

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Vogler, William T. Cottage

other names/site number Locust Grove Cottage

2. Location

street & number E side SR 1478, approx. 1.3 mi. NE of US 21

N/A not for publication

city, town Roaring Gap

N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC

county Alleghany

code 005

zip code 28668

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

8-7-91

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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7. Description

The William T. Vogler Cottage at Roaring Gap stands on the eastern ridge of the mountain, where most of the early cottages in the development were built, facing the expansive Yadkin River valley below. Pilot Mountain is visible to the east. The Vogler Cottage is situated on 2.21 acres across from the present-day golf course, and the front of the house faces east, toward the mountain vistas. The rear of the cottage faces the golf course, and the expansive rear yard features a two-story garage with an apartment erected in the 1920s (contributing building), a 1940s concrete well pump house (non-contributing building), and a 1960s shuffle board court (non-contributing structure). The Eastern Continental Divide is said to run just west of the pump house. The entrance to the Vogler property is delineated by a split-rail fence and a ranch-style post and lintel drive-through over the driveway. The property in front of the cottage slopes steeply down the mountainside and was landscaped originally into seven distinct terraces, most of which have become overgrown. The vista from the front porch of the Vogler Cottage remains much the same as it did when the cottage was built, with the exception of the view to the northeast which has been obstructed by recent additions to the cottage next door. The integrity of the view is exceeded only by the architectural integrity of the cottage itself; having had only a few minor alterations, it remains almost identical to its early 20th century appearance, both inside and out.

The Vogler Cottage, built 1908 to 1909, is a one and a half story, frame cottage influenced by the Queen Anne style. It has a large wrap-around porch on three sides, a three-bay facade with an enclosed, one-bay porch on the second story, and a one and a half story rear ell which is shorter than the main block. The cottage features a yellow-painted weatherboard exterior with a red roof of standing seam tin punctuated by two interior brick chimney stacks, one above the roofline in the main block and the other above the rear ell to accommodate a kitchen stove flue. A hip-roofed dormer also punctuates the rear elevation of the house. Fenestration consists of four-over-four windows, except for two four-light windows in the gable ends, six-over-six windows in the enclosed second-story porch, and a Queen Anne style block window of stained glass on the north elevation. Window and door surrounds are plain, post and lintel construction. The front door features applied moldings beneath one large, beveled pane of glass. The expansive, wrap-around attached porch is accented by turned posts topped by decorative sawn brackets, plain square balusters under the hand railing, and a flush-board ceiling with exposed rafters. The open porch extends the entire length of the east and south elevations, as well as half of the length of the north

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elevation. A one-bay second story porch originally stood over the front door area of the wrap-around porch, but it was enclosed a few years after the house was built, forming a large, gable-front dormer on the east facade. The large space under the front porch is enclosed with lattice-work, masking the tall support posts necessary to accommodate the cottage's sloping mountainside site. The rear (west) elevation of the cottage has a fieldstone foundation.

The exterior of the cottage has changed little since its first summer of occupation in 1909, with the only significant alterations being the enclosure of both the front dormer and the back porch adjacent to the kitchen and rear hall and the removal of shutters. The back porch was enclosed after the summer of 1909, and the second-story front porch was enclosed a few years later ("W. T. Vogler Cottage, Roaring Gap"). Red and green paint remains on the turned bands of the porch posts which were left in place when the back porch was enclosed, and documentary photographs show that the turned porch posts were probably polychromatic, although they are now yellow like the rest of the house. With the exception of electrical wiring installed in 1924, updated bathroom fixtures in some bathrooms, and the enclosure of two small fireplace openings, the interior of the house also remains virtually untouched since its construction. Even much of the original furniture and other decor remains. None of the horizontal, flush, wood paneling has been painted, except in the enclosed upstairs porch which has vertical, beaded paneling.

The interior of the house is a variation of a three-room plan around a central chimney, a plan typical of William Vogler's Moravian ancestors. The original woods used in the cottage include chestnut beams in all of the downstairs ceilings and forest pine in all the post and lintel door casings and in the main staircase. Yellow pine was used in all of the downstairs floors and in all the five-paneled doors throughout the house, and white pine was used for the upstairs floors ("W. T. Vogler Cottage, Roaring Gap", "Woods used in Cottage"). The front door opens from the porch into the main living room. All of the other rooms on the first floor, with the exception of the kitchen, radiate from the living room, with its massive, dry-laid fieldstone central fireplace with a keystone-arched opening. Queen Anne-style influence is apparent in the northwest corner of the living room where a closed-string staircase with turned balusters and a decorative newel post rises from a stair landing illuminated by a small stained glass window. A doorway leads from the stair landing down into the dining room. The original oil lamp fixture for the living room hangs in the attic and was used until 1924 when electricity was installed ("William T. Vogler Cottage").

