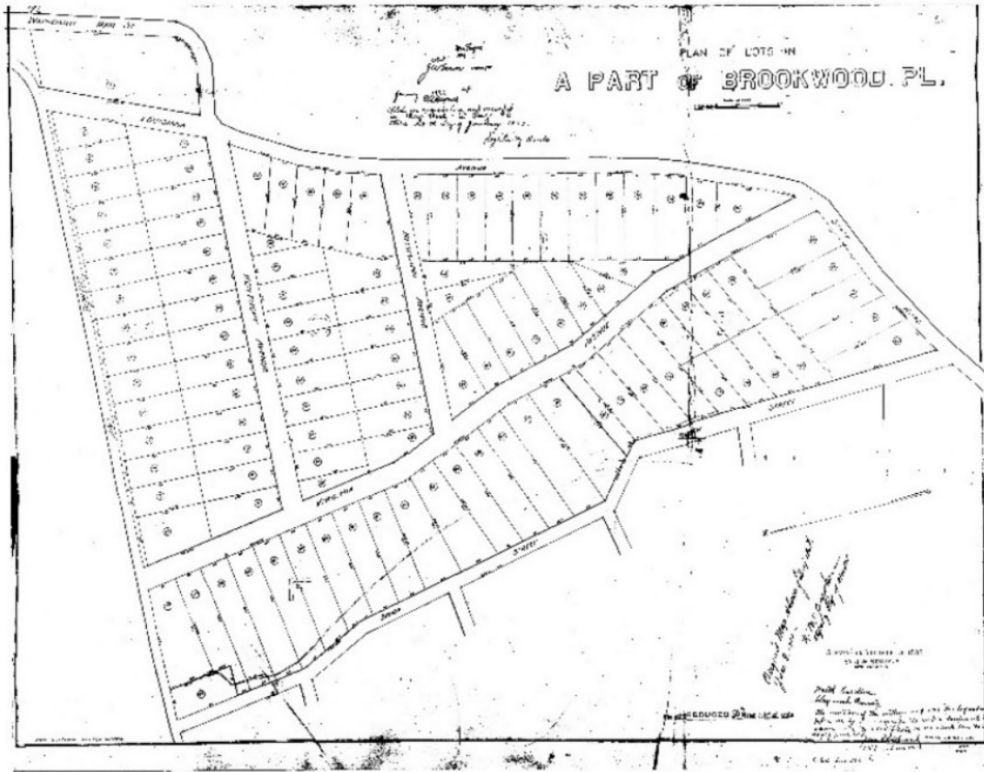


Figure 5. Part of Brookwood Place, 1909 Plat (Plat Book A96)

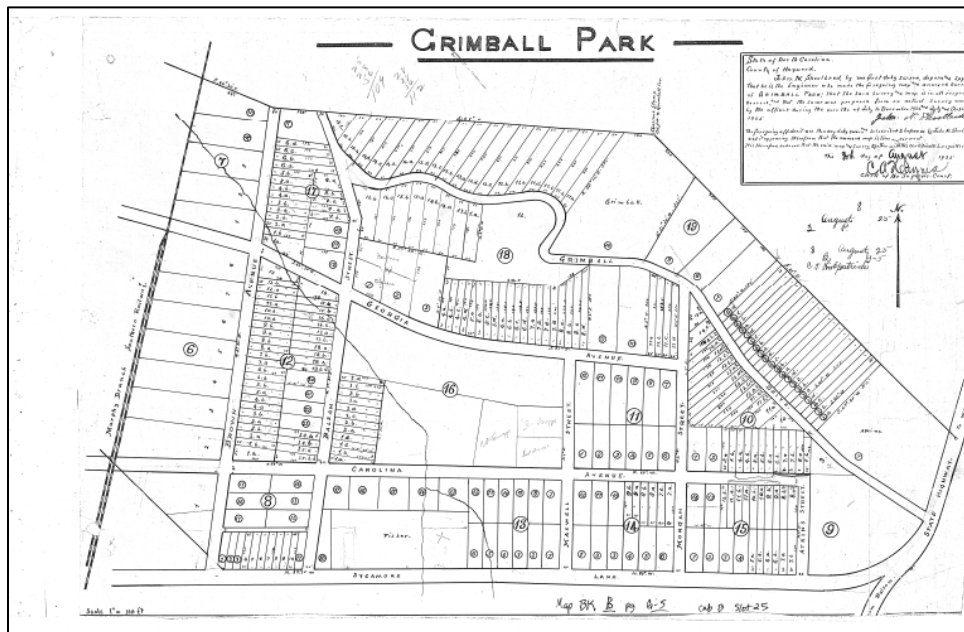


Figure 6. Grimball Park (East of Railroad), 1925 Plat (Plat Book B G-5)

Hazelwood largely developed as a mill community where residents walked to work and held credit with local merchants.²⁸ The small town thrived throughout the early twentieth century and “tight-knit neighborhoods proliferated around several factories, especially after World War II.”²⁹ The first post office opened in 1913. The town’s first school was reportedly a small log building on the site of the auditorium of the 1923 Hazelwood School. Due to its proximity, Hazelwood was considered an industrial suburb of Waynesville.

Religion has long been a vital institution within communities throughout the United States. Such is the case in Hazelwood, where churches were established during the early years of development and continue to serve the community. The Hazelwood Presbyterian Church was formed in 1905. Hazelwood’s first mayor, E. E. Quinlan, donated the church lot in 1906. The present church building (HW0100) was erected in 1938 to accommodate a growing membership. The Hazelwood First Baptist Church was formed in 1917 with fifty charter members. The church erected its first sanctuary in 1923 on Camelot Street. The continued growth of Hazelwood through the post-World War II years saw a rapid increase in church membership. In 1958, the congregation erected the present church building fronting Hazelwood Avenue (HW0834).³⁰

Hazelwood remained a vibrant industrial town through the mid-twentieth century. Hazelwood School expanded considerably through the post-World War II years, adding multiple annexes before closing its doors in 2004. In 1950, a new post office was built in Hazelwood to meet the needs of a growing population. This facility was replaced by the present Hazelwood Post Office (HW0937) in 1961.

By the 1980s, Hazelwood’s Industrial Era was ending as one by one, factories ceased operations. In 1949, the last Southern Railway passenger train passed through town, and all rail traffic ended in 1964.³¹ The Royle and Pilkington Company ceased operations in the 1960s and the space converted to a flea market known as the Ragmill Mall. The building completely closed in 1970.³² In 1976, Thomas Benfield purchased the old Unagusta Furniture Company and established Benfield Industries, a chemical company. The company created a time bomb that exploded in 1982 and caused the most dangerous fire in Haywood County’s history. Two thousand residents were forced to evacuate, and the plant was destroyed.³³ The fire spread toxic fumes throughout the community and clean-up took more than 30 years. Following the fire, workers discovered chemicals that were dumped directly into the soil. Thus, the site of the former Unagusta Furniture Company became the county’s first Superfund site.³⁴

The Junaluska Leather Company tannery was destroyed by fire in 1993. In 1996, the Dayco plant closed after 55 years in operation. After decades of clean-up, in ca. 2000, Haywood Vocational

²⁸ Johnson 2009.

²⁹ Becky Johnson, “Loss of Hazelwood Manufacturer Marks the End of an Era,” *Smoky Mountain News*, July 22, 2009.

³⁰ Beadle 2010; p.90-91.

³¹ Michael Beadle, *Images of America: Waynesville*, Arcadia Publishing, 2010; p.82.

³² Beadle 2010; p.85.

³³ Kathy Ross. “Remembering the Day Hazelwood Almost Exploded,” *The Mountaineer*, March 9, 2020.

³⁴ Holly Kays, “EPA Looks to End 30 Years of Contamination at Old Benfield Site,” *Smoky Mountain News*, January 21, 2015.

Opportunities erected a large facility on the site of the former Unagusta Furniture Company and the 1982 explosion. The Wellco shoe plant was the last industrial holdout, ceasing operations in 2009.

The once vibrant industrial town of Hazelwood merged with Waynesville in 1995. The merger of Hazelwood and Waynesville helped to sustain the small village. It continues to maintain its historic aesthetic as a cohesive, working-class community distinct from its neighbor to the northeast. Its small commercial district is seeing renewed life as restaurants and shops cater to residents and tourists alike. Among the most notable establishments to open since the decline of the industrial era is the Folkmoot Friendship Center, headquarters of an international cultural festival. In 2002, the center opened in the former Hazelwood School. When not in use for the festival, the facility serves as a community center featuring artwork from countries across the globe on display in its hallways. After more than ten years of leasing the building from the Haywood County school system, Folkmoot purchased the building in 2014.³⁵ Year-round programs attract visitors from around the globe. The organization leases a large portion of the building to Academy at SOAR, a boarding school for children with learning disabilities.³⁶

³⁵ Sniatecki, Ryan. "The world comes home to WNC". *Mountain XPress*. July 17, 2002.

³⁶ Vicki Hyatt. "Folkmoot USA seeks to update building, name to match evolving role," *The Mountaineer*, October 16, 2019.

SECTION 4: ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The *Waynesville Main Street Historic District* (NRHP-listed 2005) and the *Spread Out Historic District* (NRHP-listed 2010) comprise a large portion of the study area, particularly within the heart of Waynesville. The nominations provide architectural context for residential, commercial, and religious buildings constructed through the 1950s. The residential styles documented in the nominations include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch, common to late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century neighborhoods in North Carolina. Commercial styles noted in the the Waynesville Main Street nomination include Romanesque Revival, several examples of the Neoclassical and Classical Revival styles, and one example of the International Style. Other commercial buildings lack an overt sense of style and instead primarily express their function as commercial buildings. The remainder of the study area includes residential enclaves, a scattering of commercial buildings, post offices, and religious facilities within and around downtown Waynesville and Hazelwood. The study area also includes a small residential area that developed just west of Lake Junaluska along Dellwood Road and northwest of Waynesville. This study does not include an analysis of previously surveyed buildings and National Register historic districts but documents only the newly surveyed resources and updated blockface files. For example, the center of the study area occupies the downtown core of Waynesville, which is largely comprised of three National Register historic districts (Figure 7). Thus, the following analysis does not account for the full spectrum of resources occurring in and around Waynesville but does contribute to a broader understanding of the area’s architectural context.

