

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 Smith, Whiteford G., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 263 Haywood Street not for publication N/A

city or town Asheville vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Buncombe code 021 zip code 28801

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 X 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.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPD 3/15/05
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
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): _____

Smith, Whiteford G., House
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Work in progress Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof asphalt

walls weatherboard

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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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.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1894

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.38 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 358510 3939910
2 _____

Zone Easting Northing
3 _____
4 _____
____ 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 Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date November 8, 2004

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 252-0110

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

12. 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 Jeremy Goldstein 263 Haywood Street, LLC

street & number P.O. Box 18723 telephone (828) 230-8025

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28814

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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Narrative Description

The Whiteford G. Smith House, a grand two and one-half-story house facing southeast on Haywood Street, is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style building from the last decade of the nineteenth century. The building sits back from the street, with a large front lawn edged by a low stone retaining wall at the front, and a large flat lawn area to the rear. According to Sanborn maps, from 1907 to at least 1951 there was a one and one-half story garage at the rear, which is now gone. A one-story carport was added to the west side of the house in the 1980s, and is in very poor condition. While the house was covered in recent years in asbestos siding, the original beaded-edge weatherboard siding remains in place underneath, with portions exposed.

The large house is irregular in plan, with a wraparound porch, tripartite bays, two interior brick chimneys, and a myriad of projecting pyramidal or gable-roof bays. The porch on the façade and part of the west elevation is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The brick porch foundation remains in fair condition.

The roofline of the house is hip with projecting pyramidal bays and gabled dormers. Decorative brackets beneath the wide overhanging eaves extend all the way around the building. The rear elevation has been covered with stucco, but the original siding remains beneath. Windows are typically single or double one-over-one. Some windows at the rear, where porches have been enclosed, are two-over-two. An original multi-light stained glass window faces onto the porch from the entry hall. The original front door is located at the east corner of the building, opening onto the porch. This door is typical of the Queen Anne style, being a single pane over panel, with decorative molding, surrounded by a fluted board framing. The double doors opening onto the southeastern portion of the porch are not original, and physical evidence on the building indicates this originally was a double window in the tripartite bay extending from the living room. All other exterior doors are modern replacements. Sanborn maps indicate that the front porch was originally part of the house, with only one minor change in recent times, the enclosing of a small portion of the east end of the porch and the addition of a door. Pediments over the porch entries have decorative wood medallions.

There have been some changes through the years to the rear porches. Between 1901 and 1907 the one-story porches at the rear were enclosed and another one-story porch was added. By 1913, the porch area was further changed and incorporated into the main body of the house, with a two-story porch added at the north corner. At this same time, the southwestern elevation of the house was changed to its present configuration, to be identical to the northeast elevation. This configuration remains through the 1951 map, with the two-story porch at the rear being enclosed after that time.

The interior of the house has changed little from its original floor plan (see Exhibit A). Downstairs includes the entry hall with stairs, living room, dining room, parlor, an arched passage to the rear of the building that leads to another small rear passage with stairs, and to two bedrooms, two kitchens, and two baths. When minor floor plan changes were made between 1907 and 1913, the rear of the house was

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changed the most, with the porches at the northwest corner enclosed. When the house was divided into apartments in the 1980s to create several apartment units, the existing bedroom and kitchen were added in this space. Since 1951 the two-story porch that was in place at the northeast corner of the house was enclosed, with the existing small kitchen and bath created in the 1980s changes to the house.

The living room was changed to its present configuration in the ca. 1913 alterations to the house. As noted above, the double entry doors into the living room were originally windows and the original entry to the house would have been at the east corner. It appears that the mantel on the southwestern wall of the living room was replaced in the ca. 1913 changes and is much more Craftsman in appearance than the Queen Anne-style mantels elsewhere in the house. The only other significant change to the first floor is the removal in recent years of the first floor portion of the main staircase, at the easternmost corner of the entry hall. This was removed and closed off, and a separate exterior entrance built for access to upstairs apartments.

