WAYNESVILLE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Local Designation Report

DR. SAMUEL STRINGFIELD HOUSE

28 WALNUT STREET
WAYNESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared by

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Cover photo reproduced from William L. Anderson and Nina L. Anderson, *A Heritage of Healing: The Medical History of Haywood County* (Waynesville, NC: The Waynesville Historical Society, 1994), p. 218.

Local Landmark Designation Report

DR. SAMUEL STRINGFIELD HOUSE
Waynesville, Haywood County

1. NAME AND LOCATION OF PROPERTY

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House is located at 28 Walnut Street on the northeast corner of the intersection of Walnut and North Main Streets, in Waynesville, North Carolina.

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CURRENT PROPERTY OWNERS

Charles F. McDarris
102 Lochview Drive
Cary, NC 27511

3. REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS AND MAPS OF THE PROPERTY

Representative photographs of the property, a location map, site plan, and boundary maps are included with this report.

4. CURRENT DEED BOOK REFERENCE

The property is recorded in Haywood County Deed Book 623, page 525. The tax parcel number for the property is 8615-48-1442, which encompasses the entire 0.59-acre tract associated with the Dr. Samuel Stringfield House.

5. AD VALOREM TAX APPRAISAL

According to Haywood County tax records the appraised value of the property is $724,500, which includes the house and the 0.59-acre parcel. The tax appraisal for the house alone is $441,800, and the land is appraised at $282,700.

6. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House was constructed around 1922.

7. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of Significance	Architecture
Period(s) of Significance	ca. 1922

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, constructed around 1922 at the northeast of corner of Main and Walnut streets, is one of the finest examples of eclectic Colonial Revival-style residential architecture in Haywood County. After the arrival of the Western North Carolina Railroad in 1882, Waynesville enjoyed an extended period of growth and prosperity as tourists and northern visitors ushered in an era of affluence to the small mountain town. In the early twentieth century the design and construction of a number of increasingly stylish houses and luxury hotels in Waynesville were influenced by nationally popular architectural styles. Dr. Samuel and Addie Stringfield built the imposing two-story brick house for their personal residence upon returning to Waynesville after several years working for the Suncrest Lumber Company and living in its camps at Sunburst and Crestmont. The house is a bold composition of hip-roof forms, a front pavilion, a one-story sun porch wing, and an attached porch and porte cochere. The interior of the dwelling is organized around a dramatic central stair hall and finished with quality lumber and wood moldings, paneled wainscoting, paneled doors, and classically-influenced mantels.

9. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House occupies a prominent site in downtown Waynesville, standing on the northeast corner of the intersection of North Main and Walnut Streets. The lot is bordered by a brick retaining wall at the sidewalk that steps down to the north and east, along the two streets. The wall is capped with a cast concrete coping. Two, low brick pillars at the sidewalk intersection frame concrete steps that lead to a walkway extending diagonally through the yard to the front of the house. The open lawn is grass with low foundation plantings across the front of the house. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees are located around the perimeter of the property and in the yard in front of and on the south side of the house. Smaller planting beds are located at the corner of the property around the walkway steps. A paved driveway from Walnut Street is bordered by extensions of the brick retaining wall and leads to the porte cochere, which now shelters a wood handicap ramp. The driveway is blocked by a single concrete bollard at the sidewalk. In 2009, the grass backyard was paved as a parking area, with access from the adjacent house at 52 Walnut Street added.

Built around 1922, the house is an imposing two-story brick dwelling with a hip roof and stone foundation. The main body of the house is capped by a hip roof with a projecting hip-roof entrance wing, hip and shed dormers, and two hip-roof rear wings. A one-story flat-roof wing attached to the south elevation has a second-story balcony, with the solid brick parapet and cast-concrete coping

serving as a balustrade. An attached one-story porch extends along the northern portion of the façade and connects to a front-gable porte cochere. A wood ramp and deck have been installed within the porte cochere in 2009 to provide a handicap-accessible entrance to the house. The porte cochere and porch are carried on brick piers with corbelled caps, and the porch displays solid brick balustrades and cast-concrete copings topped by a metal handrail. The porch floor is terra cotta tile and the ceiling is beaded boards.

The façade of the house is enlivened by a two-story hip-roof entrance pavilion that projects forward with a polygonal bay and one-story front-gable entrance, which is accessed by concrete steps with concrete cheek walls. The entrance is composed of double-leaf glazed-and-paneled wood doors flanked by brick pilasters and sheltered by a broad, open hood with decorative purlin brackets and exposed rafters. The doors open into a small vestibule before entering the house. The entrance is flanked by paired and single windows with soldier-course lintels and cast-concrete sills. An open porch located on the second story is supported by brick piers resting on a cast-concrete coping. The shallow porch space is accessed from a single-leaf multi-light door on the second story.

Two prominent interior brick chimneys rise above the roof line of the house, which is punctuated by hip-roof dormers on the front (west), rear (east), and south slopes of the roof. The stuccoed dormers have broad open eaves with exposed rafter tails and contain paired six-light casement windows. A shed dormer on the rear elevation, which is positioned directly adjacent to a hip-roof dormer, contains two pairs of casement windows. Windows throughout are typically the original single-light casements topped by two-light transom and often appear in groups. First-story windows on the façade are composed of a large central pane topped by a five-light transom and flanked by the typical window sash. In 2009 the windows were lined with reflective film to improve their energy efficiency. Window openings are framed by soldier-course brick lintels and stacked header or stretcher courses; the sills are typically cast concrete.

On the rear elevation, a two-story hip-roof wing at the northeast corner of the rear elevation is one bay deep and covered with asbestos shingles. The first story was an open porch, with brick piers evident at the corners and the solid brick balustrade beneath the frame panels. The second-story addition, which was added before 1965 when the McDarrises purchased the house, cantilevers out from the first-story section and contains fixed-sash windows that imitate the two-over-one pattern of the main windows. A wood ramp added in 2009 at the southeast corner of the house provides handicap access to a single-leaf entrance on the south elevation of the house.