The two smaller rooms on the south side of the stone fireplace in the living room feature small corner fireplaces which have been

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temporarily closed. A back hall leads to the enclosed back porch which connects to the kitchen/ell area, and the dining room door opens from the intersection of the back hall and the main living area. The dining room, located on the north side of the house, features a table, chairs and sideboard that were made at the cottage by mountain craftsmen in 1908. The sideboard is yellow pine, the table is white pine and forest pine, and the chairs are white oak ("W. T. Vogler Cottage, Roaring Gap", "Woods Used In Cottage"). The kitchen adjoins the dining room and contains the forest pine drainboard used by Mrs. W. T. Vogler. It also features a walk-in pantry, a door to the back porch and the narrow back steps to the second floor.

On the second floor, four bedrooms open off of a central hallway leading from the former second-story porch on the front to a bathroom at the rear. All of the bedrooms have built-in furniture with shelves for lamps and bowls and pitchers. The southeast bedroom contains narrow enclosed steps to the unfinished attic. A back stairhall leads from the northwest bedroom into the rear ell and down to the kitchen.

Just north of the entrance to the Vogler property stands a two-story frame garage (contributing building), probably erected in the 1920s. It does not appear in the earliest photographs of the property. The south elevation features garage openings for two cars with two, four-over-four windows above. On the east side of the building which faces the main cottage stands a stone chimney for the stove flue in the garage apartment, flanked by two four-over-four windows. The north elevation contains a flight of wooden steps leading to the entrance to the garage apartment, and the west elevation features one four-over-four window. The interior arrangement of the apartment consists of two rooms which open off of a hallway containing a kitchen counter and the door to the bathroom. The apartment is completely sheathed in unpainted wood paneling.

The yard (contributing site) surrounding the Vogler Cottage features a split-rail fence erected in 1974, and a ranch-style post and lintel entrance over the driveway. Early photographs of the cottage show the property fenced with the ranch-style entrance. A row of pine trees planted in 1975 stands along the north border of the lot and replaces the pines planted in 1909 by W. T. Vogler. These pines had to be cut down in 1974, and Harold Vogler took a cross-section of one of the trees to make the table which stands in the living room of the cottage. There are seven, dry-laid stone terraces, each approximately one hundred feet long, spaced down the mountainside in front of the cottage. Some of the original plant material such as apple trees and grape vines remains on these terraces, but for the most part the terraces have become overgrown, and, with the exception of the first two, they are hard to recognize as a landscape feature. Other plant material on the lot consists of forsythia, pink weygelia

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and purple rhododendron, as well as plants brought from Mrs. Elizabeth Zachary Vogler's childhood home in Brevard, N. C. Mrs. Vogler brought peonies, maiden hair ferns, ground covering ferns, roses and mountain hydrangeas to Roaring Gap in 1978 from the house as 118 South Main St. in Brevard.

Immediately behind the rear ell stands a concrete block pump house (non-contributing building) which houses the pressure tank for the well. It stands near the site of the original windmill which pumped water from the 90-foot deep well into a cypress water tank 30 feet above the well. The water was then fed by gravity into the kitchen and baths. An electric pump replaced the work of the windmill in the late 1920s, and in the late 1940s the windmill and cypress tank were removed after the pressure tank was installed ("William T. Vogler Cottage"). Four small cement pylons that supported the tank remain next to the pump house. These remnants are insignificant in the landscape and are not counted for the purposes of this nomination.

A concrete shuffleboard court (non-contributing structure) was added to the north side of the yard, near the pump house, in the 1960s.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1908-1926

Significant Dates

1908

1909

1926

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Vogler, William Theodore

Architect/Builder

Fogle Brothers Lumber Company

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheets.

See continuation sheet

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William T. Vogler, a native of Salem, N. C. and a jeweler by trade, purchased a lot from the Roaring Gap Summer Resort Company, of which he was a founder, in 1894. Vogler, whose avocation was building houses, had supervised the building of the first Roaring Gap Hotel in 1893. He began work on his own cottage in 1908, and it was first occupied in the summer of 1909. The William T. Vogler Cottage is one of only six houses which remain from the days of the Roaring Gap Summer Resort Company, and it and the Hugh Chatham Cottage are the only houses of the original founders of the company which remain. The Vogler Cottage fulfills Criterion A because it is associated with the events which developed Roaring Gap as a mountain resort primarily for prominent citizens from Winston-Salem and Elkin. The cottage is significant as an early example of the enduring trend of recreational development in the North Carolina mountains for the pursuit of refreshment, relaxation and leisure activities. The Vogler Cottage also fulfills Criterion B because it is associated with the life of William T. Vogler, a man with a significant impact on the initial development of the Roaring Gap resort. In addition, the cottage meets Criterion C since it embodies characteristics of early 20th century mountain resort architecture and the workmanship of local craftsmen and William T. Vogler himself. Even though the Vogler Cottage is still in the hands of the Vogler family, the period of significance for this nomination starts in 1908 with the cottage's construction and ends in 1926 with the death of its builder, William T. Vogler. The 1926 date also coincides with beginning years of the second phase of development at Roaring Gap.

