

AGENDA REGULAR MEETING

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE

REGULAR MEETING/GREENHILL CEMETERY TOUR

APRIL 2, 2014
WEDNESDAY, 2 PM

The Historic Preservation Commission will meet at
Waynesville's Greenhill Cemetery with Mr. Fred Rathbone, retired caretaker

Call to order:

1. Retreat Minutes of February 25

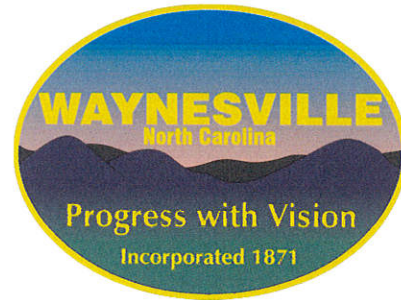
Regular Meeting/Love Lane Tour Minutes of March 5, 2014

2. Elections of Officers: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary
3. Other Business
4. Adjourn

The next meeting of Waynesville's Historic Preservation Commission will be held May 7, 2014

SPECIAL MEETING/RETREAT MINUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING CONFERENCE ROOM
16 SOUTH MAIN STREET
FEBRUARY 25, 2014



Those present:

Chairman Henry Foy
Peter Sterling
Sandra Owen
Ann Melton
Vice-Chairman Bette Sprecher

Also present:

Town Planner Paul Benson
Secretary Ginny Boyer

Absent:

Nikki Owens
Shawn Leatherwood

Mr. Peter Sterling began the retreat by saying he is pleased the commission has decided to increase the commission's membership thereby building the strength of the commission beyond its present capacity. He hopes the Board of Aldermen will agree with the commission's stance on identifying members who have skills in preservation planning and a positive attitude.

Out of the retreat, Mr. Sterling would like to see the commission identify projects worthy of the commission's involvement-- ones that make sense and ones the commission has the resources to fulfill.

He mentioned his piece "Preservation Sensitive and Preservation Savvy" in which he explains the need to be savvy about Waynesville's future while being sensitive to the needs of people who live and work here in hopes the commission can contribute to Waynesville's future success.

Ann Melton said there are six projects on the agenda and each person should take responsibility for making them happen.

1. Regular Meeting Minutes of February 5, 2014

Ann Melton made a motion to approve the February 5, 2014 minutes as presented; this was seconded by Bette Sprecher. All were in favor.

2. Increasing the Historic Preservation Commission from seven to nine members.

Town Planner Paul Benson said if the commission agrees to increasing membership from seven to nine, names need to be submitted and he will start looking into if they are qualified for the position.

Peter Sterling submitted: Stan Smith, Lee Starnes and Ron Sullivan.

Bette Sprecher submitted: Ron Huelster

Ann Melton submitted: Cecelia Ruth Marcus

Chairman Foy submitted: Warren Gresham

Mr. Benson recommended having someone from the downtown district, a sympathetic owner. For the ordinance to be amended, public notices must be sent and public hearings held for both the Planning Board and Board of Aldermen meetings. The wheels may turn slowly because of the process involved, but he doesn't see any reason why the commission can't get the word out now and have those named attend meetings on an informal basis.

3. Mr. Benson on his *Past Actions and Future Goals* Report.
 - a. Local Historic District Designation

Mr. Benson reported if Main Street National Historic District became a local district, the designation would cover the entire district and give the Historic Preservation control over both old and new buildings. Any demolitions could be delayed up to a year, and any changes to the exterior of buildings would have to come before the HPC for approval under the Town's new design guidelines. The project has already been done to place Main Street Historic District on the National Register so the research is complete. Although the State does not fund local historic designation projects, the Historic Preservation Commission may want to approach the Board of Aldermen for funding. There is \$4,000 from Historic Waynesville brochure sales that could partially fund the project.