The interior of the house is organized around a wide central hallway with a imposing formal stair. The entrance vestibule empties into the hallway through French doors; a second set of French doors on the north side of the hallway open onto the porch. The wide hall is finished with original wood floors, paneled wainscoting, and a crown molding. Unlike the other first-story rooms, the hallway did not originally have crown molding, which was added in 2009. During the rehabilitation the badly damaged original plaster walls throughout the house were covered with sheetrock. The stair is positioned in the center of the hallway, where it rises to an intermediate landing. The stair features a well-detailed balustrade with turned newel posts and turned and tapered balusters. The hand rails flair outward slightly on the lower steps. The balustrade continues on the two short upper runs and around the semicircular opening in the ceiling above the lower stairs. French doors on the north and south sides of the hallway enter into the front rooms on either side of the house. A single-leaf two-panel door on the south side of the hall accesses a restroom, which was created in around 2009 from a closet that served a rear room of the house. The closet originally served as a telephone alcove. An opening on the north side of the stairs at the rear of the hall enters into the rear hall of the house, with access to the service stairs, former kitchen, restroom, and rear entrance. A tub was removed from the bathroom, which was then remodeled to allow the rear hallway to be widened slightly.

The two front rooms of the house are large, open spaces with prominent fireplaces. The south room features a classically-inspired mantel with paired columns supporting a plain entablature with a dentil cornice. Built-in shelves extend to either side of the fireplace on the east wall of the room. A built-in top-hinged wraparound bench seat constructed of oak was originally located in this room, but has been removed. A set of French doors flanked by multi-light side panels accesses the sun porch in the side wing. The sun porch is plainly finished, but illuminated by large banks of windows on all sides. Other rooms on the first floor, now used as offices, are similarly finished. A room at the rear of the house contains a fireplace with a nicely executed Federal style mantel. The mantel is composed with flat pilasters, projecting corners, and a center tablet adorned with a relief urn and garlands.

The wide intermediate stair landing provides access to the rear service stair and a short set of steps to the third story entrance, in addition to the two continuing runs of stairs to the second floor. A single-leaf door from the intermediate landing enters into the service stair, which is plainly finished with a simple balustrade of square balusters and square newel. A short hallway opening filled with stairs accesses a second-story room at the northeast corner of the house and a door leading to the third floor storage area. The second-story bedrooms are similarly finished with two-panel single-leaf doors, baseboard and crown moldings, wood floors, and flat window surrounds. The main bedrooms have

simple Federal style mantels. The bathrooms display paneled wainscoting and ceramic tile floors. The bathtubs have been boxed in and storage shelves built above the enclosures. The third floor contained two bedrooms, bathroom, and a kitchen, but it is currently used for storage.

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House retains a high degree of historic integrity. The house occupies a prominent corner lot at the intersection of Walnut and Main streets and retains its overall form, massing, and materials. Although the house has been updated and remodeled over the years, the basic footprint of the building, floor plan, exterior materials, and primary interior materials have remained largely unchained. The principal exterior changes are the construction of wooden handicap ramps to meet current building code requirements. The two ramps are located at the southeast rear corner and under the porte cochere, where they are generally unobtrusive. The porte cochere was no longer functional due to its narrow width for modern automobiles. The reflective tint of the windows results from the application of film applied to the window glass to improve their energy efficiency, which can be easily removed; the window sash are original. Similarly, when the house was rehabilitated and converted to offices in 2009, a number of changes were made to the interior, but the alterations did not affect the overall character or layout of the house. The primary materials were retained, along with the relationships of the principal rooms and spaces within the house. The addition of a paved parking at the rear of the house does not significantly compromise its setting and maintains the integrity of the principal views of the house.

10. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE

Historical background

The house built by Dr. Samuel Stringfield at 28 Walnut Street (formerly 103 Walnut Street) occupies a portion of a tract on the edge of downtown Waynesville that came to be known as the “Temple lot.” The property had been the site of Col. Robert Love’s nineteenth-century home, which was burned during the Civil War by Col. George W. Kirk, a renegade Tennessean who led a Federal force into Waynesville in March 1865. Kirk burned Love’s house and the jail, after he had freed the prisoners, and stole 150 horses. Robert Love, known as the founder of Waynesville, was instrumental in the formation of Haywood County from Buncombe in 1808 and gave land for the courthouse, jail, public square, cemetery, and several churches. In addition to donating land for the new

town, Love suggested the name "Waynesville" in honor of his Revolutionary War commander, General Anthony Wayne.[1]

Located approximately thirty miles west of Asheville, the town of Waynesville was laid out along a northeast-southwest ridge bounded by Richland and Raccoon creeks. The town remained isolated and sparsely populated for much of the nineteenth century due to the rugged geography and unimproved transportation routes into the county. Completion of the Murphy Branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCRR) from Asheville to Waynesville in 1882 opened the area to tourism and timber-related industries that greatly influenced future development. The railroad brought an influx of new residents, visitors, and businessmen, who, in turn, brought new styles and popular trends to the town.[2]

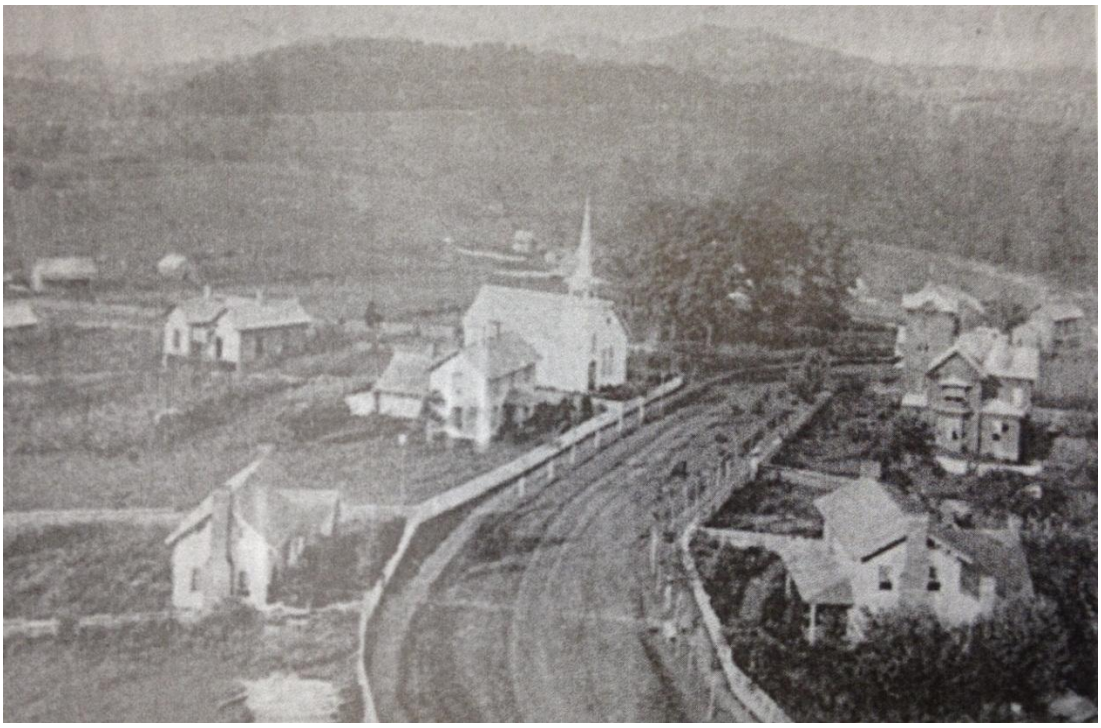

Figure 1. View along Main Street to intersection with Walnut Street, ca. 1890

Following the destruction of Col. Love's house, the tract of land at the northeast corner of Main and Walnut streets appears to have remained undeveloped