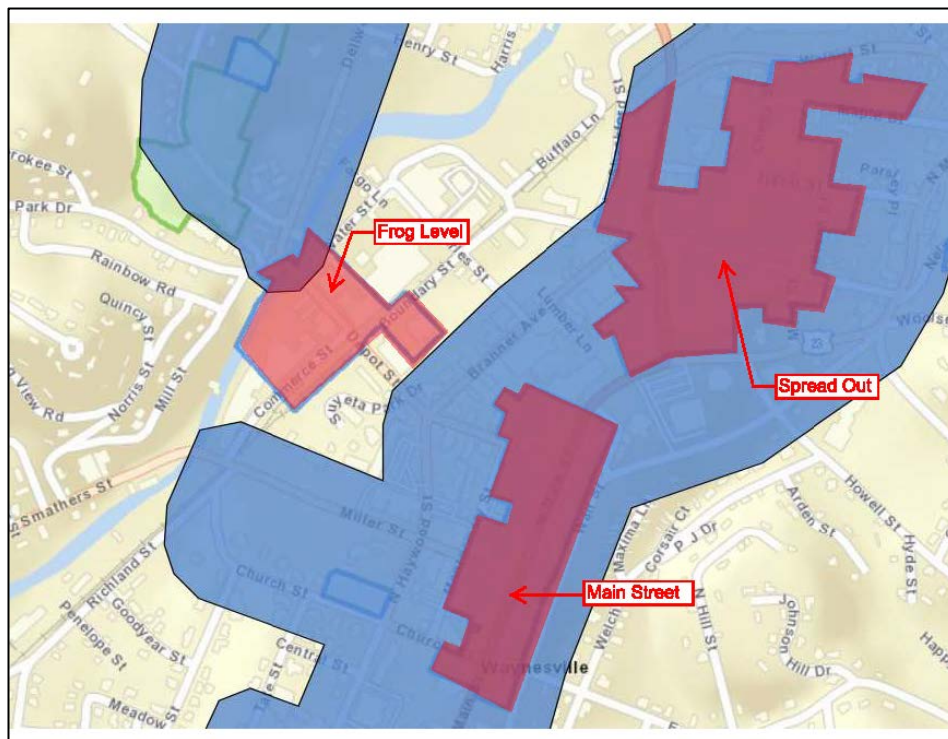


Figure 7. Central Section of Survey Area Showing Three National Register Historic Districts

4.1 Overview of Surveyed Properties

This study documents buildings constructed between ca. 1880 and 1976. The early blockface files account for 93 surveyed properties ranging in date from 1883 to 1970. The newly surveyed properties span a period between ca. 1880 and 1976; however, most were constructed during the mid-twentieth century. The following table organizes surveyed properties by function. Residential architecture accounts for the largest percentage of the surveyed properties. Nineteen commercial buildings were documented in the Hazelwood area. Religious facilities include churches, a manse/rectory, and school. The two governmental buildings include the Waynesville and Hazelwood post offices. Six of the surveyed properties are indicative of the area's significance as a tourist destination. These include historic boarding houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and a motor court and rustic lodge/resort that began operations in the 1940s.

Historic Function	Number of Resources
Residential	194
Commercial	19
Religious	7
Governmental	2
Recreational (Hotel, Resort, Motor Court, etc.)	7
Other	2

Figure 8. Surveyed Properties (Total 231) Organized by Historic Function

4.2 Waynesville's Residential Architecture

Residential architecture documented as part of this study reflects trends in design closely tied to Waynesville's Railroad Era and post-World War II growth. Regional trends in residential design that emerged in Western North Carolina by the early twentieth century are also evident among the surveyed houses. The distribution of distinct house types and forms further reflects patterns of development within and around Waynesville. Residential architecture includes the modest, vernacular working-class housing characterizing the Hazelwood neighborhoods; larger, yet relatively modest bungalows occurring throughout the entire Survey Area; the grand, two-story dwellings near the central business district built by the city's most affluent residents; and the numerous Ranch houses within planned subdivisions and scattered amongst earlier residential areas.

Many of the surveyed residential buildings, particularly those included in the early blockface files, echo similar forms and styles documented in the *Spread Out Historic District* NRHP nomination, which was largely a middle- and upper-middle-class residential neighborhood. Waynesville's residential architecture was largely influenced by the significant timber and tourism industries. The availability of high-quality timber allowed for elaborate wood detailing on the interior and exterior of the affluent late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences, many of which served as boarding houses for the many tourists. Traditional vernacular house forms common throughout Waynesville during the late-nineteenth century were largely supplanted by grand residences constructed in popular national architectural styles including Queen Anne and Colonial

Revival. By the turn of the twentieth century, Waynesville boasted some of the most impressive residential architecture in Western North Carolina outside of Asheville.³⁷



Photograph 1. Clyde H. Ray Sr. House (HW0016)

The earliest of the surveyed residences sited near downtown Waynesville are those constructed in the late nineteenth century through the first decade of the twentieth century. These are among the largest residences, built by Waynesville's most affluent residents. Most of the early houses occur along streets extending from the central business district of Waynesville. Eight occur along Love Lane. Among the most notable residences from this period is the Clyde H. Ray Sr. House (HW0016), constructed in 1898 on Love Lane and individually listed on the National Register in 1996. The Rotha House (HW0135) was completed in

1903 on Pigeon Street. The Boone Wither House (HW0009) was erected in 1883 on Church Street and is a striking residence located just west of the central business district. In contrast to the grand residences built near downtown Waynesville, residential development within the industrial suburb of Hazelwood is characterized by modest vernacular house forms that persisted through the early twentieth century and is largely attributed to a working-class community. As Waynesville continued to prosper through the 1920s, Craftsman-styled bungalows dominated residential construction throughout the entire Survey Area. Less frequent, Period Revival Cottages occur concurrently with the Craftsman bungalow. Post-World War II residential design is characterized by a small number of Minimal Traditional houses and a high percentage of Ranch houses. The following sections document the noted trends in Waynesville's residential architecture including noteworthy forms and styles.

4.2.1 Residential Trends



Photograph 2. Palmer House (HW0115)

Surveyed residences are primarily one- and two-story, with one occurrence of a three-story residence – the Palmer House (HW0115), constructed c.1890 on Pigeon Street. All of the surveyed residences are frame construction. Exterior cladding is dominated by weatherboard siding. In a few instances, the use of waney edge weatherboard siding reflects regional trends with a preference for rustic designs and natural materials. Constructed c.1950, the Green House (HW0882), located in the Ivy Hill Township north of Waynesville, features waney edge weatherboard. The uneven, natural cut of the boards creates a rustic

aesthetic. Board-and-batten and asbestos shingle siding occur on a small number of the houses. The latter is most often a historic replacement siding. Several residences feature stone veneer

³⁷ Clay Griffith, "Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 36.



Photograph 3. Green House (HW0882)



Photograph 4. 33 Pigeon Street (HW0981)



Photograph 6. 47 Unagusta Street (HW0932)



Photograph 5. 1216 Brown Avenue (HW0876)

exteriors, employing local river rock or quarried stone. A notable example is the bungalow located at 33 Pigeon Street (HW0981; Photo 4). Many of the surveyed residences, particularly bungalows and Ranch houses, feature brick veneer exteriors. A high number of houses feature replacement aluminum or vinyl siding. This is particularly the case among the residences occurring in the Hazelwood neighborhoods.

Among the earliest residences, the most common house form noted in the survey are small, one-story vernacular cottages including those with single-pile, double-pile, and gable-front-and-wing forms. These cottages are primarily associated with the early- to mid-twentieth-century working class housing that developed in the industrial suburb of Hazelwood. These houses represent traditional, vernacular designs and frequently lack stylistic enhancement. A notable single-pile house with rear ell wing is located at 47 Unagusta Street (HW0932), constructed c.1925. The house located at 1216 Brown Avenue (HW0876), constructed c.1930, is a well-preserved vernacular, gable-front-and-wing house within Hazelwood.

Middle- and upper-middle-class housing from the late nineteenth and early years of the twentieth century is typically concentrated within the early residential streets surrounding downtown Waynesville, as well as those along Love Lane. While several of these houses adopted vernacular forms and/or plans including gable-front-and-wing, side-gabled, center passage, and double-pile, the majority of these houses are best distinguished by their stylistic enhancement. The Howell House (HW0807; Photo 7) was built in 1898 on Love Lane and is an exemplary illustration of a two-story vernacular, gable-front-and-wing dwelling that conveys minimal stylistic embellishment. Constructed in 1928 at 192 Church Street, the Hannah House is an elegant, stylized residence adopting a double-pile house form. Late-nineteenth-century stylized double-pile houses include the two houses located at 135 and 143 Pigeon Street (Photo 9). All are two-story vernacular house forms employing stylistic influences and reflective of the middle- and upper-class residences constructed around Waynesville's central business district.



Photograph 7. Howell House (HW0807)



Photograph 8. Hannah House, 192 Church Street (HW0784)



Photograph 9. Double-Pile, 143 Pigeon Street (HW0918) and 135 Pigeon Street (HW0184)

While modest vernacular house forms generally lacking in stylistic adornment persisted in Hazelwood, the grand residences erected in Waynesville adopted the rich detailing of the Queen Anne style, followed by a “return to the restrained classical influence of the Colonial Revival style and acceptance of the simple, comfortable forms and materials of Craftsman-style bungalows.”³⁸

During the late nineteenth century in America, rapid industrialization and expansion of the railroads led to dramatic changes in residential design and construction. The introduction of light frame construction allowed for complex and irregular plans, an escape from the box-like forms of earlier decades. In addition, doors, windows, roofing, siding, and decorative materials could be mass-produced in large factories and shipped at a relatively low cost.³⁹ A variety of distinct styles emerged in the United States during the Victorian era including the Queen Anne. The Queen Anne style spread from the northeastern United States, becoming popular nationwide between 1880 and 1910. The country’s expanding railroad network, popular pattern books, and technological advances allowing for readily available pre-cut building materials contributed to the spread of the style throughout the country, including the railroad towns of Western North Carolina.⁴⁰

The Queen Anne style is characterized by a steeply-pitched roof, irregular shape, patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. The Queen Anne style has an asymmetrical façade with a partial or full-width porch. Extensive one-story porches are common and accentuate the asymmetry of the façade. Towers are also common features of elaborate Queen Anne-styled houses. Door and window surrounds tend to be simple. Window sashes usually have only a single pane of glass; a frequent elaboration has a single large clear pane surrounded by additional small rectangular panes on one or more sides. These small panes are often of colored glass. Doors commonly have delicate incised decorative detailing and a single large pane of glass set into the upper portion. Gables are commonly decorated with patterned shingle or more elaborate motifs.⁴¹ As the style spread across the country, it evolved somewhat to create distinct American design elements such as decorative spindlework and cut-out wood ornament, also known as gingerbread detailing.⁴²

In Western North Carolina, the most lavishly decorated Victorian-era residences were executed in the Queen Anne style.⁴³ Semblances of the Queen Anne style emerged in Western North Carolina prior to the arrival of the railroad, most often occurring as modern updates to earlier residences. As the railroad expanded westward through the region during the early 1880s, the style quickly spread. The Queen Anne style in rural Haywood County was most often applied to vernacular

³⁸ Clay Griffith, “Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 36.

³⁹ McAlester 2017; p.314.

⁴⁰ McAlester 2017; p.314. Clay Griffith, “Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 36-37. Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990; 342-343 and 350-351.

⁴¹ McAlester 2017; p. 344-350.

⁴² Clay Griffith, “Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 37.

⁴³ Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*, Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999; p.342.

house forms such as the gable-front-and-wing dwelling. Within the county’s urban railroad communities, grand and sophisticated representations of the Queen Anne style emerged. In Waynesville, the Smathers-Gautier House (HW007) is the archetypal Queen Anne-styled house featuring a tall turret, decorative woodwork, and irregular massing.⁴⁴ Among the residences surveyed for this study, ten (10) embody elements of the Queen Anne style. The style is best represented by the Boone-Withers House (HW0009), constructed in 1883 at 138 Church Street and individually listed in the National Register. The house features an irregular massing, decorative vergeboards, wood shingles, and one-story wrap-around porch.



Photograph 10. Boone Withers House (HW0009)

By the turn of the twentieth century, houses employing the Queen Anne style began incorporating classical elements. As such, a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style emerged. These residences frequently adopted the asymmetry of traditional Queen Anne houses with elements of the Colonial Revival style, which was growing in popularity. Nationwide, by 1910, the Colonial Revival style had largely displaced Queen Anne as the preeminent residential style.⁴⁵

With the exception of the Boone-Withers House (HW0009), all surveyed houses reflecting elements of the Queen Anne style fall within the distinct Queen Anne-Colonial Revival sub-type. This sub-type blends elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Classical columns, rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing, are used as porch supports. These columns may be either the full height of the porch or raised on a pedestal to the level of the porch railing. Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, swags and garlands, and other classical details are frequent. Nationwide, this subtype became common after 1890 and has much in common with some early asymmetrical Colonial Revival houses.⁴⁶ As Waynesville prospered through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the town’s more affluent residents chose to adopt elements of this sub-type. These dwellings largely occur within the residential areas

⁴⁴ Randy Cotton, “The Built Environment of Haywood County, North Carolina,” 1983; p.20.

