

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Spread Out Historic District

other names/site number North Waynesville Addition

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by North Main Street, Walnut Street, and Beech Street not for publication N/A
city or town Waynesville vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Haywood code 087 zip code 28712

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the

National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the

National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
67	25	buildings
0	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
67	28	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
In the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single-family dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single-family dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGION/religious facility
- RELIGION/church-related residence
- COMMERCE/professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Other: Minimal Traditional
- Other: Ranch
- Queen Anne
- Other: Period Cottage
- Mission Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- Brick
- Concrete block
- roof Asphalt
- Metal
- walls Wood/weatherboard
- Wood/shingle
- Wood/board-and-batten
- Stone
- Brick
- Synthetics
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1895 - 1958

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Phillips, D. V. - builder

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Haywood County Library, Waynesville, NC
Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 25 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>320430</u>	<u>3929720</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>319760</u>	<u>3929430</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>319970</u>	<u>3929250</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>319930</u>	<u>3929900</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clay Griffith

organization Acme Preservation Services, LLC date August 6, 2010

street & number 825-C Merrimon Ave., #345 telephone (828) 281-3852

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28804

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

Spread Out Historic District
Waynesville, Haywood County, NC

Description

The Spread Out Historic District is a compact residential neighborhood located to the northeast of downtown Waynesville, the county seat of Haywood County. The district includes resources located on both sides of Walnut Street between North Main Street and Russ Avenue, an important corridor into the town from the north; on the north side of Main Street between Walnut and Mead streets; and on several east-west streets—Boundary, Hazel, and Maple—extending to the east from Walnut Street. The district, which is one of few well-defined neighborhoods from the early and mid-twentieth century located in Waynesville, contains primarily residential structures, although a number of houses have been converted to offices in the late twentieth century.

The district contains a good collection of substantial Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne style dwellings intermixed with more modest bungalows, Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional houses. The majority of houses were built in the first quarter of the twentieth century, with a few early residences dating to the late 1890s. Construction came to near halt during the economic depression of the 1930s and gradually resumed during the World War II and post-war period. In addition to the numerous residences, the district includes the ca. 1907 Gothic and Mission Revival style Waynesville Presbyterian Church and two late-1920s apartment buildings. Since its construction, the Presbyterian church has historically defined the north end of Main Street and the town's business district. The Hotel Gordon stood on the south side of North Main Street, opposite the church, for the first half of the twentieth century, but the hotel burned in 1954 and was replaced by new commercial buildings. Modern commercial development has encroached on the residential district, particularly at the north end of Walnut Street near its intersection with Russ Avenue, where two early twentieth-century houses were demolished around 1990 for a new commercial building and surface parking lot.

At the northeast end of Waynesville's central business district (Main Street Historic District, NR, 2005), Walnut Street splits off from Main Street and continues to the north and east before rejoining North Main Street farther to the northeast. The area circumscribed by the two streets generally contains the neighborhood known locally since the mid-twentieth century as "Spread Out." It is unclear where the moniker originated, but long-time and former residents of the neighborhood recall the name being used as early as the 1940s.¹ It seems possible that the name evolved in response to early twentieth century development as it pushed beyond the town limits, specifically this clustered residential neighborhood. In the nineteenth century, Boundary Street formed the northeastern limits of the town as shown on the Ramseur Survey of town lots.² Lots sold on Hazel and Maple streets, just north of Boundary Street, in the early

¹ David Felmet, Jr. and Bette Sprecher, personal communication, October 7, 2009.

² Haywood County Register of Deeds Office, Plat D, page R-23.

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twentieth century are frequently described as part of the “North Waynesville Addition” or “Waynesville Additions.”³

The historic district is characterized by a mix of one- and two-story house types and styles on lots less than one-half acre in size. Most of the houses are constructed of frame and sheathed with weatherboards, German siding, and wood shingles. A number of brick dwellings appear within the district, and it is typically used on the larger structures, including the two apartment buildings and the Presbyterian Church. River rock is frequently used for foundation, porch piers, porch steps, and retaining walls. Replacement materials, especially vinyl siding and modern windows, also appear frequently throughout the district. In general the Spread Out Historic District presents larger houses and more wooded lots closer to the Presbyterian Church and the intersection of Main and Walnut streets. The area generally slopes down toward Shelton Branch on the east side of the district and to the north, where the railroad right-of-way occupies low-lying ground. A bridge constructed over the railroad in 1968 linked Walnut Street with the commercial strip development of Russ Avenue to the north, significantly altering traffic patterns through the district and increasing the development pressure along Walnut Street where a number of houses have been converted to offices.

The Spread Out Historic District consists of ninety-five total resources, including sixty-seven contributing buildings. Of the twenty-eight non-contributing resources in the district, six are primary resources and the remaining twenty-two are associated outbuildings and structures. The six non-contributing primary resources include two houses constructed after the period of significance and four significantly altered dwellings. The district also includes two vacant lots at the northeast corner of the intersection of Boundary and Walnut street.

A contributing building, site, or structure adds to the historic associations, architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the district is significant. Contributing resources add to the district's significance because they were present during the period of significance, relate to its documented historical significance, and possess historic integrity. A noncontributing building, site, or structure does not add to the historic associations, architectural significance, or archaeological values of the district. Noncontributing resources do not add to the district's significance because they were not present during the period of significance, do not relate to the documented historical significance, or no longer possess historic integrity due to alterations, disturbances, or other changes.

The inventory list for the Spread Out Historic District is organized alphabetically by street name. Inventory entries provide the name, location, date(s) of construction, contributing or non-contributing status, and a brief description of each resource within the district. A few properties have been named after the first, longest, or best-known occupant or function during the period of significance. Construction dates have been estimated as accurately as possible by correlating the physical appearance of the buildings with information from deed research, Sanborn maps, tax records, previous surveys, published sources, and personal communication with long-time residents of the community. City directories are typically not available for the

³ See deeds 55/14, 109/253, and 254/310.

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period of significance, which has limited the ability to name primary resources within the district. Two editions of the city directory—1959 and 1962—have been referenced to verify later owners and occupants, as well as building dates.

Inventory List

Boundary Street, north side

Vacant lot, 321 Boundary Street

House, 327 Boundary Street, ca. 1910

Contributing building

A relatively early dwelling, the Robbins House is a one-story, front-gable, frame bungalow and rests on a river rock foundation. The weatherboarded main body of the house was covered with vinyl siding in the 2000s. The house features an interior river rock chimney and brick flue, exposed purlins in the front gable end, enclosed eaves, and three-over-one windows. The engaged full-width porch is supported by shingled posts on squat river rock piers. The front entry is an off-set single-leaf door. The shingled front gable contains a pair of six-light windows.

Roy and Minnie Robinson purchased the house from Theodora Carraway in February 1943 and lived here through the 1960s (Deed 115/365).

House, 337 Boundary Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

This plain two-story, five-bay, side-gable, frame house rests on a brick foundation. The single-leaf six-panel entry door with fanlight is positioned slightly off-center and sheltered by a one-story, gable-roof entry porch supported on fluted columns and pilasters. A wooden handicap-accessible ramp with metal railings was added to the west side of the porch in the late twentieth century, probably at the same time the house was covered with vinyl siding. An interior brick chimney displays a corbelled cap. Original twelve-over-one double-hung windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash since 2000. An original one-story rear ell was remodeled as a brick-veneer full-width addition across the rear elevation. A one-story, hip-roof, frame wing was added to the east side of the house in the second half of the twentieth century.

House, 351 Boundary Street, ca. 1915

Contributing building

Originally built as a single-family residence, the house was converted to a duplex in the 1930s or early 1940s. This two-story, hip-roof, frame building rests on a brick foundation and displays two interior brick chimneys. An attached, full-width, one-story, hip-roof porch is supported on wood posts and shelters two single-leaf entries, including an original three-light-over-panel door. Since 2000, the weatherboarded building has been covered with vinyl siding and original three-over-one windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash.

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Dr. Herbert & Hazel Champion House, 361 Boundary Street, ca. 1958 **Contributing building**

Built for Dr. Herbert and Hazel Champion around 1958, this distinctive one-story, brick-veneer, modern-influenced dwelling features a low-pitched front-gable roof that extends west to shelter a recessed entrance bay and to engage a carport supported on metal posts and a decorative pierced concrete block rear wall. A wide exterior brick chimney rises against the west elevation of the house. The front gable end and walls surrounding the single-leaf entrance are sheathed with vertical wood siding. Large exposed purlin ends support the deep eave of the front gable, and a louvered vent is located in the gable peak. A frame, gable-roof extension to the rear covered with vinyl siding sits on a concrete foundation and appears to be a later addition to house. Original two-over-two horizontal-muntin windows were replaced with one-over-one sash in 2009.

Dr. Herbert O. Champion came to Waynesville from Gastonia in the 1930s. He was one of three new pharmacists at Smith's Cut-Rate Drug Store in Waynesville. Dr. and Mrs. Champion lived in this house, which was built around 1958, until their deaths in 1989 and 1986, respectively.⁴

House, 389 Boundary Street, ca. 1895 **Contributing building**

This imposing two-story, hip-roof, frame house rests on a brick foundation and features two-story gabled bays on three sides, two interior brick chimneys, cornice returns, and an attached one-story, hip-roof wraparound porch on turned posts. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the first story window in the projecting front bay has been replaced with a plate-glass picture window. Several original nine-over-nine double-hung windows remain in place on the first story under the porch, but most were replaced with one-over-one sash sometime after 2000. A nine-over-nine window is located beside a single-leaf side entrance on the west elevation. An attached one-story hip-roof rear porch is partially enclosed with a polygonal bay on the west side.

Apartment, ca. 1925 **Non-contributing building**

Built in the late 1920s as a two-story garage and apartment, this two-story, hip-roof, frame structure has been converted to rental units. The building is covered with aluminum siding and displays an exterior concrete block flue, exterior wood stair on the east side, rear one-story addition, and modern one-over-one sash windows. The attached hip-roof porch on slender square posts was built sometime after 1996.

Shed, ca. 1990 **Non-contributing building**

One-story, one-bay, metal storage shed with a metal roll-up door. A freestanding metal carport structure is located directly in front of the shed.

⁴ William L. and Nina L. Anderson, *A Heritage of Healing: The Medical History of Haywood County* (Waynesville, NC: The Waynesville Historical Society, 1994), 92.

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Garage, ca. 2000

One-story, one-bay, frame garage with a metal roof, plywood siding, and a metal roll-up door.

Non-contributing building

House, 407 Boundary Street, ca. 1895

This asymmetrically massed, two-story, hip-roof, frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation and features two-story polygonal bays on the east and west elevations. The house exhibits a decorative front gable, interior brick chimney, and a one-story rear addition. The house was altered with vinyl siding and one-over-one replacement windows in the late twentieth century. An attached, one-story, hip-roof porch on turned wood posts extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the east side, abutting the projecting polygonal bay. A decorative gable marks the center entrance bay, which is accessed by concrete steps with brick cheek walls. The single-leaf entry door consists of a large single light over three panels.

John and Lura Davis lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s. John Davis was a salesman with Henry Davis Used Cars, and Lura Davis was a nurse at the Owen-Smith Clinic.

Contributing building

Garage/Apartment, ca. 1970

A two-story, two-bay garage with a second-story apartment is located northwest of the house. The concrete block building features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl siding on the second story, and paired one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The slightly recessed garage bays are accessed through glazed-and-paneled wood roll-up doors and sheltered by the overhanging second story. A single-leaf five-panel wood door to the east provides access to the second-story apartment.

Non-contributing building

Hannah-Graham House, 437 Boundary Street, ca. 1897

Built for Captain William J. Hannah, the Hannah-Graham House is a two-story, three-bay, frame I-house with a large two-story rear ell and Italianate detailing. A one-story shed-roof extension abuts a similar two-story extension at the rear of the main block, with the ell projecting beyond. The weatherboarded central-hall house rests on a brick foundation and features an asphalt-shingle side gable roof with cornice returns, two-interior brick chimneys, one-story hip-roof wraparound front porch, and an engaged two-tiered side porch on the ell. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash with a one-story polygonal bay located under the porch at the east end of the main block of the house. Scroll brackets and a matchboard frieze enliven the eaves and gable ends of the main block as well as the wraparound porch. The porch is supported by turned posts with decorative cutout brackets and a balustrade with simple square balusters. A rare example of an original cast iron fence—manufactured in Ohio—borders the property on Boundary and Beech streets.

Contributing building

Captain William Johnson Hannah (1867-1936), a lawyer born in the Cataloochee section of Haywood County, constructed the house around 1897 of lumber taken from 1,800 acres timber land he owned in the county. Hannah purchased the half-acre lot on the north side of Boundary Street for \$200 in February 1897

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from David S. Gudger (Deed 9/477). The following year he commanded Haywood County National Guard Group 4, known as the "Richland Rifles," during eleven months of active service during the Spanish-American War. Following the war, he was appointed judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Charles B. Aycock, served one term as Waynesville's town attorney, and was elected to a term in the state senate.⁵ Elsie Graham owned the house in the second half of the twentieth century.