[1] W. C. Allen, *Centennial of Haywood County and its County Seat, Waynesville, NC* (Waynesville, NC: Courier Printing Company, 1908), 41-42, 51-52.

[2] 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. Allen, 52. Mattson, Alexander and Associates, "Town of Waynesville Architectural Survey: Final Report," October 1996, 3-4.

through the second half of the nineteenth century. A ca. 1890 photograph of the north end of Main Street shows a small grove of trees located on the site (see Figure 1). The grove is visible in the photograph just beyond the frame Waynesville Presbyterian Church, which was erected in 1882. The Gordon Hotel, with its three-story tower, stands on the south side of the street opposite the church. In 1892, the Love family donated the land for the construction of a Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) "temple" on the property. The WCTU structure was never constructed, but a cornerstone bearing the inscription "W.C.T.U., 1892, Love" was brought to the property. The site was known thereafter as the "Temple lot." By the turn of the twentieth century, Col. Love's property had come into the possession of Thomas Stringfield.[3]

Thomas (1872-1954) and Samuel Stringfield (1881-1947) were two of the seven children born to Col. William W. Stringfield and his wife Maria M. Love, granddaughter of Col. Robert Love. The Stringfields moved to Haywood County from Tennessee when Thomas was just a few months old and in 1879, Col. Stringfield built the White Sulphur Springs Hotel near Waynesville. Born in Waynesville and educated in county schools, Samuel Stringfield attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Raleigh, now North Carolina State University, for one year before transferring to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and became a licensed physician in 1905. He served as an intern at Polyclinic Hospital in Philadephia and Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh before returning to Waynesville and entering private practice with his brother Thomas.[4]

Thomas Stringfield opened his medical office in 1899 as the practice of medicine was entering a new era and a new generation of doctors began working in Haywood County. Three long-standing physicians either retired or passed away around the turn of the twentieth century and a group of young doctors, including Stringfield, arrived in Waynesville. Samuel Stringfield joined his brother's practice in 1908, and together they worked from an office on Main Street. Affectionately known as Dr. Sam and Dr. Tom, they frequently traveled on horseback to visit patients at home and were often paid in farm produce or

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[3] Photograph reproduced in Jean Threlkeld Webb, *Haywood County: A Brief History* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2006), 28. The photograph also shows how sparsely settled the north end of Waynesville was at the time. A similar photograph from around the same period but taken at street level is reproduced in Webb on page 23.

[4] Allen, 116-118 and 134. Haywood County Heritage Book Committee, *Haywood County Heritage, Volume I* (Waynesville, NC: Don Mills, Inc., and the Haywood County Heritage Book Committee, 1994), 312 (hereinafter cited as *Haywood County Heritage*). William L. and Nina L. Anderson, *A Heritage of Healing: The Medical History of Haywood County* (Waynesville, NC: The Waynesville Historical Society, 1994), 218.

livestock. Samuel Stringfield performed surgery both at the office and the Haywood County Hospital. [5]

Beginning around 1914, the Suncrest Lumber Company determined the need for an on-site doctor at its lumber camp in Sunburst (present-day Lake Logan) and contracted with Samuel Stringfield to care for and treat its employees. Stringfield commuted from Waynesville at first from a home near Sulphur Springs Road and later lived in the Sunburst community, which grew to as many as 1,500 residents. Dr. Stringfield is remembered for traveling by rail bike over the company's rail lines to remote sections of its operation. In 1916, Suncrest acquired an additional lumber camp at Crestmont in the Smokies. Stringfield became the camp physician at Crestmont and Dr. B. B. Sturdivant assumed responsibility for Sunburst. Stringfield worked for Suncrest until 1920 or 1922, when he returned to Waynesville.[6]

In 1909 Samuel Stringfield married Addie Sloan (1886-1955) and together the couple raised five children: Thomas, Martha, Samuel Jr., William, and James. Two of their children, Thomas Stringfield (1910-1966) and James K. Stringfield (1922-2011), became doctors. Samuel Stringfield became the first doctor to work for the Dayton Rubber Company (Dayco) in Hazelwood and the local prison camp. In 1934, he became the County Superintendent of Health.[7]

In 1906, the Waynesville Presbyterian Church at the northwest corner of Main Street and Walnut Street began work on a new building to replace its Victorian-era frame building, which was moved across the road to Thomas Stringfield's lot on the east side of Walnut Street. Thomas Stringfield, who lived on Main Street at the time, offered use of the lot to the congregation and the old church building sat there for a few years before it was moved again and converted into a residence.[8]

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[5] Anderson and Anderson, 80, 99-100 and 218. *Haywood County Heritage*, 311.

[6] Anderson and Anderson, 115.

[7] Ibid., 218. *Haywood County Heritage*, 311.

[8] *Waynesville Presbyterian Church 100th Anniversary, 1875-1975* (Waynesville, NC: Waynesville Presbyterian Church, 1975), 5.