Entertainment/Recreation Context

Roaring Gap is located in the southeast corner of Alleghany County at an elevation of approximately 3000 feet in the Blue Ridge Mountains. To the early mountaineers, Roaring Gap was an area along the Eastern Continental Divide, between two peaks, where the wind "roared" through the mountains (Alleghany County History, 22). The resort development which came to be known as Roaring Gap was actually located in the Laurel Branch community. The name Laurel Branch gradually fell into disuse after the Roaring Gap Hotel was built in 1893. It is near the boundaries of Wilkes and Surry Counties, and it overlooks the Yadkin Valley below. The closest town in Alleghany County is Sparta, 18 miles northwest of Roaring Gap. Elkin is approximately 15 miles south and Winston-Salem 50 miles southeast.

Citizens from Winston-Salem and Elkin first recognized Roaring

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Gap's resort potential in 1890. Both of these communities had enough wealthy families to support the development of a leisure resort. William T. Vogler was a native of Salem, a town founded by the Moravians in 1766 which merged with the tobacco and textile industrial town of Winston in 1913. In 1882, Dr. Edward Ronthaler, a Moravian bishop, stated that Winston and Salem were growing closer together and that business was good:

Winston and Salem are so situated that their prosperity is inseparable; as much so as is the sunlight which shines on them both. We are reminded of this fact by the freight returns of the joint Railroad Depot, amounting in the past year to about 25 million pounds, and making it one of the most important in the state; . . . and by the successful business undertakings of Salem people across the almost imaginary line dividing the two places (Rondthaler, Memorabilia, 32).

In the 1890s, Winston, Salem and other towns in northwest North Carolina experienced expansion and industrial wealth as new railroad connections and other favorable conditions helped industries to grow. The time was right for men such as Hugh Chatham, of Chatham Manufacturing Company, a textile company in Elkin, to collaborate with friends and colleagues in nearby towns such as Winston and Salem to pursue leisure activities in healthful resort settings.

Given the limits of transportation to the mountain areas, these resort settings needed to be as accessible as possible, and Roaring Gap was only seven and a half hours from as far east as Greensboro. The train ride to Elkin from Greensboro took three and a half hours, and the 15 miles from Elkin to Roaring Gap took four hours going up the mountain and two coming down. In June, 1894, a Mr. Wood described his trip:

Leaving Elkin, the beautiful railroad town in the Yadkin Valley, I begin the ascent to Roaring Gap Hotel, which was in plain view most of the way from the start, and with a company of congenial companions had a most delightful drive of four hours over a very picturesque plateau of country. . .

With the natural eyes, aided only by some short-ranged field glasses, could be seen the towns of Mt. Airy, Dobson, Rockford, Boonville, East Bend, Donaha, Winston, Yadkinville, Elkin, Jonesville, Hamptonville, Wilkesboro, Sparta, and other minor ones (Roaring Gap, 10).

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The railroad technology that brought the prosperity, the time and the resources to develop and enjoy Roaring Gap also made places like Blowing Rock, Linville, Lake Toxaway and other heretofore isolated mountain areas in North Carolina available for development. For Blowing Rock, an area southwest of Roaring Gap in Watauga County, the town of Lenoir was a strategic point for tourists. The Lenoir-Blowing Rock Turnpike Company had begun in 1845, and its president, James C. Harper, was a prominent Lenoir merchant. Harper built what is believed to be the first summer home in the Blowing Rock area in 1856; a summer home was then only a long day away from Lenoir. After the Civil War, several boarding houses were built for tourists. People such as North Carolina Governor Zeb Vance led a group of socially prominent Carolinians to the Blowing Rock resort area. It wasn't until the 1880s and 90s, however, that the growth of railroads opened the area to tourists from throughout the Southeast. In 1889 the town of Blowing Rock was chartered, tourism became a booming business, and several large hotels, such as the Green Park Inn sprang up (Village Tapestry). While Blowing Rock developed into a full-blown tourist town, its similarity to Roaring Gap lies in the fact that socially prominent Carolinians have continued to build houses and summer there.

Also in 1889 the Linville Land, Manufacturing, and Mining Company of Wilmington, N. C., (later the Linville Improvement Company) was incorporated with the goal of laying out a town in Avery County from which mining and timber operations could be directed. From early 1891 to 1892 the Eseeola Inn was built to house the workers for these operations, but when Hugh MacRae and the other prominent board members of the Linville Improvement Company met at the Inn with their wives, they decided to develop the town as a resort for themselves and their friends. Visitors had to reach Blowing Rock and then hire a hack to take them the final 17 miles to Linville. The first individual resort houses were built in the 1890s, and they were designed by eminent architect, Henry Bacon, a friend of MacRae's who also had grown up in Wilmington. By the mid-1890s, a nine-hole golf course was developed. As in Roaring Gap and Blowing Rock, many of the descendants of the original founders still summer in Linville ("Linville Historic District").

