

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 Stillwell, Erle, House II

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 541 Blythe Street not for publication N/A

city or town Hendersonville vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Henderson code 089 zip code 28739

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 J. Crow SHPO 7/1/02  
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:

<u>      </u> entered in the National Register <u>      </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>      </u> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u>      </u> See continuation sheet. <u>      </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u>      </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u>      </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

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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	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  1  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  1  </u>	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  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC: Sub: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

French Eclectic  
Tudor Revival  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
 roof asphalt  
 walls brick  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 other wood  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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**

1935

**Significant Dates**

1935

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Stillwell, Erle

**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 & History



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**Summary**

The Erle Stillwell House II, 541 Blythe Street, stands at the western edge of the city limits of Hendersonville. Set at the corner of Blythe and Iowa Streets, the house faces south towards Iowa Street and is set within an open lawn, edged by woods on the south and west sides. The nominated property consists of the 1935 house, notable landscape features, and a non-contributing ca. 1940 workshop. The nominated tract is approximately 0.6 acre and consists of the southern portion of the original lot which Erle Stillwell purchased in 1920, which extended north to Pinecrest Drive. The original lot also contains the first residence Stillwell designed and built for himself in 1926 (NR, 2001). The landscape features include the granite slab retaining walls along Iowa Street and lining the driveway which runs along the southwest edge of the property, slate paths, and the original brick and slate patio extending the full width of the rear facade. The patio is bordered by a curvilinear brick retaining wall which divides a flat lawn area from the house and patio which are set below grade at the rear.

**1. Erle Stillwell House II, 1935.**

The one-story, eclectic French Eclectic brick house with some Tudor Revival and classical detailing was built in 1935 by Hendersonville's preeminent architect, Erle Stillwell, as his second residence in Hendersonville. The multi-gable-and-hip-roof house with rough cut wood siding in the gable ends is asymmetrical in form, with a rambling, informal massing. It has an irregular floor plan, primarily an inverted U-shape with an attached garage to the west and a large wing extending from the northeast corner. A massive brick chimney is located at the juncture between the main house and the garage wing. The front entry porch is recessed back between two projecting bays and consists of a series of heavy-timbered arches and curved rafters, with a projecting front gable bay evocative of the Tudor Revival style, and exhibiting a high degree of craftsmanship. Additional architectural features of the exterior include multi-light casement windows of varying sizes with brick sills, some with transom lights, brick quoins, and unusual wavy brick courses.<sup>1</sup>

The interior of the house continues the rambling quality of the exterior, comprised primarily of east-west and north-south corridors with rooms on either side. Located at the west side of the front east-west hallway is the living room which runs north-south and encompasses the full wing on the west side of the house. The kitchen is located to the north of this front hall and one of the bedrooms is located in the southeast corner. An additional bedroom is located to the east of the

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<sup>1</sup>Original drawings for the house indicate that the roof was hand-split shingles. It is currently asphalt shingles. All of the house was built as drawn, with the exception of the doors being v-board rather than multi-light-over-panel as shown. See Exhibit A, drawings by Erle Stillwell.

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north-south side hall, along with a bath. At the north end of the side hall is an additional bedroom (formerly a den). Projecting to the northeast from this bedroom is a bath and study (the former maid's room). The garage is located to the west, and the basement extends under the main body of the house.

This house, much like Stillwell's first house, exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and architectural detail. The use of high quality materials such as knotty pine paneling, variable-width-board oak flooring, period light fixtures, and deeply recessed slate window sills and leaded muntins together create an interior which is somewhat plain, but which also is representative of features of both the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles, creating an overall effect of elegant simplicity. The front door is v-boards, with interior doors being two-panel with smaller rectangular panels just below the original hardware, floors are pegged oak tongue and groove, and walls and ceilings are plaster. Notable features of the living room include the wavy plaster ceiling, knotty pine paneling, built-in shelves, and original granite fireplace surround with cast iron doors. Most of the original light fixtures are still in the house. These are typical of the 1930s, with the v-board front door with cast iron viewfinder and strap hinges. (See Exhibit A, floor plans and elevations, by Erle Stillwell).

### **2. Workshop. Non-contributing. ca. 1940.**

Located at the northwest corner of the property, this one-story frame rectangular outbuilding with a shed roof, multi-light windows, plank board door, and flush board wood siding was, according to the current owner, Erle Stillwell's personal workshop.