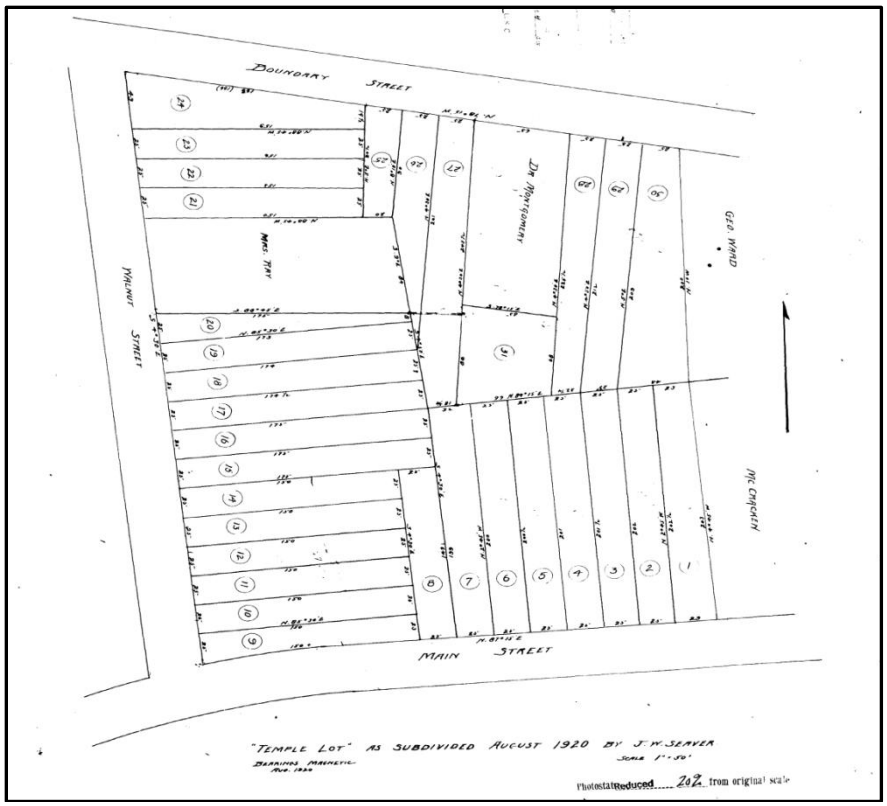

Figure 2. Plat of the Temple Lot by J. W. Seaver, August 1920

In August 1920, Thomas Stringfield engaged J. W. Seaver to survey the Temple property and lay out thirty-one lots (see Figure 2). On November 10, 1920, he sold the first lots, numbers 3 and 4, to Sarah Haynes for $1,000 (Deed 57/84). The same day he sold lots 23 and 24 to George H. Ward for $1,152 (Deed 57/53). Ms. Haynes' lots were located on the north side of Main Street, and George Ward's lots were located on the south side of Boundary Street. During the initial sale in November 1920, Samuel Stringfield purchased seven lots, numbers 8 through 14, at the corner of Main and Walnut streets from his older brother (Deed 57/84).[9]

Samuel Stringfield built an imposing two-story brick residence on his lots at the northeast corner of Main and Walnut streets around 1922. The grove of trees that had grown up in the second half of the nineteenth century (see Figure 1) was cleared for construction, but a number of stumps were too large or too difficult to remove. The house was built atop the remaining stumps, which are still visible in the crawl space. It is believed that Phillips Construction Company built the house for the Stringfields. Decatur V. Phillips, who owned the construction company with his son, Clarence, erected many fine houses around Waynesville in addition to commercial buildings, churches, the 1927 Masonic

[9] Office of the Register of Deeds, Haywood County Courthouse, Waynesville, NC.

Temple (NR, 1988), the old Haywood County Hospital, and seven county schools. A few years later, between 1924 and 1931, Phillips constructed a house for Thomas Stringfield house on lots 15-20 of the Temple property immediately north of Samuel Stringfield's house.[10]

Samuel and Addie Stringfield raised their family and lived in the house from the 1920s to the 1950s. All five children resided at home before their college years and immediately before and after the four sons served in World War II. Financially challenged during the Depression, the Stringfields were able to keep the house by paying their mortgage interest. Addie Stringfield convinced her husband to allow minor alterations to the second floor to accommodate seasonal boarders, as was done in many western North Carolina tourist towns. A kitchen was added on the second story to create a small apartment for their son Dr. Tom Stringfield and his wife, Harriet. Another son, William, used an attic bedroom when visiting and between jobs.

Dr. Stringfield died in 1947, and Addie Stringfield passed away in 1955. Their five children inherited the house, but were forced to sell the property. On March 30, 1960, the Stringfield heirs sold the house to interior designer William Roberts of Naples, Florida (Deed 185/66). Two weeks later, Roberts sold the property to his mother-in-law Jane Tibbett for $22,500 (182/151). For the next five years, Bill and Marguerite Roberts lived on the second story and operated their interior design office, Jane Tibbett Associates, from the first story of the house. The house was purchased in November 1965 by J. Charles and Ethel H. McDarris (Deed 210/293).[11]

Ethel Hayes McDarris (1917-1998) came to Waynesville from Whittier, North Carolina, and along with her two sisters, Lina H. Padgett and Pearl Hayes, owned and operated the Haywood Rest Home at 52 Walnut Street. In 1949, Ethel Hayes married J. Charles McDarris (1917-1991), a Buncombe County native. McDarris graduated from Berea College in Kentucky in 1938 with a degree in agriculture education. He established the vocational agriculture department at Oakley High School in Asheville and worked for the Farm Security Administration and Farmers Home Administration in Haywood, Jackson, and Transylvania Counties, as well as in Raleigh. During World War II he served in the Navy and following the war he returned to work for the Farmers Home Administration in Haywood and Jackson Counties. In 1957, McDarris entered law school at Wake Forest University, graduated in 1960, and returned to Waynesville. He entered into practice with Frank D. Ferguson Jr., served as town attorney, and in 1973 was appointed as a District Court Judge by Gov. James Holshouser. McDarris replaced retiring Judge

[10] Sanborn maps, 1924 and 1931. *Haywood County Heritage*, 264.

[11] Office of the Register of Deeds, Haywood County Courthouse, Waynesville, NC.

Felix E. Alley Jr. Judge McDarris retired in 1984, but was subsequently appointed by Gov. Jim Hunt to serve on the bench wherever the need arose across the state. J. Charles and Ethel McDarris had one son, Charles F. McDarris, who grew up in the house.[12]

Charles F. McDarris, an attorney and present owner of the property, obtained the house from the estate of his mother following her death. In 2009 McDarris rehabilitated the house and converted it to offices.