Boundary Street, south side

Dr. Robert & Harriett Stretcher House, 344 Boundary Street, ca. 1936 **Contributing building**

This one-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gable, brick house features three front gable dormers, exterior brick end chimney, dentil cornice, one-and-a-half story gable-roof ell, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six windows. The single-leaf paneled entry door is flanked by sidelights. The dormers are sheathed with lapped wood siding. A one-story, flat-roof, brick-and-frame wing was added to the west side of the rear ell in the late twentieth century. Three-light windows illuminate the basement. The house sits on an elevated site with a river rock retaining wall running along the sidewalk and east side of the driveway. River rock cheek walls and steps lead from the sidewalk to a flagstone walkway to the concrete steps at the front of the house.

Dr. Robert H. and Harriett Stretcher acquired the property from O. Y. and Lenora Kirkpatrick in October 1935 (Deed 92/118). Dr. Stretcher (1900-1969) came to Waynesville in 1928 with a medical degree from Rush Medical College in Chicago and two years training in Michigan. He also served in the Army. Dr. Stretcher died in 1969, and his wife Harriett lived here until 1992.⁶

Dr. Kenneth & Mae Montgomery House, 368 Boundary Street, ca. 1920 **Contributing building**

Well-detailed one-story, cross-gable, frame bungalow with a river rock foundation and an attached front gable and side-gable wraparound porch. Sheathed with weatherboards, the house features an exterior river rock chimney, purlin brackets, exposed rafter tails, and replacement doors and windows. The porch roofs are supported by battered posts on river rock piers with concrete caps. The solid balustrade of river rock displays eyebrow scuppers. The porch gables are covered with wood shingles and have decorative tie beams supported on a center joist. A substantial gable-roof frame addition was built at the southeast corner of the house in the late twentieth century. The house sits on an elevated site with a river rock retaining wall bordering the sidewalk and driveway. River rock cheek walls flank the concrete steps leading from the sidewalk to the front walkway.

⁵ Curtis W. Wood, Jr., *Haywood County: A Portrait of a Mountain County* (Waynesville, NC: The Historical Society of Haywood County, 2009), 189-190.

⁶ Anderson, 134.

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Dr. Kenneth E. Montgomery came to Waynesville after World War I to begin his medical career. He drove all over the county in his Ford to visit patients, frequently traveling the last part of the way on horse or mule. He was involved in the formation of the Haywood County Hospital, which opened in 1927. Kenneth and Mae Montgomery lived here in the early twentieth century before moving to Asheville in the late 1920s.⁷ The house was later owned and occupied by Hon. W. Roy and Elizabeth Francis.

Garage, ca. 1920

One-story, front-gable garage constructed of concrete block has been enlarged and remodeled over the years. The front-gable section has been enclosed with modern plywood siding, synthetic siding in the gable end, modern six-over-six windows, and a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled metal door. A shed-roof addition to the east contains a single garage which is accessed through a metal roll-up door.

Non-contributing building

George H. Ward House, 398 Boundary Street, ca. 1910

Contributing building

This two-story, hip-roof, frame dwelling rests on a rock foundation and features a two-story polygonal bay on the west elevation, two-story gabled bay and one-story hip-roof sunroom on the east, decorative front gable, and a two-story, shed-roof addition at the rear. The attached one-story, hip-roof wraparound porch appears to have been altered in the early twentieth century with Craftsman-style battered posts on river rock piers. The vinyl-sided solid balustrade was replaced with a simple wood balustrade in the early 2000s. The house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows in the late twentieth century. A river rock retaining wall extends across the front of the property.

This house appears to have been built for George H. Ward, a lawyer, in the early twentieth century. Arnold G. Crisp lived here during the late 1950s and 1960s.

Garage, ca. 1910

One-story, two-bay, river rock garage with an asymmetrical side-gable roof, which features a steep front slope and gently pitched rear slope. The gable ends are covered with wood siding, and two four-light windows are located on the side elevations. Glazed-and-paneled roll-up garage doors have been replaced by modern double-leaf ledged-and-stiled doors on the façade.

Contributing building

House, 416 Boundary Street, ca. 1928; 2010

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow has been covered with vinyl siding. The house rests on a brick foundation and features an exterior brick chimney, gabled front dormer, triangular eave brackets, and an engaged full-width porch that extends to form a hip-roof porte cochere to the west. The porch and porte cochere are supported on battered wood posts on brick piers and solid balustrades with concrete caps. The original single-leaf, four-light-over-one-panel entry door is flanked by sidelights

⁷ Ibid., 127, 138.

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consisting of two vertical lights over a single panel. The original four-over-one double-hung sash were replaced with one-over-one windows after 2000. In 2010, a modest rear wing was enlarged into a one-and-a-half-story addition with a gabled dormer and the roof was clad with standing-seam metal. The house occupies a corner lot with a rock retaining wall on the north and east sides of the property.

Ferguson House, 454 Boundary Street, ca. 1918

Contributing building

The Ferguson House is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house on a stuccoed foundation. The house has been covered with aluminum siding but retains its standing-seam metal roof, interior brick chimneys, exposed purlins in the gable ends, and one-story hip-roof rear addition. The attached full-width, one-story, hip-roof porch is supported on shingled posts and balustrades with arched spandrels above. The single-leaf multi-light glazed entry door is flanked by multi-light sidelights. The first story windows are composed of a center double-hung sash and sidelights. Windows throughout are modern one-over-one replacement sash with the exception of the single-pane sidelights framing the first-story façade windows.

This house owned by the Ferguson family, who owned a considerable amount property in the Spread Out neighborhood. T. W. and Dolly Ferguson sold lots to several residents. Ned and Mary Ferguson sold this property to James J. Redmond in October 1945, who owned it through the 1960s (Deed126/84).

Carport, 2009

Non-contributing structure

One-story, front-gable, frame carport with a metal roof, exposed rafter tails, curved brackets, and a decorative cut-out sunburst pattern in the front gable end.

Cherry Street, east side

Homer West House, 52 Cherry Street, ca. 1925

Contributing building

This neat one-story, front-gable, brick bungalow occupies a flat corner lot with a shared driveway located at the rear (east) and concrete walkways leading to the front porch and along the south side of the house. The body of the house features a soldier course beltcourse, exterior and interior chimneys, projecting gable-roof side bays, exposed purlins in the gable ends, a louvered vent in the front gable end, cast-concrete sills, and replacement one-over-one windows. A recessed corner porch is sheltered by an attached front-gable roof that wraps around the north and west sides of the house and is supported on brick posts. The solid brick balustrade and intermediate brick piers exhibit cast-concrete caps, similar to the cheek walls flanking the concrete front steps. A one-story, gable-roof, frame wing extends north from the northeast corner of the house was added in the late-twentieth century. The wing is finished with modern plywood wood siding, brick foundation, exterior brick end chimney, and paired one-over-one windows.

Jack Turner House, 80 Cherry Street, ca. 1910

Contributing building

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This one-story, hip-roof, frame house features a stone foundation, river rock accents, and gable-roof wings projecting on all four sides. The original form of the house was altered in the late 1920s with the addition of a shed-roof bay at the northwest corner and shed-roof porches on both sides of the rear (east) ell. In the second half of the twentieth century these porches were enclosed and a one-story shed-roof addition was made at the northeast corner of the house. The house, which has been covered with vinyl siding, features an exterior end chimney of river rock on the south wing, interior brick chimney, cornice returns, and three-over-one double-hung sash. An attached hip-roof porch located at the southwest corner shelters a single-leaf three-light-over-panel entry door and is supported by paired square posts on river rock piers. River rock cheek walls and steps access the porch from the west. The southern portion of the porch has been enclosed in recent years and displays a modern one-over-one window. The house occupies a corner lot with a low stone retaining wall extending along Cherry Street and Walnut Street to the north.

Deeds for this house refer to the property as “the old Jack Turner place,” although no Turner is shown as an owner any time after 1919 (Deed 449/1642). Bill Howell, who owned an Exxon station and Plymouth dealership, lived here during the 1940s. Raymond and Myrtle Thomas lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s. Thomas was superintendent of A. C. Lawrence Leather.

Garage, ca. 1920

Contributing building

One-story, one-bay, front-gable, frame garage rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The garage is accessed through a wood paneled roll-up door and displays a five-panel single-leaf door on the west side and paired double-hung windows on north.

Cherry Street, west side

House, 43 Cherry Street, ca. 1938

Contributing building

The one-story, frame bungalow rests on a stone foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof. The house features German siding, wood shingles in the gable ends, exposed rafter tails, triangular eave brackets in the gable ends, exterior stone chimney, exterior brick flue, and diamond-pane-over-one double-hung sash. A gable-roof bay projects from the south side. A partial-width, attached, front-gable porch is supported by battered wood posts on stone piers. An uncovered patio extends south from the porch with a stone corner pier and continues along the south side of the house.

Garage, ca. 1980

Non-contributing building

A modern one-story, front-gable, frame garage stands at the end of a paved driveway with a grass median. A single garage bay is located on the south side of the building and accessed through a glazed-and-paneled wood roll-up door. A single-leaf door enters a storage room on the north side. The garage is covered with aluminum siding and displays a louvered vent in the front gable end.

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House, 53 Cherry Street, ca. 1910

Contributing building

The attached partial-width, front-gable porch, which appears to be an addition from the 1920s or 1930s, obscures an older one-story, L-plan, hip-roof, frame house. Covered with weatherboards, the house features triple groups of six-over-one replacement windows on the façade, interior brick and exterior rock chimneys, and a single-leaf paneled entry door in the interior angle of the "L." The porch is supported by clustered square wood posts on rock piers.

House, 63 Cherry Street, ca. 1910

Contributing building

Plain one-story, L-plan, frame house is topped by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and covered with vinyl siding. The house features exterior brick end chimneys, replacement windows, modern replacement entry door, and an attached shed-roof porch that extends beyond the north end of the house to form a porte cochere supported on slender square posts. According to Sanborn maps, the house existed before 1924 in its original "L" plan, but a rear ell was added in the late-1920s. In the second-half of the twentieth century the house was further enlarged to the rear with another gable-roof ell and enclosed shed-roof porch on the south side.

This was the home of Graydon and Ora Ferguson through the mid-twentieth century. Graydon Ferguson served as town manager of Waynesville, and Ora Ferguson was a teacher at Waynesville Township High School.

Cottage, ca. 1994

Non-contributing building

A small, modern, one-story, gable-roof, frame dwelling stands to the rear of the house. It is covered with vinyl siding and displays one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

Greenhouse, ca. 1960

Non-contributing building

A one-story, shed-roof greenhouse or gardening shed is located at the southeast corner of the property. The frame building is sheathed with vertical wood siding, is lit by metal-frame one-over-one sash, and features a roof of translucent fiberglass panels.

House, 75 Cherry Street, ca. 1920

Non-contributing building

One-and-a-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow rests on a brick pier foundation with brick infill and is capped by a steep side-gable roof that engages a full-width front porch, which is now enclosed. The attached flat metal roof porch is a late-twentieth century addition. A concrete slab porch floor and steps rest on a solid brick foundation with metal posts and railings supporting the roof. Wide shed dormers project from both roof slopes, and the roof extends to shelter a full-width shed addition at the rear. An interior brick chimney appears to have been partially rebuilt. Windows throughout are typically modern six-over-one

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double-hung sash although some original two-over-two windows remain on the side elevations. The basement is lit by six-light foundation windows.

Elizabeth McCracken, a teacher at Patton Elementary School, lived here during the late 1950s and 1960s.

Shed, ca. 1990

Non-contributing building

One-story, front-gable, frame storage shed stands to the northwest of the house. The building displays T-111 wood siding and double-leaf entrance door.

Hazel Street, north side

Dr. Hardy & Eula Liner House, 71 Hazel Street, 1913

Contributing building

Built in 1913 for Dr. Hardy Liner, the house is a substantial two-story, hip-roof, frame dwelling incorporating various stylistic elements. The basic rectangular mass is topped by an asphalt-shingle hip roof, a single hip-roof dormer on the east side, and an interior brick chimney. The weatherboarded house rests on a brick foundation and features exposed rafter tails, two second-story windows with diamond panes, and one-over-one double-hung sash. An attached one-story hip-roof porch with a matchboard frieze wraps around the south and east sides of the house and is supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers with a simple balustrade. A hip-roof center bay on the second story projects onto the porch roof. The single-leaf entry door contains a large oval light and is topped by a transom and flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. A concrete block flue rises against the rear (north) elevation and a one-story, hip-roof rear porch has been enclosed with wood lattice. The house occupies a large, level corner lot.

Dr. Hardy Liner, a dentist, had a dental office above the First National Bank in Waynesville. Eula Liner opened the house to guests. Following the death of Dr. Liner, his wife Eula lived here through the late 1950s.