⁴⁵ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990; 342-343 and 365. Clay Griffith, “Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 37. Randy Cotton, “The Built Environment of Haywood County, North Carolina,” 1983; p.20.

⁴⁶ McAlester 2017; p. 346.

extending from the central business district of Waynesville, but a small number occur along Love Lane, S. Main Street and Balsam Drive.



Photograph 11. Rotha House (HW0135), 185 Pigeon Street

The Rotha House (HW0135) and the Alden Howell House (HW0184) are both located on Pigeon Street and retain a high degree of integrity. The grand Clyde H. Ray Sr. House (HW0016; NRHP-listed) is among the most notable examples of a Queen Anne-Colonial Revival House. Another notable illustration of the style include the large, two-story dwelling at 101 East Street (HW0867) with round classical columns, turned wood post balustrade, and restrained stylistic enhancements. The two-story house constructed in 1909 at 88 Tate Street (HW0777) is a well-preserved interpretation of Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style in Waynesville.



Photograph 12. 101 East Street (HW0867)



Photograph 13. 88 Tate Street (HW0777)

The Colonial Revival style first occurred at the end of the nineteenth century, and was renewed around 1920, spreading rapidly across the country. The style emerged in response to the elaborate massing and detailing attributed to Victorian-era residential design. The Colonial Revival emphasized simplicity and symmetry. Houses reflecting this style are most often side-gabled or hipped with symmetrically arranged facades. Entry doors are usually accented by a decorative crown or pediment supported by pilasters. Fanlights and sidelights are common, as are double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing, and columned porches.⁴⁷



Photograph 14. High Love House (HW0810), 55 Love Lane

The Colonial Revival is the most frequently occurring architectural style applied to residential housing in and around Waynesville. Many examples of the style occur within the National Register-listed *Spread Out Historic District*. Among the surveyed residential buildings documented during this survey project, twenty-nine (29) convey elements of Colonial Revival design and range in date from the late nineteenth century to 1976. The majority date from the 1930s through the 1950s and are generally simple interpretations of the style. Examples of the Colonial Revival style range from modest, one-story vernacular forms to large, two-story illustrations. The High Love House (HW0810), constructed in 1906 on Love Lane, is an exemplary example of the latter. The two-story house has a symmetrical façade, modest classical surround, and a Palladian window. Unique interpretations of the Colonial Revival style include the stone-veneered dwelling at 88 Welch Street (HW0891) and the house located at 506 S. Haywood Street (HW0767). The Adger House (HW0052), located on Balsam Drive and constructed in 1906, incorporates a full-height porch with prominent round classical columns. A variant of the Colonial Revival style is the Dutch Colonial Revival, which is distinguished by its gambrel roof. Three surveyed properties adopt a Dutch Colonial Revival design including the house at 635 S. Haywood Street (HW0924), constructed in 1903, and the house located at 151 Love Lane (HW0803), built in c.1915.



Photograph 15. 88 Welch Street (HW0891)

⁴⁷ McAlester 2017; 407-410. Clay Griffith, "Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 38.



Photograph 16. 506 S. Haywood Street (HW0767)



Photograph 17. Adger House (HW0052), 127 Balsam Drive



Photograph 18. 635 S. Haywood Street (HW0924)

The Craftsman-styled bungalow became the most prevalent house built in Haywood County during the first decades of the twentieth century. The popularity of the Craftsman bungalow coincided with the industrialization of the county, occurring in both urban and rural settings.⁴⁸ The bungalow house form was first introduced in the 1890s and provided an affordable house for families with no servants. They were often sold by catalog and were among the first mass-produced houses in the United States.⁴⁹ By 1910, the bungalow was among the most popular house types nationwide. It is generally a one- or one-and-one-half-story house with a low-pitched roof featuring overhanging eaves. The bungalow features an open floor plan at the front of the house and private bedrooms at the rear or upstairs. A prominent front porch is one of the most distinctive elements of the form. In Haywood County, the bungalow was ideal small-scale housing for the growing ranks of blue-collar working-class residents. The majority of the county's bungalows are small, simple houses located in neighborhoods in Waynesville, Canton, and Hazelwood.⁵⁰



Photograph 19. Bungalows Along Brown Avenue, Hazelwood



Photograph 20. Wilford Ray House (HW0864), 55 Academy Street

Sixty (60) residences documented as part of this study are identified as adopting a bungalow house form. These include simple, rectangular one-story representations generally lacking in stylistic influences and larger stylized examples. The former is typically associated with working-class housing in Hazelwood. Surveyed bungalows range in date from 1914 to c.1950, with the vast majority constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. Fifteen (15) lack stylistic embellishment and are primarily located within Hazelwood's working-class neighborhoods (Photo 19). Four occurrences of Colonial Revival-styled bungalows are noted including the Wilford Ray House at 55 Academy

⁴⁸ Randy Cotton, "The Built Environment of Haywood County, North Carolina," 1983; p.23-24.

⁴⁹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, 2002.

⁵⁰ Randy Cotton, "The Built Environment of Haywood County, North Carolina," 1983; p.23-24.

Street (HW0864), constructed c.1920. This house is among the more elaborate bungalows built in Waynesville and features a clipped gable roof, prominent dormer, a symmetrically arranged façade, classical entry door surround, and a prominent, full-width entry porch. The majority of bungalows exhibit elements of the Craftsman style. With thirty-nine (39) illustrations, the style is among the most frequently occurring residential styles in Waynesville.

Nationwide, the Craftsman style is overwhelmingly associated with the bungalow house form. The style is among the most popular architectural styles of American origin. The Craftsman style emerged from ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement that inspired a vernacular revival and the “use of local materials for comfortable domestic architecture.”⁵¹ These principles appealed to families building homes in the mountain communities of western North Carolina. The Craftsman style fit nicely within the environment and created a comfortable and secure aesthetic. Character-defining elements of the style include a low-pitched hipped or gable roof with exposed rafter ends and prominent battered, or tapered, columns on masonry piers applied to large front porches. Gable ends often feature decorative brackets and half-timbering. Typical windows consist of a multi-pane upper sash (commonly vertical panes) and a single-pane lower sash.⁵² The Craftsman style occurs throughout the entire study area and is second only to the Colonial Revival style in numbers. The most notable representations of Craftsman bungalows occur within Waynesville’s in-town neighborhoods. The Spread Out Historic District includes a number of fine examples.

Modest Craftsman-styled bungalows are best represented by houses located at 209 (HW0975) and 302 Westwood Circle (HW0973) in Hazelwood. Located near the central business district of Waynesville, the house located at 37 Branner Avenue (HW0941) is an exemplary illustration of a Craftsman-styled bungalow. The 1 1/2-story house features a clipped gable roof, a



Photograph 22. 209 Westwood Circle (HW0975)



Photograph 21. 302 Westwood Circle (HW0973)



Photograph 23. 37 Branner Avenue (HW0941)

⁵¹ Clay Griffith, “Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 39.

⁵² McAlester 2017, p.567.



Photograph 24. Dr. Medford House (HW0635), 203 Love Lane

hipped dormer with exposed rafter ends, and a prominent, full-width entry porch characterized by tapered square posts on brick piers. The Dr. Nicholas Medford House (HW0635) was built in 1923 on Love Lane and represents a bungalow that integrates restrained elements of the Craftsman style with the symmetry of the Colonial Revival style. Unlike most bungalows, this house lacks a prominent entry porch on the façade, instead featuring a side porch with arched openings. The Craftsman style was not restricted to the bungalow house form. The style occurred on a variety of forms, yet in much smaller numbers. The Hart House (HW0789), constructed in 1924 at 131

Church Street, is a two-story American foursquare dwelling designed in the Prairie style. However, the house features a Craftsman-styled entry porch. The unique two-story, gable-front-and-wing dwelling located at 1534 S. Main Street (HW0951) and constructed c.1905 integrates a vernacular house form with elements of both Victorian-era influences and the Craftsman style. The house features a clipped gable roof with purlins and decorative shingles in the gable ends. A prominent, one-story porch features heavy square columns clad in wood shingles atop stone piers. The balcony in the upper floor contains small, spindled brackets at the corners.



Photograph 25. Hart House (HW0789), 131 Church Street



Photograph 26. 1534 S. Main Street (HW0951)



Photograph 27. 95 Balsam Drive (HW0822)



Photograph 28. Alsteder House (HW0809), 75 Love Lane



Photograph 29. Bryson House (HW08520), 69 Belle Meade Drive

The Tudor Revival style was popular nationwide from c.1890 to 1940. The style is inspired by late Medieval and early-Renaissance English precedents, ranging from modest folk cottages to grand manors. Common features distinguishing the style include steeply-pitched roofs, usually side-gabled; a façade dominated by one or more prominent front-facing gables; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups; massive exterior chimneys; and a round-arched entry door. Masonry exteriors and half-timbering, particularly in gable ends, frequently characterize Tudor Revival-styled residences. Classic examples of Tudor Revival-styled residences in Waynesville are relatively rare. Only two of the surveyed dwellings portray high-style Tudor Revival design features. The house located at 95 Balsam Drive (HW0822) was constructed in 1942. The large sprawling house is distinguished by its steeply-pitched roof and the use of stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends and dormers. The Alsteder House (HW0809) at 75 Love Lane was constructed in 1906. The impressive two-story residence is stuccoed and features half-timbering along the upper floor and within the gable ends.

The Period Revival Cottage was constructed throughout North Carolina's middle-class neighborhoods during the 1930s and 1940s. The Period Cottage is most frequently a compact, one- or one-and-one-half-story form with stylistic embellishment drawn from the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. The Period Revival Cottage frequently depicts a combination of design features including steeply-pitched, multi-gabled roofs; asymmetrical plans; prominent chimneys often occurring on the façade; and tall and narrow window groups.⁵³ Drawing upon elements of the Tudor Revival style, stucco, half-timbering, and patterned brickwork frequently occur on Period Revival Cottages. This house form frequently occurs throughout Waynesville's built

⁵³ Clay Griffith, "Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 41.

environment, with several representations located within the *Spread Out Historic District*. Only six (6) of the surveyed properties adopt a Period Revival Cottage design. Among them includes the Bryson House, constructed c.1940 at 69 Belle Meade Drive in Hazelwood (HW0852). The brick-veneered dwelling features a prominent exterior chimney on the façade, a steeply-pitched roof, multiple front-facing gables, and a projecting gabled entry vestibule. A high-style variation of the Period Revival Cottage is located at 116 Country Club Drive (HW0967), constructed in 1938. This particular representation is comprised of a compact, one-and-one-half-story central block with high-pitched gabled roof and flanking one-story gabled wings. The house draws upon English vernacular design elements, including a stuccoed exterior, wood shingle roof, multi-light casement windows, and decorative wood brackets.



Photograph 30. 116 Country Club Drive (HW0967)



Photograph 31. 24 Central Street (HW0768)

The Minimal Traditional style was first introduced in the 1930s, becoming very popular nationwide during the post-World War II years. The Minimal Traditional house was an efficient and cost-effective small house built with FHA-insured loans in the midst of the Great Depression. The Minimal Traditional house is characterized by a low- or intermediate-pitched roof, usually gabled. It is a small, generally one-story house with minimal eave overhang and double-hung windows. As the name implies, the house is most noted for its minimal amount of added architectural design; however, it frequently

incorporates restrained reflections of the Colonial Revival style. While the base house form is rectangular, it often includes lower projecting bays to accommodate additional interior space.⁵⁴ Asymmetrical facades are common, often featuring a front-facing gable. Small entry stoops with gabled roof frequently occur on the Minimal Traditional house. In Waynesville, Minimal Traditional houses occur as infill construction within earlier residential neighborhoods, as well as within planned subdivisions. Among the surveyed residences, eleven (11) are Minimal Traditional houses. An overwhelming number are located within Hazelwood, reflective of the working-class

⁵⁴ McAlester 2017

housing that characterizes the area. It is best represented by houses located at 24 Central Street (HW0768), constructed in 1951; and 316 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0829), constructed c.1950. Both dwellings are compact with side-gabled roofs, small entry stoops, and large, single-light picture windows.