Commissioners decided to use the following strategies in pursuit of local district designation:

- Ongoing education and "sales" programs including seminars, meet & greets, personal lobbying and articles in newspapers—entire commission involvement
- Have Mr. Philip Thomason of Thomason and Associates, the developer of Waynesville's Design Guidelines, to meet with owners in the Downtown National Historic District—entire commission involvement
- Invite staff from Asheville (Stacey Murton) and Hendersonville, those who deal with local districts, to address the commission on the sequence of events that led to local historic designation and how to be more preservation sensitive—Paul Benson

- Get a list of owners in the Main Street National Register district, divide the list and have commissioners speak personally to each one—entire commission involvement
- Be a presence at a Downtown Waynesville Association board meeting, be included as an agenda item—entire commission involvement
- Speak personally to Director Buffy Phillips about the positive aspects of local designation—Henry Foy

Mr. Benson asked commissioners to be prepared for a long process. Property owners in local historic districts in Asheville wanted designation. For example, Asheville's Montford was a once grand neighborhood with large houses that were unaffordable for single families to maintain. The houses were then divided into rental units and subsequently fell into disrepair. Once new owners began purchasing the homes and restoring them, they wanted protection for their investment. In this case the people wanted the designation. Government works only when people lead it.

b. Landmark Designations

Vice-Chairman Bette Sprecher wanted to discuss the issue of vinyl siding as it applies to local landmark designation. Her concern is that there are several homes she feels are local landmark eligible but because of their existing vinyl siding and the owners' unwillingness to remove it, are ineligible for local landmark designation. She said many of the bigger homes are very costly to keep painted. The possibility of "grandfathering in" properties that have vinyl siding but are otherwise suitable for local landmark designation was mentioned.

Ann Melton mentioned the vinyl siding issue as being the only thing standing in the way of Love Lane being a National Register Historic District, but that if the Town of Waynesville could relax its stance on existing siding, there is a chance Love Lane could become a local historic district.

Members agreed to look at the list of properties the commission has in hand (Mr. Benson provided the list for viewing), those that may be suitable for local landmark designation but are not yet listed as such, and visit some of these properties.

Bette Sprecher made a motion to visit the houses of Love Lane specifically for the next regularly scheduled meeting in March. Ann Melton seconded and all were in favor.

c. Inventory Update

Town Planner Paul Benson mentioned when Lake Junaluska is annexed, it will be a very high priority to have properties inventoried. The Town may be eligible for a grant for inventory purposes after the annexation. The Town's existing inventory could use updating as our current inventory is outdated, updating inventory stimulates public involvement and helps identify

properties with local landmark and national register potential. Members agreed they would like to see a comprehensive inventory (Town of Waynesville, Lake Junaluska) after the annexation.

d. Stone Walls

Waynesville was divided into districts and commissioners took inventory of the stone walls, with Peter Sterling's being the most comprehensive. Members discussed doing the following with stone walls inventory:

- Showing the stone wall inventory to the Board of Aldermen to show them what the Historic Preservation Commission is capable of doing
- Create a brochure of stone wall inventory including best examples, maps and handicapped accessible facilities in town to be included with the current Historic Waynesville, a self-guided tour booklet
- Create a book specifically for stone walls divided into sections representing each "district" (not a brochure attached to the walking tour booklet) complete with photographs of best examples, available history, a blurb of each example of masonry, a map including handicapped accessible facilities

e. Town-County Preservation Commission

Any interest among commissioners to merge commissions into a town-county preservation commission was briefly discussed. No action was taken.

4. Historic Walking Tour Brochure

Members discussed ways in which the walking tour would be distributed, sold and improved upon:

- Ann Melton and Sandra Owen agreed to, once a month, distribute the brochure to restaurants and shops, the chamber of commerce, etc.
- Payment will be in advance and everyone will pay three dollars each for up to fifty copies
- Ginny Boyer will make placards stating "this brochure may be purchased for three dollars"
- Bette Sprecher will ask Michael Beadle about his agreement with Bogart's restaurant to have a copy of his Haywood history book on every table.
- Mr. Benson will supply the commission with a GIS map in hopes that Chris Sylvester can do a stylized map as an insert to the brochure, complete with a lot of color coding for bathroom facilities, parking lots and visitor information.
- For the next addition, the Sulphur Springs Hotel needs to be included

- Peter Sterling would like to see the last (blank) page of the walking tour brochure utilized in a creative way

5. Cemetery Brochure

Sandra Owen and Ann Melton approached the First United Methodist Church in hopes of finding information on Greenhill Cemetery and the history was discussed among members:

- The first record of the church owning the property is a deed in 1855.
- After acquisition, a small frame building (the Academy) was built on the property which was later moved in 1883, becoming the Zion church.
- The area was called Green Hill before it became a cemetery and began as a family cemetery.
- The town either purchased the cemetery or was given the land by the Loves. A copy of the deed needs to be acquired through the courthouse.
- 1819 is the oldest legible tombstone
- The land may not have been acquired at one time. In 1811 Paul Thomas Love conveyed eight acres to Greenhill Academy when the graveyard was already established. (Thomas Love was Robert Love's older brother).
- Angel statues in the cemetery were carved by Thomas Wolfe's father.
- It is believed that Prospect Hill and Green Hill are the highest elevations in Waynesville.
- John C. Smathers is buried there with his whole family.
- Once all of the history is compiled, it needs to be brought back to the commission so that a brochure may be created and it be marketed successfully.

6. Other business

- Paul Benson spoke with Nikki Owens and she plans to continue service to the commission.
- There has been no update on The Strand Theater's signage.
- On March 9th at 5:00 pm The Strand Theater will show a film history of Cataloochee.
- Chairman Foy asked the commission to be ready to elect a new Chairman at the next meeting.
- Elections for officers will be in April.

7. Adjourn

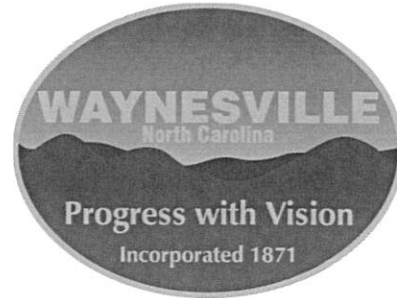
With no further business, the retreat adjourned.

Ginny Boyer, Secretary

Henry Foy, Chairman

REGULAR MEETING / VAN TOUR

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
16 SOUTH MAIN STREET
MARCH 5, 2014



Those present:
Chairman Henry Foy
Sandra Owen
Ann Melton

Also present:
Town Planner Paul Benson
Secretary Ginny Boyer

Absent:
Nikki Owens
Shawn Leatherwood
Vice-chairman Bette Sprecher
Peter Sterling

Waynesville's Historic Preservation Commission met at the Municipal Building and boarded the town van for a tour of Love Lane, Waynesville's oldest residential street so that commissioners could:

- stay current on properties that may be eligible for national register and/or local landmark status
- consider Love Lane's becoming a local historic district

Draft minutes of the February 25th, 2014 special meeting were not part of the tour and will be addressed at the April 2, 2014 meeting along with these March 5th, 2014 minutes. Along with the draft minutes of February's special meeting,

Two handouts were distributed at the beginning of the tour:

- Town Planner Paul Benson's Love Lane Historic District map of Love Lane properties along with corresponding brief descriptions (attached)

Most all of the homes in the Love Lane area were built between 1897 and 1923. Unfortunately, although many of the homes are steeped in history and well-maintained, they have been vinyl-sided which leaves them, as individual properties, ineligible for both national register listing (State-appointed designation) and local landmark status (town-appointed designation). Similarly, the Love Lane area is ineligible for National Historic District listing and local historic district designation at this time.

- Historian Ann Melton's *Greenhill Cemetery* (attached), a draft document she wrote after researching the cemetery and interviewing Mr. Fred Rathbone, retired caretaker. Ms. Melton plans to add to the document as further interviews and research are complete.

The commission hopes to document Greenhill Cemetery in some way agreeing that the first step is to compile its rich history. Ultimately the commission may print a brochure/booklet (much like *Historic Waynesville, a self-guided tour*) along with the cemetery's highlights being on the Town of Waynesville website.

Ginny Boyer, Secretary

Henry Foy, Chairman

Love Lane Houses – HW 42**North and South Sides****Waynesville, NC**

<i>Current reference number</i>	<i>Historic reference number</i>	<i>Historic and Current Name(s)</i>
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#55 (706) Hugh Love House

Built in 1904 and in good condition. This large, two and one-half story, frame dwelling was built by the son of Matthew Love. The residence displays a combination of Colonial Revival and picturesque elements. The house has a side gable roof, front gable dormers, projecting front gable pavilion, side wing, and a hip roofed porch. The porch is supported by wooden piers with scrolled knee brackets and features a pedimented gable marking the entrance. A small Palladian window is found under the front gable. The symmetrical, three bay façade has a large, wood and glass door with wide side lights. The windows are one-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash. Since initially surveyed in 1983, the house has been vinyl sided.