Another exclusive mountain resort developed in remote Transylvania County after railroad access occurred from Hendersonville to Brevard in the late 1890s. In 1896 the Toxaway Company built Lake Fairfield and Fairfield Inn and a year later built Lake Sapphire and the Sapphire Inn. Neither of these resorts, however, equaled what the Toxaway Company and its president, J. Frances Hayes, developed as Lake Toxaway in 1903. Hayes advertised only for millionaires and he attracted such people as Harvey Firestone, Henry Ford, George

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Vanderbilt, and Thomas Edison. The Toxaway Inn operated for 14 years. Lake Toxaway differed from Blowing Rock, Linville and Roaring Gap because private summer homes were not developed until after the Toxaway Company went into bankruptcy and was dissolved in 1913 (Treasures of Toxaway).

Roaring Gap was part of a larger trend toward exclusive resort development in the North Carolina mountains, and it was close to Winston-Salem and Elkin. Its development and enjoyment by prominent citizens from these communities continues today, and access to the amenities of the development is limited to members of the Roaring Gap Club and their guests. Roaring Gap was never intended to become a mountain town catering to tourism, but rather a quiet resort where friends and colleagues could relax with their families.

The development of Roaring Gap as a summer resort was started in 1890 by Hugh Gwyn Chatham of Elkin. According to Chatham's daughter, Mrs. Ralph Hanes, as quoted in the booklet, Roaring Gap, "Father was riding horseback through the mountains to buy wool for the mill (Chatham Manufacturing Company, Elkin, North Carolina) when he came upon this great place -- Roaring Gap. And he was so struck with its splendor that he wanted everybody he knew in the world to come up there to see for themselves" (Roaring Gap, 5). Chatham persuaded his friends in Winston-Salem, William T. Vogler, Colonel William A. Blair, and A. H. Eller, to form the Roaring Gap Summer Resort Company with him.

William Theodore Vogler was born in Salem in 1843. He was educated in the Salem Boys School, after which he learned the jeweler's trade from his uncle, John Vogler. He left Salem to serve in the Civil War, and when he returned he married Johanna Catherine Mack, the daughter of a Moravian missionary to the Cherokee Indians, in 1867. He also started his own jewelry business and later took over the business of John Vogler and his son, Elias Vogler (Memoir). Elias Vogler was also an architect and builder, and it may be from him that William T. Vogler was encouraged to pursue building as an avocation. William and Johanna Vogler had two sons and one daughter, but only the eldest son, Henry, survived past young adulthood. William Vogler was influential in the growing towns of Winston and Salem around the turn of the century. He was very active in Home Moravian Church in Salem; he was one of the original stockholders of Wachovia National Bank, and he was president of the Winston-Salem Building and Loan Association. He also served as a town commissioner for Salem before its consolidation with Winston in 1913 (Memoir). It was only natural, therefore, that when Hugh Chatham was planning a mountain resort for prominent citizens from Winston, Salem and Elkin, William Vogler was one of the initial founders. Vogler helped to shape the Roaring Gap resort in both its physical and social aspects.

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In the summer of 1893, William Vogler left his jewelry business in the hands of his son, Henry, and went to Roaring Gap to supervise the construction of the Roaring Gap Hotel. According to his descendants, "he lived at Charlie Smith's house, which stood in the grove of trees where the golf cart shed now stands west of High Meadows Restaurant (on U.S. 21). Each day he walked to the construction site (which was on the knoll above the present 15th green) to watch the hotel's progress. He soon became acquainted with the mountain people and they affectionately called him 'Uncle Billy'" (Roaring Gap, 6). The Roaring Gap Hotel was a three-story, shingled structure, which, according to an 1899 advertisement, had a capacity of more than 200 guests. "The rooms are well furnished and equipped with fire places," and there were "magnificent grounds for Tennis, Basket Ball, Cycling and other sports" (Roaring Gap, 12).

The Hotel opened for guests in 1894 with about 30 rooms, and early guests included the W. T. Voglers, the William Blairs, the Henry Fries', the James A. Grays, and the R. J. Reynolds, all prominent Winston-Salem families. William and Johanna Vogler told their children and grandchildren about life at the Roaring Gap Hotel in the summertime:

Mrs. Vogler talked about all the things that were done for entertainment. 'Everyone eagerly awaited Saturday nights when Aunt Rosa Fries (Mrs. H. E.) would come to play the piano named 'Tommy,' until everyone gave out. There were games and dances, such as 'Going to Jerusalem' and 'The Virginia Reel.' . . .

On occasion, the old mountain evangelist would come to preach in the ballroom. He'd sit and read his Bible for an hour, then preach. And it was always a special treat for the children when a raconteur would tell them tales. Colin Cobb, professor of geology at the University of North Carolina, would come and tell exciting stories to the children. And they loved it (Roaring Gap, 14).

In 1894 W. T. Vogler purchased lot number 50 from the Roaring Gap Summer Resort Company, but the Voglers continued to spend a part of each summer at the hotel until their cottage was completed in 1909 (Roaring Gap, 6).