Photograph 32. 316 Hazelwood Avenue (HW00829)

By the 1950s, preference for the simplicity of the Minimal Traditional house was shifting toward the larger Ranch house. Originating in the 1930s in southern California, the Ranch house gained national popularity following World War II, becoming by far the most popular house type in the United States, particularly in the South.⁵⁵ The size of the 1940s Ranch house was quite small, but its footprint gradually increased through the 1950s and 1960s. The archetypal Ranch house is one-story, long and low, with a low-pitched roof. Roofs tend to feature wide overhanging eaves. The front entry is most often off-centered on the façade and sheltered under the main roof. Garages were typically attached to the main façade. Large picture windows are also common.⁵⁶ The low horizontal orientation created a much larger façade to the street than earlier house types. Distinct to the Ranch house is its open floor plan with the living, dining, and family rooms arranged close to the kitchen, whereas the private spaces such as bedrooms and bathrooms are typically accessed by a hallway. The separation of private spaces appealed to the modern family of the time.⁵⁷ Further, the Ranch house was the first house type to incorporate an integral garage, a feature that demonstrates the rapid increase in automobile ownership among Americans. Brick is by far the most common exterior cladding; however, weatherboard, board-and-batten, and stone frequently occur. The archetypal Ranch house generally lacks stylistic ornamentation, but its overall form, use of large picture windows, and Modern appearance create a distinct style of its own, recognized as Ranch style. While the majority of the surveyed Ranch houses adopt the archetypal Ranch style, others incorporate historic precedents such as the Colonial Revival style, and in several instances, Contemporary-style elements are employed. Fifty-two (52) Ranch houses were documented during this study.

The Ranch house in Haywood County is widespread, occurring in rural, urban, and suburban settings. In rural areas, the Ranch house is frequently a sprawling residence with multiple projecting wings that take advantage of wide lots. Among the surveyed properties, the house

⁵⁵ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017; p.502.

⁵⁶ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2017; p.597-600.

⁵⁷ Clay Griffith, "Spread Out Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form," United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010; Section 8 Page 41.

located at 299 Dayton Drive in the Ivy Hills neighborhood is the closest representation of a Ranch house occurring in a relatively rural setting. The Ranch-style, V-shaped, brick-veneered house is sited within a large grassy lot and enjoys a very deep setback. Within the urban setting of Waynesville, the Ranch house is interspersed between earlier houses including those along Love Lane and the streets surrounding the central business district. One such example is the house located at 51 Central Street (HW0773) with a hipped roof, brick veneer and projecting hipped bay on the façade. Another Ranch-style residence, it features an integral garage that was later enclosed to add additional interior space. This is a common trend among Ranch houses. The greatest concentration of Waynesville's Ranch houses occur within the planned, mid-twentieth-century subdivisions such as Hendrix's Park Knoll (HW0765) and Belle Meade. The house located at 485 Shelton Street best exemplifies the numerous Colonial Revival-styled Ranch houses occurring in Hendrix's Park Knoll. Among the finest illustrations of a Ranch house is the Riegg House at 117 Balsam Drive (HW0821). The house features a V-shaped form with angled wings, a stone-veneer exterior, and large picture windows. While a high percentage of the surveyed Ranch houses are sprawling, multi-wing dwellings, other forms include split-level, such as the house located at 43 Laurel Circle (HW0984) in Hendrix's Park Knoll, and simple, compact dwellings such as the house located at 306 Balsam Drive (HW0814).



Photograph 33. 299 Dayton Drive (HW0884)



Photograph 34. 51 Central Street (HW0773)



Photograph 35. 485 Shelton Street (HW0764)



Photograph 36. Riegg House (HW0821), 117 Balsam Drive



Photograph 37. 43 Laurel Circle (HW0984)



Photograph 38. 306 Balsam Drive (HW0814)

Concurrent with the growth in popularity of the archetypal Ranch house, the Contemporary style emerged during the post-World War II years, continuing through the 1960s. The Contemporary style rejects emphasis on exterior stylistic embellishment, instead focusing the design on the interior spaces and the way in which each space relates to the outdoors. The style is characterized by low-pitched gabled roofs (sometimes flat) with widely overhanging eaves. Roof beams are commonly exposed. Windows are often present in the gable ends or just below the roof line. Contemporary-style houses are often built with natural materials such as wood or stone. There is frequently a broad expanse of uninterrupted wall surface typically on the front façade. Entry doors are commonly recessed or obscured. Open terraces and patios are common, as well as flat-roofed open carports.⁵⁸ The Contemporary style was sometimes applied to the Ranch house; however, the style is often difficult to separate from its associated house form, and it was also applied to commercial, religious, and governmental buildings. Among the surveyed residences, eight (8) convey elements of Contemporary design. Most notable are the Contemporary houses located at 143 Love Lane (HW0804) and 160 Church Street (HW0788). The style is best exemplified by the large residence located at 119 Country Club Drive (HW0965), which has a facade characterized by a window wall extending into the peak of the gable and wide overhanging eaves. This residence illustrates how Contemporary-style houses could be built on hillsides where Ranch and Split-Level houses were difficult to place.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ McAlester 2017; p. 630-633.

⁵⁹ McAlester 2017; p.630.



Photograph 39. 160 Church Street (HW0788)



Photograph 40. 119 Country Club Drive (HW0965)

4.3 Commercial Architecture

A small collection of commercial buildings was surveyed outside of the existing National Register Historic Districts. The majority are within the 400 block of Hazelwood Avenue, encompassing the small commercial district within the industrial suburb of Hazelwood. Buildings within Hazelwood's commercial district are much more modest than those comprising the *Waynesville Main Street Historic District*. They are all standard, one-story commercial blocks with brick-veneer facades and minimal stylistic influences. The only two-story commercial block in the district is located at 486 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0915). It has a stepped parapet, fieldstone exterior on the first floor, and a rusticated concrete block second floor. The majority of the commercial buildings within the Hazelwood Commercial District are substantially altered, including extensive storefront modifications. Some storefronts reveal common post-World War II features such as the commercial building at 444 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0911). Constructed c.1935, Modern design features include a wide glass block transom, an angled recessed entryway, and large aluminum-framed display windows.



Photograph 41. Hazelwood Commercial District, 400 Block Hazelwood Avenue



Photograph 42. 444 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0911)



Photograph 43. 486 Hazelwood Avenue (HW0915)

Beyond Hazelwood, surveyed commercial buildings include the old Cherokee Service Station (HW0949), constructed in 1928 on Branner Avenue, which was recently adapted to serve as a deli. The remaining commercial buildings reflect design trends following World War II. They range in

date from c.1945 through 1974. The most impressive of these include the Bellsouth Telecommunications Building constructed in 1951 at 35 Academy Street and the BB&T Bank Building (HW0940) completed in 1974 at 370 N. Main Street.

After World War II, new telephone buildings were increasingly built as simple industrial boxes clad in brick or concrete. They frequently occurred in the middle of residential neighborhoods and downtowns. The design of these buildings is due to the rise of Modernism and changes in telecommunications technology.⁶⁰ The two-story Bellsouth Building in Waynesville adopts the boxy, Modernist form with brick-veneer exterior but also draws upon stylized precedents by incorporating formality and a classically-inspired entryway.



Photograph 44. Bellsouth Telecommunications Building, 35 Academy Street (HW0922)

The BB&T Bank Building is the only known representation of New Formalist architecture in Waynesville, and likely in Haywood County. New Formalism emerged in the mid-1950s in response to Modernism's adherence to functionalism and rejection of historic precedents and ornamentation. The style is recognized for an abstract design that employs simplified elements of classical architecture. Early proponents of the style and leading advocates included Edward Durrell Stone, Philip Johnson, and Minoru Yamasaki, all of whom achieved earlier prominence working within the International Style. These individuals strove to reestablish architecture as an art. Identifying design features of New Formalism include a strict symmetry, flat projecting rooflines, smooth surfaces, the use of arched, stylized columns and entablatures and colonnades, and the application of historically expensive materials such as travertine, marble, or granite as thin veneer. Nontraditional paneling is common as well. Waynesville's BB&T Building (HW0940) is characterized by its symmetrical façade; exterior of large aggregate concrete panels; and smooth concrete pilasters that extend into the overhanging eaves that form a slight arch at the top. The latter creates the appearance of a classical colonnade.

⁶⁰ Kathryn Holliday, "Building a National Network: Telephone Buildings in the United States," Society of Architectural Historians: Archipedia; <https://sah-archipedia.org/essays/TH-01-ART-007>. Accessed August 16, 2021.



Photograph 45. BB&T Bank Building (HW0940) 370 N. Main Street

4.4 Religious Architecture and Represented Styles



Photograph 46. Maple Grove Church (HW0887)

Four churches were documented as part of this study. They are indicative of Waynesville’s continued population and economic growth through the mid-twentieth century. The earliest is Maple Grove United Methodist Church (formerly Turpin Chapel) built in 1938 following a fire that destroyed the original frame church. Located north of town along Russ Avenue, the brick church exemplifies modest, early- to mid-twentieth-century church buildings in a historically rural setting. The single-nave, front-gabled church draws upon the Colonial Revival style and features a 1960s fellowship hall annex at the rear.



Photograph 47. St. John’s Catholic Church (HW0783), 214 Church Street

Constructed in 1941, the St. John’s Catholic Church (HW0783) is located at 214 Church Street. St. John’s is a late example of the Gothic Revival style, reflecting a restrained interpretation of the style. The Gothic Revival (c.1840-1880) draws upon picturesque, Medieval precedents. Elements of the style were frequently applied to residential and religious buildings. The style is characterized by steeply-pitched roofs, often with cross gables; pointed arched windows and doors; castellated edges; and wall surfaces and windows continuing uninterrupted into gable ends.⁶¹ A renewal of the style emerged nationwide in the 1930s and 1940s, particularly when applied to modest religious

⁶¹ McAlester 2017; p. 244-245, 267.

architecture. Design features are generally restrained, typically limited to pointed arched window and door openings. St. John's Catholic Church is a good representation of a late Gothic Revival-style church in Waynesville with its steeply-pitched roof, stepped parapet, lancet-arched entryway, and pointed sanctuary windows.

Opposite the St. John's Catholic Church is the St. John's School (HW0785), completed in 1957 in the International Style. The International Style (1940s-1970s) swept across the country following World War II. The popularity of the International Style in America is attributed to the teachings of Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe. Both were directors of the Bauhaus school and both fled from Germany to America after the Nazis took power. Following World War II, the International Style evolved into a broader Modern movement emphasizing technology and expression of construction methods, materials, exposed structural elements, and simplicity of form. The style was highly popular through the late 1950s though relatively rare in Haywood County. Identifying features of the International Style include the use of Modern structural principles and materials such as concrete and steel. The International Style rejected non-essential decoration and classical precedents. Ribbon windows, glass curtain walls, and smooth spandrel panels separating floors are common design features. Flat roofs and an emphasis on function over form further define the International Style. While elements of the style, particularly the emphasis on function over form, were integrated into mid-twentieth-century design, there are only two known International Style buildings in Haywood County. Constructed in 1942 within the *Main Street Historic District*, Sherill's Studio features a sleek, plain exterior, and the employs decorative glass block and Carrara glass. The St. John's Catholic School (HW0785) is an exemplary reflection of the International Style in Waynesville. The two-story, cream-colored brick building is characterized by its flat roof and horizontal curtain walls with aluminum-framed windows and spandrels.