Architectural context

The Western North Carolina Railroad arrived in Waynesville in late 1882, opening the area to tourism and the lumber industry. The new era of prosperity ushered in by the railroad connection was reflected in the built environment. Simple, traditional building forms were soon replaced with buildings constructed in popular late nineteenth-century architectural styles such as the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. In the early decades of the twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style supplanted the Queen Anne as Americans increasingly eschewed the richly ornate detailing of nineteenth-century dwellings in favor of simpler, more modern houses. Waynesville, however, possesses a good number of well-executed transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style residences from the turn of the twentieth century. These houses typically married the irregular forms and massing of the Queen Anne with the more restrained and classically influenced finishes of the Colonial Revival.[13]

Despite an appreciation for the authentic expression of Colonial-era architecture, early proponents of the Colonial Revival style rarely offered historically correct copies of colonial precedents, but instead freely interpreted details and proportions that were applied to a wide range of house types and forms. As a result the Colonial Revival style became the most popular domestic architectural style of the early twentieth century. Characterized by rectangular footprints, Colonial Revival-style houses typically exhibit gable or hip roofs, symmetrically arranged facades, and multi-paned double-hung windows. The common forms and stately proportions were frequently embellished with classically inspired details including columned porches, Palladian windows, dentil cornices, and pedimented entrance surrounds with pilasters, fanlights, and sidelights. Dissemination of published sources in the 1910s and 1920s encouraged greater

[12] *Haywood County Heritage*, 236. Wood, 338 and 340-341.

[13] Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992), 263-268.

historical accuracy, but the economic depression of the 1930s, among other factors, led to a simplification of the style in the mid-twentieth century.[14]

Nationally, reaction to the fussiness of the Queen Anne style and the shift toward a more restrained style of living gained favor in the growing popularity of the Arts and Crafts movement and philosophies espoused by Gustav Stickely's *The Craftsman* magazine (1901-1916). Through his publication 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. Stickley and others argued that the beauty inherent in simple forms and natural materials, if finely crafted, was sufficient decoration in itself—a direct response to the Queen Anne style of the late nineteenth century. Many reformers of the early twentieth century asserted that creating a comfortable and secure home environment was the natural antithesis of the commercial and industrial expansion that was perceived to be corrupting the nation and its citizens.[15]

The Dr. Samuel Stringfield House is an eclectic Colonial Revival-style residence in Waynesville incorporating a variety of forms and stylistic elements. The irregular massing of two-story, double-pile house is suggestive of a Queen Anne influence with its asymmetrical façade, projecting entrance pavilion, porch that extends into a porte cochere, and complex roof line. Despite the irregular forms, the overall order of the façade and restrained exterior details reflect the popular Colonial Revival style of the time. The house exists among a small group of early twentieth-century brick residences in Waynesville since weatherboards and wood shingles were the predominant exterior materials for domestic architecture. The availability of pre-cut building materials and architectural details allowed for a greater range of ornament that could be applied to wood-sided houses, but here the exterior embellishment is subtly expressed through variations in form, the surface texture of the brick, varying brick courses around the window and door openings, corbelling of the porch posts, and contrasting the deep red brick with cast-concrete and frame elements painted white. A few Craftsman elements are also present in the open eaves, exposed rafter tails, and decorative purlin brackets. The interior of the Stringfield House is characteristic of the Colonial Revival style with its formal stair, tasteful moldings, paneled wainscoting and doors, and Federal-style mantels.

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[14] Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 417-420.

[15] Elizabeth Cumming and Wendy Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, World of Art Series (New York: Thames and Hudson Inc., 1991), 122-124, 141-142. Also see the essay entitled "The Craftsman Idea" in Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement* (New York: Dover Publications, 1979), 194-205 (originally published as *Craftsman Homes* in 1909).

In terms of its architectural character, the Dr. Samuel Stringfield House has few peers in Waynesville, and its most closely related counterpart is the house that Dr. Stringfield's brother built on the adjacent lot. The Dr. Thomas Stringfield House at 52 Walnut Street dates from a few years after Samuel Stringfield's house and is more subdued in its form and massing. The interior details show a greater Craftsman influence, with rich earth tone and dark, stained wood moldings, heavy brick fireplace surrounds, built-in bookcases and benches, and solid or multi-light doors.

The two brothers' houses are located within the Spread Out neighborhood (NR district, 2010) of Waynesville, which is a compact, well-defined residential neighborhood containing a good collection of substantial Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman dwellings intermixed with more modest bungalows, Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional houses. The two Stringfield houses are among the most substantial early twentieth-century brick dwellings in the district, which is composed primarily of frame dwellings. Two brick apartment buildings in the district—the ca. 1928 Walnut Street Apartments and the ca. 1930 Kirkpatrick Apartments—faintly resemble the Samuel Stringfield House in style and scale, though clearly built as multi-family residences. The Garrett House at 90 Walnut Street is a late Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling, but the nicely-detailed two-story brick house was built in the late 1940s.[16]

The Smathers-Gautier House (NR, 1980), built on Daisey Avenue in the early Oak Park subdivision around 1895, is one of the most elaborately decorated Victorian-era dwellings in town. It is characterized by irregular massing; three-story octagonal towers, including a prominent bell-shaped tower roof covered with patterned tin shingles; a bracketed cornice; and a wrap-around porch with extensive sawn and turned spindlework.[17]

The 1899 Dr. J. Howell Way House (NR, 1980), located at 145 South Main Street, is an imposing two-and-a-half-story, brick house with a wraparound porch supported by turned posts spanned by turned balusters. Built for a prominent physician, the Way House blends Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style elements including irregular massing, tall hip roof, bracketed cornice, and enriched porches on two levels. Like the Stringfield House, one side of the porch

[16] Clay Griffith, "Spread Out Historic District" National Register Nomination, 2010 (Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh).

[17] Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern and Jennifer F. Martin. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 341-342; and Duane Oliver, *Mountain Gables: A History of Haywood County Architecture*, ed. by Betsy Farlow (Waynesville, NC: Oliver Scriptorium, 2001), 40-41.

extends to a porte-cochere. A one-story brick building that originally housed Dr. Way's medical office is attached to the southwest corner of the house. The Clyde Ray Sr. House (NR, 1996) occupies a hillside site overlooking downtown, was built from 1898 to 1900 by the Rhinehart Brothers. The house retains original Queen Anne-Colonial Revival elements including its mantels, moldings, and ornate stair, and is notable for the distinctive gambrel roof, shingled dormers, and arcaded wraparound porch on the exterior.[18]

The Charles and Annie Quinlan House (NR, 2005), built in 1902 at 274 South Main Street, similarly embodies the distinctive characteristics of a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style dwelling built at the turn of the century, although its restrained qualities point to the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The asymmetrical massing of the frame house, with numerous projecting bays under a tall hip roof and dormers, clearly draws from the Queen Anne style, while the Tuscan porch columns and plain entablature reflect the greater restraint of the Colonial Revival. The interior continues the reserved architectural expression evidenced on the exterior and combines Victorian hardware and Colonial Revival mantels and moldings with Craftsman details in the library and dining room.[19]

The large size of the house contributed to its brief use accommodating boarders in small apartments during Dr. and Mrs. Stringfield's later years and its current use as offices. Despite the adaptive reuse of the house since 2000, few substantial changes to the structure are evident. Changes to the kitchen and utility areas on the first story are the most noticeable alterations to the house, but are located at the rear of the house beyond the most visited public spaces. The first-story bathroom off the hallway was created from the original telephone alcove with minimal intrusion into other existing spaces. All of the large first-story rooms have been adapted into offices with little alteration. The multiple second-story bedrooms have likewise been easily converted to small offices. The overall character of the interior floor plans remains intact with original stair and door locations.