Garage, 1913

Contributing building

One-story, front-gable, frame garage with vertical wood siding and an open garage bay.

Barker House, 105 Hazel Street, ca. 1915

Contributing building

This two-story, asymmetrically massed, hip-roof, frame house has undergone considerable rehabilitation and alteration. The original two-story mass with two-story side and rear wings remains intact with an attached one-story, hip-roof porch that wraps around the south, east, and west sides of the house. The porch is supported on columns with a simple balustrade of square balusters. The house features interior brick chimneys, shed-roof dormers on all sides, and a second-story L-shaped porch (now screened) at the rear. Alterations to the house include vinyl siding; one-story shed-roof addition across the rear; stuccoed

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foundation; tiled front walkway and porch steps; replacement leaded-glass entry door and sidelights; and modern nine-over-nine, six-over-six, and four-over-four windows replacing original one-over-one sash; handicap-accessible ramp on the west side.

Although built in the early twentieth century, the house has been owned by the Barker family since 1938, when Oscar Barker purchased the property from the Realty Purchase Company of Delaware (Deed 102/1). Since that time it appears that the property was operated as a guest house or boarding house. Barker added the detached garage an apartment around 1940. The property transferred to the current owner, Betty Barker Henderson, in 1999 (474/2190).

Garage/Apartment, ca. 1940, 2009

Non-contributing building

Two-story, front-gable, frame garage with a second-story apartment and two-story, shed-roof side wing has been remodeled as a separate residence with German siding, interior brick chimney, modern one-over-over and six-over-six windows, and glazed French doors with transoms. A one-story flat-roof extension was built in front of the building in 2009 with a patio on the roof.

Cottage, ca. 1950

Non-contributing building

One-story, side-gable, frame dwelling at the rear of the property and accessed from Cherry Street. The house features German siding, circular vents in the gable ends, enclosed front and rear shed-roof additions, attached pergola on the side, and modern one-over-one double-hung windows.

Shed, ca. 2005

Non-contributing structure

One-story, gable-roof, frame shed with clerestory, metal roof, diagonal brackets, and large outdoor brick fireplace.

Storage Shed, 2009

Non-contributing structure

One-story, shed-roof, frame storage building erected to the east of the house with an asphalt-shingle roof, plywood siding, and decorative diagonal bracing.

Mayme Clayton House, 111 Hazel Street, ca. 1940

Contributing building

Neat one-and-a-half story, side-gable, brick Period Cottage shares a level lot with the house at 121 Hazel Street. The house retains its original shingled roof and features a soldier course belt course and window lintels, one-and-a-half story rear wing with gabled dormer on the east side, exterior end chimney, decorative front gable above the arched single-leaf entry, and an attached partial-width, shed-roof porch supported on battered posts and brick skirt with cast concrete cap. The porch is an addition from the second half of the twentieth century. Modern multi-light sash replaced the original steel-frame casement in the 2000s. A metal shed-roof canopy projects on the east side and shelters a side entrance.

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George H. Ward sold the property, which was described as part of the "North Waynesville Addition," to the Haywood Home Building and Loan Association in 1934. Mayme Clayton acquired the property from the Building and Loan Association in January 1941. Ms. Clayton, who lived here through the 1960s, was the office secretary of R. N. Barber & Co., a manufacturer's agent.

Duplex, 121 Hazel Street, ca. 1910

Contributing building

This two-story, three-bay, hip-roof, frame house shares a level lot with 111 Hazel Street. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and features a decorative center gable, interior brick chimney, brick foundation, attached hip-roof porch on Tuscan columns that wraps around the south and east sides, and a one-story gable-roof rear ell. Two single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry doors are located at opposite ends of the façade and the original one-over-one double-hung windows have been replaced by modern one-over-one sash. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property.

Henry and Mayme Clayton owned this duplex for a while, apparently as an investment property.

Plott House, 137 Hazel Street, ca. 1913

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow was built for the Plott family around 1913. Erected on a brick foundation, the house features front and rear shed-roof dormers with paired windows, interior brick chimneys with rebuilt stacks, exposed rafter tails, engaged full-width porch on square posts, exterior brick flue, and shed-roof rear porch at the northwest corner. Original four-over-one double-hung windows were replaced with modern one-over-one sash in the early 2000s. A handicap-accessible ramp has been added at the west end of the porch. An unpaved driveway loops around behind the house where a gravel parking area is located.

R. H. Plott acquired the property from the Howell family in 1902 and sold it to G. C. Plott for \$700 in February 1913. The property, which was described as part of the "North Waynesville Addition," remained in the Plott family for most of the twentieth century, passing from Pauline M. Plott to J. B. and Helen Plott Luckadoo in 1972. The house is now used as a law office.

House, 149 Hazel Street, ca. 1915

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, front-gable, frame dwelling is covered with weatherboards and rests on a brick foundation. It features a shed-roof dormer on the east side, gabled polygonal bay on the west side, interior brick chimney, shed-roof addition at the rear, and replacement one-over-one and multi-light windows. The attached full-width, hip-roof porch is supported on paneled square posts and a balustrade of square balusters. The single-leaf entry door is flanked by glazed-and-paneled sidelights. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property with two sets of concrete steps leading to the porch.

Hazel Street, south side

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Garage/Apartment, 38 Hazel Street, ca. 1940

Contributing building

Originally built as a two-story garage with a second-story apartment around 1940, the building features a brick first story and German-sided second story, front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, interior brick chimney, and three-over-one double-hung sash. An engaged full-width second-story porch is supported by square wood posts and brick piers with a balustrade of square balusters. Wood stairs located beneath the porch rise against the front wall and open onto the porch at the center single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. Glazed-and-paneled double-leaf wood doors access the two garage bays on the first story.

Joe and Louise Liner lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s. Joe Liner, son of Dr. Hardy Liner, was a driver for the Waynesville Laundry.

Theo & Mary McCracken House, 42 Hazel Street, ca. 1900

Contributing building

This irregularly massed, two-story, hip-roof, frame house features projecting two-story front and side wings, one-story, polygonal bay on the east side, cornice returns, and an attached one-story hip-roof wraparound porch. The porch is supported by paneled posts and pedestals with a simple balustrade of square balusters. The foundation has been covered with stucco. Asbestos shingle siding is visible on the first-story façade, but the rest of the house has been covered with vinyl siding. Windows throughout are one-over-one double-hung sash with the exception of two Queen Anne-type fixed windows under the porch with a large center square pane surrounded by smaller lights. A single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door is fitted with an outer screen door, and a second single-leaf glazed door enters the side wing at the end of the wraparound porch.

Theo and Mary McCracken lived in this house from the 1920s through the 1960s. McCracken owned a clothing store in Waynesville.

House, 56 Hazel Street, ca. 1910, ca. 1990

Contributing building

This two-story, pyramidal-roof, frame house is covered with weatherboards and rests on a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. An attached full-width front porch is supported on paneled square posts and shelters a single-leaf six-panel entry door. A one-story hip-roof addition extends to the rear. Windows throughout have been replaced with modern six-over-six sash and a one-story polygonal bay window was added on the west side around 1990.

Garage, ca. 1930

Contributing building

One-story, one-bay, front-gable garage is constructed of concrete block and stands to the southeast of the house. It appears that the garage bay has been enclosed, but the front of the structure is closely surrounded by a privacy fence and overgrown with English ivy.

House, 66 Hazel Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

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One-story, front-gable, frame bungalow was enlarged to the rear with a side-gable addition in the second half of the twentieth century. The house rests on a stuccoed foundation and features wood shingle siding, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and an attached front-gable porch supported on shingled posts with a shingled balustrade. Windows throughout are replacement nine-over-nine double-hung sash. The center single-leaf entry door is fitted with a louvered storm door. Since 1996 the exposed rafter tails have been covered with a plain fascia.

Garden Shed, ca. 1950

Contributing building

One-story, one-bay, front-gable frame shed for is located to the rear (south) of the house. The building is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and features exposed rafter tails and a three-light-over-three-panel entry door.

Storage Shed, ca. 2000

Non-contributing building

Pre-fabricated one-story, front-gable metal storage shed with a gambrel roof is located at the rear of the property.

House, 80 Hazel Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, Craftsman-influenced frame house is topped by a clipped side-gable roof with front and rear shed dormers containing four windows, is covered with vinyl siding, and rests on a stuccoed stone foundation. The house features an interior brick chimney, one-story gabled bay and an attached hip-roof porte cochere on the west side, one-story polygonal bay on the east side, and replacement one-over-one double-hung windows. An attached full-width, hip-roof porch is supported on square posts. The porch posts and balustrades have been covered with vinyl siding. The central single-leaf entry door is flanked by paired window groups on the façade.

House, 102 Hazel Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow rests on a stone foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The house features front and rear shed-roof dormers with four windows, exterior brick chimney, interior stuccoed chimney, and replacement one-over-one windows. The roof engages a full-width porch supported on square posts with vinyl-sided balustrades. Stone steps with stone cheek walls and a simple wood handrail lead to the porch. The central single-leaf entry door is flanked by tripartite windows groups on the façade. A one-story, metal shed-roof porch on metal posts has been added to the rear of the house.

Lonnie and Doris Bishop lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s. Bishop was a clerk at the post office.

Garage, ca. 1970

Non-contributing building

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One-story, two-bay, front-gable frame garage is covered with vinyl siding and accessed through glazed-and-paneled doors. A garage is shown on Sanborn maps as early as 1924, but it seems likely that the building was either enlarged rebuilt as the current two-bay structure.

House, 126 Hazel Street, ca. 1920, ca. 1980

Non-contributing building

This one-story, side-gable, frame house rests on a brick foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. It features two gabled front dormers, rear shed-roof dormer, attached full-width hip-roof porch, and replacement one-over-one windows. A pair of original two-over-two sash remain in the west gable end. The porch, which shelters an offset single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door, is supported by square posts. A hip-roof bay projects to the west of the one-story gable-roof rear ell. A broken pitch roof on the east side of the ell shelters a porch that has been enclosed. A one-room shed-roof addition projects from the enclosed porch.

James and Maude Carwell lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s. Carwell was a manager at Massie's Store.

Garage/Apartment, ca. 1980

Non-contributing building

Two-story, front-gable building containing one garage bay on the first story and an apartment on the second. The garage, which appears to be older than the rest of the structure, is constructed of concrete block with four-light metal-frame windows and a modern metal roll-up door. A garage is not shown on Sanborn maps before 1945, but it may date to the 1950s. In the late twentieth century, the garage was enlarged with a storage room to the west and a second-story apartment, which are covered with vinyl siding. Double-leaf paneled doors access the storage room from the façade. Wood steps rising along the west side of the building lead to a second-story shed-roof porch at the rear (south) of the building that accesses the apartment through double-leaf three-light-over-three-panel doors. The porch is supported on slender wood posts. The second-story windows are modern one-over-one double-hung sash.

Victor & Anna Nobeck House, 144 Hazel Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

This one-story, front-gable, frame bungalow rests on a brick foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The house features an asymmetrical façade with a broken-pitch shed-roof extension covering a polygonal bay on the west elevation. It displays wood shingles in the front gable end, exposed purlins in the gable, and replacement one-over-one sash. The attached hip-roof porch is supported on paneled, battered posts and a river rock foundation and is accessed by stone steps with river rock cheek walls. The shed-roof dormers and a pair of windows in the front gable end were probably added in the late-twentieth century to convert some of the attic to finished living space. A low brick retaining wall with a concrete cap extends across the front of the property.

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Victor and Anna Nobeck purchased this lot from T. W. and Dolly Ferguson on November 1, 1919 (Deed 55/14). Nobeck appears to have been involved in a variety of businesses around Waynesville. The Nobecks lived in the house through the 1960s.

Garage, ca. 1920

One-story, one-bay, front-gable, frame garage is covered with rolled asphalt siding and features exposed rafter tails open garage bay.

Contributing building

Mattie Davis House, 162 Hazel Street, ca. 1930

This one-story, front-gable, frame bungalow rests on a brick foundation and is covered with vinyl siding. The house features an exterior brick chimney, open eaves, offset single-leaf entry door, and replacement one-over-one windows. The attached front-gable porch is supported on square posts with a simple balustrade and is accessed by concrete steps with stone cheek walls. A secondary entrance is located at the south end of the west elevation, and metal awnings shade openings on the south and west sides of the house. A low stone retaining wall extends across the front of the property.

Mattie Davis, widow of French Davis, lived here through the 1960s.

Contributing building

Carport, ca. 2000

One-story, metal front-gable carport shelters a concrete slab parking area and is supported on metal pipe columns

Non-contributing structure

House, 172 Hazel Street, ca. 1910

This one-story, L-shape, hip-roof, frame dwelling sits slightly below the grade of the street. Gabled wings projecting to the front and side from the central hip display cornice returns, and a gable-roof ell extends to the rear. An attached hip-roof porch is supported on battered posts and river rock piers with cast concrete caps. An additional post rests on the solid balustrade, which is covered with vinyl siding. The porch posts and piers are likely replacement elements from the 1920s or 1930s. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and the windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung sash.