1913 ended an era at the new resort of Roaring Gap when the Hotel burned. The Voglers told their grandson, Harold, that the flames from the fire were so bright that "it was light enough to read a newspaper" at the Laurel Branch post office (Roaring Gap, 18). After the fire,

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interest in building new cottages almost ceased, but the families of the founders and early patrons of the resort, the Fries (Henry and Francis), the Ellers, and the Voglers of Winston-Salem, and the Roths, Chathams (Hugh and Alex), and the Lillards of Elkin continued to enjoy summer residency at Roaring Gap (Roaring Gap, 8). By 1922 a new era was beginning at the resort, but with some new faces and the impetus of a new paved highway, U.S. 21, to Roaring Gap. The 1920s at Roaring Gap and elsewhere in the mountain resorts of North Carolina saw the development of lakes, golf courses and other recreational amenities. A grand new hotel, the Graystone Inn, was built at Roaring Gap in 1926 and remains a centerpiece of the development today, and a golf course, polo field and lake were also developed. Roaring Gap has continued to maintain its character as an exclusive facility for prominent, affluent citizens, mostly from the southeast, and descendants of most of the original founders continue to enjoy its surroundings.

Architectural Context

In 1908 when the Vogler Cottage was constructed, there were five or six cottages already in use at Roaring Gap, most all of them in a line along the crest of the mountain, facing east. Hugh Chatham, Alex Chatham, Gilvin Roth and T. J. Lillard, all of Elkin, had built their cottages by 1903, and Henry E. Fries of Winston-Salem had built his cottage, "Monte Rosa," in 1906 (Roaring Gap, 8; Alleghany Architecture, 78-81). Except for the Lillard Cottage, all of these early houses remain. Both the Hugh Chatham Cottage and "Monte Rosa" are large, rambling houses with long porches, while the Roth Cottage began as a smaller, one-story house and evolved into a one and a half story structure completely surrounded by a wide porch. The Vogler Cottage, however, remains in the most pristine original condition of all of the early cottages. Its architectural integrity both inside and out has been documented in the best Moravian tradition of accurate record-keeping. Guest books and scrapbooks dating from 1909 to the present are kept in the cottage, and most of the interior furnishings and their placement, as evidenced in documentary photographs, remain as the William T. Voglers used them.

The early summer cottages at Roaring Gap were constructed by local craftsmen, although plans for the Vogler Cottage (and probably others) were drawn by Fogle Brothers Lumber Company in Winston-Salem ("W. T. Vogler Cottage, Roaring Gap"). Even though the summer cottages were larger in scale than most Alleghany County houses, they had in common simple rectangular shapes, steep roofs and large porches. Interiors differed from other Alleghany County houses, however, since the summer cottages dispensed entirely with the center

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hall arrangement of most farmhouses (Alleghany Architecture, xiv). On the whole, however, Roaring Gap's early cottages did not look out of place in rural, agrarian Alleghany County, and they were not, as was the case in the Linville resort, designed by prominent architects.

Historical Background

The timbers for the Vogler Cottage were cut in 1907-1908 under William T. Vogler's supervision. H. Harold Vogler, William's grandson, later remembered that "to protect our house against the wind's terrific force, as there were no trees, the rock chimney with three fireplaces was built in the center of the house first. Mitch Baugus was the mason. The house was built around the chimney and bolted to it. The house was also bolted to the eight three-foot square rock pillars which support the house from underneath. It has a solid rock foundation under two sides" ("William T. Vogler Cottage"). The house was occupied in 1909, and it was called "Locust Grove Cottage," because there was a thick growth of locust trees on the mountain side in front of the house ("William T. Vogler Cottage").

The wrap-around porch of the Vogler Cottage commands a panoramic view of the Yadkin Valley below, and the Voglers terraced the mountainside in front of the cottage into seven levels, using rocks unearthed during the well-digging in 1906. Each level contained different plant material such as apple trees, grape vines, various fruit trees, and vegetable gardens. Documentary photographs show wooden ladders between terraces. In 1909 and in 1913 William Vogler purchased additional land to comprise the large lot on which the house stands today ("William T. Vogler Cottage").

In August, 1917, the Voglers celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at their cottage. An account of the event written by the Twin City Sentinel, a Winston-Salem newspaper, gives a glimpse of the gracious lifestyle enjoyed at Roaring Gap:

To look down over the valley from their beautiful mountain home; to reach together the sunset of their years on August 13, 1917, was indeed a golden wedding for Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Vogler. . . .

The home had been beautifully decorated for the day. Banked in the rock fireplace were golden wild orchids and small, delicate tiger lillies from the fields, while around the mantel and stairway graceful ferns and vines added their charm. . . .

After congratulations had been given the company was

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invited to dinner. The table, reaching the entire length of the east porch, was fifty feet long, and loaded with the good things of the mountain region, and here again was the yellow decorative note. In the corners of the porch were placed little pine trees, the bases banked with tiger lillies, pretty fern baskets swaying overhead. Just below the veranda the flower beds were masses of color, as if the flowers knew it was their time to bloom, and the little fountain sent up its spray to make the scene more fairylike.