Photograph 48. St. John's Catholic School (HW0785), 225 Church Street

Another Modernist religious building is the Grace Church in the Mountains (HW0950), erected in 1957 to accommodate its growing congregation. The church is the only known Modernist A-Frame religious facility in Waynesville. The A-Frame was popular from the 1950s-1970s. Its ascendancy in popularity coincided with an economic expansion that brought about vacation homes. The

building form was most commonly used in residential construction. It was advertised as affordable and “aesthetically refreshing,” and offered an “exotic architectural alternative” to a traditional dwelling.⁶² The building is characterized by its overall “A” form with steeply sloping roof that extends all the way to the ground. It is generally 1 ½-stories tall with an open floorplan. The structural system of the A-Frame building allows for the elimination of the two side walls. Although the A-frame was most prominent among residential design, it was also used in much smaller numbers for small commercial businesses, as well as churches. Many mid-century churches used the A-frame form for their grand sanctuary spaces, oftentimes truncating the gable roof with short side walls. Grace Church features a truncated gable roof with short side walls and large steel trusses that create a Modernist interpretation of a buttress.



Photograph 49. Grace Church in the Mountains (HW0950), 394 S. Haywood Avenue

While many churches built during the mid-twentieth century adopted Modernist designs and materials, it was very common for congregations to employ the formality of the Colonial Revival style. Such is the case with the Hazelwood First Baptist Church (HW0834) constructed in 1958, and the Barberville Baptist Church, completed in 1963. Both exemplify Colonial Revival-styled churches from this period in Waynesville.

4.5 Post Offices

Following World War II, the United States Post Office Department had to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population and the massive migration of Americans to the suburbs. While the

⁶² Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, “A-Frame,” <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/a-frame>; accessed February 2020.

prewar facilities aimed to create a federal presence, the postwar post offices were designed for efficiency to accommodate an exponential increase in mail.⁶³

Building designs typically featured two styles of post office: International and Colonial Revival. The International Style predominated as it was both functional and economical. The largest post office facilities tended to be located within close proximity to a city center. The majority of the new post offices, however, were smaller in scale and serviced the ever-expanding suburban residential areas. Stylistic guidance for postal facilities was lacking until the late 1950s. Design manuals demonstrated a Modern aesthetic in the form of the International Style.⁶⁴ A stylistic manual that gave examples of acceptable design, *Building Designs*, was published by the Post Office Department in 1959. The desire was that post offices be built as Modern buildings “focusing on efficiency and clean lines.”⁶⁵ The brochures contained artist renderings, schematic plans, and suggested materials for posts offices ranging in size from 1,000 to 12,000 square feet. The designs were adaptable and suitable for all climates. The plans all called for flat roofs; exterior wall materials of aluminum or stainless-steel framed window walls with stone, brick veneer, or precast concrete; aluminum or stainless-steel entrance doors; metal or wood fascia with cement plaster soffit canopies above truck bays; an interior partition between the box lobby and post office lobby of glass and metal trim; and vinyl or terrazzo interior floor material.⁶⁶

The Hazelwood Post Office (HW0937) was erected in 1961 and represents a Contemporary-style facility designed for a small town. The brick-veneered post office is characterized by a window wall along its main façade that extends into the gable end, as well as its cantilevered eave. Constructed in 1966 and larger in scale to accommodate a greater population is the Waynesville Post Office (HW0925) at 523 Haywood Street. This post office features a brick veneer and restrained elements of the International Style, particularly its boxy form and lack of stylistic ornamentation.



Photograph 50. Hazelwood Post Office (HW0937)

⁶³ URS Group, Inc, “USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study: Postal Facilities Constructed or Occupied Between 1940 and 1971,” a draft report for the U.S. Postal Service, 2012; p.2-1.

⁶⁴ URS Group, Inc, “USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study: Postal Facilities Constructed or Occupied Between 1940 and 1971,” a draft report for the U.S. Postal Service, 2012; p.2-84.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*; p. 2-86.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*; p. 2-86-87.



Photograph 51. Waynesville Post Office (HW0925)

4.6 Boarding Houses, Motor Courts, and Inns

The arrival of the railroad in Haywood County opened the region to tourism, which quickly became a leading mainstay of the county's economy. The railroad brought thousands of visitors wishing to enjoy the mountain air and vistas. Visitors would often stay several days, weeks, or entire seasons in a boarding house or hotel.⁶⁷ To accommodate the visitors, citizens opened boardinghouses and grand hotels were built throughout Waynesville and the surrounding area, including the Eagle's Nest and luxurious Sulphur Springs Hotel.⁶⁸ Many of the grand resorts, hotels, and inns have since vanished from the county. However, many of Waynesville's large, single-family residences that also served as boarding houses or seasonal bed and breakfasts survive, including four of the surveyed properties. These include the Herren House (HW0866), constructed in 1897 at 94 East Street; the three-story Summer House/Palmer House (HW0115) at 58 Pigeon Street and erected in c.1900; the Miller House (HW0947), constructed at 200 Branner Street in c.1890; and the Miller House Annex (HW0946) built c.1900. All adopt vernacular house forms with restrained stylistic influences. All are within close proximity to the central business district of Waynesville. The Herron House continues to operate as a bed and breakfast.



Photograph 52. Herron House (HW0866), 94 East Street

⁶⁷ Bishir 1999; p.36-37.

⁶⁸ Bishir 1999; 339.



Photograph 53. Summer House/Palmer House (HW0115), 58 Pigeon Street



Photograph 54. Miller House (HW0947), 200 Branner Avenue

The construction and improvement of roads for automobile travel during the 1920s and 1930s further “transformed the region’s economy and settlement patterns, and motels sprang up by the roads to accommodate motorists.”⁶⁹ Increased mobility helped to sustain summer activity. Beginning in 1926, Jim Long developed the Waynesville Country Club, which included a large, rustic, stone lodge (HW060). Roadside motor courts proved to be convenient and affordable. By the 1950s, numerous motor courts were operating in and around Waynesville. A 1953 article in the *Asheville Citizen-Times* identifies multiple motor courts and inns including three modern facilities within the city limits of Waynesville – Haywood Motor Inn, Waynesville Motor Court, and Oak Park Inn (HW0753).⁷⁰ The latter was determined eligible for the National Register in 2019. The 1953 article also makes reference to Skyland Cottages (HW0955), which was surveyed as part of this study. The article identifies this motor court as one that serves meals to guests.

⁶⁹ Bishir 1999; p.50.

⁷⁰ “Waynesville is Popular Vacation Spot,” *Asheville Citizen-Times*, May 31, 1953.

During the late 1920s and 1930s, the exterior appearance of motor courts became a significant feature, as it would draw tourists from the road. Many had the look of quaint, residential cottages, while others boasted more unique themes. In western North Carolina, the design of motor courts often reflected the cultural traditions of the region. The Skyland Cottages (HW0955), for example, echoes elements of the Rustic Revival style popular throughout western North Carolina.



Photograph 55. Skyland Cottages (HW0955)

Located along Old Balsam Road, once the primary route connecting Waynesville to Balsam Gap to the southwest, the former Skyland Cottages (HW0955) began as a vernacular residence set within a rural setting along the banks of Richland Creek. Taking advantage of increased automobile ownership and proximity to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, six two-unit cottages were built c.1940 around a U-shaped driveway surrounding the house. The cottages use native stone to create a natural, rustic aesthetic that appealed to visitors. The Rustic Revival style appeared nationally as a back-to-nature

movement which romanticized the outdoors and gained momentum during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement popularized the use of native stone and rough wood surfaces to represent the beauty and diversity of nature. Rustic Revival-style architecture was a deliberate attempt to create an informal aesthetic, incorporating laid stonework, log construction, exposed trusses, and natural tones. The Rustic Revival frequently appeared in the region's grand summer colonies, mountain lodges, and motor courts. The cottages at Skyland Cottages are modest buildings characterized by a random-coursed, fieldstone veneer.

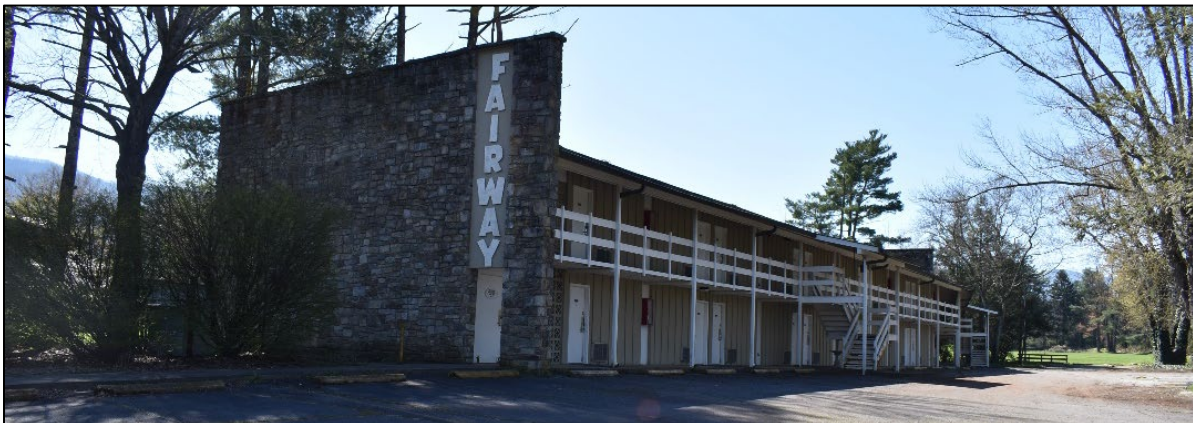
While motor courts and roadside inns were erected in large numbers throughout the region during the mid-twentieth century, Furry's Lodge (HW0979) was built in 1946 and was a return to a traditional resort-style facility. Close to downtown Waynesville and just northwest of Love Lane, Furry's Lodge is a late representation of the summer retreats that grew in popularity during the early twentieth century in and around Waynesville. Furry's Lodge is sited within a densely wooded area and contains multiple lodgings. It is a good representation of a post-War rustic, or modified rustic, resort. "Modified rustic" buildings reflect rustic design principles, "but are constructed of simple, planar, machine-worked materials, simply conceived and constructed."⁷¹ The style reflected the increased availability of new machine-made and manufactured materials. The main building of Furry's Lodge is two-story and integrates a random-course stone veneer with board-and-batten siding into its design, creating a rustic aesthetic that is further enhanced by porch columns of slender logs. The original one-story lodge also reflects a modified rustic aesthetic with a stone veneer, log porch columns, and exposed log rafters. Later buildings erected on the property are somewhat less rustic in appearance, yet blend nicely within the natural landscape.

⁷¹ Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., *Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia and North Carolina, Survey and Assessment*, National Park Service, 2016; Page 12



Photograph 56. Furry's Lodge (HW0979), 109 Dolan Road

As tourism continued to thrive through the mid-twentieth century, the Waynesville Country Club began construction of additional lodging facilities to accommodate growing demand. Among the new lodgings is the Fairway Inn (HW0986), sited just southwest of the main lodge and constructed in 1965. The building adopts a modified rustic aesthetic, utilizing both a stone veneer and board-and-batten siding. The building features a Modernist concrete block screen wall. The exterior entries into each unit are somewhat concealed by a Modernist stone screen wall along the front of the building.



Photograph 57. Fairway Inn (HW09860), Waynesville Country Club

SECTION 5: SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Blockface Files Update

A primary objective of this study is to update existing blockface files created during surveys of Waynesville conducted in the 1980s and 1990s. A total of fifteen blockface files are within the Survey Area and not located within existing National Register Historic Districts. The blockface files include a total of 97 buildings (Appendix C).