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**Summary**

The house at 541 Blythe Street was built in 1935 as the second residence of Erle Stillwell, preeminent architect in the 1910s and 1920s in Hendersonville, and in 1942, one of the founding partners in the Asheville-based architectural firm, Six Associates. Stillwell continued in private practice from the mid-1930s to the early 1940s while living in this house, with most of his commissions being outside of Hendersonville and Henderson County, in North Carolina and surrounding states. From the mid-1940s until his retirement in 1971, and subsequent death in 1978, Stillwell lived in this house and was associated with Six Associates, the most prominent architectural firm in western North Carolina at the time. The nominated property is a highly intact example of the architectural work of Stillwell. The Erle Stillwell House II is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion C as a excellent local example of both the French Eclectic and Tudor Revival styles, designed by one of North Carolina's important architects.

**Historic Background**

Erle Gulick Stillwell was born in Hannibal, Missouri, on August 29, 1885, the son of Amos John Stillwell and Frances Anderson Stillwell. He attended the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, and studied at the University of North Carolina, Cornell University, and the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to his academic studies, Stillwell traveled extensively in England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Greece. He visited Hendersonville in 1905, and decided to stay.<sup>2</sup> In 1907 he married Eva Douglas Smith, the daughter of William A. Smith, the developer of Laurel Park just outside the city limits of Hendersonville.<sup>3</sup> In 1916, Stillwell opened his own architecture practice and became a member of the American Institute of Architects. He served as Treasurer/Secretary of the North Carolina Chapter 1917 to 1921, 1934 to 1937, and as president 1922 to 1923 and again from 1942 to 1944.<sup>4</sup> In 1942, he became a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects.<sup>5</sup>

In 1940, plans for the Asheville-based architectural firm, Six Associates, began to develop. The firm officially began operating in 1942, and was comprised of Stillwell, Henry Irven Gaines, Anthony Lord, William W. Dodge, Stewart Rogers, and Charles E. Waddell, a civil engineer.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>"North Carolina's Fellows of the AIA", Southern Architect, November 1957, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup>Henderson County marriage records and Stillwell biography, Henderson County files, Archives & History Western Office.

<sup>4</sup>Jackson, C. David and Charlotte V. Brown. History of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects 1913-1998. Raleigh, North Carolina: The American Institute of Architects, 1998, p. 195.

<sup>5</sup>"North Carolina's Fellows of the AIA".

<sup>6</sup>"Six Associates A High Powered 'Generating Plant'", Asheville Citizen-Times, 22 October 1974.

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All six of the founding partners had been operating individually, but at the beginning of the 1940s, only larger firms were being granted more substantial government commissions. While working as a corporate entity at times, the partners also kept up their individual practices through most of the 1940s and did not commit to full-time corporate operations until 1950.<sup>7</sup> The company was, and still is, located near Biltmore between Asheville and Hendersonville on Highway 25, in a building which the firm moved into in August of 1950.<sup>8</sup> Stillwell continued for thirty years as part of Six Associates, retiring in 1971.

When Stillwell came to Hendersonville in 1905, the town was in the midst of the greatest real estate boom in its history. Until the railroad arrived in Hendersonville on July 4, 1879, the town had seen little growth since its founding in 1840. When the railroad arrived, it spurred an influx of tourists, developers, and entrepreneurs into the small town. In the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, as more nationally popular building styles began to become more readily available and materials for constructing these homes could be easily obtained with the rail access, Hendersonville began to expand. The real estate "frenzy" in Hendersonville continued into the 1920s. The population in Hendersonville by 1926 was 10,000 with a summer population of 40,000.<sup>9</sup> In addition to local land speculators, many wealthy Florida investors were involved in development in Hendersonville in the 1910s and 1920s. As Florida began to experience a slow-down in its growth in 1925 this directly affected Hendersonville and beginning in 1926 the economy of Hendersonville spiraled downward as the speculation slowed.<sup>10</sup> The 1930s in Hendersonville was very different from the previous decades, and the Depression years were difficult ones. The 1930 population of the town dwindled to 4,898, all three banks failed, tourism slowed, and many inns closed. Federal relief programs in the 1930s, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps program, helped to keep some residents employed. With the beginning of World War II the economy began to turn around, with most of the growth occurring in agriculture and light industry.<sup>11</sup>

Erle Stillwell's early practice of architecture took place during one of the most economically rich times in the history of Hendersonville. Among his clients were some of the most prominent

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<sup>7</sup>Fields, Marshall. Current principal in the firm Harley-Ellis, the descendent of the Six Associates firm. Interview by Sybil A. Bowers 24 July 2001. Also, lists of projects in the archives of Harley-Ellis indicate the individuals working on projects through the 1940s, with Six Associates being listed as the architect primarily from 1950 on. Partner Henry Gaines in particular was very active through the 1940s, designing many residences.