#75 (710) Allsteder House

Built 1910 by a sister-in-law of Hugh Love. The house is in good condition. This impressive, Tudor Revival dwelling has a side gable roof, broken by gabled window hoods, half timbering, and heavy, bracketed, front gable canopy over the entrance. The walls are covered in stucco, and the symmetrical façade features a central entrance, with side lights and transom, flanked by twelve-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows.

#95 (714) Mrs. Matthew Love House

Built 1897 by the wife of Matthew Love, grandson of Colonel Robert Love, one of the founders of Waynesville. The house is in good condition. This substantial, frame, vernacular Queen Anne residence occupies a prominent hilltop setting. The house has an intersecting gable roof, irregular massing, and wraparound porch supported by chamfered piers. The house has replacement siding, and the porch balustrade is a replacement.

#151 (726) Bess Able House

Built in 1914 and in good condition. The two story, frame Colonial Revival house has a gambrel roof, shed roofed dormer, and hip roofed porch and porte cochere. The porch is supported by classical columns. The house has a side hall plan, and the end bay entrance has side lights and transom.

#169 (728) Able House

Built in 1923 by Dr. Able for his son. The frame, side gable bungalow has an engaged porch, a bay window, vinyl siding, and fieldstone foundation. The porch is supported by battered piers resting on fieldstone pedestals.

#203 (800) Dr. Nick Medford House

Built in 1923 and in excellent condition. The one and one-half story, brick veneered bungalow has a large, front gable dormer, side wing, and recessed central entrance. The low-pitched, side-gable roof has exposed rafters and broad eaves. The side porch wing has round arched openings and a classical roof balustrade. The recessed entrance is broken by brick piers. The wood and glass door is flanked by side lights. The tripartite windows are three-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows.

#60 (713) Howell House

Built in 1905 and in good condition. This two-story, frame, vernacular picturesque house has a T-shaped plan, two story rear ell, and hip roofed porch. The porch has turned posts, scrolled knee brackets, and a turned post balustrade. The house retains its weatherboard siding and one-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The property includes a spring house constructed of fieldstone and a frame garage.