This study served to document apparent changes to those 97 properties previously surveyed in blockface files. Each previously surveyed property was coded in the Survey Database as No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Outbuilding Loss, Rehabilitated, Removed from Site, Not Found, No Access, or Newly Surveyed. Four of the properties were classified as Removed from Site. The four properties were all located within the residential areas adjacent to Waynesville’s central business district. Due to the minimal architectural descriptions presented in the blockface files, the classifications are largely based on a review of the previous survey photographs.

Blockface File	Address/Parcel Number
HW0030	East Street (Parcel 8615-36-7750)
HW0058	Academy Street (8615-26-4425)
HW0093	40 Tate Street (8615-27-1177)
HW0107	S. Haywood Street (8615-26-4981)

Figure 9. Properties Included in Existing Blockface Files No Longer Extant



Figure 10. Distribution of Demolished Properties, shown on Google Earth Aerial Photograph

Nearly two-thirds of the previously documented properties fall into the “No Substantial Change” classification. However, a total of thirty resources received substantial exterior alterations since

last documented. In many cases, a building had already been altered by the time it was first surveyed but no additional changes are evident. While these properties might be coded as No Substantial Change, they often have a medium or low degree of material integrity. Thus, this study further classifies previously surveyed properties by their current integrity. Appendix A provides a breakdown of the integrity ratings used to classify each previously surveyed property. Twenty-three resources lack integrity. The majority are located in the Hazelwood area, particularly along Brown Avenue and Belle Meade Drive.

Figure 11. Breakdown of Previously Surveyed Properties (Total of 94)⁷² by Apparent Degree of Integrity

Integrity Rating	Resource Count (Total 94)	Percentage of Total
High	42	44.7%
Medium	29	30.1%
Low	23	24.5%

5.1 Newly Surveyed Properties

A total of 138 properties were newly surveyed as part of this study (Appendix B). The newly recorded properties add a significant number of resources to the inventory of historic architecture in and around downtown Waynesville. The range of property types and styles represented from this study is reflective of the town's architectural heritage, and its continued development through the mid-twentieth century, including outward expansions.

An attempt was made to identify historic properties deserving of survey throughout all stretches of the predefined Survey Area. Eight of the surveyed properties are located within the northernmost section of the Survey Area along Russ Avenue and surrounding its intersection with Dellwood Road. These include five houses retaining medium to high integrity and ranging in construction date from 1920 to 1959. Two are churches historically serving a rural community outside of Waynesville. Turpin Cemetery (HW0978), believed to be the county's oldest church cemetery, is also located within this area. Overall, this area maintains a relatively rural feel; however, signs of encroaching development are evident and may threaten the area's historic resources.

⁷² This number includes the 93 previously surveyed blockface files and the one additional resource documented as part of a D/N/A file.

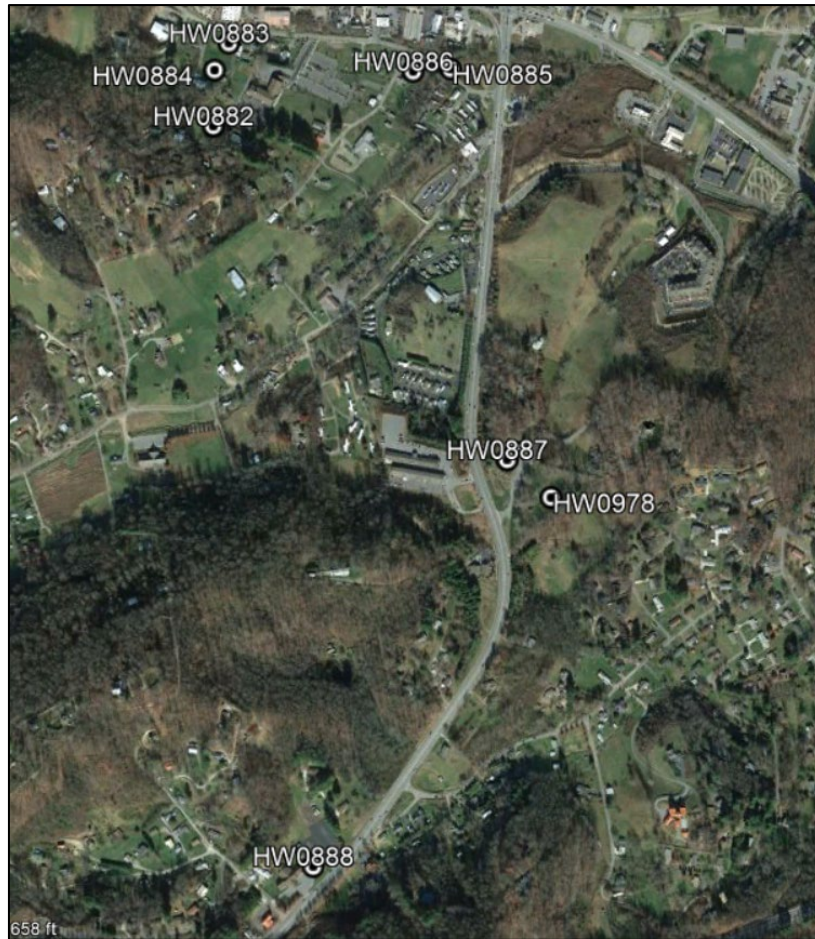


Figure 12. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Properties in Northwest Section of Survey Area

The northeastern section of the Survey Area follows along Asheville Road as it leads north from downtown Waynesville. This section of the road retains a somewhat rural feel yet is threatened by encroaching development. Small, mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods are located along the west side of the road but do not appear to be exemplary representations of the planned subdivisions that developed in Waynesville during this period. Thus, they were not surveyed as part of this study. Should future surveys be conducted, these neighborhoods might be considered for inclusion. Other historic properties line this section of Asheville Road but were previously surveyed and not updated during this study.

Nine properties were newly surveyed that are located just north of the central business district and along the periphery of the *Spread Out Historic District*. These include a combination of residential and commercial buildings, as well as the prominent BB&T Bank Building (HW0940) representative of New Formalist design. The commercial buildings in this section of the Survey Area are somewhat altered as a result of renovations and adaptive reuse.

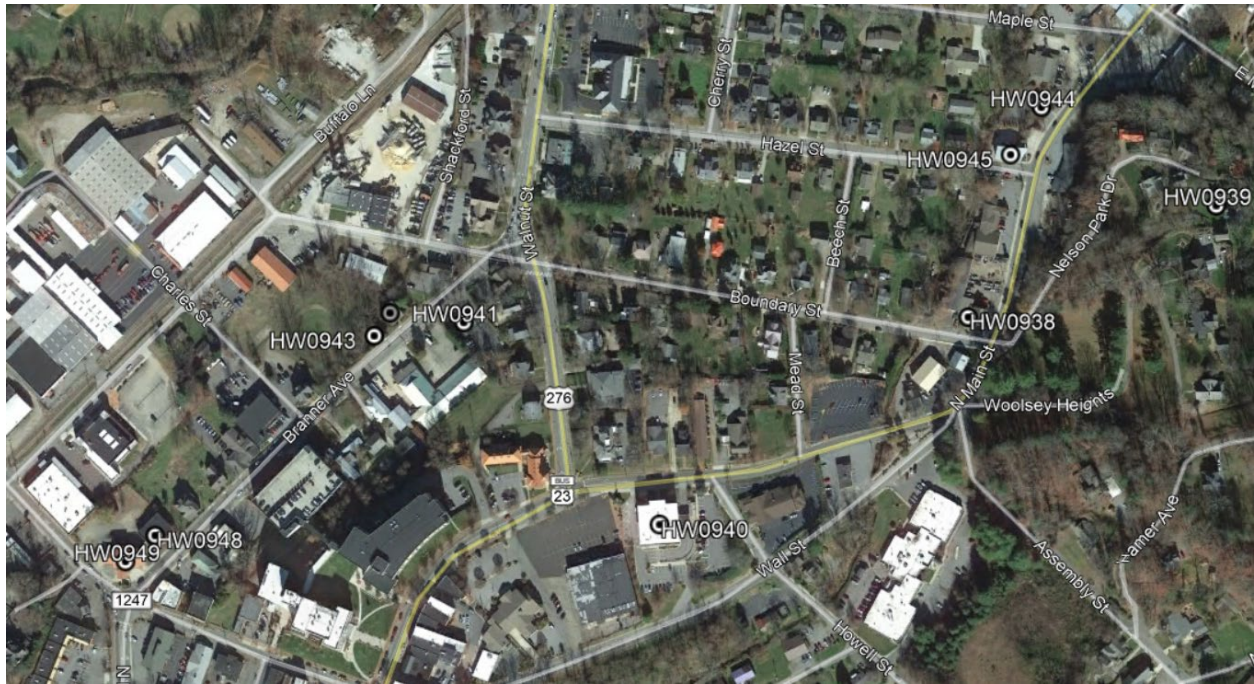


Figure 13. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Resources Just North of Central Business District

Several properties surrounding the central business district in downtown Waynesville were newly surveyed. The majority are residences east and west of Main Street that are interspersed among various blockface groupings. By surveying these properties, a more cohesive inventory of resources within these areas is established.



Figure 14. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Properties Surrounding the Central Business District

Previous survey documentation was minimal in the Hazelwood area. Most of the previously surveyed properties within and immediately around Hazelwood are along S. Main Street and were documented as part of an Environmental Review project completed in 2018-2019 (ER-18-429). Many newly surveyed properties are evenly distributed throughout Hazelwood. The following map illustrates this distribution. Not shown are the newly surveyed properties located within D/N/As documented for this study. South of the Hazelwood area, the Survey Area is dominated by large-scale modern development. No individual properties that convey historic or architectural distinction were identified in this area. At the southernmost tip of the Survey Area, a single property was newly surveyed (HW0955 Skyland Cottages).