<sup>8</sup>Interview with Marshall Fields by Sybil A. Bowers, 24 July 2001.

<sup>9</sup>"History and Architecture of Hendersonville, North Carolina", p. 18.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, pp. 22-23.

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businessmen and women in the city. In Hendersonville and the surrounding area in the first decades of the twentieth century Stillwell designed many homes, schools, theaters, churches, office buildings, apartment buildings, banks, and the city hall.

The neighborhood where Erle Stillwell built two houses is located west of downtown Hendersonville. Platted as Pinecrest, it developed in the mid-1920s, but Stillwell bought a large lot there previous to this, in 1920, which extended from Pinecrest Street on the north, to Iowa Street on the south.<sup>12</sup> He built his first home in Hendersonville in 1926 on the northern half of this lot. The Stillwell House that is part of this nomination is the second home designed and built by Stillwell, in 1935, also as his own residence.<sup>13</sup> He lived in his first house from 1926 to 1931, the time period when he designed many significant buildings, primarily in Hendersonville and Henderson County. He lost this house in the Depression, but never sold the southern portion of the lot, where he later built the house at 541 Blythe Street. From 1935 until his death in 1978, Stillwell lived in the 541 Blythe Street house, and continued an active architectural practice. From the mid-1930s to the early 1940s, he continued primarily in private practice, but spent the final thirty years of his career in association with one of the most prominent architectural firms in western North Carolina, Six Associates.

Following Stillwell's death in 1978, he willed the house at 541 Blythe Street to his niece, Helen G. Rake, and her husband Lorraine P. Rake.<sup>14</sup> The Rakes sold the property on December 20, 1978 to Jennifer F. McConnachie, who in turn sold the property to William H. and Joan L. Bell on June 1, 1979.<sup>15</sup> Patrick McNutt purchased the property on November 15, 1982 from the Bells.<sup>16</sup> McNutt sold the property to David S. Cowan on June 26, 1986, and the current owners bought the property from the Cowans in 1999.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>12</sup>Stillwell purchased one of the largest lots in the Pinecrest subdivision from A. Yates Arledge on December 8, 1920. Deed Book 118, p. 115 and Plat Book 2, p. 147.

<sup>13</sup>It is interesting to note that the 1926 house was titled "Residence for Erle Stillwell", and the 1935 house was titled "A Residence for Mrs. Erle G. Stillwell". See drawings, Exhibit A.

<sup>14</sup>Stillwell's will dated October 22, 1978. Wills file 78 E 359.

<sup>15</sup>Deed Book 572, p. 160 and Deed Book 576, p. 921.

<sup>16</sup>Deed Book 620, 0. 295.

<sup>17</sup>Deed Book 679, p. 489 and Deed Book 1007, p. 256.

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**Architectural Context**

Erle Stillwell, in his years as an architect in Hendersonville and in other towns across North Carolina, designed many residences. While often preferring the Tudor Revival, he designed homes in a variety of styles. . Stillwell often drew upon European stylistic influences for much of his work, evidenced by the fact that much of his own personal library included books relating to the classical elements of architecture and survey books of European buildings.<sup>18</sup> Stillwell combined several styles in the design of his home at 541 Blythe Street, the most predominant being the French Eclectic, with elements of the Tudor Revival and Classic Revival styles. The attention to detail and overall craftsmanship in the construction of the house serves to combine these styles into a cohesive whole. Stillwell was a master at architectural detailing of his houses, and his own house at 541 Blythe Street was no exception. Notable detailing of the exterior of the house includes the use of massive timbers framing the front porch entry, the curving roof brackets of the front porch, brick quoining, courses of wavy brick, leaded glass windows, and the curvilinear brick retaining wall at the rear. Interior details which showcase a high degree of craftsmanship include the pegged floors, v-board front door, deeply recessed slate window sills, and knotty pine paneling in the living room.