By 1923, however, the William Voglers could no longer come to their "Locust Grove Cottage" due to their declining health. Johanna Vogler died in 1924 and William died in 1926 (Memoirs). The William T. Vogler Cottage was bequeathed in 1926 to their only son, Henry E. Vogler. The Vogler family has continued to enjoy its cottage as a quiet retreat; descendants of William T. Vogler were not active participants in the development of Roaring Gap into the exclusive club it has become today. In 1930 Henry E. Vogler deeded the cottage to his daughter, Helen E. Vogler, and upon her death in 1974, it passed to her brother, Henry Harold Vogler. Harold Vogler died in 1990, and the cottage is now owned by his wife, Elizabeth Z. Vogler ("William T. Vogler Cottage").

9. Major Bibliographical References

See 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.21

UTM References

A

1	7	5	0	2	8	6	0
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4	0	2	8	3	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the William T. Vogler lot is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Property of Mr. H. E. Vogler Et-ux, Helen E. Vogler, Cherry Lane Township, Alleghany County, N. C. March, 1977, by R. E. Andrews, Sparta, N. C."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire Roaring Gap lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gwynne S. Taylor
 organization Consultant date April 27, 1991
 street & number 700 Arbor Road telephone 919-725-9000
 city or town Winston-Salem state N. C. zip code 27104

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

William T. Vogler Cottage
Alleghany County
North Carolina

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9. Bibliography

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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William T. Vogler Cottage
Alleghany County
North Carolina

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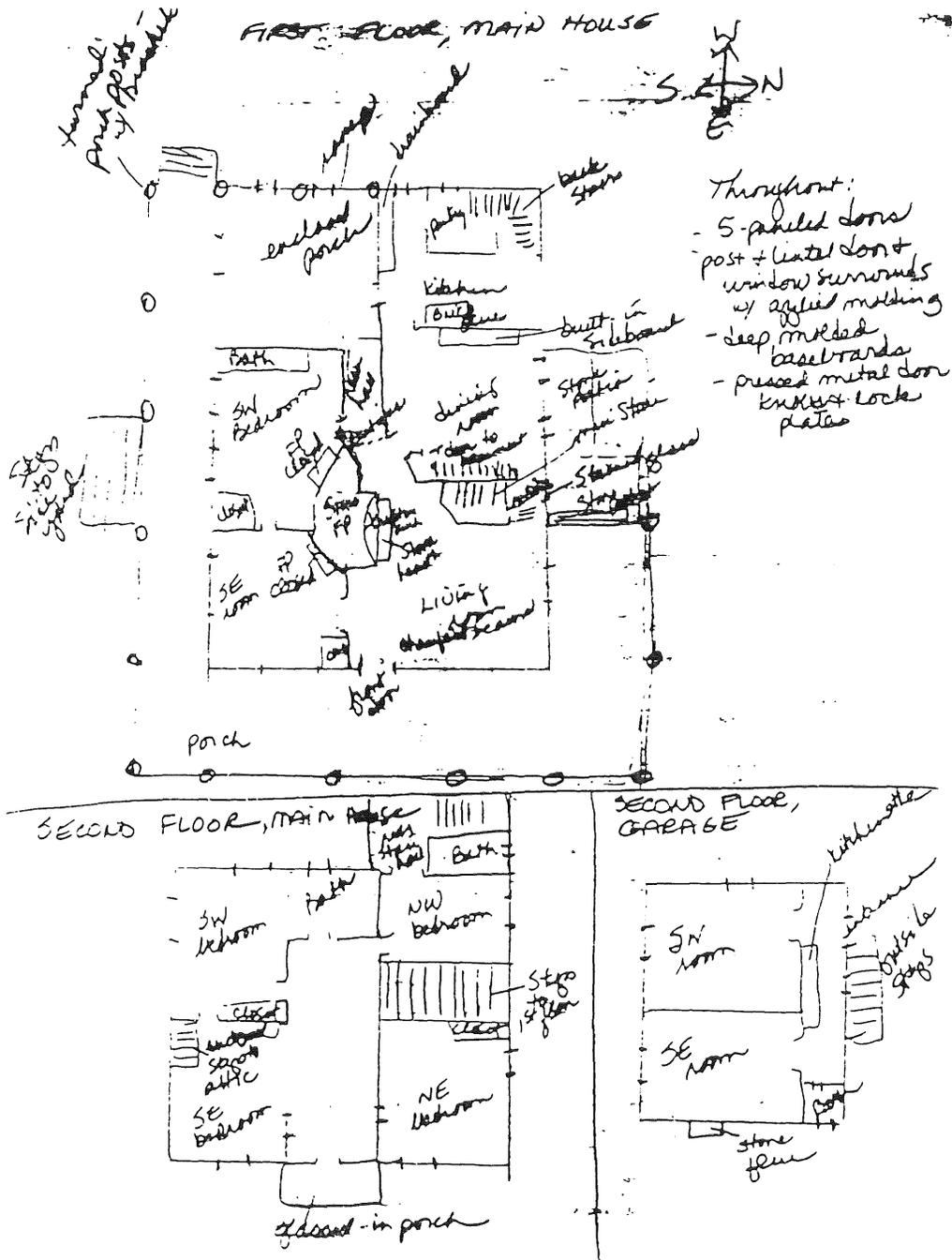
Vogler, Harold H. and Elizabeth Z. "William T. Vogler Cottage."
Typewritten manuscript in possession of Elizabeth A. Vogler,
1974.