11. PROPERTY INCLUDED IN THE DESIGNATION

The exterior of the Dr. Samuel Stringfield House including the house and landscape features described in this report are all included in the designation.

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[18] Bishir, et al, 341-342; and Oliver, 41-42, 72.

[19] Clay Griffith, "Charles and Annie Quinlan House" National Register Nomination, 2005 (Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh).

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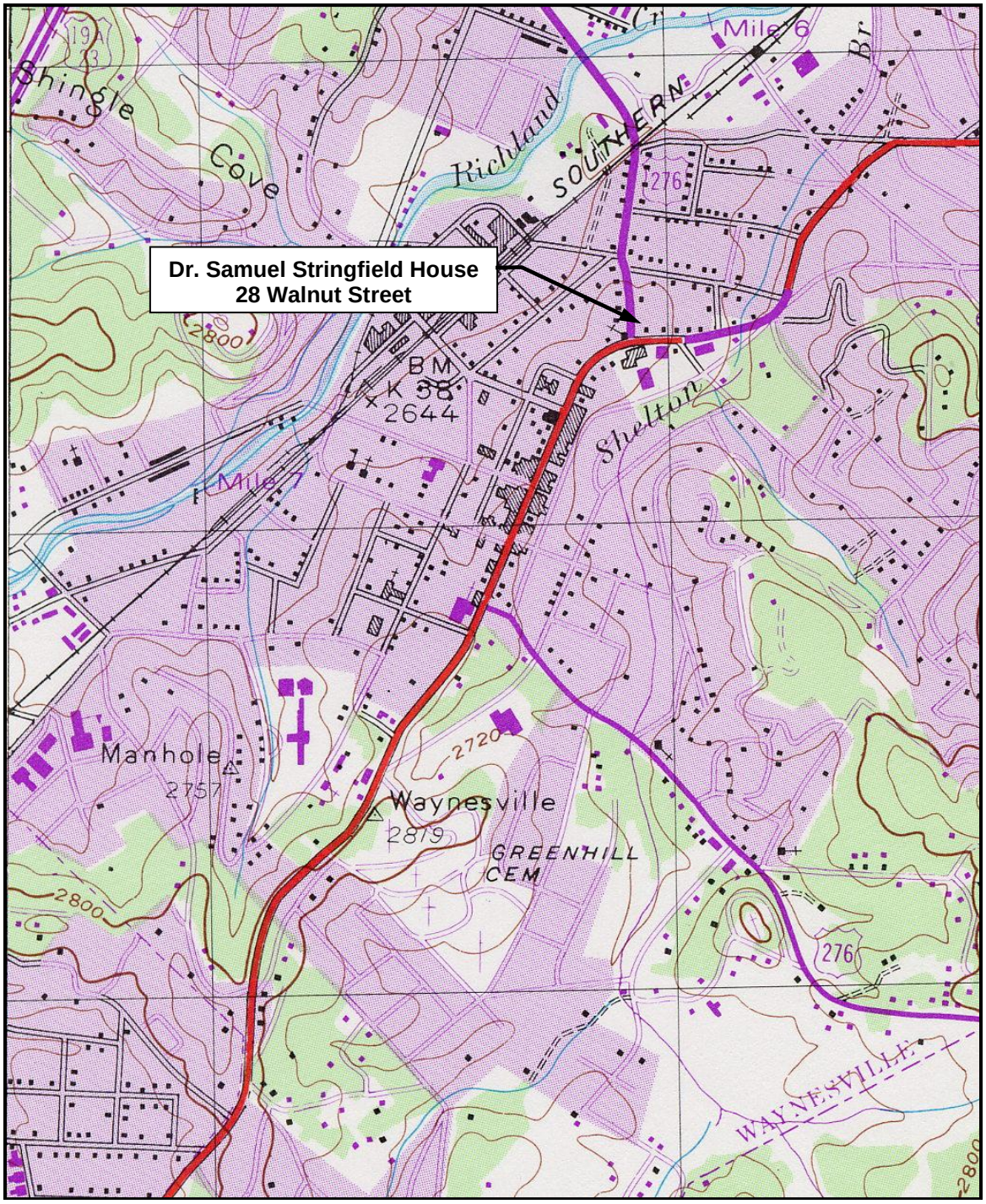
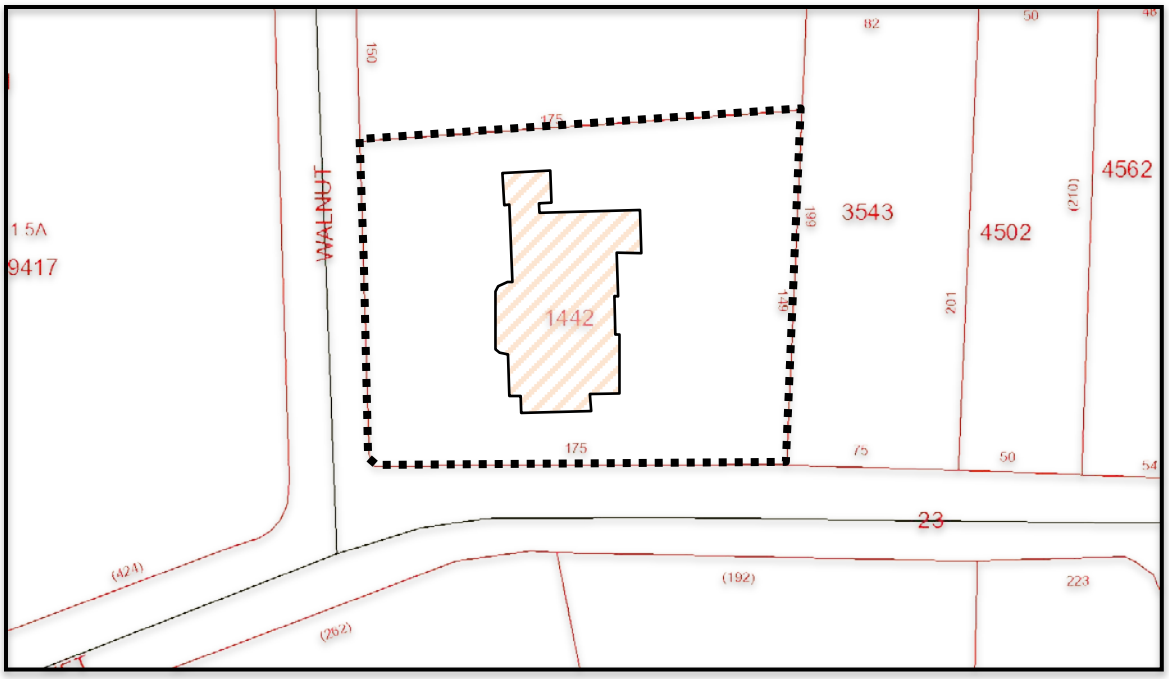
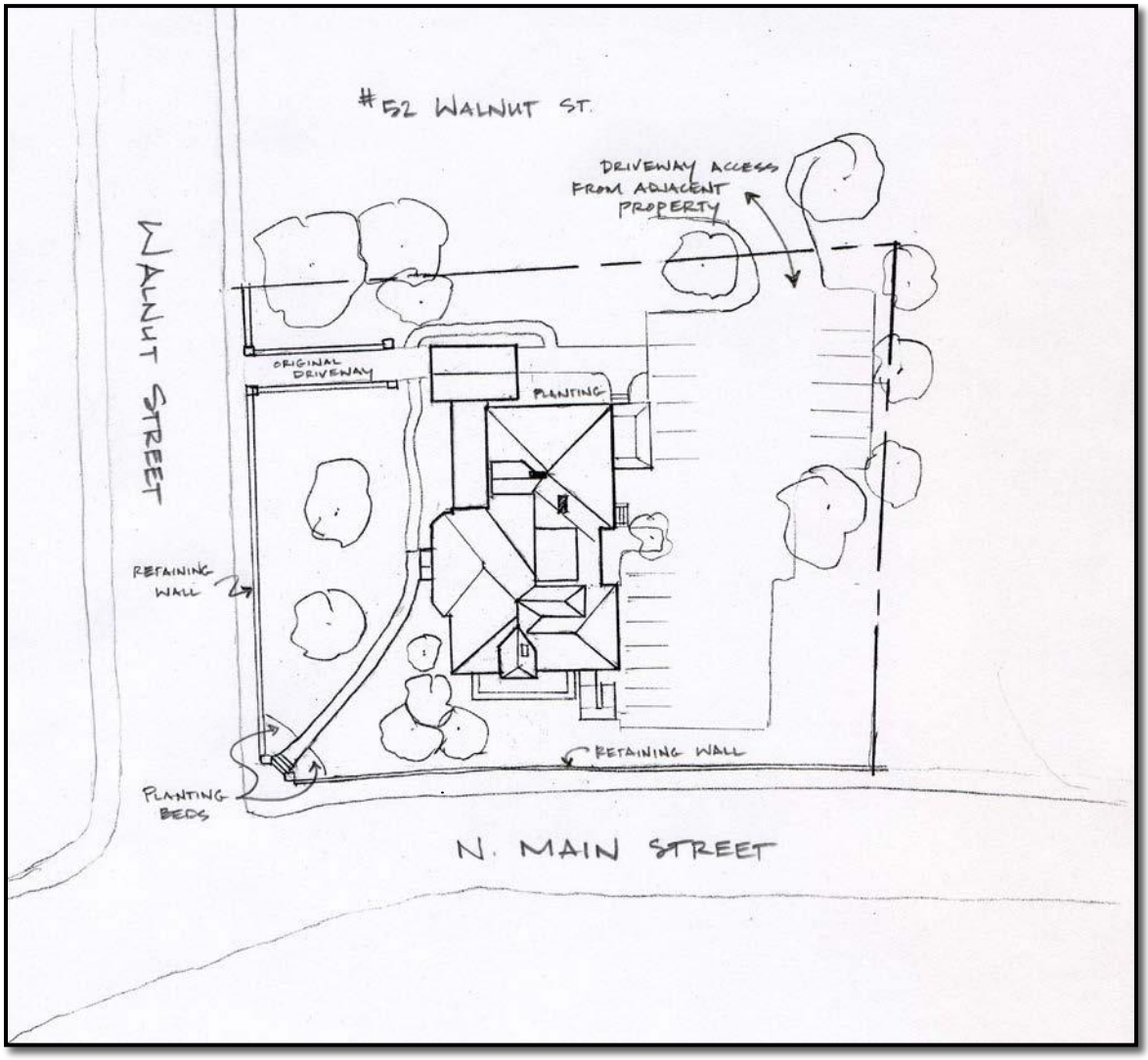