Notable woodwork found on the first floor includes concave-profile beaded board wainscot in the entry hall and a wainscot in the dining room which is an alternating pattern of flat and convex boards; fluted door framing with incised "x" motif corner blocks; the Craftsman-style mantel in the living room and the Queen Anne-style mantels in the other rooms, including one in the parlor with an overmantel; molded baseboards; heart-pine flooring; five-panel doors, with doors into the hall also having transoms; fluted window framing with corner blocks; corner guards; picture molding in the living room; and the rear staircase with turned balusters and a heavy turned newel post. Pocket doors open from the living room into the dining room and the entry hall. Woods on both floors include oak, heart pine, and possibly cherry, all of high quality millwork and retaining the original finishes. Additional notable architectural details on the first floor include the plaster ceiling medallions in the living room and the entry hall; tile fireplace surrounds; and original hardware and hinges on all doors. Walls and ceilings throughout the house are plaster. The basement of the house, accessible from the rear hall, has a concrete floor, exposed brick foundation walls, and exposed first-floor joists.

The second floor includes what appears to be former servant's quarters at the north corner of the house, off the rear stairs; and five additional bedrooms located off an L-shape hallway with arched openings. Only minimal changes have been made to the floor plan here, in order to divide the floor into separate living units. Some new partition walls have been added on the second floor within some of the bedrooms to create new kitchen or storage areas within the rental units. Current renovation plans call for removing the newer partitions and restoring the original floor plan. Woodwork on this floor is also notable, including Queen Anne-style mantels, including one with an overmantel in the bedroom on the east side of the house; fluted door and window framing with rosette corner blocks; four-panel doors, with those into the hallway having transoms like on the first floor; corner guards; wood flooring (some of which has been painted); and molded baseboards. There is a double-light-over-panel door closing off the rear stairs from the hallway. The second-floor portion of the main staircase is visible from this floor, including concave-profile wainscot; carved newel posts with a floral motif; and turned balusters. Original hardware remains on doors on this floor as well. Stairs to the attic also have turned balusters, but the newel post is simple

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with no ornamentation. The attic is primarily an unfinished space, but there is one room at the northwest corner with finished plaster walls and ceilings.

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Summary

The Whiteford G. Smith House meets National Register Criterion C and is locally significant in the area of architecture. Built in 1894 by druggist Whiteford G. Smith, the house is a well-preserved modest example of the Queen Anne style in Asheville. It is one of only a small number of Queen Anne-style houses in the city that retain late nineteenth-century features such as an elaborate porch with turned and bracketed posts and pedimented entries, beaded weatherboards, and bracketed cornice. On the interior, notable details include wainscot with alternating flat and convex boards, Eastlake-influenced mantels with tile surrounds, door and window surrounds with corner blocks, and five-panel doors with original hardware.

Historic Background

The land for the house was purchased by Whiteford G. Smith in 1894. It consisted of three smaller tracts which Smith assembled in April 1894, all of which were part of the Jessie T. Cowan estate.¹ Smith lived in the house until 1897 when he sold it to James Baxter Bostic.² Bostic lived there for nine years, until 1906, when he sold it to Clarence Rankin, who never lived there but immediately sold it to the next occupant, Elizabeth B. Abernathy.³ The Abernathys lived in the house the longest, from 1906 to 1939 when Paul Abernathy, son of Elizabeth Bailey Abernathy, sold it to Dorothy Bailey, a relative.⁴ Bailey retained ownership, while Paul Abernathy continued to occupy the house. She sold it to James F. Barrett on January 16, 1941.⁵ Barrett sold the house in 1944 to Flora C. Link, who later married Alfred Kargaard.⁶ The Kargaards lived in the house until 1952 when they sold it to Julia E. and Julius T. Hopp.⁷ The Hopps sold the house to Helen R. Gray in 1965.⁸ Gray then sold it to William H. Howze in 1966, and the estate of Christine K. Howze sold it to the current owners, 263 Haywood Street, LLC, in 2003.⁹

Many of the owners of the Whiteford G. Smith House are significant in the history of Asheville. Whiteford G. Smith (1859-1934), the builder and first owner from 1894-1897, ran his own drugstore

¹ Parcels included one from Charles S. Jordon (Buncombe County Deed Book 90, p. 192, April 3, 1894); one from Houston Patterson (Buncombe County Deed Book 89, p. 20, April 4, 1894); and one from C. E. Graham (Buncombe County Deed Book 89, p. 19, April 4, 1894).