The French Eclectic style (1915-1945) is an architectural style that draws upon the Ancient Classical, Medieval Renaissance, Renaissance Classical, and Modern, combining elements of these styles into an eclectic mix of complementary features suitable for modern American architecture. The inspiration for this style comes primarily from French country houses in northwestern France, homes which, due to their geographic proximity, were similar in detailing to the English Tudor and Norman styles. The French Eclectic style is one that includes tall, steeply pitched hip roofs, often with projecting gables and flared gable ends. Massing is generally two stories, but there are examples, like the Stillwell House II, of one story uses of the style. The entry to the house is usually centrally located, often a prominent feature. Doors are usually set in arched openings. Windows are either double hung, or more commonly, multi-light casement with small leaded panes. Walls are brick, stone, or stucco, sometimes with half-timbering or the use of quoins. Wings are often added to the main block of the house. Floor plans can be either symmetrical or asymmetrical, depending on the formality of the design, which ranges from very formal to more rambling in character.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Stillwell's collection was given to the Hendersonville Public Library after he died. A perusal of these books clearly show his inspiration for many of the houses he designed. Many of these books were detailed drawings of Classical elements of architecture.

<sup>19</sup>McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, pp. 386-395.

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The Tudor Revival style (1890-1940) is based upon the influences of the Tudor and Norman cottages located throughout Great Britain. These country cottages were typically frame buildings utilizing the half-timbering construction techniques, and including prominent front gables, and thatched roofs with massive brick chimneys. The American Tudor Revival consists of a steeply pitched, often cross-gabled or multi-gable roofline, applied half-timbering on walls, tall, narrow windows which are usually multi-light panes or diamond-pane, and massing which can be irregular in plan or symmetrical. Variations to this can include stucco walls, thatched roofs or undulating rooflines, brick walls, Flemish gables, and irregular quoins around window frames.<sup>20</sup>

Stillwell successfully combined elements of the French Eclectic, Tudor Revival, and classical styles in the design of his second house in Hendersonville. The massing of the house is typical of both the Tudor Revival and French Eclectic styles, creating a small cottage effect. Elements of the French Eclectic style which Stillwell used in the design of this house include the use of a steeply pitched hip roof combined with gables, the addition of wings onto the main block of the house, a central, prominent entry, multi-light casement windows with small leaded panes, brick walls and quoins, and asymmetrical massing. Tudor Revival elements include the steeply pitched roofline, massive, prominent front porch entry with a steeply pitched gable roof, round arch, large timbers, and curved rafters of the porch ceiling. Classical elements include the use of quoining and the detailing of the living room fireplace surround. All of these influences are successfully combined under one roof, executed by the builders with a high level of quality in craftsmanship and detailing as noted above.

While not as large in scale as other houses in Hendersonville from the 1910s and 1920s, the house at 541 Blythe Street is typical of many houses in the 1930s, which were generally more modest in scale. Some of these 1930s houses include the **Phillip M. Dietz House** (1930), a Craftsman Bungalow, the **Marie Hocker House** (ca. 1930), a bungalow, the **E. McQueen Salley House** (ca. 1937), a Dutch Colonial Revival, all located in the Hyman Heights/Mount Royal Historic District (NR 2001); the **William M. Gregg House** (ca. 1930), a side-gable cottage in the Druid Hills Historic District (NR 2000); and the **Oscar Latt House** (1930), a Craftsman Bungalow in the West Side Historic District (NR 2002). The 1930s houses such as the **Hocker House** and the **Gregg House** are early examples of the movement towards modern design and the Minimal Traditional style. These are simple in detailing, including minimal use of decorative elements and plain finishes, and modest massing and scale. Some of the 1930s houses such as the **Dietz House**, the **Salley House**, and the **Latt House** are carryovers of styles more prevalent

<sup>20</sup>Ibid, pp. 354-371.

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in the 1920s. While the scale of some of these compares to the Stillwell House II, the French Eclectic style evident in the Stillwell House II appears to be unique for this time period. The other 1930s houses currently documented in Hendersonville follow the major trends in American design of the time period, whereas the Stillwell House II draws its influences from a variety of European and classical styles which Stillwell favored in his work as an architect.