#144**Emma N. Lawrence House**

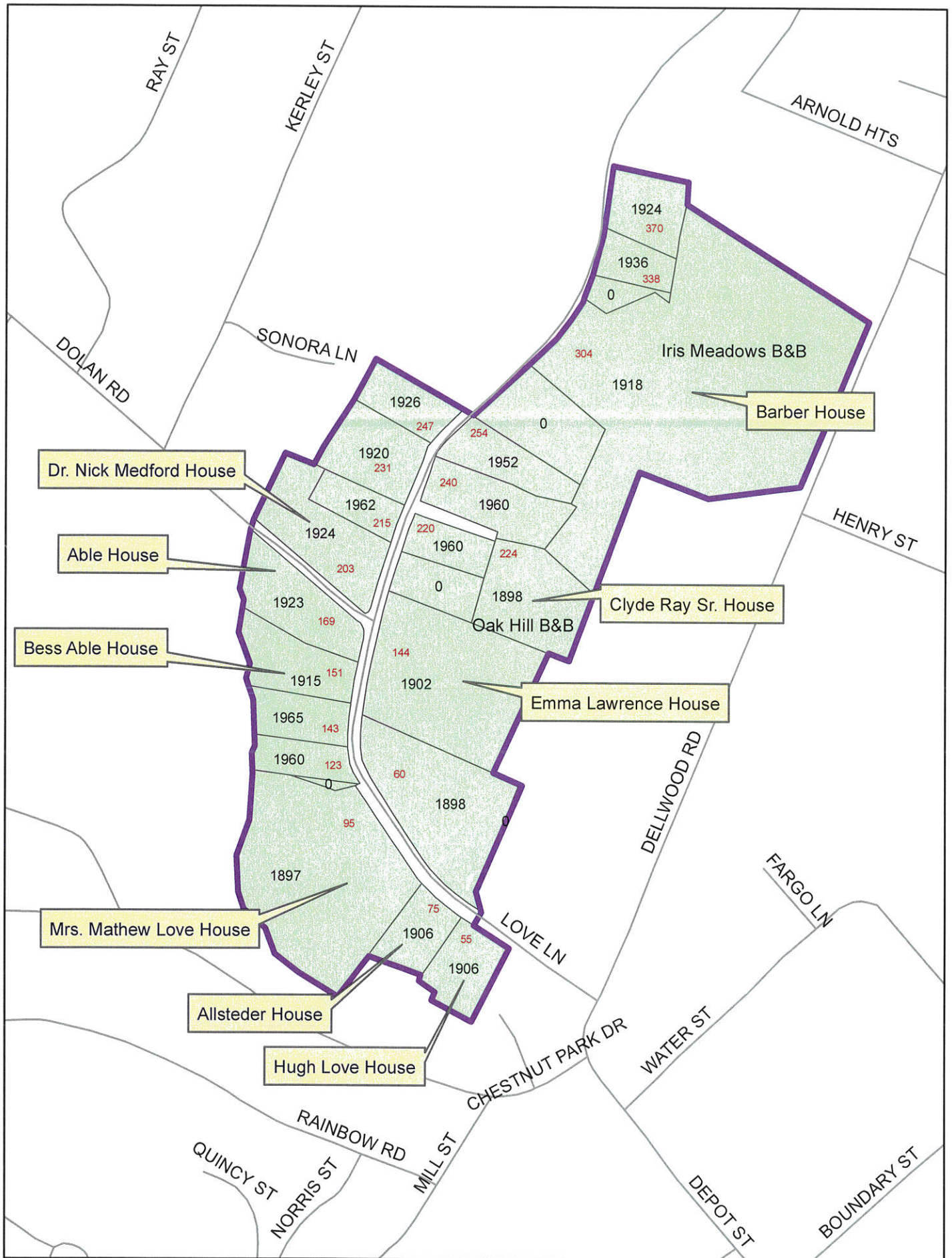
Built ca. 1905 as a summer house and is in good condition. This substantial, two story, frame dwelling is a mixture of vernacular picturesque and Colonial Revival features. The house has a gable on hip roof, irregular massing, and a wraparound porch. The porch is supported by classical columns, and the gables are pedimented. There is a front gable, second tier porch over the entrance. The house has a fieldstone foundation, aluminum siding, and one-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The property includes a gambrel roofed, frame garage.

#815**Barber House**

Built ca. 1900. This substantial, frame, vernacular Colonial Revival dwelling occupies a prominent hilltop setting. The two-story, hip roofed house has a pedimented portico, wraparound porch, and balcony. However, the house has been substantially altered with new siding, new brick foundation, and new windows. The Barber House no longer retains sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

Source: *Town of Waynesville Architectural Survey by Mattson, Alexander & Associates*, October 1996

Love Lane Historic District



Greenhill Cemetery

Greenhill Cemetery is a place of history, mystery, and intrigue. Just off South Main Street near downtown Waynesville, is a beautiful place shaded by glorious old oak, maple, and dogwood trees. And this graveyard is full of stories of murder, mayhem and inconsolable grief.

The cemetery comprises roughly forty acres and has been an established final-resting-place since it was connected with Greenhill Church in the early 1800s. The old church was moved off the hill in 1890 and can now be viewed in its renovated state as Mt. Olive Baptist Church on Pigeon Street.

An iron archway, erected by the Waynesville Civic League in 1920 by the Waynesville Civic League marks the cemetery's primary entrance, and oldest section of the cemetery, off Hillview Street, which intersects Main Street near Bogart's Restaurant.

The cemetery contains the burial sites of confederate soldiers, the first white chief of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, an Oscar-winning actor turned murderer, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author, numerous politicians, and sites of loved ones whose deaths pushed their relatives over the edge.

A woman once met with the caretaker of the cemetery to make sure that all the arrangements were finalized for her recently-deceased brother's grave marker. Once her business was complete, she went into town, bought a pistol, and shot herself atop her brother's fresh grave. The receipt for the gun was found in her pocket. She had bought it only fifteen minutes before her death. On another occasion a despondent young man lay down between the graves of his mother and father, and shot himself. They made room for him there with his folks as they figured that was where he wanted to be.

The Love family markers are especially notable. A set of double columns with an oil lamp atop them marks the tombs of Revolutionary War Col. Robert Love (died 1845) and his wife, Marianne, and bears the inscriptions, "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness." Col. Robert Love was the founder of Waynesville and gave the land for the courthouse, the cemetery, and most churches in town.