² Buncombe County Deed Book 101, p. 149, April 12, 1897.

³ Buncombe County Deed Book 144 p. 140 and 147, 292.

⁴ Elizabeth Abernathy died in 1937, leaving the house to her son Paul (Buncombe County Wills, Book U, p. 288). Paul retained ownership for only two years beyond this, when he sold it to Dorothy Bailey of Scottsburg, Virginia (Buncombe County Deed Book 515, p. 535).

⁵ Buncombe County Deed Book 532, p. 481.

⁶ Buncombe County Deed Book 573, p. 256.

⁷ Buncombe County Deed Book 726, p. 119.

⁸ Buncombe County Deed Book 916, p. 638.

⁹ Buncombe County Deed Books 945, p. 484 and 3466, p. 226.

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business located at 60 Patton Avenue in downtown Asheville, while he lived in the house. Smith had arrived in Asheville in 1891 and for a while, before opening his own business, was associated with the T. C. Smith Drug Company, a noted Asheville business. After selling the house at 263 Haywood Street, Smith lived at 249 Cumberland Avenue in the adjacent Montford neighborhood. Born in Greenwood, South Carolina, he was a member of First Presbyterian Church, a mason, and was a veteran of both the Spanish-American War and World War I. Smith was an 1890 graduate of the Maryland Pharmaceutical College.¹⁰

John Baxter Bostic (born 1853), the second owner of the house, from 1897 to 1906, was one of the founders of the Asheville Loan and Construction Company which developed the Montford neighborhood beginning in 1889. From 1874 to 1887, Bostic lived in Shelby, North Carolina as part owner of Bostic Brothers. Bostic arrived in Asheville in 1887, and was heavily involved in real estate development and the loan business. In addition, he was associated with the Asheville Light Power and Heating Company, and served as a director in the Craggie Heights Electric Car Railway Company.¹¹ Bostic was later president of J. B. Bostic Company, real estate and loans.¹² He also was a large owner in the West Asheville Improvement Company.¹³ Some of the subdivisions which Bostic developed during his time in Asheville included Shelby Park (1887); McDowell and Depot Streets (1887); Military Park at Richmond Hill (1887); Lincoln Park (1889); Beaverdam Road (1891); and Sulphur Springs (1892). He also bought and sold land in smaller parcels all over the city and county until he sold the house at 263 Haywood Street in 1906 and moved to Kansas City, Missouri.¹⁴

Elizabeth Abernathy (1865-1937), owner from 1906 to 1937, was the daughter of Dr. L.P. and Bertha M. Bailey of Scottsburg, Virginia. The widow of Patrick Henry Abernathy, she was a member of Central Methodist Church and a resident of Asheville for forty-five years.¹⁵

James "Uncle Jim" Festus Barrett (1882-1959), who owned the house from 1941 to 1944, was born in Madison County. The son of Jacob Weaver Barrett, a tobacco farmer, and Lorella Hooker Barrett, "Uncle Jim" was educated at the Marshall Academy, Weaver College, and Washington College. He was known as a leader of the labor movement throughout the south, working for The Citizen newspaper and serving for many years as the publicity director for the Southeastern States for American Federation of Labor. Barrett was a staunch proponent of unionized labor; even after he retired he continued to help the working community.¹⁶

¹⁰ Obituary, Asheville Citizen-Times, 31 December 1933.