Vogler Cottage Scrapbooks. 1909 to 1990. In possession of
Elizabeth Z. Vogler.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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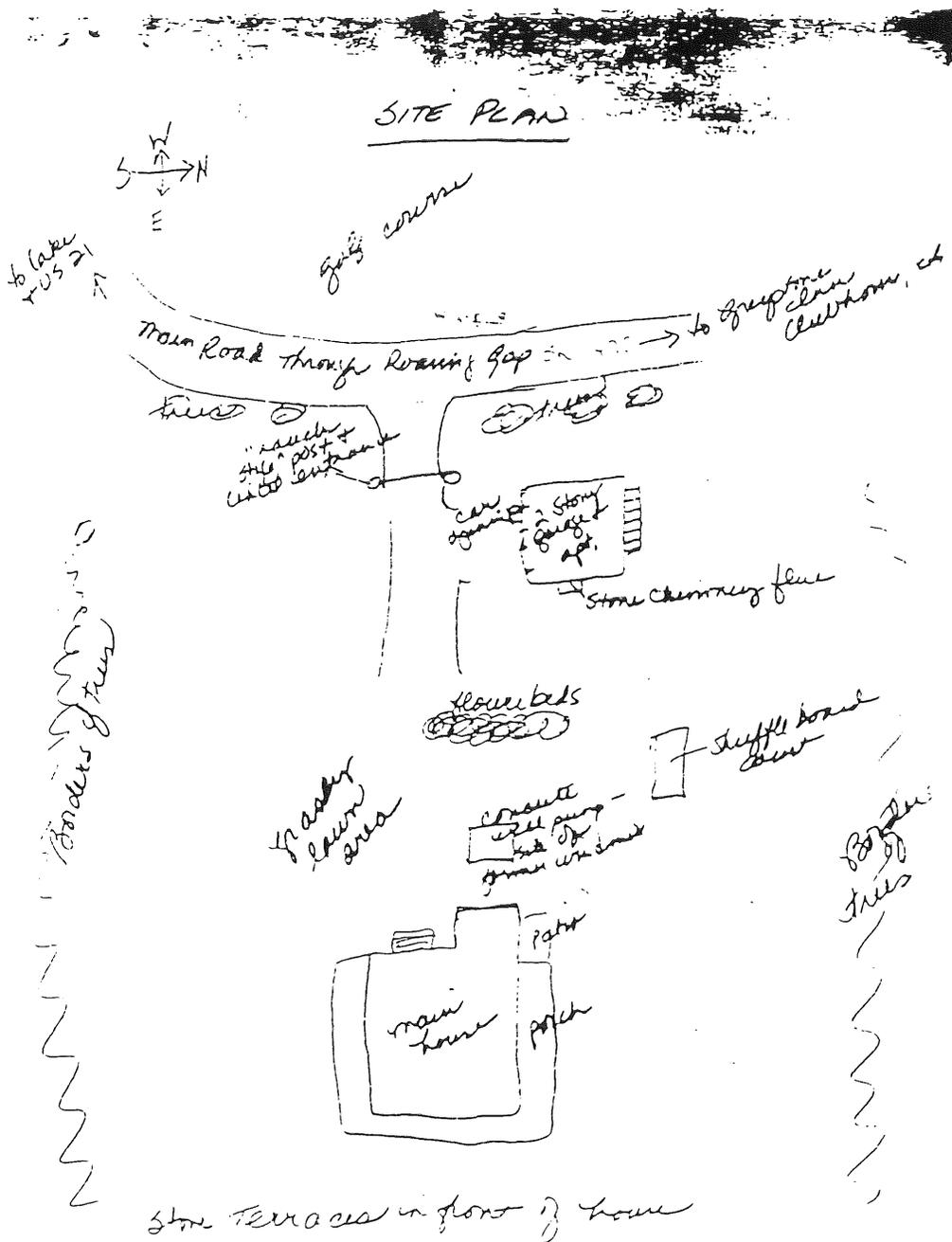
Section number Exhibit Page A