Many of the Love and Welch markers were carved by William O. Wolfe, father of author Thomas Wolfe. The elder Wolfe owned a tombstone shop in Asheville's city Square and did carve many of the unique tombstones in the cemetery. Wolfe's name or initials can be found on several markers, but certainly on those belonging to the Love and Welch families.

A veterans' section was established on the Shelton Street side of the cemetery in 1945 when bodies of Haywood County soldiers were being shipped home during World War II. But if you're in the older section of the cemetery, it is the War Between the States that becomes a story whispered to you on every side. There are 130 confederate soldiers buried there, and many others from the Union side. This cemetery is North Carolina's sixth largest grave site for confederate soldiers. Among the Revolutionary War veterans buried in the cemetery are Pvt. William Allen and Col. Robert Love.

Political unrest between the Union and the Confederacy took on perplexing permutations in this area. It was chaos as a local man might join one army, then desert and join the other. Or he might receive a letter from his wife saying his family was starving, so he would desert, go home and farm for a while, then rejoin.

William Holland Thomas (Feb. 5, 1805 - May 10, 1893) recognized the chaos and received permission from Jefferson Davis to form a ragtag company of Indians and whites to act as a guerrilla force of Confederate sympathizers that would bring order to this area. Eventually Thomas became the colonel of the 69th regiment, known primarily as the Thomas Legion, which was more than 2,000 men strong. Recognized as the first white chief of the Cherokees with an illustrious career in the army, as a senator, and as a life-long advocate of the Cherokee, Col. Thomas now rests atop Greenhill Cemetery.

Another notable confederate resident is Lt. Colonel William W. Stringfield (May 5, 1837 – March 5, 1923), who served in an Infantry Battalion in Thomas Legion, according to "the Heart of Confederate Appalachia: Western North Carolina in the civil War," by John Insko and Gordon McKinney. Although not a native of Western North Carolina, Stringfield served with some of the local Love boys and married into the family. Word of Lee's surrender was slow to reach the mountains, and Stringfield holds the awkward distinction of having been captured in Tennessee by Union troops a month after the war. Once he was released, he settled in the Waynesville area and

became influential in politics. He spearheaded the movement to gain pensions for disabled confederate veterans.

Capt. Alden Howell (1841-1947) served in Company L of the 16th Regiment in North Carolina, and was the last confederate officer to die in this area at the age of 106. When you visit Capt. Howell's tomb, be sure to notice the flat marker to its far left. Alden Woolsey Howell (May 2, 1903-July 20, 1904) was the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Howell, and the couple was apparently so distraught over his death that they designed his tomb so that the slab cover would hinge open and they could view the coffin within. The tomb was eventually permanently closed.

The oldest person to be buried in Greenhill is Effie Bridges Burres, who was born April 12, 1881 and died 110 years later on Dec. 19, 1991. Rathbone was sure that the elderly woman would have made 111, but during one of her walks she fell and broke her hip, and her health rapidly declined after that.

Many famous and prominent characters from Haywood County's past now reside on Greenhill. Pulitzer prize-winning author Carolina Ray Miller, author of "Lamb in His Bosom" (1934), lies beneath a towering cedar on the lower southeast skirt of the hill.

There are also the graves of U. S. Rep. William T. Crawford (June 1, 1856 – Nov. 16, 1913), state Sen. Jack Felmet (March 23, 1911 – Nov. 27, 1973); and a huge, tapestry-draped obelisk memorializing U. S. Rep. James M. Moody (Feb. 12, 1858 – Feb. 5, 1903), down the hill a bit to the east lies Byron E. Barr (Nov. 4, 1913 – Oct. 1, 1978), better known to some as Gig Young, Haywood county's very own movie star, who was once married to Elizabeth Montgomery of "Bewitched" fame. He won an Academy Award for Best supporting Actor in 1969 for his role in "they Shoot Horses Don't They?" and was nominated twice more. According to movie star and Hollywood websites, Barr had a troubled personal life and was married five times, killing his last wife, a 31-year-old German actress before turning the gun on himself.