Waynesville, 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangle map (1941; photorevised 1979)

Boundary Map – Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street [PIN 8615-48-1442]
(*Source*: Haywood County GIS, 2010 aerial view)



Tax Parcel Map – Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street [PIN 8615-48-1442]
(*Source*: Haywood County GIS; building footprint is approximate)



Site Plan – Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street
(Not to scale)

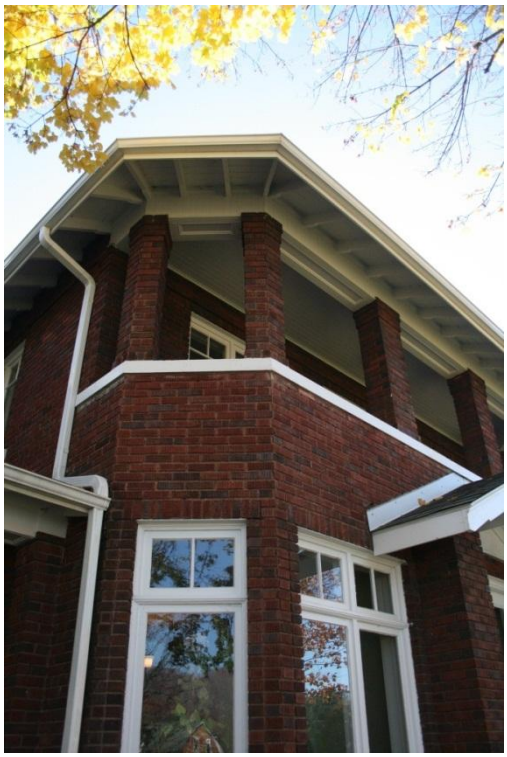
Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Overall view to northeast from intersection of North Main Street and Walnut Street