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page B



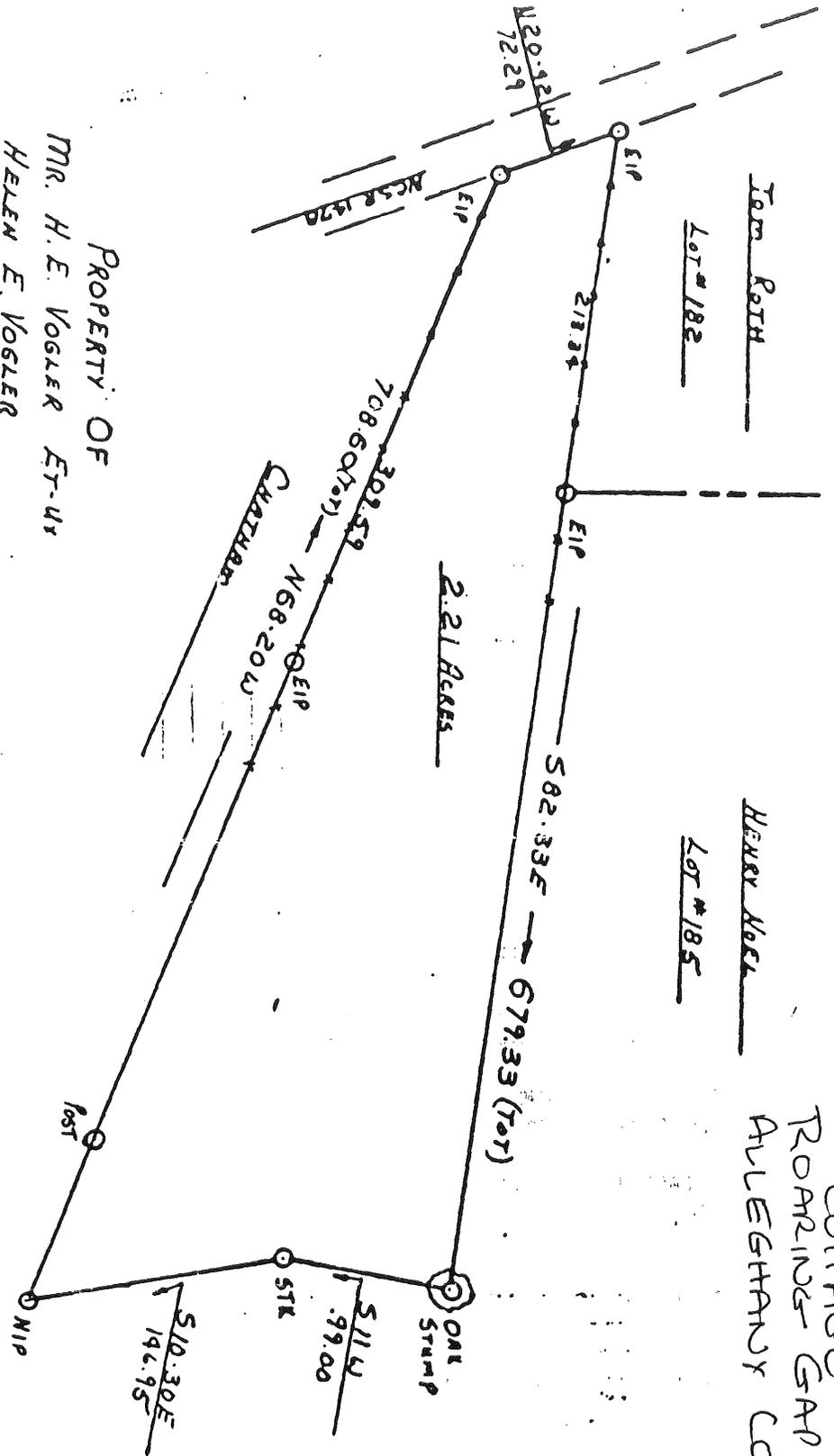
Tom Roth

Lot # 182

HERRY NOEL

LOT # 185

WILLIAM T. VOGLER
COTTAGE
ROADS - GAP, N.C.
ALLEGHANY COUNTY



PROPERTY OF
 MR. H. E. VOGLER ET-UX
 HELEN E. VOGLER
 CHERRY LAKE TOWNSHIP
 ALLEGHANY COUNTY, N.C.
 SCALE: 1" = 100' MARCH 1977
 BY: R. E. ANDREWS, SPARTA, N.C.
 under R MCGEE RLS 945

Sworn AND Subscribed before me this
 THE 12th DAY of May 1977.
 My Commission Expires 12-25-78

Raymond F. Andrews
 Signed

- NOTES:
- (1) Bearings Relative To 1977 Magnetic Meridian
 - (2) Property Subject To Existing R/W of NCSR 1978
 - (3) AREA BY DMD
 - (4) EIP - EXISTING IRON ; X - WIRE FENCE

I, Allen McGee, CERTIFY THAT THIS
 PLAN WAS MADE FROM AN ACTUAL FIELD
 SURVEY MADE BY ROBERT E. ANDREWS,
 AND TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST
 OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF

Allen McGee
 Signed
 1977

Alleghany County

The foregoing certificate of Raymon F. Andrews, N.P., is certified to be correct. This instrument was presented for registration this day and hour and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Alleghany County, North Carolina in Book (Platt) 3 Page 116 This 20th day of May, 1977 at 11:50 A.M.

Danny L. Finney
 Register of Deeds

BY: *Grenada H. Davis*
 DEPUTY