Hendersonville has many examples of the Tudor Revival style. Many of them were designed by Erle Stillwell. Druid Hills in particular (NR 2000) contains many houses built in this style, including the **Horace B. Bryant House** (by 1926), the **Cebrun D. Weeks House** (ca. 1925), the **Campbell L. Boyd House** (by 1926), the **Robert D. Suttentfield House** (by 1926), and the **Boyd B. Massagee House** (by 1926). Examples of some of the Tudor Revival houses designed by Erle Stillwell, most of which are located in the West Side neighborhood (NR 2002), include the **Henry J. Quilhot House** (ca. 1925), the **Hedge-Burrowes House** (ca. 1925), the **Oral E. Hedge House** (ca. 1925), the **Dr. Oswald Smith House** (ca. 1925), and the **W. M. Sherard House** (ca. 1925). These buildings contain many elements typical of the style, including steeply pitched rooflines, sweeping front gables, half-timbering or stucco walls, and multi-light casement windows. While the scale of some of these houses (except for the massive **W. M. Sherard House**) is similar to the Stillwell House II, these are more definitively Tudor Revival in style.

Again, while there are many examples of the Tudor Revival style in Hendersonville, it appears that the Stillwell House II, in comparison, is unique in its use of the French Eclectic style combined with Tudor Revival elements. Stillwell often designed houses for his clients in popular styles of the day, and he reserved his favorite European-influenced styles for his own residences. Perhaps the best comparison of styles in Hendersonville to the Erle Stillwell House II in this nomination appears to be the first Stillwell House built in 1926 in a Tudor Revival/Normanesque style, but also exhibiting many features of the French Eclectic. While grander in scale, the 1926 house also exhibits many of the features of the house in this nomination, including the prominent entry, use of multi-light casement windows with leaded muntins, a hip and gable roof, massive brick chimneys, irregular, rambling floor plan, paneled walls, and built-in cabinetry. Both of Erle Stillwell's houses in Hendersonville appear to be unique examples in the town for their use of the French Eclectic, Normanesque, and Tudor Revival styles combined together to create residences which reflect the interests and preferences of the architect that designed them.

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**Major Bibliographical References**

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Bowers, Sybil. "Erle Stillwell House". National Register nomination. March 2000. (Stillwell's first house, dating from 1926).

Bowers, Sybil. "Hyman Heights/Mount Royal Historic District." National Register of Historic Places nomination, August 9, 2000.

Bowers, Sybil. "Inventory of Architectural Drawing Collection of Erle Stillwell". Unpublished inventory compiled for the Hendersonville Historic Preservation Commission. Collection located at Harley-Ellis Architects, Asheville, North Carolina (collection presently inaccessible to the public). October 2000.

Bowers, Sybil. "West Side Historic District". National Register of Historic Places nomination, August 23, 2001.

Fields, Marshall. Principal of the architectural firm Harley-Ellis Architects, and archivist for the firm. Interview by Sybil Argintar Bowers, 24 July 2001.

Harley-Ellis Architects. Inventory list of work of Six Associates 1942 to 1970. Collection presently inaccessible to the public. Asheville, North Carolina.

Henderson County Deed Books.

Henderson County Marriage Records.

Henderson County Plat Books.

Henderson County Will Records.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Six Associates A High-Powered 'Generating Plant' ". Asheville Citizen-Times. 22 October 1974.

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"Six Associates, Incorporated. Architects and Engineers". Unpublished marketing brochure, ca. 1950.

"Six Associates: It's Still Unique", Asheville Citizen-Times, 8 March 1981.

**Section 10**

**Boundary Description**

The boundaries for this property are indicated by PIN 9568.06-28-6627, Henderson County Tax Map. The scale is 1" = 116.6667 feet.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated boundaries include a portion of the lot originally purchased by Erle Stillwell in 1920 that contains his second home in Hendersonville. The nominated tract (0.6 acre) includes the house that Stillwell built as his own residence in 1935, and the frame outbuilding, built ca. 1940, which Stillwell used as his workshop.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Photos \_\_\_\_\_ Page 11\_

Stillwell, Erle, House II  
name of property  
Henderson, North Carolina  
county and state