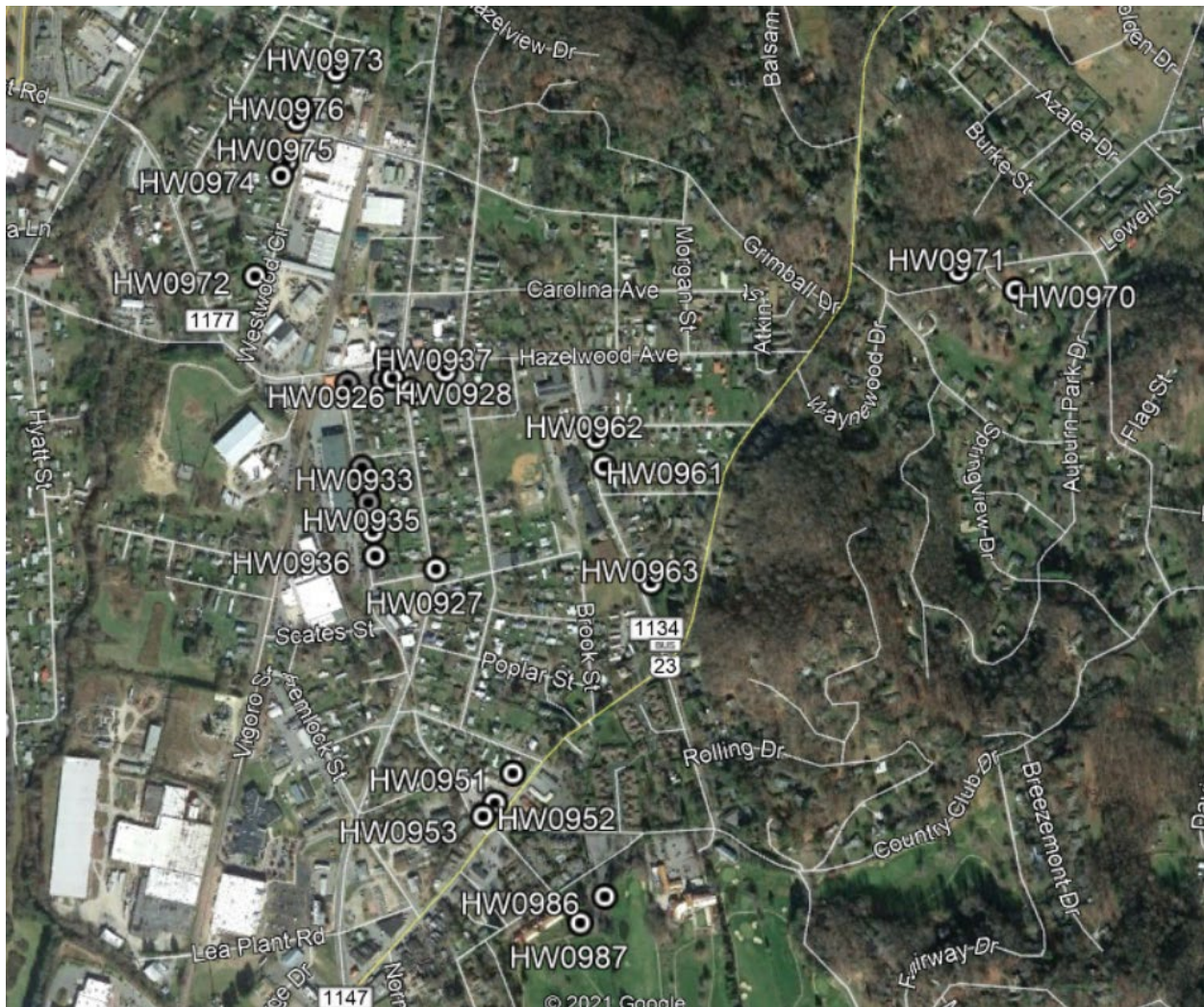


Figure 15. Distribution of Newly Surveyed Properties within the Hazelwood Area

5.3 Identification of District/Neighborhood/Area (D/N/A) Resource Groupings

The third objective of this study is the identification and documentation of five areas suitable to be recorded using District/Neighborhood/Area (D/N/A) forms within or adjoining the Survey Area. The windshield survey revealed considerable material alterations, particularly among the residential resources within the Hazelwood area. A collection of residential buildings lining Hazelwood Avenue as it leads west from S. Main Street to Hazelwood's commercial district is the most intact grouping of houses surviving in Hazelwood. As such, the houses are documented as HW0825. At the request of the Town and the HPO, one of resources recorded using a D/N/A form is the re-survey of the Love Lane Historic District (HW0026), which was concluded to be ineligible in 1997 due to extensive exterior alterations. Two additional neighborhoods within the early residential enclaves east and west of the central business district in Waynesville were surveyed using D/N/A forms: HW0766 and HW0988. These include several resources within the early blockface files, combining the groupings into a cohesive collection of buildings. Southeast of

downtown Waynesville is an exemplary illustration of a planned, mid-twentieth-century neighborhood – Hendrix’s Park Knoll (HW0765).

Extending from the southeast side of S. Main Street, just south of its intersection with Virginia Avenue, is Country Club Drive, the main avenue leading to the Waynesville Country Club. The street curves around the northeast side of the club and golf course forming the southern boundary of the Auburn Park Neighborhood, a large mid-twentieth-century neighborhood with curvilinear streets winding around a hilltop that once contained a reservoir. The majority of the neighborhood is well outside the limits of the Survey Area.

A total of seven D/N/A forms were prepared during this study:

- 1) HW0026 – Love Lane
- 2) HW0765 – Hendrix’s Park Knoll
- 3) HW0766 – Church and Tate Streets Downtown Neighborhood
- 4) HW0824 – Balsam Drive Neighborhood
- 5) HW0825 – Hazelwood Avenue Residential Corridor
- 6) HW0889 – Country Club Drive Neighborhood
- 7) HW0988 – East Downtown Residential Neighborhood

Summary

Due to the irregularity of the predefined survey boundary and the survey cap of around 230 properties, this study is not an exhaustive account of all of Waynesville’s historic resources. However, it not only updates existing blockface files, which generally lack thorough documentation of individual buildings, but adds to the existing inventory of the town’s historic architectural resources. Further, it expands upon the architectural context through the mid-twentieth century to recognize important Modern styles, materials, and design principles. The updated survey files and addition of newly surveyed properties will provide preservationists, planners, and developers a broader account of the architectural heritage and significance of Waynesville and its immediate surrounding area.

SECTION 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 National Register Study List

The following resource is proposed for placement on the North Carolina National Register Study List as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Furry's Lodge, 109 Dolan Road (HW0979)



Figure 16. Historic Postcard of Furry's Lodge, date unknown



Figure 17. Furry's Lodge Site Plan, shown on aerial photograph

Nestled within a sloping, wooded lot, Furry's Lodge is located adjacent to Waynesville's Love Lane neighborhood. The property is irregularly-shaped and comprised of seven buildings ranging in date from 1946 through 1974. The main lodge with dining room (Building A) was constructed in 1946, followed by Oak Terrace/Terrace Lodge, a long multi-unit stone building along the southwest side of the property (Building D). Adjacent to the main lodge to the northwest is a small, single-unit building (Building B) named "Mountain Laurel" and constructed in 1956. A small building directly east of Mountain Laurel is of unknown use/date (Building G). Southeast of the main lodge is "Summer House," constructed in 1962 (Building C) perpendicular to the Oak Terrace building. Southwest of the main lodge building is a small, three-unit building known as "Hemlock," constructed in 1964. This building is located toward the center of the property and is sited on a slope. As such, the basement level is exposed (Building F). A small parking area east of this building is supported by a stone retaining wall. The final building to be constructed within the resort is the Rhododendron Building (Building E). An L-shaped building is at the southwest corner of the property. The resort is accessed via a winding paved driveway that extends from the southwest side of Dolan Road. Buildings within the resort feature stone and board-and-batten siding and reflect a modified rustic design that blends nicely with the natural, wooded landscape.

Furry's Lodge appears eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. Since its construction in 1946, the property has provided seasonal lodging and recreational amenities to both local residents and out-of-state tourists. Furry's Lodge was a popular summer resort for visitors coming to Waynesville to enjoy the region's natural beauty and outdoor activities. During its early years, many guests would stay the entire season, enjoying the southern meals prepared by the Furrys. Many of the guests came from Florida, visiting annually. Early newspaper clippings refer to Furry's Lodge as a "summer colony" where families formed lifelong friendships.⁷³ The lodge hosted wedding receptions and family gatherings for visitors and residents alike.⁷⁴ Guests enjoyed mule and buggy tours to nearby towns.⁷⁵ Guest also enjoyed riding six saddle horses and five ponies.⁷⁶ Although under new ownership, Furry's Lodge continues to provide lodging and meals to the many tourists traveling through western North Carolina.



Photograph 58. Furry's Lodge, Mule and Buggy Rides, c.1950

⁷³ Notice. *The Orlando Sentinel*, July 1, 1962; November 21, 1954.

⁷⁴ Notice. *The Miami Herald*, August 26, 1946.

⁷⁵ *Asheville-Citizen Times*, April 26, 2007.

⁷⁶ "The Furry's (sic) Plan Informal Living," *The Charlotte Observer*, July 12, 1962.



Photograph 59. Furry's Lodge, Main Lodge (Building A)

Furry's Lodge is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture. It is an exemplary illustration of tourist lodges in western North Carolina adopting a modified rustic aesthetic in its design. The design of the lodge buildings, which all range in date from 1946 to 1974, blend nicely with the natural setting of the wooded hilltop on which the property is sited. Buildings incorporate stone veneers and board-and-batten siding in their designs. The two earliest and most significant buildings within the property incorporate logs columns and rafters into their design, further enhancing the rustic aesthetic.

The boundary should include the entire 3.48-acre parcel. The Period of Significance is 1946 to 1974, when the most recent building was erected on the property. The lodge has continued to provide lodging to visitors since it was established in 1946. All of the buildings appear to retain high exterior integrity. During the survey, interior access was not permitted as guests were occupying rooms and the main lodge was undergoing interior renovation. It is understood that in recent years, the HPO documented the interior of the Lodge and confirmed that it is well-preserved.

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“Tea Table Chatter, Tri Sigs Invade Biloxi,” by Cynthia, *The Orlando Sentinel*, July 1, 1962; Page 1-C.

APPENDIX A: INTEGRITY RATINGS

High – the building would be a contributing element to a historic district and/or it might be individually eligible for listing in the National Register if restored in conformance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation

- The original form and massing are intact
- The majority of the exterior cladding is intact
- Minor alterations to building openings or spaces has occurred using new material, but not resulting in irreversible damage to original fenestrations
- Character-defining decorative elements are intact
- Reversible alterations, such as vinyl siding over weatherboard, are reversible and the historic character of the property is easily restored
- Minor additions to side or rear elevations are appropriate and do not detract from the overall character and design of the building

Medium – if restored in conformance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, the property might be a contributing resource to a historic district. It would not be individually eligible

- The original form and massing are intact
- Exterior cladding has been altered or added; however, the application of new siding is reversible to reveal original cladding underneath
- Alterations to building openings altered profiles, sizes, and materials of the original openings
- Minor loss of important decorative elements, including porches
- Additions are sensitive to the original design
- Historic feeling, or character, of the building is compromised, but may be restored

Low – the property would be considered a noncontributing element to a historic district

- Form and massing are altered
- Exterior materials and cladding are altered
- Decorative elements removed
- Irreversible alterations to exterior cladding and openings
- Incompatible additions
- Loss of overall historic feeling or character

APPENDIX B: LIST OF NEWLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

Districts/Neighborhoods/Areas				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0026	Varies	Love Lane	Love Lane Historic District	c.1890-1976
HW0765	Varies	Varies	Hendrix's Park Knoll	1960-1970s
HW0766	Varies	Varies	Church-Tate Streets Downtown Neighborhood	1883-1966
HW0824	Varies	Balsam Drive	Balsam Drive Neighborhood	1906-1955
HW0825	Varies	Hazelwood Avenue	Hazelwood Avenue Neighborhood	1923-1958
HW0889	Varies	Country Club Drive	Country Club Drive Residential Corridor	c.1928-1965
HW0988	Varies	Pigeon, East, and Welch Streets	Waynesville East Downtown Neighborhood	c.1890-1968

Newly Surveyed Individual Properties				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0761	139	Burke Street		1966
HW0762	51	Melrose Street		1961
HW0763	44	Azalea Drive		1973
HW0764	485	Shelton Street		1968
HW0775	173	Church Street	Withers House	1964
HW0778	130	Tate Street		1962
HW0779	152	Tate Street		1964
HW0785	225	Church Street	St. Johns School	1956-57
HW0786	21	Tate Street		1945
HW0788	160	Church Street	Noland House	1961
HW0791	370	Love Lane		c.1925
HW0792	338	Love Lane		1936
HW0793	365	Love Lane	Kirkpatrick House	1890
HW0794	321	Love Lane	Burgin House	1915
HW0795	265	Love Lane	Jesse and Anne McClure House	1976
HW0796	247	Love Lane	Will Hyatt House	1926
HW0797	254	Love Lane		1952
HW0798	240	Love Lane		1960