¹¹ 1890 Asheville City Directory, "John Baxter Bostic", pp. 22-24.

¹² Asheville City Directories, 1899-1903.

¹³ 1890 Asheville City Directory, p. 24.

¹⁴ Buncombe County Deed Index 1887-1906.

¹⁵ Obituary, Asheville Citizen, 29 October 1937.

¹⁶ Obituary, Asheville Citizen, 10 October 1959.

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Alfred Kargaard, who owned the house from 1944 to 1952 with his wife Flora Link Kargaard, was a musician and technician for musical instruments, and he built pianos and organs.¹⁷ Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Kargaard received his medical degree in Denmark, but apparently never used it in the United States. He was a talented musician and piano technician who worked for many years in Boston, serving as the technician for the Boston Symphony and for Harvard University.¹⁸

Julius T. Hopp, owner of the house from 1952 until his death in 1954, was from Alaska and a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. His widow Julia continued to own the house until 1965.¹⁹

In addition to the owners, all of whom, except for Clarence Rankin and Dorothy Bailey, lived in the house, there were several boarders through the years. These included Clark W. and Callie McDade (1904-1905); James S. Lemmons, a bricklayer, and wife Beulah (1920); and L. E. Trantham, the fire department captain (1924).²⁰ These individuals lived in the house at the same time that John Bostic and Elizabeth Abernathy, both owners, also occupied the house.

Architectural Context

From the late nineteenth century through the mid-1960s, Haywood Street was lined on both sides with large, two to three-story houses; today, all but two houses have been replaced by infill modern commercial development. The Queen Anne-style Whiteford G. Smith House is one of the two remaining houses, the other of which has been significantly altered through the years. The Whiteford G. Smith House is one of only a small number of Queen Anne-style houses of this scale in Asheville. Typical elements of the Queen Anne style include asymmetrical massing, hip or multi-gable roofline, extended eaves, often with decorative brackets or knee braces, corner turrets, wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawnwork, spindlework frieze, and curved brackets, bay windows, gable end ornament; decorative bargeboards and vergeboards, decorative roof or wall shingles in fishscale, diamond, or wavy patterns, weatherboard siding, often beaded, and sometimes second-story balconies or porches. Interior woodwork typical of the Queen Anne style often includes a variety of woods stained in dark colors. Details can be machine milled or hand carved, depending on the complexity of the designs. Features include fluted door and window frames, corner blocks, mantels with turned elements, some with mirrored overmantels, wainscot and chairrail, four or five-panel doors, corner guards, and decorative hardware.

Many of the elements of the Queen Anne style are found in the Whiteford G. Smith House, making it one of the best examples in this section of the city. These include the typical asymmetrical massing; high hip roof with multiple projecting bays; decorative brackets in the extended eaves; a wraparound porch with decorative details including turned posts, brackets, and finials; bay windows; decorative mantels with

¹⁷ Asheville City Directories 1948-1953.

¹⁸ "Alfred Kargaard", Asheville Citizen obituaries, 2 September 1969.

¹⁹ Obituary, Asheville Citizen, 22 May 1954.

²⁰ Asheville City Directories 1896-1954.

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overmantels; corner blocks at door and window trim; wainscot; five-panel doors with decorative hardware; and corner guards.

Of the surviving Queen Anne-style houses in Asheville, most are similar in scale to the Smith House, typically two to two-and-one-half stories in height with asymmetrical massing. Other examples of the Queen Anne style include, within the Montford Historic District just to the north of the Smith house, the Osella B. Wright House (ca. 1900; 235 Pearson Drive) and the Henry Lamar Gudger House (ca. 1890; 89 Montford Avenue). The Osella B. Wright House exhibits typical elements such as multi-gable roofline; wraparound porch with spindle frieze, corner turret, and turned balusters; second-story balcony; and decorative gable ends. The Henry Lamar Gudger House, with its asymmetrical massing; conical and multi-gable roofline; extended soffits with decorative brackets; wraparound porch with turned posts and Chinese latticework balustrade; and patterned shingle roof covering also typically exemplifies the Queen Anne style. All three of these houses exhibit extensive use of decorative woodworking, both on the exterior and the interior, making them stand out as good examples of the more high style use of the style. Of the surviving houses, the Gudger House is the least elaborate in its use of architectural detailing. The Smith House does not have the corner turrets of the other houses noted, but it is still quite elaborate in its use of woodworking details