Contributing building

North Main Street, north side

Waynesville Presbyterian Church, 462 North Main Street, 1907, 1988

This picturesque and eclectic church was built in 1907 by the Presbyterian congregation established in 1875. It replaced an 1882 Victorian-era frame church on the same site, which was moved to the lot of the present Dr. Sam Stringfield House across the street when the present structure was erected.

Contributing building

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The one-story, Roman-brick, rectangular main mass is sheltered by a flared hip-roof covered with curved terra cotta pantiles (also on dormers and tower) and punctuated by three small gabled louvered vents on each side and a large gabled dormer on the south decorated with scalloped bargeboards and a circular vent. The hip-roof apse projects from the north end of the building. A squat, squarish brick tower is partially engaged on the east side; the tower has Gothic arched louvered vents in each side and is surmounted by a flared and tiled pyramidal roof supported by large, paired cornice brackets. Two sets of double-leaf wooden entry doors are embellished with ornate strap hinges. The single and paired leaded-glass windows on the side elevations are flanked by narrow buttresses. A large tripartite leaded-glass window and transoms on the south elevation are embellished by a corbelled stringcourse and segmental-arch hood. A hip-roof side wing to the west has a gabled vent at its peak and an attached gable-roof porch that shelters an arched, single-leaf glazed-and-paneled side entry door. The porch is supported by square posts and accessible by concrete ramps. The rear porch entry on the east has nicely detailed wooden Gothic arcades, solid brackets, board-and-batten sheathing in the gable end, and concrete cheek walls. The simple interior of the church has plaster walls, Gothic-arched doors and apse, and an open, king-truss ceiling. An exquisitely carved Celtic cross adorns the altar.

In 1988, a one-story, nine-bay addition set perpendicular to the sanctuary was completed to house the fellowship hall, nursery, classrooms, and offices. Designed by architect William C. Cunningham, the wing is designed to imitate the original building with brick and concrete exterior walls, buttresses, flared hip-roof of terra cotta tile, and three gabled vents with scalloped bargeboards. The roof tiles were replaced in 2009. The windows are paired single-pane casements with cast-concrete sills, and the recessed entrance bay at the east end contains double-leaf doors under tall transoms set within a segmental arch opening. A hip-roof projection at the rear is supported on square concrete posts and shelters basement entrances revealed by the sloping site.

Manse, 39 Walnut Street, 1930

Contributing building

Located to the north of the Presbyterian church, the two-story Colonial Revival-style manse features a gambrel roof with a flared, broken pitch in the lower roof slope, engaged partial-width porch, shed dormers, stuccoed interior chimney, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house has been covered with aluminum siding. The single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door is flanked by multi-light sidelights. The congregation rebuilt the manse in 1930, borrowing \$4,000.00 for its construction.

Elizabeth Ray Leckey House, 387 North Main Street, ca. 1923

Contributing building

Built in the early 1920s, this one-story, side-gable bungalow is distinctive for its yellow brick veneer, prominent front-gable porch, and low-pitch asphalt-shingle roof with deep eaves. Details include exposed rafter ends, purlin brackets in the gable ends and one-over-one window groups with soldier-course brick lintels and concrete sills. The projecting partial-width porch features a vaulted ceiling, tongue-and-groove

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vertical siding in the gable ends, brick posts, solid apron, and paired beams with curved brackets at the corners. A wood deck and handicap-accessible ramp extend from the west side of the porch and wrap around the west side of the house to the parking area behind the house. The house sits slightly above the street and is reached by a concrete walkway with three sets of steps leading to the porch.

The house may have been built for members of the Ray family and passed to Elizabeth Ray Leckey. Mrs. Syndenham Ray purchased lots 5, 6, and 7 of the Temple Lot (and presumably the house) for \$2,500 from N. M. and Beatrice Medford in September 1923 (Deed 64/520).

House, 395 North Main Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

Grand one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow with a tall, broken-pitch roof, front shed dormer, wood shingle siding, and an engaged full-width porch. The porch is supported by tapered posts at the corners and paired square posts in the center. Porch posts rest on brick piers with a shingled balustrade. The majority of windows appear to be replacement one-over-one sash with the exception of the first-story façade, which contains two large twenty-one-over-two windows flanking the single-leaf entrance. A set of French doors opens onto the porch at the southwest corner. Original, square, multi-light windows are located on either side of the stuccoed exterior chimney and the sides of the dormer. The house displays first-story shed-roof one-bay side projections and cantilevered wall planes at the second floor and attic levels. Carved joist ends support the shallow floor projections. The purlin brackets are also fitted with an attached decorative board on the underside of the exposed purlin end.

The house was owned by the Thomas Ray family for much of the second half of the twentieth century. In the late 1950s, however, Mabel G. Burkhardt, a music teacher, lived and taught lessons in the house.

Garage, ca. 1930

Contributing building

A one-story, two-bay, shed-roof garage constructed of river rock is located to the rear of the house. The garage bays are open on the front and lit at the rear by four-light windows. A weatherboard fascia covers the area of the façade above the garage opening. A one-story, open shed stands immediately adjacent to the garage on the east side and exhibits wood posts with diagonal brackets, metal roof trusses, exposed rafters, and metal roofing.

Maple Street, north side

M. G. & Grace Stamey House, 72 Maple Street, ca. 1929

Contributing building

Dating from the late-1920s, this one-story, front-gable, frame bungalow rests on a river rock foundation and occupies a low-lying lot alongside Shelton Branch. The façade is punctuated by a projecting front-gable bay and front-gable porch supported on square posts. The house is covered with German siding

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and features an interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails, triangular eave brackets, and three-over-one double-hung sash. The single-leaf front entry opens onto the porch from the east side of the front bay. A porch balustrade has been added since 2000. A weatherboarded gable-roof porch extends to the rear of the house.

The Greyling Realty Company sold the house, which appears to have been built around 1929, to M. G. and Grace Stamey for \$1,620 in October 1933 (Deed 90/556). Born in 1898, Mr. Stamey was a local attorney and later Supervisor of the Haywood County Board of Education. Mrs. Stamey continued to live in the house through the 1960s following the death of her husband.

Charles & Betty Ann Howell House, 108 Maple Street, ca. 1910 **Contributing building**

This two-story, Craftsman-influenced frame house rests on a river rock foundation and occupies a sloping site with a river rock retaining wall bordering the sidewalk along Maple Street. The side-gable dwelling is capped by tall side-gable roof and covered by vinyl siding on the first story and wood shingles on the second. The vinyl siding, added around 2000, covered the original weatherboards and has also been applied in the eaves where it has covered exposed rafter ends and purlin brackets. A one-story hip-roof porch supported on square posts wraps around the front (south) and west sides of the house with an enclosed projection at the northwest corner. Windows are typically one-over-one double-hung sash. Triple sets of windows are located in the upper gable ends.

Charles and Betty Ann Howell lived in this house in the early twentieth century. Charles Howell served as Register of Deeds for Haywood County. Francis Reece of the Waynesville Police Department lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s.

Carport, ca. 1990

Non-contributing structure

One-story, one-bay, open carport with a flat metal roof supported on metal posts.

House, 118 Maple Street, ca. 1940

Contributing building

Compact one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style brick house with a front-gable bay at the east end and a recessed partial-width porch supported by a brick corner post. The house exhibits an exterior end chimney, soldier course watertable and window lintels, solid porch balustrade with cast concrete coping, and paired six-over-one windows. The single-leaf entry door displays six lights over a single panel.

Mrs. Mary Cogdill lived here in the late 1950s and early 1960s. She sold the house to Homer and Vergie Justice, who lived here for a few years in the 1960s.

Garage, ca. 1940

Contributing building

One-story, two-bay, brick garage with saltbox-type roof and paired double-leaf wood garage doors. The doors are accented by six lights in the upper portion of the door.

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House, 130 Maple Street, ca. 1940

Contributing building

Attractive one-story, brick-veneered Period Cottage with a prominent asymmetrical front-gable entrance bay, tapered façade chimney with concrete banding, and a clipped side-gable roof. Other details include soldier course watertable and window lintels, interior brick flue, projecting bay on the east side, and six-over-one windows. The recessed single-leaf entry door is set within a round-arch opening articulated with a header course and cast concrete keystone.

House, 142 Maple Street, ca. 1975

Non-contributing building

This one-story, brick Ranch-style house has a full basement that is revealed at the rear of the house due to the slope of the site; it is used as both a residence and salon. The façade, overlooking Maple Street, features an engaged partial width porch with a front-gable roof supported on Tuscan columns, weatherboarded gable ends, and paired eight-over-eight windows. Beneath the porch, the exterior wall is sheathed with wood paneling and is pierced by a triple set of eight-over-eight windows and a single-leaf entrance. The entry door exhibits three square panels set in a vertical column in the center of the door; the doorway is framed by side panels that replicate the door pattern. A driveway from Walnut Street to the north accesses the rear basement entrance, where the business is located, and is not visible from the residential street.

House, 162 Maple Street, ca. 1950

Contributing building

This one-story, side-gable, Minimal Traditional-style frame house appears to have replaced an early-twentieth century dwelling that stood on this lot for the first half of the century. The present house rests on a concrete block foundation and features an exterior permastone end chimney, vinyl siding, front-gable entry porch, and replacement six-over-six windows. To the east of the entrance, the front wall is slightly recessed and contains a large picture window. A concrete patio lies in front of the recessed bay. A gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the house, and a gable-roof wing has been added to north of the ell.

Hugh and Thelma Potts lived here in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Hugh Potts operated Potts Gulf Service Station and Thelma Potts was a bookkeeper. The property was sold to Edwin and Shirley Ezell in the mid-1960s.

Maple Street, south side

Hosaflock-Bridges House 163 Maple Street, ca. 1925; ca. 1950

Contributing building

This one-story, side-gable, frame bungalow appears to have been built in the early 1920s and then enlarged to its current size around 1950. The house features an interior brick chimney and a prominent partial-width front-gable porch with thick brick piers. Paired beams rest atop the posts and project from the gable end. The solid brick balustrade is topped by a concrete cap. The porch floor extends to the east to form

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an uncovered patio with a brick corner post and concrete steps. The west gable end and projecting gable-roof bay feature decorative triangular eave brackets. A cross-gable rear addition was built around mid-century with an exterior brick end chimney. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and displays replacement six-over-six sash.

Claude and Mollie Hosaflock purchased the lot from S. H. Jones in October 1924, and likely erected the house soon thereafter (Deed 63/324). Marion T. and Edith Bridges acquired the house from the Hosaflocks in 1941 (112/248). Mr. Bridges worked for the local newspaper, *The Mountaineer*, and in 1933 bought the interests of partner Paul Deaton. Bridges and editor W. Curtis Russ owned and operated the newspaper until 1979, with Bridges serving as production manager of the operation. Edith Bridges still owns the property.⁸

Garage/Apartment, ca. 1925

Contributing building

Two-story, two-bay, hip-roof garage with a second-story apartment. The first story of the building is brick veneer with wood lattice installed between posts to enclose the open lower areas. The second-story apartment is sheathed with German siding and features exposed rafter tails, an inset porch on the west side, and three-over-one double-hung sash. A single-leaf entrance on the west side opens onto the porch, and a break in the solid balustrade indicates the former location of a exterior stair, now removed.

Mead Street, east side

Jack & Isabella Redmond House, 46 Mead Street, ca. 1990

Non-contributing building

This one-story, six-bay, frame Ranch style house occupies a corner lot and is topped by an asphalt-shingle gable-on-hip roof. Sheathed with synthetic siding, the house rests on a concrete foundation and features a recessed entrance porch, two engaged garage bays, and one-over-one windows. Turned wood posts and a balustrade with turned balusters enrich the recessed porch, which shelters a single-leaf entrance flanked by a sidelight to the south. An interior chimney is sheathed with siding. A wood deck projects from the south end of the house.

Jack and Isabella Redmond of Clyde, North Carolina acquired this property in April 1989 from members of the Ward family (Deed 398/1065). Mr. Redmond (1917-1990), who had retired from Carolina Power & Light Company, died soon after the house was completed.

Mead Street, west side

⁸ *The Mountaineer: 100 Years At A Glance* (September 17, 1984), 26.

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Mrs. Arthur W. Mead House, 31 Mead Street, ca. 1923

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow rests on a stone foundation and occupies a slightly elevated site. It has been covered with vinyl siding. The broad roof, which is punctuated by a center shed dormer containing four six-over-one windows, engages a full-width front porch supported by wide, paneled wood posts on river rock piers and a rock foundation. The single-leaf multi-light-over-panel entry door is flanked by large multi-light windows--two on the south side and one on the north--that exhibit an unusual thirty-six-over-one glazing pattern. The upper sash consists of four larger panes at the center surrounded by two rows of small square panes. Other windows are typically nine-over-one double-hung sash with the exception of a fixed, horizontal, multi-light window on the north side of the house. A one-story, gable-roof offset bay projects to the north and contains a single-leaf side entrance. An exterior brick flue rises against the south side of the house. A river rock retaining wall extends across the front of the property and along the south side of the driveway and features check walls flanking the concrete front steps and corner posts with peaked concrete caps.