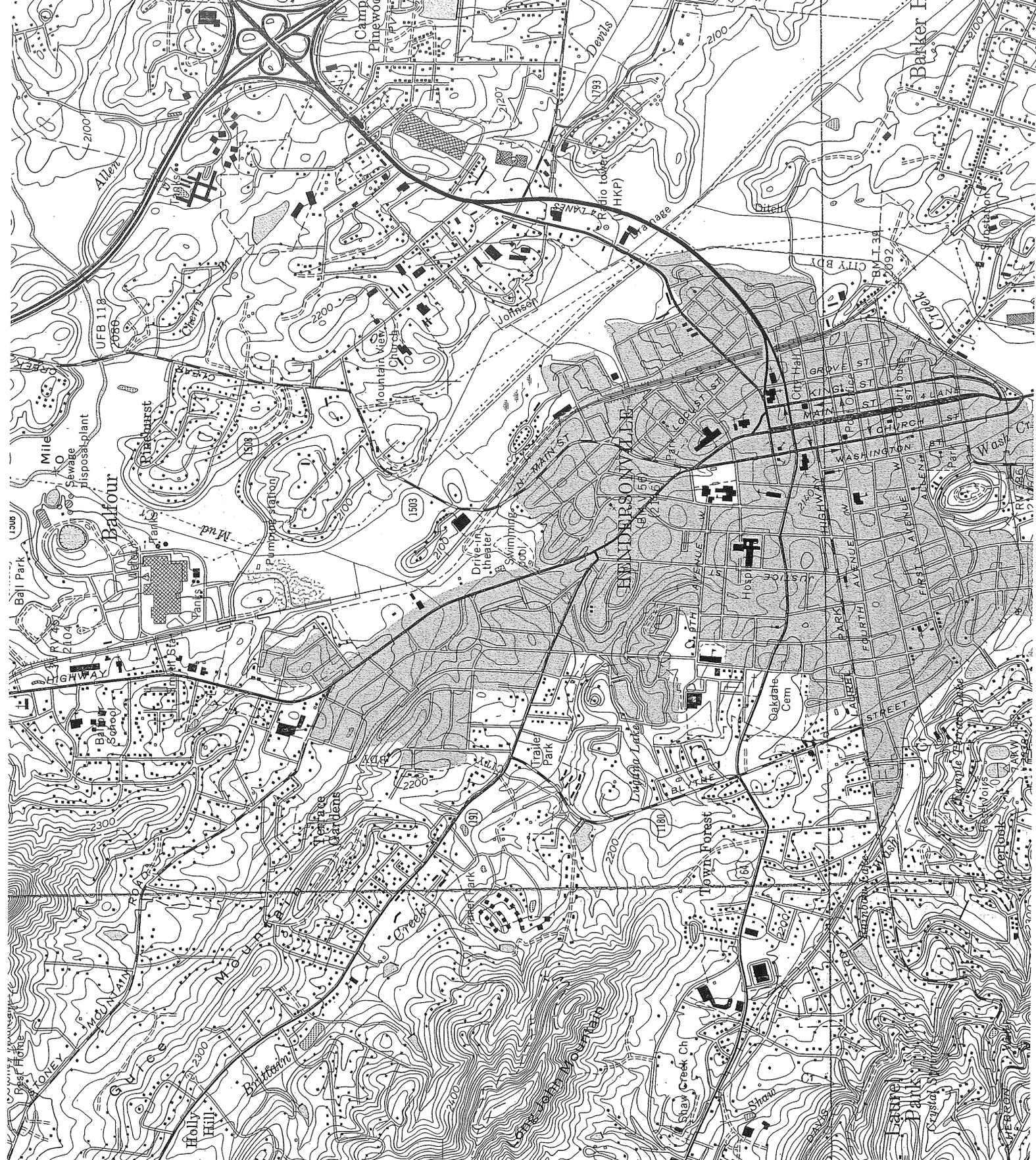
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**Erle Stillwell House II Photographs**

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

Name of Property: Erle Stillwell House II  
541 Blythe Street  
Hendersonville  
Henderson County, North Carolina  
Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers  
Date of photos: December 2000  
Location of Division of Archives and History  
original negatives: One Village Lane  
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. front of house, view northwest
2. porch entry, view north (June 2001)
3. porch rafters, view east (June 2001)
4. rear of house, view southeast
5. rear patio, view east
6. workshop, view southwest
7. front hallway, view west (June 2001)
8. front door
9. living room, view northeast (June 2001)
10. living room fireplace, view west (June 2001)
11. typical pegged floor
12. bedroom, view southeast (June 2001)



4454 1 SE (HORSE SHOE 193-SE) 603E  
 BREYARD 18 MI. HORSE SHOE 3.5 MI. 016E  
 20' 116E  
 3912 ASHEVILLE 22 MI. MILLS RIVER 4.9 MI. 3912

Stillwell, Erle, House  
 UTMS  
 3909070 N  
 305690 E  
 Hendersonville Quad  
 Henderson  
 Clay County