HW0799	231	Love Lane	Claude Haynes House	1920
HW0800	220	Love Lane	Paxton House	1960
HW0801	215	Love Lane		1962
HW0804	143	Love Lane	Strickler House	1965
HW0805	123	Love Lane	McClure House	1960
HW0811	347	Balsam Drive	Prevost House	c.1945
HW0812	324	Balsam Drive		1949
HW0813	325	Balsam Drive	Stewart House	c.1945
HW0814	306	Balsam Drive		1949
HW0815	317	Balsam Drive		1950
HW0816	275	Balsam Drive	Stringfield House	1948
HW0817	251	Balsam Drive	McElroy House	1950
HW0818	235	Balsam Drive		1947
HW0819	191	Balsam Drive	Ward House	1938
HW0820	143	Balsam Drive	Abbate House	1937
HW0821	117	Balsam Drive		1955
HW0822	95	Balsam Drive		1942
HW0823	15	Balsam Drive	Bullard House	1940
HW0826	348	Hazelwood Ave.		1944
HW0827	340	Hazelwood Ave.		1950
HW0828	324	Hazelwood Ave.		1950
HW0829	316	Hazelwood Ave.		1950
HW0830	296	Hazelwood Ave.		1950
HW0831	299	Hazelwood Ave.		1950
HW0832	323	Hazelwood Ave.		1940
HW0833	343	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1920
HW0834	265	Hazelwood Ave.	Hazelwood First Baptist Church	1958
HW0835	284	Hazelwood Ave.	Garrett House	c.1930
HW0836	270	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1930
HW0837	250	Hazelwood Ave.		1927
HW0838	226	Hazelwood Ave.		1958
HW0839	214	Hazelwood Ave.		1956
HW0840	206	Hazelwood Ave.		1958
HW0841	186	Hazelwood Ave.		1923
HW0842	174	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1925
HW0843	164	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1925
HW0844	146	Hazelwood Ave.		1949
HW0845	120	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1925
HW0846	108	Hazelwood Ave.	Ray House	c.1940
HW0847	100	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1925
HW0848	171	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1925

HW0849	187	Hazelwood Ave.		1923
HW0850	205	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1925
HW0882	114	Sutton Loop	Green House	c.1950
HW0883	309	Dayton Drive		1920
HW0884	299	Dayton Drive		1959
HW0885	70	Dayton Drive		1923
HW0886	25	Hampshire Drive		c.1925
HW0887	79	Maple Grove Church Road	Maple Grove United Methodist Church	1938
HW0888	1441	Russ Ave.	Barberville Baptist Church	1963
HW0890	62	Welch Street	Francis House	1968
HW0919	105	Welch Street	Moody House	c.1965
HW0920	76	East Street		c.1945
HW0921	72	East Street		c.1925
HW0922	35	Academy Street	Bellsouth Telecommunications	1951
HW0923	619	S. Haywood Street		c.1920
HW0924	635	S. Haywood Street		1903
HW0925	523	S. Haywood Street	U.S. Post Office	1966
HW0926	1147	Brown Avenue		c.1925
HW0927	1307	Brown Avenue		c.1900
HW0928	429	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1945
Hw0929	435	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1940
HW0930	432	Hazelwood Ave.		c.1940
HW0931	477	Hazelwood Ave.	Waynesville Pharmacy	c.1935
HW0932	47	Unagusta Street		c.1925
HW0933	121	Riverbend Street		c.1930
HW0934	137	Riverbend Street		c.1910
HW0935	169	Riverbend Street		c.1935
HW0936	187	Riverbend Street		c.1915
HW0937	369	Hazelwood Ave.	Hazelwood Post Office	1961
HW0938	503	Boundary Street	Gary's Auto Shop/Garage	c.1950
HW0939	168	Nelson Park		c.1940
HW0940	370	N. Main Street	BB&T Bank Building	1969-1974
HW0941	37	Branner Avenue		c.1925
HW0942	68	Branner Avenue		c.1915
HW0943	82	Banner Street		c.1940
HW0944	695	N. Main Street		c.1925
HW0945	675	N. Main Street		1951

HW0948	216-224	Branner Avenue		c.1950
HW0949	136	Branner Avenue	Cherokee Service Station	1928
HW0950	394	Haywood	Grace Episcopal Church	1957
HW0951	1534	S. Main Street		c.1905
HW0952	1562	S. Main Street		c.1945
HW0953	465	Riverbend Street		c.1920
HW0954	24	Belle Meade		c.1930
HW0955	996	Old Balsam Road	Skyland Cottages	c.1880/c.1935
HW0956	192	Rolling Drive	Rothermel House	1955
HW0957	280	Rolling Drive		c.1925
HW0958	263	Rolling Drive		c.1955
HW0959	406	Rolling Drive		1947
HW0960	38	Lenoir Circle	Beville House	c.1945
HW0961	117	Virginia Ave		c.1925
HW0962	16	Kentucky Avenue		c.1925
HW0963	261	Virginia Ave		c.1920
HW0964	165	Country Club Drive		c.1955
HW0965	119	Country Club Drive		1960
HW0966	37	Country Club Drive		1958
Hw0967	116	Country Club Drive		c.1938
HW0968	142	Country Club Drive		c.1950
HW0969	19	Rolling Drive		c.1920
HW0970	29	Kelly Street		c.1935
HW0971	99	Auburn Road		c.1915
HW0972	93	Westwood Circle		c.1930
HW0973	302	Westwood Circle		c.1930
HW0974	191	Westwood Circle		c.1930
HW0975	209	Westwood Circle		c.1925
HW0976	251	Westwood Circle		c.1920
HW0977	261	Westwood Circle		c.1925
HW0978	79	Maple Grove Church Road	Turpin's Chapel Cemetery	c.180s
HW0979	109	Dolan Road	Furry's Lodge	1946
HW0980	119	Pigeon Street		c.1940
HW0981	33	Pigeon Street	Tommy's Stone Cottage	c.1920
HW0982	71	Pigeon Street		c.1905
HW0983	59	Pigeon Street		c.1930
HW0984	43	Laurel Circle		1961
HW0985	74	Lowell Street		1972
HW0986	176	Country Club Drive	Fairway Inn	1965

HW0987	176	Country Club Drive	Balsam Spa	1960
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APPENDIX C: UPDATED BLOCKFACE FILES AND ASSIGNED SURVEY SITE NUMBERS FOR INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

BLOCKFACE HW0030				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
GONE	(former) 202	East Street	GONE	N/A
HW0866	94	East Street	Herren House	1897
HW0867	101	East Street	House	1908

BLOCKFACE HW0031				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0891	88	Welch Street	House	c.1930
HW0892	55	Welch Street	House	c.1925
HW0893	65	Welch Street	House	c.1920
HW0894	73	Welch Street	House	1913
HW0895	83	Welch Street	House	1897

BLOCKFACE HW0033				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0115	58	Pigeon Street	Summer House/Palmer House	c.1900
HW0896	26	Pigeon Street	House	c.1915
HW0897	62-64	Pigeon Street	House	c.1915
HW0898	84	Pigeon Street	House	c.1890
HW0899	94	Pigeon Street	House	c.1930

BLOCKFACE HW0042				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0016	224	Love Lane	Clyde H. Ray Sr. House (Individually Listed in the NRHP)	1898
HW0018	304	Love Lane	R.N. Barber House	1908
HW0635	203	Love Lane	Dr. Nicholas Medford House	1923
HW0802	169	Love Lane	House	1923
HW0803	151	Love Lane	House	c.1915
HW0806	144	Love Lane	Judge Norwood House	1902
HW0807	60	Love Lane	Howell House	1898

BLOCKFACE HW0042				
HW0808	95	Love Lane	Matthew Love House	1897
HW0809	75	Love Lane	Alsteder House	1906
HW0810	55	Love Lane	High Love House	1906

BLOCKFACE HW0058				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
GONE	112	Academy Street	GONE	NA
HW0863	44	Academy Street	J. R. Boyd House	1908
HW0864	55	Academy Street	Wilford Ray House	c.1920
HW0865	67	Academy Street	House	c.1920

BLOCKFACE HW0078				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0184	135	Pigeon Street	Alden Howell House	1898
HW0135	185	Pigeon Street	Rotha House	1903
HW0917	109	Pigeon Street	House	c.1890
HW0918	143	Pigeon Street	House	c.1895

BLOCKFACE HW0080				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0009	138	Church Street	Boone-Withers House (Individually Listed)	1883
HW0780	247	Church Street	Sutherland House	1920
HW0781	257	Church Street	Edna Shulhoffer House	1926
HW0782	234	Church Street	Col. Thomas House	1886
HW0783	214	Church Street	St John's Catholic Church	1941
HW0784	192	Church Street	Hannah House	1928
HW0787	182	Church Street	Dr. Smathers House	1914
HW0789	131	Church Street	Hart House	1924
HW0790	125	Church Street	House	c.1920

BLOCKFACE HW0091				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0768	24	Central Street	House	1951
HW0769	32	Central Street	House	c.1925
HW0770	46	Central Street	Lodico House	c.1930
HW0771	52	Central Street	House	1957

BLOCKFACE HW0091				
HW0772	35	Central Street	Baptist Manse	1924
HW0773	51	Central Street	Haynes Street	1955

BLOCKFACE HW0093				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
GONE	40	Tate Street	GONE	GONE
HW0774	32	Tate Street	House	1966
HW0776	78	Tate Street	Rogers House	1958
HW0777	88	Tate Street	House	1919

BLOCKFACE HW0094				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0900	1171	Brown Avenue	House	c.1915
HW0901	1181	Brown Avenue	House	c.1915
HW0902	1203	Brown Avenue	House	1958
HW0903	1213	Brown Avenue	House	c.1920
HW0904	1229	Brown Avenue	House	c.1915
HW0905	1239	Brown Avenue	House	c.1920
HW0906	1249	Brown Avenue	House	1958
HW0907	1277	Brown Avenue	House	c.1895
HW0908	1287	Brown Avenue	House	c.1920
HW0909	1291	Brown Avenue	House	c.1960

BLOCKFACE HW0095				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0868	1308	Brown Avenue	House	c.1935
HW0869	1304	Brown Avenue	House	c.1945
HW0870	1288	Brown Avenue	House	c.1925
HW0871	1266	Brown Avenue	House	c.1900
HW0872	1252	Brown Avenue	House	1938
HW0873	1246	Brown Avenue	House	c.1935
HW0874	1236	Brown Avenue	House	c.1940
HW0875	1226	Brown Avenue	House	c.1935
HW0876	1216	Brown Avenue	House	c.1930
HW0877	16	Unagusta Street	House	c.1930
HW0878	1192	Brown Avenue	House	c.1925
HW0879	1180	Brown Avenue	House	c.1935
HW0880	1176	Brown Avenue	House	c.1955
HW0881	1164	Brown Avenue	House	c.1945

BLOCKFACE HW0099				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0851	51	Belle Meade Drive	Barn/Mobile Home	c.1920
HW0852	69	Belle Meade Drive	Bryson House	c.1940
HW0853	87	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1965
HW0854	101	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1970
HW0855	115	Belle Meade Drive	House	1948
HW0856	127	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1940
HW0857	120	Belle Meade Drive	House	1963
HW0858	108	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1940
HW0859	84	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1925
HW0860	62	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1925
HW0861	48	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1925
HW0862	36	Belle Meade Drive	House	c.1925

BLOCKFACE HW0101				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0910	428	Hazelwood Avenue	(former) Bank	c.1970
HW0911	444	Hazelwood Avenue	Commercial	c.1935
HW0912	448-452	Hazelwood Avenue	Commercial	c.1945
HW0913	454-456	Hazelwood Avenue	Commercial	c.1945
HW0914	460-472	Hazelwood Avenue	Commercial	c.1945
HW0915	486-500	Hazelwood Avenue	Commercial	c.1920
HW0916	492-495	Hazelwood Avenue	Commercial	c.1945

BLOCKFACE HW0107				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0767	506	S. Haywood Street	House	c.1930
GONE	NA	S. Haywood Street	GONE	GONE

BLOCKFACE HW0113				
SSN	Address	Street	Historic Name (if applicable)	Date of Construction
HW0946	182	Branner Avenue	Miller House Annex	c.1900
HW0947	200	Branner Avenue	Miller House	c.1890s