Mrs. Arthur W. Mead acquired this property from T. W. Ferguson on July 23, 1922, and the house, which appears on the 1924 Sanborn map, was likely built soon thereafter (Deed 59/173). The Mead family sold the property in 1955 to Jimmie Williams, who lived there through the 1960s (163/1229).

Carport, ca. 1990

Non-contributing structure

One-story, one-bay, front-gable carport is supported by metal pipe columns and stands at the end of a short driveway with grass median. The gable ends are covered with synthetic siding.

Walnut Street, east side

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, ca. 1922

Contributing building

The Stringfield House is an imposing two-story, hip-roof, brick dwelling and features an asymmetrically composed façade. A two-story, hip-roof wing with a gabled dormer makes up the north block and display an attached one-story hip-roof porch that connects to a front-gable porte cochere. A crenellated one-story side wing makes up the south block. A two-story polygonal pavilion dominates the façade with a projecting entrance bay containing double-leaf entry doors and attached gabled canopy with exposed purlins. Ornate storm doors with decorative metal grille work cover the entry doors. A single-leaf door opens onto the recessed second-story porch is framed by brick piers. Windows on the first story are paired wood-frame casements topped by two-light transoms; on the second story, the windows are wood frame casements with a muntin pattern that replicates the two-light transom over a large single pane. The house exhibits three interior brick chimneys with concrete caps, hip-roof dormers with exposed rafter tails and paired six-light casements, and a two-story, one-bay frame addition at the northeast corner. The Stringfield House occupies a prominent

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corner lot bordered by a low brick retaining wall with a concrete coping. Two short brick piers at the corner of North Main and Walnut streets frame concrete steps and a walkway to the front of the house.

Dr. Samuel L. Stringfield (1881-1947) served as resident doctor for the Suncrest Lumber Company at Sunburst, and then entered a general practice with his brother, Thomas Stringfield. Samuel Stringfield married Addie Sloan in 1909 and they had five children. The house was converted to the Stringfield Apartments in the 1950s.⁹

Dr. Thomas Stringfield House, 52 Walnut Street, ca. 1928 **Contributing building**

Built a few years after his brother's house, Dr. Thomas Stringfield (1872-1954) erected this two-story, three-bay, hip-roof, brick house with a one-story hip-roof wing to the south, attached wraparound hip-roof porch, and a one-story addition across the rear. The house rests on a concrete foundation and features two interior brick chimneys with cast concrete caps. Low concrete steps lead to the one-story front porch, which shelters two-thirds of the façade and wraps around the north side of the house where it adjoins a tall porte cochere. The porch and porte cochere are supported by brick posts with corbelled caps. The low brick porch balustrade is capped by a cast concrete coping with an added metal railing. The single-leaf entry door is flanked by sidelights. The porch extends the full width of the façade, but the south bay is uncovered. The large façade window openings display soldier course lintels and cast concrete sills and contain three-part windows, with a center eight-over-one sash flanked by four-over-one sash. The first story windows have been replaced in the 2000s, along with a single-leaf door in the center second-story window, which was replaced with a six-over-one window. The windows in the south wing also appear to be modern one-over-one replacements.

Thomas Stringfield married Mary Elizabeth Moore in 1905 and together they had four children. In addition to his medical practice, Stringfield served as a state senator and mayor and was president of the Citizen Bank and Trust Company.¹⁰

Garage, ca. 1928

Contributing building

Two-story, two-bay, hip-roof, brick garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot. A soldier course lintel spans the two garage bays, which are accessed through double-leaf paneled wood doors. Second-story windows are six-light sash with cast concrete sills and soldier course lintels.

Mrs. Charles Thomas House, 66 Walnut Street, ca. 1923

Contributing building

⁹ Haywood County Heritage Book Committee. *Haywood County Heritage, North Carolina*, Vol. 1 (Waynesville, NC: Don Mills, Inc. and the Haywood County Heritage Book Committee, 1994), 311-313. (Hereinafter cited as *Haywood County Heritage*.)

¹⁰ Ibid.

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This substantial two-story, three-bay, hip-roof, frame house rests on a random-coursed stone foundation and is covered with wood shingles. The house features a projecting front bay, exterior brick chimney, polygonal one-story bay on the south elevation, and an attached one-story hip-roof wraparound porch that has been enclosed at the north end. The porch is supported by paneled wood posts with wood balustrade. Brick steps with modern metal railings access the center bay of the porch. The double-leaf entrance is flanked by multi-pane sidelights over a single wood panel and framed by pilasters. Paired, large twelve-over-one double-hung windows are located to either side of the entrance. On the second story, tripartite window groups consist of smaller twelve-over-one sash. The porch was partially enclosed in the 1950s, when the Cobb family operated their florist shop from the house.

William and Knox Bess Cobb acquired this property in the mid-twentieth century and ran their florist shop here. William Cobb also worked as the secretary/treasurer of Smith & Cobb Insurance. The Cobbs owned the property until 1979 (Deed 311/513).

Noble & Mary Garrett House, 90 Walnut Street, ca. 1948

Contributing building

Built in the late 1940s for Noble and Mary Garrett, the house is a two-story, L-plan, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling situated at the corner of Walnut and Boundary streets. The house features a slate roof, dentil cornice of corbelled brick, exterior brick chimney, metal-frame casement bay window, wrought iron porch posts and rails, and six-over-six double-hung sash. A partial-width flat-roof porch shelters a single-leaf entrance framed by sidelights, pilasters, and entablature. A louvered screen door covers the main entry. A one-story gable-roof wing projects from the south side of the house. A one-story gable-roof ell extends to the rear and exhibits a brick chimney, shed-roof dormer on the south roof slope, and metal-frame casement corner windows. A two-bay garage with wood paneled doors is located within the rear ell. The property is bordered by a brick retaining wall and fence, which curve inward the front walkway to support wrought-iron gates.

Noble and Mary Garrett acquired the lot from Dr. Kenneth and Mae Montgomery in November 1946, and the house appears to have been built sometime thereafter. Noble Wiley Garrett (1888-1984) was a successful businessman and real estate investor. He founded Garrett Furniture Company, whose showroom was located at the intersection of Walnut and North Main streets, and Garrett Funeral Home, also located on North Main Street. Garrett also helped organize the Waynesville Methodist Church.

Vacant lot, 134 Walnut Street

Kirkpatrick Apartments, 152 Walnut Street, ca. 1930

Contributing building

Built around 1930, the Kirkpatrick Apartments is an imposing two-and-a-half story, Craftsman-influenced brick veneer building with an asphalt-shingle hip roof, hip-roof dormers, interior brick chimneys, two projecting gabled porch pavilions, exposed rafter ends, and four-over-one and three-over-one double-hung windows. The two porch pavilions are marked by wide segmental arch openings on both levels that

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have been enclosed with screening; French doors on both stories open onto the porches. An open terra cotta tile stoop extends between the porch pavilions and provides access to the single-leaf glazed entry door, which is framed by an elliptical fanlight and sidelights and sheltered by an eyebrow canopy supported on molded brackets. The foundation and dormers, which are present on all four sides of the roof, are stuccoed.

Walnut Street, west side

Charles U. Miller House, 53 Walnut Street, ca. 1906

Contributing building

The Miller House is a two-and-a-half story Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling with many Classical and Queen Anne features. The roofline is gambrel with a shed dormer at the northeast corner and a front-gable second-story porch at the southeast. The engaged front porch is located at the southeast corner and extends approximately two-thirds of the width of the façade. A bay window at the northeast corner gives the façade an asymmetrical appearance that is unusual for the Dutch Colonial Revival style. A second bay window is located on the first-story of the south elevation. The irregular interior plan is more in keeping with the late Queen Anne style. Windows include six-over-one, nine-over-one, and twelve-over-one double-hung sash, as well as some multi-light casement windows at the attic level. The entry contains a single-light-over-panel single-leaf door framed by a decorative molding including dentil blocks.

In 1906, Charles U. and Mary C. Miller purchased this lot from the trustees of the Presbyterian Church for \$650. The Millers built the house soon after purchasing the lot, and sold the property to Jerry R. Smathers in 1909. The house was owned by James L. and Janie Stringfellow for several years before it was sold to Caroline Sackett deNeergard in 1925. Following Ms. deNeergard's death in 1940, the house was rented for a number of years and eventually sold to Rev. Malcolm and Mary Williamson in 1952. Rev. Williamson (1898-1989) served as pastor of First Presbyterian Church from 1941 to 1954, and during his tenure lived at the manse next door (39 Walnut Street). From 1952 to 1954, Mrs. Williamson operated the house as a summer guest house. The Williamsons' were later associated with a church in Charlotte and kept the Waynesville house as second residence for the family. Rev. and Mrs. Williamson returned to Waynesville around 1980 and occupied the house until Mrs. Williamson died in 1999. Ownership of the house remains with the Williamsons' three sons, Malcolm, Stanley, and George.

Bushnell-Ketner House, 73 Walnut Street, ca. 1915

Contributing building

This imposing two-story, front-gable, frame Craftsman-influenced house rests on a river rock foundation with four rock piers extending upward to support the shingled front porch posts. The tall, gabled roof is covered with tin shingles and displays exposed rafter and purlin ends. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. Exterior walls are sheathed with weatherboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second story and in the gable ends. The attached one-story, full-width, shed-roof porch extends to the north of the house to shelter a front-gable porte cochere. A wood handicap-accessible ramp

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has been added at the front of the house and connects to the south end of the porch. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roof extension projects from the south side of the house. Windows throughout are typically double-hung sash with a diamond-paned upper sash. In the late 1920s, a one-bay, flat-roof garage was built on the northwest side of the house; it was constructed of river rock as an apparent extension of the foundation wall that it abuts. The garage is now overgrown and enclosed with wood panels and a single window.

Samuel Bushnell was a partner in Blackwell-Bushnell Wholesale Groceries in the 1920s. The house was owned for many years by Charles and Jewell Ketner. Along with Grady Honeycutt, Ketner formed a farmer's exchange in the 1930s, which was notable for its rolling store that delivered goods to farm families. Around 1940, Honeycutt took over the rolling store and Ketner retained the store building and wholesale produce operation.¹¹

House, 89 Walnut Street, 1915

Contributing building

This two-story, front-gable frame house appears to have been altered during its conversion into a law office with replacement one-over-one double-hung sash, vinyl siding in the soffits and eaves, replacement single-leaf entry door, and replacement porch balustrades. The house rests on a rock foundation and is sheathed with German siding. Decorative gables are positioned on the side elevations. An attached full-width, shed-roof porch is supported by fluted square columns on rock piers; a concrete handicap-accessible ramp connects at the south end of the porch. A wood deck extends from the rear of the house.

House, 99 Walnut Street, ca. 1915

Contributing building

The basic form of this two-story, front-gable Craftsman-influenced dwelling bears a strong resemblance to the Bushnell-Ketner House at 73 Walnut Street. The house rests on a painted river rock foundation and features a tall, front-gable main block, weatherboarded first story and wood shingles on the second, exposed rafter and purlin ends, one-story shed-roof porch supported by shingled posts. A two-story side wing projects to the northwest with a shed-roof dormer projecting over a one-story section of the wing. A one-story, one-bay extension projects from the southeast side of the house. A wood handicap-accessible ramp has been built to connect to the southeast end of the porch. In the late 1920s a one-story gable-roof rear ell was built atop a one-bay garage (now enclosed). With the exception of original diamond-pane sash on the first-story façade and in the shed dormer, the windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash.

Grover and Jessie Davis lived here during the late 1950s and 1960s. Davis was a lawyer.

Thomas Lee House, 131 Walnut Street, ca. 1904, 1986

Non-contributing building

¹¹ Curtis W. Wood, Jr. *Haywood County: Portrait of a Mountain County* (Waynesville, NC: The Historical Society of Haywood County, 2009), 86.

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Built for Thomas Lee, a successful businessman and local official, around 1904, the large two-story, hip-roof frame dwelling features multiple front-gable bays, one-story wraparound porch, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and a two-story polygonal porch bay at the southwest corner. The porches feature slender classical columns and turned balusters. The house was rehabilitated and converted to offices in 1986, with a large two-story addition erected to the north of the house. The addition, which mimics the overall character of the house, nearly doubles the size of the original dwelling. The addition is designed like a polygonal tower beneath a front-gable end. The rehabilitation also installed vinyl siding over the whole building and original windows were replaced with modern one-over-one sash.