Additional late nineteenth-century Queen Anne houses scattered throughout the city of Asheville include the William E. Breese, Sr. House (1891; 674 Biltmore Avenue); the Samuel Harrison Reed House (1892; 119 Dodge Street); and the Theodore F. Davidson House (1895; 61 N. Liberty Street). The William E. Breese, Sr. House features a prominent turret; side and rear wraparound porches; sweeping gable roofline; second-story balcony; hooded window moldings; and highly notable interior woodworking including carved mantelpieces likely crafted by German woodworkers from the Biltmore Estate. The Samuel Harrison Reed House, located close by the Breese House, near Biltmore Village, is also an excellent example of the style. Two-and-one-half-stories in height, it displays a prominent octagonal corner turret capped by a bell roof and finial; wraparound porch quite similar to the Whiteford G. Smith House; and decorative sunbursts in the gable ends. Interior millwork features include mantels; molded door and window surrounds with corner blocks; and a spindled Chinese latticework balustrade. The Theodore F. Davidson House is a two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne house with a sweeping gable roofline; bowed two-story bay window; fanlight and patterned shingles in gable ends; projecting conical roof corner turret at the corner of the wraparound porch; and elaborate interior woodwork including paneled wainscoting; carved balusters and newel posts; and mantels. These houses, like the Whiteford G. Smith House retain many of their original architectural details typical of the high style use of the Queen Anne style. All, like the Whiteford G. Smith house are excellent examples of the high quality of craftsmanship and millworking available for homebuilders in Asheville in the late nineteenth century.

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Section 9—Major Bibliographical References

Asheville Citizen. Obituaries of Paul Abernathy; Alfred Kargaard; Julius T. Hopp; James F. Barrett; Elizabeth B. Abernathy.

Asheville Citizen-Times. Obituary of Whiteford G. Smith.

Asheville City Directories, 1896-1954.

Birdseye View of Asheville, 1891 and 1912.

Bishir, Catherine. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

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

Buncombe County Deed Books. Buncombe County Court House, Asheville, N.C.

Buncombe County Will Records. Buncombe County Court House, Asheville, N.C.

Sanborn Maps, Asheville, N.C., 1901-1951.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown on the accompanying tax map, and is parcel 0165.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary is the lot associated with the house since its construction in 1894.

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Whiteford G. Smith House Photographs

The following information applies to all of the photographs, except where noted.

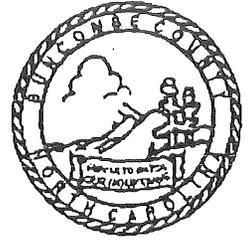
Name of Property: Whiteford G. Smith House
263 Haywood Street
Asheville
Buncombe County
North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers
Date of photos: November 2003
Location of
original negatives: Division of Archives and History
One Village Lane
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Front of house, setting, view northwest.
2. Entry detail, view west.
3. First floor, living room, view north.
4. First floor, typical door details.
5. First floor, typical door hardware.
6. First floor, parlor mantel.
7. First floor wainscot.
8. Main staircase.
9. Second floor hallway, view northwest.
10. Second floor mantel.



Buncombe County, North Carolina



This map is prepared for the inventory of real property found within this jurisdiction, and is compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records and data. Users of this map are hereby notified that the aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained on this map. The county and the mapping companies assume no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map.

Grid is based on the North Carolina State Plane Coordinate System. 1927 North American datum.

NORTH

Scale: 1 inch = 70.99 Feet

12/11/03 8:31:41 AM