Martha (Love) Welch was the "consort of William Welch" and died June 1, 1819 at "18 yrs, 11 mos, 29 days," according to her headstone. (Talk about having your days numbered.) Because you can actually read her tombstone, she had the distinction of having the oldest legible grave marker in the cemetery according to George Augustus Miller Sr.'s book, "Cemeteries and Family Graveyards in Haywood County, N. C."

One of the sadder reminders in the cemetery's oldest section is the telltale sign of a high infant mortality rate. Little markers, some listing names and/or dates, or a small granite block, identify the graves of infants and children.

One can tell a lot about a culture by looking at its grave markers. Clearly this area engenders a love of nature in its residents. The husband of Virginia M. Welch (1879 – 1910) created something of a miniature garden atop his wife's tomb, which includes an enclosed flower bed and birdbath.

Two granite markers shaped like tree trunks are adjacent to the circular drive on top of Green Hill, marking the graves of Robert and Oswald Buckner, both deceased in 1912, and both belonging to the Woodsmen of the World. And at another grave site there is a grist stone from a mill once operated by Daniel Boone's family.

A striking ode-to-nature marker is a simple, homemade wooden frame, stuffed with layered river rock and spray-painted a metallic silver. This marker denotes the tomb of Mrs. G. C. Swyngim (1888 – 1935). The marker is repainted every couple of years.

There is also a cement mound over the grave of Mabel Clemment. Ms. Clement died in the 1920s, when folks were still buried in pine boxes. The trouble was that the pine boxes would eventually break down, causing the gravesite to settle and sink. It was therefore practical to mound dirt over graves to compensate for this settling. Of course people kept doing this long after it was needed. Modern cement vaults made these mounds obsolete. Except for Ms. Clemment's grave, the cemetery has been leveled out or the mounds have been worn down over time. So far, no one seems to want to remove the cement mound so it gives Ms. Clemment a certain notoriety, even in death.

The founding date of the Green Hill Cemetery is unknown. The earliest reference found to date is from a deed recorded on October 11, 1826 in which Thomas

Love conveyed 564 acres, excepting the eight acres conveyed on November 6, 1811 to the Trustees of Green Hill Academy "including the grave yard". Based on this reference it may possibly have begun as a Love family cemetery sometime after Love acquired the land possibly as early as 1798 when the Treaty of Tellico opened Cherokee land on the west side of the Pigeon River for settlement and speculation.

The Green Hill Academy was Haywood County's first public school to offer college preparatory grades. It was chartered in 1809. The academy ceased operations in 1861.

The Green Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was built on land acquired in 1855 on a one-half acre site donated by the academy adjacent to the cemetery. The deed called for one-half acre and one pole on Green Hill "together with all and singular houses, woods, waters, ways and privileges there to belonging." This property was deeded to Peyton Almon, J. B. Fitzgerald, G. L. Cunningham, William Grahl, S. W. Gaston and Joseph Rhinehart, trustees of the Waynesville Methodist Church, Franklin District, Holston conference, by William Welch, William Johnston, J. Cathey, A. C. Hargrove, W. G. B. Garrett, S. Fitzgerald, B. Turner and John Killian, trustees of Green Hill Academy. At this time Wiley F. Parker was the circuit preacher and members of the "societies" totaled 711 white and 35 colored.

After the acquisition of property the Methodists of Waynesville erected their first house of worship – a small frame building on Green Hill, the site of the present Green Hill Cemetery. The building was used on alternate Sundays by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians of the community. And the building was also used as a school. W. W. Stringfield, a church leader, wrote the following to the Asheville Citizen, in an undated letter:

The school under the patronage of our Methodist church is a grand success, with a fine faculty and over 100 pupils from four states and every county in western North Carolina. Board may be obtained in fine Christian homes at from four to six dollars.

The church was moved to Pigeon Street in 1883 and is now the Jones Temple – A.M.E. Zion Church – the oldest church building still in use in Haywood County.

In 1883 a report by church trustees stated, "We hold in trust for the church property consisting of the old property on Green Hill now used for school purposes, the new church property on Church Street and the parsonage. The property on the hill is in tolerable good repair. The new church (incomplete) and lot are worth about \$3000 with a mortgage of \$500.

In a deed dated March 1, 1898 the Methodist Episcopal Church South trustees conveyed the "old church lot" to John L. Ferguson for "burial purposes and no other".