William Thomas Lee served as a deputy sheriff, town alderman, mayor, state legislator, and as a member of the North Carolina Corporation Commission. His son William Thomas Lee Jr. lived here in the late 1950s and 1960s, and operated the house as a tourist home known as The Manor. The property was rehabilitated in 1986 by the R.M. Construction Company.¹²

House, 147 Walnut Street, ca. 1920

Non-contributing building

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival-style house with Craftsman influences rests on a rock foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingle gable-on-hip roof with clipped gable ends. The clipped gables display exposed purlin ends. The structure is covered by weatherboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second. A gambrel-roof dormer is positioned at the center of the front roof slope. An engaged full-width porch has been enclosed with triple window groups and wood shingles; original rock piers supporting the porch posts remain visible. A concrete block flue rises against the north side of the house, and a one-story shed-roof extension projects at the rear. The house has been converted to offices and entrances have been added on the south side of the house, overlooking a paved parking lot. A concrete handicap-accessible ramp extends along the south elevation. One entrance is located at the south end of the enclosed front porch and is sheltered by a one-bay flat-roof canopy supported by square wood posts. A similar canopy shelters a second entrance located in a projecting gabled bay at the southwest corner of the house. Windows are typically nine-over-one double-hung sash with one-over-one and single-pane windows on the enclosed porch.

Office, ca. 2000

Non-contributing building

One-story, side-gable, Ranch-style frame office is located at the rear of the house. It exhibits synthetic shingle siding, one-over-one and sliding-pane windows, and front-gable entry porch supported on square wood posts. A portion of the façade has been redesigned with a full-height metal storefront-type door and window unit.

Walnut Street Apartments, 177 Walnut Street, ca. 1928

Contributing building

The Walnut Street Apartments is a two-and-a-half story, brick veneer building topped by a cross-gable roof with clipped gable ends and decorative purlin brackets at the eaves. The symmetrical three-bay

¹² "Old Lee Residence Gets A New Face," *The Mountaineer* (Jun 25, 1986).

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façade is flanked by two projecting two-story wings on the side elevations. An interior brick chimney rises on the southeast side of the roof slope. The exterior exhibits a solid course beltcourse and window lintels; window openings are finished with brick sills. A one-story gabled entry porch is supported by square brick posts, is covered with vinyl siding, and shelters a recessed entrance. The entry porch also displays purlin brackets similar to those in the main gable ends. Windows throughout are one-over-one replacement sash that appears in pairs and triples.

Davis House, 181 Walnut Street, ca. 1915

Contributing building

The Davis House is a two-story, Colonial Revival-style frame house with a tall hip roof, decorative roof gables, interior brick chimneys, one-story hip-roof wraparound porch, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one sash. The porch rests on a river rock foundation and is supported by paneled square posts with a stout balustrade. The center entrance bay of the porch has been enclosed to form a vestibule with glazed single-leaf doors and single-pane windows. Two large windows flanking the entrance bay are original. An attached shed-roof porch projects from the rear.

Shed, ca. 2000

Non-contributing building

One-story, front-gable, frame storage shed is located at the rear of the house. It is clad with plywood siding and accessed through double-leaf wood doors.

House, 209 Walnut Street, ca. 1927, ca. 2000

Contributing building

This neat one-and-a-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow rests on a river rock foundation and features a large gable central dormer, exterior brick chimney, and an engaged full-width front porch supported on paired wood posts with decorative mortise-and-tenon details on a solid brick balustrade. A shed-roof extension projects at the rear of the house. The single-leaf central entrance is flanked by wide sidelights over two wood panels. The house has been covered with vinyl siding and original three-over-one windows were replaced with one-over-one sash after 1996. A shed-roof canopy extending from the north side of the house and sheltering a side entrance was added after 2000.

Garage, ca. 1927

Contributing building

A one-story, one-bay, front-gable, garage constructed of river rock is located at the rear of the property. The building is topped by an asphalt-shingle roof and accessed through double-leaf wood doors.

House, 219 Walnut Street, ca. 1920

Contributing building

Large two-story, Craftsman-influenced frame dwelling with a hip roof, clipped gable ends, triangular eave brackets and exposed purlins in the gable ends, two interior brick chimneys, two-story clipped-gable bay on the façade, and an attached one-story full-width shed-roof porch. The house is sheathed with shingle

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and weatherboard siding. The porch is supported by tapered posts on a solid, weatherboarded apron. The double-hung windows feature a multi-light upper sash over a single pane lower sash. The upper sash muntins create a large central square surrounded by narrower panes. A one-story shed roof porch at the rear has been enclosed with lattice siding.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Spread Out Historic District in Waynesville, North Carolina encompasses the residential neighborhood that developed in the area between North Main and Walnut streets in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to the northeast of downtown Waynesville. The district's historic resources reflect the town's prosperity following the connection of a railroad line in 1883 and periods of growth in the twentieth century associated with industrial and economic development in the county that attracted new residents to the area. The district is the largest and best defined historic residential neighborhood in Waynesville. Its proximity to the courthouse, central business district, and railroad made the district a popular place of residence for a variety of economic classes including doctors, lawyers, business owners, salesmen, educators, store clerks, and department managers. In the early twentieth century, Waynesville began to spread out beyond its nineteenth-century town limits, with a new area of development located north of Boundary Street and bounded by Walnut Street, which followed the natural topography. The construction of numerous bungalows and two-story Colonial Revival-influenced dwellings and apartment buildings fulfilled the need for more housing. The Spread Out Historic District meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. The locally-significant district contains houses designed in variety of nationally popular architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Ranch houses, common to late nineteenth- and twentieth-century neighborhoods in North Carolina. The period of significance for the district begins in ca. 1895 with the construction of the earliest houses on Boundary Street and ends in 1958 with the youngest historic resource, the Champion House, a Ranch style house at 361 Boundary Street. Although additional houses were built after 1960, they are not of exceptional significance.

Historical Background

Waynesville, the seat of Haywood County, lies within a high river valley at the base of the Balsam Mountains and occupies a position in the southern Appalachian Mountains between the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky mountain ranges. Located approximately thirty miles west of Asheville, the town of Waynesville was laid out in 1808, when Haywood County was formed from Buncombe County, along a northeast-southwest ridge bounded by Richland and Raccoon creeks. Robert Love, a prominent early resident, gave the land for the town, which remained isolated and sparsely populated for much of the nineteenth century due the rugged geography and unimproved transportation routes into the county. The town's business district developed along Main Street (NR district, 2005), which follows the northeast-southwest orientation of the ridgeline. In the 1880s J. R. Love, a descendant of Robert Love, gave additional land to the town to extend its limits north along Main Street and lots for a new courthouse. As a result, the

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northern limits of Waynesville stretched to Boundary Street. The Love family also donated land for the railroad right-of-way.¹³

Completion of the Murphy Branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCRR) from Asheville to Waynesville in 1883 opened the area to tourism and timber-related industries that greatly influenced future development. The railroad tracks and related facilities were located in the bottomlands of Richland Creek to the northwest of Main Street. The area around Commerce and Depot streets, known as Frog Level (NR district, 2003) for its low-lying site, developed into an active trading and industrial center near the depot. The railroad served to open the county to an influx of new residents, visitors, and businesses. Timbering was an important early industry, with sawmills established throughout the county and furniture industries located in the community of Hazelwood to the south. Wholesale dealers and manufacturers established themselves on the low-lying ground near the railroad and Richland Creek to the north and west of Main Street in Waynesville.¹⁴

Soon after the completion of the railroad, Waynesville emerged as an important commercial and industrial center with a new brick courthouse and brick commercial buildings along Main Street. The rail connection permitted greater access for wealthy travelers to visit the scenic surroundings. To accommodate a growing number of visitors to the area in the late nineteenth century, grand hotels and boarding houses were built. The White Sulphur Spring Hotel opened in 1878 and marked the beginnings of the area's significant tourist industry. In addition to the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, which suffered a fire in 1892, the Eagle's Nest Hotel (no longer standing) opened in 1902 on Junaluska Mountain and the Gordon Hotel was built on Main Street in the 1890s. The three-story Gordon Hotel, which stood on the south side of Main Street at its intersection with Walnut Street, featured private bathrooms and a ballroom pavilion and quickly became the town's leading hotel. A promotional article about the Gordon Hotel described its setting:

The Gordon is situated on Main Street, at its intersection with Walnut, within a few minutes walk of the center of the city, but quite far enough away to be free from all noise and confusion. The situation is ideal. From its spacious verandas a magnificent view is obtained of the surrounding mountains, standing as it does on a bluff overlooking the Richland Creek Valley below, with rippling waters, many bungalows, and winding

¹³ Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide To The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 339. W. C. Allen, *Centennial of Haywood County and its County Seat, Waynesville, NC* (Waynesville: Courier Printing Company, 1908), 52. Mattson, Alexander and Associates, "Town of Waynesville Architectural Survey: Final Report," October 1996, 1.

¹⁴ *Haywood County Heritage*, 18. Mattson, 3-4. Sybil Bowers, "Frog Level Historic District" National Register Nomination (2003).

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macadam roads, alive in summer with automobile parties and horseback riders.¹⁵

By 1908, twenty-five hotels, inns, and boarding houses were located in Waynesville.¹⁶

As the town's population increased, from 455 in 1890 to more than 2,000 in 1910, residential construction dispersed to the east and west of Main Street, which eventually solidified its position as the town's central business district in the early twentieth century. There appears to have been little discernible pattern to residential location, however, with few platted developments or subdivisions. As a result, large and stylish houses for businessmen and professionals were often built near the more modest dwellings of store clerks and workers. The location of Main Street along a ridge and the surrounding topography greatly hindered the development of residential areas close to downtown, with few areas of concentrated building.¹⁷

The Spread Out Historic District is prominently situated at the north end of the central business district at the intersection of North Main and Walnut streets. A photograph dating to 1890 shows the intersection looking northeast along Main Street, with the 1882 Presbyterian church on the north side and the Gordon Hotel on the south side. A relatively small cluster of large trees stood on the corner opposite the church across Walnut Street (site of the present-day Dr. Stringfield House). Beyond the intersection to the north and west—the general area of the Spread Out neighborhood—is open, grassy fields with only a few small houses and outbuildings scattered around. Within a few years, in the mid-1890s, a few two-story frame houses were constructed on Boundary Street, which was then the northern limit of Waynesville as shown on the 1886 Ramseur survey of town lots. In 1897, Captain William J. Hannah (1867-1936) bought a lot on the north side of Boundary Street and built an attractive two-story, frame I-house. By the first decade of the twentieth century, however, the first cluster of houses had been joined by a number of others on adjacent streets and the residential district began to develop.¹⁸

Population growth and prosperity led to a number of civic improvements beginning in the 1890s with the organization of a public library in 1895, electric light service in 1899, telephone system, and school construction. Municipal improvements continued in the first decade of the twentieth century with a city water system, paved streets and sidewalks, and the establishment of the Haywood Electric Power

¹⁵ Haywood County Historical Society, *The 1916 Pictorial Story of Haywood County* (Reprint of the Special Industrial and Resort Edition of the *Carolina Mountaineer*, December 21, 1916), 15.

¹⁶ Mattson, 5-6. Betsy Farlow, Dan Lane, and Duane Oliver, *Haywood County Homes and History* (Hazelwood, NC: Oliver Scriptorium, 1993), 74-75. W. C. Allen, *Centennial of Haywood County and its County Seat, Waynesville, NC* (Waynesville, NC: Courier Printing Company, 1908), 85

¹⁷ Mattson, 5-6 and 9.

¹⁸ Photograph reproduced in Jean Threlkeld Webb, *Haywood County: A Brief History* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2006), 28. Ramseur survey from Haywood County Register of Deeds Office, Plat book D, page R-23.

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Company.¹⁹

In 1906 the Presbyterian church was relocated east to the lot across Walnut Street, and the congregation began construction of a handsome new brick edifice with a striking red tile roof, which was dedicated on February 3, 1907. The old church building stood across the street for a few years before it was removed and the Women's Christian Temperance Union laid foundations for a temple on the site. The structure was never completed, but the site was thereafter known as the "Temple lot."²⁰

While the railroad resulted in a boom period lasting through the 1920s, increased automobile ownership and traffic following World War I wrought another wave of change to Waynesville and Haywood County. The federal and state governments began financing highway construction across the state in the 1910s and the network of paved highways gradually expanded. In the mountainous areas of the state, road construction was more expensive and more difficult and, as a result, lagged behind other areas of the state. US Highway 19-23 connecting Asheville, Waynesville, and Tennessee became a popular route for vacationers in the interwar period. The effects of improved public highways, along with increased automobile tourism, led to changing patterns of tourism in the mountains through the mid-twentieth century. As visitors increasingly traveled to the mountains in their own cars, their visits became shorter and the area visited became larger. This new kind of tourist typically favored low-cost lodging and services and convenient auto-oriented motels and restaurants built along the highways, contributing to the demise of the numerous centrally-located hotels, inns, and boarding houses that had once served seasonal visitors.²¹

The automobile prompted the growth of new trade in Waynesville, particularly due to the influx of tourists and more frequent trips into town by farmers from the surrounding areas. During the 1920s numerous nineteenth-century houses, outdated hotels, and frame commercial buildings were replaced throughout the downtown Waynesville. Many of the lots were developed with two-story brick commercial blocks. Citizens Bank and Trust Company (NR, 1991), with Dr. Thomas Stringfield as its president, erected a Neoclassical Revival-style building on Main Street in 1921. Charlotte architect William Peeps designed the three-story, Neoclassical Revival-style Masonic Temple (NR, 1988) in 1927 on Church Street, one block north of Main Street. In 1924 Haywood County Hospital opened in a three-story brick building on North Main Street one mile from town. The pace of growth and municipal improvement in Waynesville reflected an increasingly urban shift in residential patterns. By 1930, less than half the county population was classified as farmers.²²

¹⁹ Allen, 84, and Mattson, 6.