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Façade, view to east

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Oblique front view to northeast

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Entrance detail, view to east

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Porch and porte cochere, view to northeast



Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Entrance pavilion details

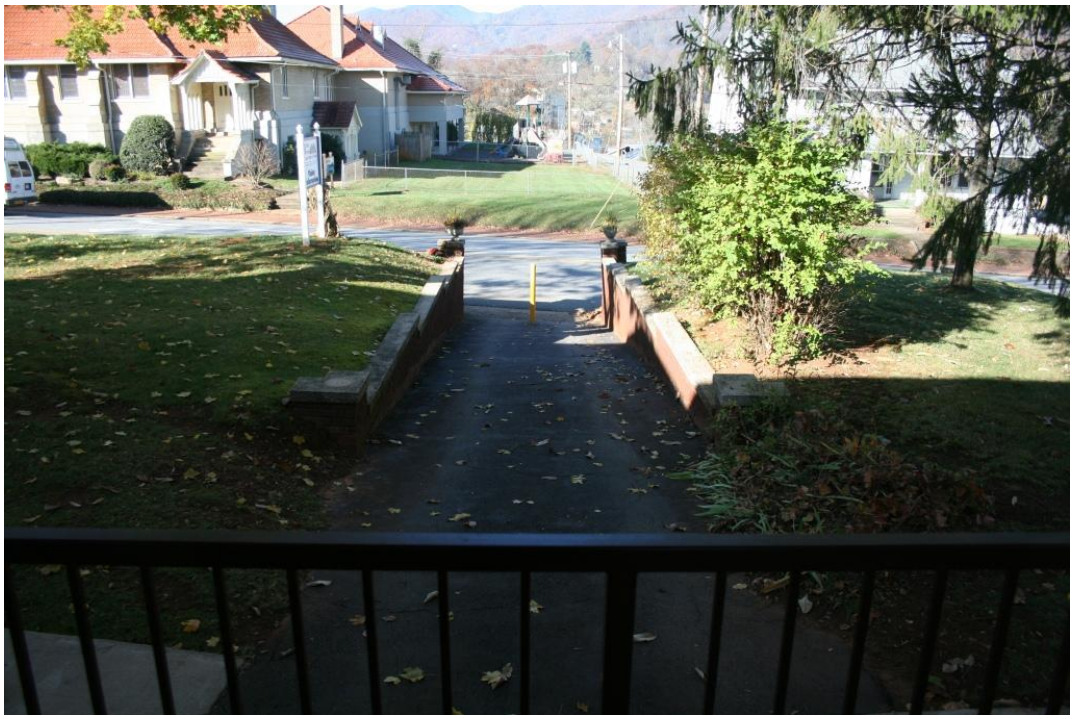
Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
South side elevation, view to north from North Main Street

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
South side elevation, view to northwest

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Oblique rear (east) view to southwest

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
North side elevation, view to southwest

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Façade, porch and porte cochere detail, view to east



Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Driveway, view to west from porte cochere

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Porch, view to south

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Porch, view to north

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Center hall, view to east

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Center hall, view to west to entrance

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Center hall, view to entrance

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
South side front room, view to south

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
South side front room, view to southeast

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
South side front room, view to southwest

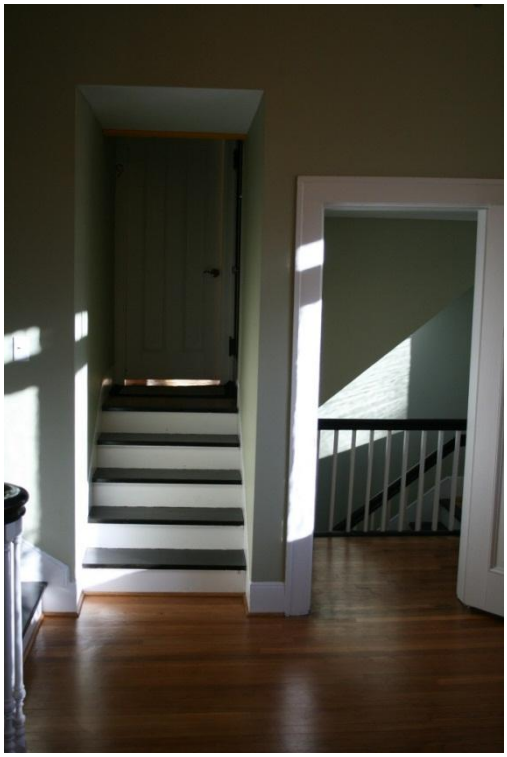
Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Sun porch, view to southwest

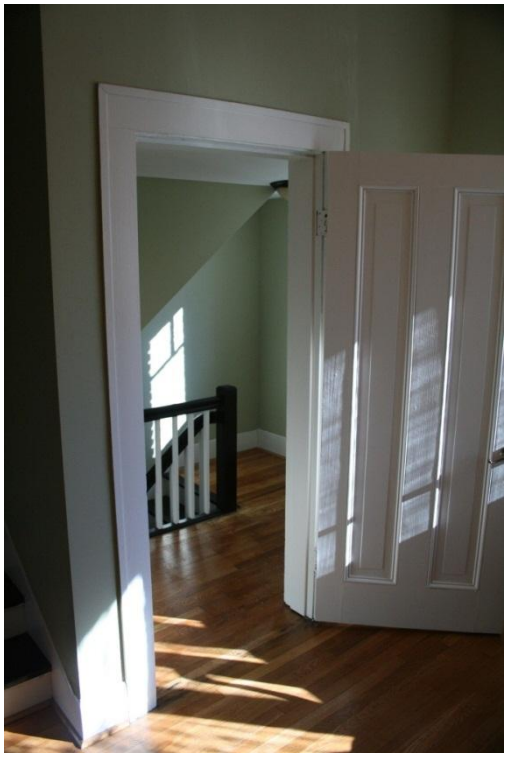
Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
South side rear(east) room, view to west

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Stair (detail), view to intermediate landing

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Stair (detail), view to first story from intermediate landing

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Second-story stair hall, view to west from intermediate landing





Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Attic and service stair entrances, view to north from intermediate landing

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Second-story east room, view to west

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Second-story east room, view to east

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Mantel, second story front (west) room,

Dr. Samuel Stringfield House, 28 Walnut Street, Waynesville, NC
November 2, 2011
Second story bathroom, views to west and east