²⁰ *Waynesville Presbyterian Church 100th Anniversary, 1875-1975* (Waynesville, NC: Waynesville Presbyterian Church, 1975), 5

²¹ Richard D. Starnes, *Creating the Land of the Sky: Tourism and Society in Western North Carolina* (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 2005), 130-136.

²² Mattson, 7-9. Sybil Bowers, "Waynesville Main Street Historic District" National Register Nomination (2005).

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According to Sanborn fire insurance maps, the general street pattern of the Spread Out Historic District was in place by 1924, with many of the houses erected by that time as well. By 1931, the street pattern had developed to its current appearance, except for the intersection of Walnut Street and Russ Avenue, which were not connected until 1968 with the completion of the Russ Avenue Bridge over the railroad tracks. Prior to that time, Walnut Street curved back to the east and rejoined North Main Street and the Asheville Highway to the northeast of the district and downtown. Between the 1924 and 1931 Sanborn maps, and the last map update in 1945, new construction was primarily infill housing, although a few older structures were torn down to make way for new buildings.

The creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park along the border of North Carolina and Tennessee in 1934 bolstered Waynesville's tourism industry and helped to soften the blow of the Great Depression. Great Smoky Mountains National Park quickly became the most visited of all national parks due to its accessibility and proximity to population centers. The park continues to draw countless visitors to Haywood County, which has more than one-third of its land under federal ownership. Creation of the park also brought relief from the Depression in the form of federal aid programs—the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration among them—that helped put people back to work and built permanent infrastructure in the park and Haywood County communities.²³

Following Great Depression, the manufacturing base continued to expand and produced a greater diversity of goods. The Dayton Rubber Company, known as “Dayco,” and Wellco Enterprises, which manufactured shoes, both constructed large plants in 1941 in Hazelwood, to the southwest of Waynesville. Spurred in part by the war effort, the county became a leading producer of rubber, paper, shoes, and cattle through the 1940s and 1950s. Interstate 40 was completed through Haywood County in 1968, providing an easier means of transporting people and goods to and from the area. Tourism remained an important component of the local economy following World War II as greater personal income and leisure time allowed families to visit the region, including the unfailingly popular Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Seasonal residents, who make up a considerable portion of the county's landowners, have influenced further decentralization of residential development. Subdivision of farmland and extension of road networks has encouraged both residential and commercial sprawl in the late twentieth century. New commercial development along Russ Avenue between the interstate and downtown has begun to encroach on the Spread Out Historic District, with the conversion of houses to offices and demolition for new construction. Despite the intrusions, the Spread Out Historic District remains a vibrant residential neighborhood desirably located adjacent to downtown Waynesville.²⁴

Architecture Context

²³ Bishir, et al, 73-76. Mattson, 8.

²⁴ Mattson, 9-10.

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The Spread Out Historic District's architectural significance resides in the mix of popular late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century house forms and architectural styles found in Waynesville. The variety of residential architecture echoes local trends and periods of growth specific to the town, as well as the influence of nationally popular styles introduced by new and seasonal residents to the area. The architectural styles and forms represented in the district were common in Waynesville from the 1890s through the post-World War II period, but the Spread Out Historic District is one of only a few residential areas with a concentration of historic resources that possess integrity for the National Register.

Various factors influenced the architectural development of Waynesville including the important timber and tourism industries. The availability of high quality timber was manifest in the lavish woodwork of Waynesville's nineteenth-century houses and hotels. Concurrent with the town's growth, traditional architectural forms that had been common prior to the late nineteenth century were supplanted by houses and buildings constructed in popular national architectural styles such as the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Around the beginning of the twentieth century Waynesville claimed some of the most fashionable residential architecture in western North Carolina outside of Asheville. The rich detailing of the Queen Anne style, however, was succeeded 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. The Craftsman style further emphasized the importance of simple forms, natural materials, and spatial flow in the creation of a comfortable home environment for families in an increasingly industrialized and commercialized society. The vast majority of the resources in the district are represented by these architecture trends.

A small collection of late-nineteenth century frame dwellings are located within the district, including the notable Hannah-Graham House at 437 Boundary Street, Built around 1897 for Capt. William J. Hannah, it appears to be one of the oldest surviving houses in the district according to early photographs. The Hannah-Graham House is a two-story, three-bay, center hall I-house with a large two-story rear ell and engaged two-tiered porch. The box cornice, gables, and attached wraparound porch are embellished with Italianate scroll brackets and a matchboard frieze. A rare example of an original cast iron fence—manufactured in Ohio—borders the property.

The Queen Anne style, named and first popularized by nineteenth-century English architects, became predominant between in 1880 and 1900 and bore little relation to Queen Anne and the formal Renaissance architecture of her reign (1702-1714). The style of residential design is characterized by asymmetrical massing and architectural embellishments such as towers, turrets, tall chimneys, and projecting pavilions, porches, and bays. Irregularities in plan and massing were facilitated by balloon framing techniques and flat wall surfaces were often enlivened by variations of texture, materials, and color. The nation's expanding railroad network, in addition to pattern books and magazines, helped to popularize the style by taking

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advantage of technological advances of the day and making pre-cut building materials and architectural details readily available to consumers.²⁵

While the earliest examples of the Queen Anne style in the United States drew heavily on English models, the style evolved as it was spread around the country from the Northeast. The addition of decorative spindlework and cut-out wood ornament was a distinctly American trait, as were later interpretations incorporating classical elements. In the first decade of the twentieth century, transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style houses integrated the asymmetrical Queen Anne forms with elements of the emerging Colonial Revival style such as classical columns, cornice line details, and Palladian windows. Around 1910, the Colonial Revival style had largely supplanted Queen Anne in popularity as Americans increasingly eschewed the richly ornate detailing of nineteenth-century dwellings in favor of simpler, more modern houses.²⁶

Several two-story, hip-roof dwellings with asymmetrical massing, wraparound porches, and restrained ornament were erected within the district in the late 1890s and the first decade of the twentieth century. Three houses located at 389, 398, and 407 Boundary Street share similar two-story, hip-roof forms with projecting bays and wraparound porches, but have been covered with vinyl siding. The two houses at 389 and 407 Boundary Street retain their turned porch posts, but the Ward House at 398 Boundary Street has a Craftsman style porch with battered posts on river rock piers that appears to be a later alteration, probably dating from the 1920s. The two-story, hip-roof Theo McCracken House at 42 Hazel Street features projecting two-story gabled bays, one-story polygonal bay on the east elevation, cornice returns, and a wraparound porch on paneled posts. The porch shelters two original Queen Anne-type windows with a central square light surrounded by small square panes of colored glass. The Davis House at 181 Walnut Street is an imposing two-story, hip-roof house with decorative roof gables, interior brick chimneys, river rock foundation, and a broad wraparound porch on paneled posts. It has been converted for use as offices and an enclosed entrance vestibule was added around 1990.

More modest examples of the Queen Anne style based on a common one-story, hip-roof form frequently appeared in the first decade of the twentieth century. The house at 172 Hazel Street features the irregular massing, tall hip roof at the center with projecting gabled wings, and an attached porch typical of these structures. The Jack Turner House at 80 Cherry Street displays the same basic form but has been embellished with enclosed shed-roof porches and side wings, an exterior river rock chimney, and three-over-one windows. An attached front-gable Craftsman-type porch with paired square posts on river rock piers faintly obscures the original hip-roof form of the house at 53 Cherry Street.

²⁵ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 342-343 and 350-251. Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992) 263-268.

²⁶ Bishir, 365 and 417-420. McAlester, 263-268.

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The Colonial Revival style gained widespread acceptance for domestic architecture, beginning around the turn of the twentieth century, in response to the overly decorative and fussy forms of the Queen Anne and late Victorian era. Early examples of the Colonial Revival style, however, rarely offered historically correct copies of colonial precedents. Freely interpreted details and proportions from colonial models were applicable to a wide range of house types and forms, which helped the style become the most popular domestic architectural style of the early twentieth century. Dissemination of published sources in the 1910s and 1920s encouraged more historical accuracy, but the economic depression of the 1930s, among other factors, led to a simplification of the style toward the mid-twentieth century. Colonial Revival-style houses are typically characterized by rectangular footprints, gable or hip roofs, symmetrically arranged facades, and multi-paned double-hung windows. The tradition forms and refined proportions of Colonial Revival-style houses were frequently embellished with classically inspired details including columned porches, Palladian windows, pedimented entrance surrounds with pilasters, fanlights, sidelights, and dentil cornices.

Straightforward examples of one- and two-story Colonial Revival-influenced houses are found throughout the district. The ca. 1910 Henry and Mayme Clayton House at 121 Hazel Street applies a wraparound porch on slender columns to a two-story, hip-roof box with a symmetrical façade and decorative front gable. The ca. 1920 house at 337 Boundary Street is a two-story, five-bay, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an attached one-story front-gable porch, entrance with fanlight, central interior brick chimney, and cornice returns. The house has been altered with vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The Ferguson House at 454 Boundary Street, built around 1918, presents a simple two-story, three-bay, side-gable form that is two bays deep with an interior chimney and central entrance flanked by sidelights. An attached one-story porch introduces an Arts and Crafts influence with its shingled posts and balustrade.

Two good examples of gambrel-roof forms of the popular Colonial Revival style are found in the district. The ca. 1906 Charles Miller House at 53 Walnut Street is a particularly interesting two-and-a-half story frame house with weatherboard siding, wood shingles in the gable ends, one-story polygonal front bay, engaged porch with Tuscan columns, and a gabled dormer supported on paired columns over an inset second-story porch. The interior of the Miller House, however, is more in keeping with the late Queen Anne style with an irregular floor plan, bay windows, and ornate woodwork. The neighboring Presbyterian church manse at 39 Walnut Street dates to the late 1920s and is typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival, a subtype of the Colonial Revival style characterized by the dominant gambrel roof form. Originally favored by eighteenth-century Dutch colonists in this country as a means of cutting costs, the encompassing gambrel roof is the defining trait of the style. The manse is restrained in appearance with front and rear shed dormers, engaged partial-width porch, aluminum siding, and replacement windows.

Two late-period Colonial Revival-style houses are located at the intersection of Walnut and Boundary streets. Dr. Robert H. Stretcher built the one-and-a-half story, brick house at 344 Boundary Street around 1936. The side-gable house with an exterior end chimney is a restrained Cape Cod type with three gabled dormers across the front of the house. The house features a dentil cornice, unadorned entrance with

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sidelights, gable-roof rear ell, and a flat-roof sunroom with metal-frame casements on the west side. Cape Cod houses, another subtype of the Colonial Revival style, drew inspiration from modest New England dwellings and were popular for their straightforward form and simple ornamentation. Directly adjacent to the Stretcher House and facing west, the Noble and Mary Garrett House at 90 Walnut Street was erected around 1948 for a local businessman. The two-story, L-plan, brick house features an exterior end chimney, slate side-gable roof, dentil cornice, bay window of metal-frame casements, and a single-leaf entrance framed by sidelights, pilasters, and an entablature. Gable-roof wings project to the side and rear and the corner lot is bordered by a brick retaining wall and fence with open, patterned brick work.

Like many towns in western North Carolina, the Craftsman style fits well within the environment of Waynesville, and many of the houses in the Spread Out Historic District area are modest bungalows and Craftsman-influenced dwellings. In the early twentieth century the Craftsman style grew from the influence of Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine (1901-1916), itself an outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts movement that spread from England to the United States in the late nineteenth century. Through his magazine Stickley became the chief disseminator of Arts and Crafts beliefs in the United States, and his company, Craftsman Workshops, produced furniture that promoted design unity of both house and furnishings. He published house designs—complete working drawings and specifications—in *The Craftsman* that could be ordered from the company. Craftsman houses, as they came to be known, represented the Arts and Crafts ideals of vernacular revival, honest expression of structure, responsiveness to site, and the use of local materials for comfortable domestic architecture that provided “the proper atmosphere for the pursuit of the simple life.” These arguments held particular attraction to families looking for a home in mountain communities across western North Carolina.²⁷

A number of houses in the Spread Out Historic District incorporate many of the elements promoted by Stickley and other proponents of “the Craftsman idea,” which asserted that creating a comfortable and secure home environment was the natural antithesis of the commercial and industrial expansion that was perceived by many early twentieth-century reformers to be corrupting the nation and its citizens. Therefore, efforts to simplify the home—a direct response to the Queen Anne and late Victorian styles of the nineteenth century—concentrated on removing applied ornament from house designs. Stickley and others argued that the beauty inherent in fine craftsmanship and natural materials was sufficient decoration in itself; decoration that emphasized “the fundamental principles of honesty, simplicity and usefulness....” The typical Craftsman elements included a dominant roofline to define the scale of the house, augmented by deep eaves, multiple gables or dormers, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, porches with bold porch posts, large windows, and convenient open floor plans. In residential architecture, the Craftsman style often employed wood or shingle siding (frequently in combination), open eave overhangs with exposed roof rafters, decorative beams or brackets in gable ends, and square or tapered porch posts supported by piers extending from above the porch floor to ground level without a break. Doors and windows also typically contained a distinctive glazing

²⁷ Elizabeth Cumming and Wendy Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, World of Art Series (New York: Thames and Hudson Inc, 1991), 107, 122-124, 141-142.

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pattern with multi-pane areas across the top or multiple lights over a single pane in double hung sash. Built in 1913, the Dr. Hardy Liner House at 71 Hazel Street is an imposing two-story hip-roof dwelling that links the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The house features a broad wraparound porch supported on Tuscan columns, single-leaf entrance with transom and wide sidelights, hip-roof dormers, exposed rafter tails, and a second-story center bay that projects over the porch roof.

The popularity of the Craftsman style in the 1910s and 1920s is represented by the numerous one- and one-and-a-half story bungalows scattered throughout the district. The most common bungalow form was a one story, front-facing form with attached or engaged porches. A frequent bungalow variant was one-and-a-half stories with a side-gable roof that engaged a full-width front porch and large front dormers. In addition to good examples of front-gable bungalows found at 327 Boundary Street, 43 Cherry Street, 66 and 162 Hazel Street, and 72 Maple Street, the ca. 1925 Homer West House at 52 Cherry Street is an unusual brick bungalow with projecting gabled side bays and an attached wraparound porch with brick piers and a solid balustrade. Another interesting variation is the one-story, yellow-brick Elizabeth Ray Leckey House built around 1923 at 387 North Main Street, which exhibits paired curved brackets, exposed rafter ends, and a tunnel-vaulted entry porch supported on brick posts. A number of one-and-a-half story, side-gable bungalows with engaged full-width porches and shed or gabled front dormers are found within the district, including houses at 416 Boundary Street; 75 Cherry Street; 80, 102 and 137 Hazel Street; 395 North Main Street; 31 Mead Street; and 209 Walnut Street. Covered with weatherboards and wood shingles and accented by river rock foundations, chimneys, and landscaping elements, the ca. 1920 Dr. Kenneth & Mae Montgomery House at 368 Boundary Street embodies the comfortable sophistication of Craftsman houses. The house features a cross-gable roof that extends to form a wraparound porch on squat tapered posts with river rock foundation, decorative bracing in the gable ends, purlin brackets, and exposed rafter tails. The house was enlarged in the late-twentieth century with a side-gable rear addition.

The influence of the Craftsman style is especially visible on Walnut Street where a variety of house forms incorporate elements of the popular style. The ca. 1915 Bushnell-Ketner House at 73 Walnut Street is a front-gable, one-and-a-half story, weatherboard and shingle dwelling with wide porches, purlin brackets, exposed rafter tails, and river rock foundations. The Bushnell-Ketner House closely resembles the house at 99 Walnut Street, which was built around the same time but has been altered during its conversion into offices. The imposing one-and-a-half story, gable-on-hip-roof bungalow with clipped gable ends, front gambrel dormer, and engaged full-width porch (now enclosed) at 147 Walnut Street, built ca. 1920, has also been altered during its conversion into offices. To the north, the house at 219 Walnut Street, also built around 1920, is a handsome two-story, clipped-gable house that features a one-story attached porch supported on tapered posts, wood shingle siding, purlin brackets, and nine-light Craftsman-type windows with a large square center pane.

The two apartment buildings within the district present elements of the Arts and Crafts and Craftsman style on a larger scale. The Kirkpatrick Apartments at 152 Walnut Street is an attractive two-and-a-half story brick structure built between 1924 and 1931. The building features a hip roof, hip-roof dormers covered with

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stucco, projecting two-tiered gable-front porches with arched openings, and four-over-one windows. The single-leaf glazed entry door is flanked by sidelights, topped by a fanlight, and sheltered by a flared arch canopy supported on carved brackets. The Walnut Street Apartments, located across the street at 177 Walnut Street, were also built between 1924 and 1931 to replace a Queen Anne style house on the site. Originally called the Clevevill Apartments, the two-and-a-half story brick building has an intersecting, clipped-gable roof; two 2-story clipped-gable pavilions on the side elevations; grouped one-over-one windows; and a bracketed front-gable canopy over the front entrance.

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House at 28 Walnut Street is one of the largest and most unusual residences in the district. Built around 1922, the two-story hip-roof brick house reportedly takes inspiration from the Arts and Crafts and Prairie styles, but generally lacks the strong horizontal lines of the Prairie Style. The projecting polygonal front bay features a double-leaf entrance sheltered by an attached gable canopy roof and an inset second-story porch with brick piers. Transoms top the banded windows and a porch extends northward to form a gable-roof porte cochere. Stringfield's older brother, Thomas, also a physician, built a more restrained two-story brick house next door at 52 Walnut Street in 1928. Phillips Construction Company built both of the Stringfield houses in the 1920s. D. V. Phillips oversaw the construction of seven county schools in addition to a number of local residences.

Construction slowed considerably during the 1930s with the effects of the Great Depression, but beginning around 1940, residential architecture in Waynesville followed national trends with an increased demand for housing. Since the 1940s, however, residential development in Waynesville has followed a suburbanizing pattern to the east, west, and north of town where farm parcels were subdivided for new construction. Housing construction continued near the center of town, either by replacing demolished older structures or by infill. In the Spread Out Historic District most of the houses built after World War II were located in northern and eastern parts of the neighborhood, especially the undeveloped east ends of Boundary, Hazel, and Maple streets.²⁸

A new era of home-ownership began in the 1940s and families often found comfort in the traditional domestic imagery of the Colonial Revival style and Period Cottages or desired new planning ideas and modern stylistic elements. Period Cottages encompass a range of modest house types typically influenced by the Tudor Revival style and English cottages without a strong affinity for any particular style. Disseminated through house plan catalogs, the style remained popular through the 1940s. Period Cottages typically present a combination of elements including one-and-a-half stories; medium to steeply pitched multi-gable roofs, sometimes with clipped gables; asymmetrical plans; over-scaled or façade chimneys; and tall, narrow window groups, frequently casements. Stucco, half-timbering, and patterned brickwork are common decorative elements of Period Cottages. The house at 130 Maple Street is a one-story, brick Period Cottage built ca. 1940 and features a side-gable roof with clipped gable ends, façade chimney, and an asymmetrical front-gable bay with a recessed entrance and arched opening. The ca. 1940 Mayme Clayton House at 111

²⁸ Mattson, 9.

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Hazel Street is a one-story, side-gable, brick Period Cottage and features a front-gable end bay, front-gable entrance bay with an arched opening, exterior end chimney, soldier course lintels and belt course, and a gable-roof frame dormer. The attached shed-roof porch appears to be a later addition.

The Minimal Traditional style evolved in the late 1930s and became very popular in the post-war period. As the name suggests, the style combined established residential forms (frequently derived from Colonial Revival models) with a modern preference for only minimal ornamentation. Minimal Traditional style houses are typically one story with an asymmetrical façade, front-facing gable, small covered or inset porch, and frequently a large multi-pane window or bay window. Side gable or hip roofs with shallow or no eaves is also a common characteristic. As an eclectic style, a variety of siding materials, simple window patterns, porch posts, and an occasional dentil cornice comprise the limited palate. The compact one-story, brick dwelling at 118 Maple Street built in the early 1940s is a good example among the few Minimal Traditional-style houses in the district. The house features a low side-gable roof, front-gable bay, shallow eaves, and recessed partial-width porch with a solid balustrade.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the simplified traditional forms of the Minimal Traditional style were succeeded by the Ranch house, whose low-pitched roof and open floor plan appealed to a modern lifestyle. The Ranch-style house originated in California in the 1930s, but as it was disseminated around the country it was adapted to provide functional one-level living with privacy for all family members at a relatively low cost. The typical Ranch style house is a one-story, hip or gable roof dwelling with a low horizontal orientation, presented a much larger façade to the street than earlier house types. The floor plan is generally open with the living, dining, and family rooms flowing together and close by the kitchen. Private areas of the house were accessed from a small hallway. With minimal applied ornament, Ranch houses derive their visual distinction from asymmetrical facades, attached garages, sliding glass doors, and picture windows. The Dr. Herbert O. Champion House at 361 Boundary Street is an interesting variant of the Ranch style. Built around 1958, the house has the low, horizontal profile of a Ranch house, but with the gable end facing the street. The low pitched gable-roof has deep eaves supported by purlin beams in the gable end and extends west to shelter a recessed entrance and engage a carport. A large triple window group in the gable end serves as a large picture window. The original two-over-two horizontal-muntin windows were replaced in 2009.

The most distinctive building within the Spread Out Historic District is the Waynesville Presbyterian Church (present First Presbyterian Church), which stands at the busy intersection of North Main and Walnut streets. Organized in 1875, the congregation erected its first building at this location in 1882, according to plans drawn by Ephriam M. Clayton. This first frame building was moved across Walnut Street in 1906 to make room for the new Roman brick edifice with a flared hip roof. The church design brings together elements of Gothic Revival, Spanish Eclectic, and the Arts and Crafts in a picturesque composition. The basic rectangular form is emboldened by the decorative gabled dormer, attached hip roof side wing and apse, and attached square tower. Buttresses on the side elevation and first stage of the tower call to mind English Gothic parish churches, along with the large lancet arch louvers on each side of the tower and arcaded entry porches on the north and east elevations. The light colored brick and bold red terra cotta tile roof, however,

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lend the building an obvious Spanish expression. Three small gabled vents located on each side of the roof and the gabled dormer at the south end are decorated with scalloped bargeboards. A flared pyramidal roof supported by paired cornice brackets surmounts the tower. Double-leaf wood doors on the tower are embellished with ornate strap hinges. The bracketing, deep eaves, and finely crafted interior woodwork of the church suggest the attention to detail and materials representative of the Arts and Crafts movement. The church's architecture is both conspicuous in its eclecticism and yet well suited to the romantic notions of the western North Carolina mountains in the early twentieth century. In 1988 an education wing was added to the building, emulating the architectural character of the sanctuary, and connected at the northwest corner and extending to form an "L."

The Spread Out Historic District derives much of its character from the mix of architectural styles present in the neighborhood, and is distinguished by its compact arrangement and close proximity to downtown Waynesville. Given the unusual geography of Waynesville along a ridge, many of the other residential areas are limited to single streets or small clusters located off of larger roads. Other early and mid-twentieth century neighborhoods—Auburn Park, Love Lane, Brookmont, Grimball Park among them—generally lack the density and traditional layout of the Spread Out Historic District. Originally sited at the north end of Main Street, the neighborhood allowed for residential development close to town while extending the town boundaries further out. Despite the encroachment of commercial development the Spread Out Historic District remains an intact residential neighborhood with a good collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture located close to downtown.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary is shown by a heavy black line on the accompanying map at a scale of one inch equals approximately 160 feet.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary for the Spread Out Historic District in Waynesville includes the majority of historic resources within the residential neighborhood that developed between North Main and Walnut streets from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The unusual geography surrounding Waynesville's central business district allowed the area to develop as a compact residential neighborhood in the early twentieth century. The boundaries were drawn to exclude commercial development that has encroached around the edges of the neighborhood and clusters of late twentieth-century residential infill structures at the east end of several east-west streets.

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Photograph Index

All photographs of Spread Out Historic District in Brevard, North Carolina by Clay Griffith of Acme Preservation Services taken in January 2009 and 2010. Digital images kept at the Survey and Planning Branch of North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1. Hannah-Graham House, 437 Boundary Street, oblique view to northwest
2. Waynesville Presbyterian Church, 305 North Main Street, oblique view to northwest
3. Theo & Mary McCracken House, 42 Hazel Street, facade
4. Charles U. Miller House, 53 Walnut Street, oblique view to northwest
5. Dr. Hardy & Eula Liner House, 71 Hazel Street, oblique view to northwest
6. House, 395 North Main Street, oblique view to northeast
7. Homer West House, 52 Cherry Street, oblique view to northeast
8. Kirkpatrick Apartments, 152 Walnut Street, facade
9. House, 130 Maple Street, facade
10. House, 118 Maple Street, oblique view to northeast
11. Streetscape, east side of Walnut Street, view to northeast from N. Main Street
12. Thomas Lee House, 131 Walnut Street, oblique view to northwest, Non-contributing resource