

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 an 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 Satulah Mountain Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by NC 28, Satulah Road, Brooks Road, N/A not for publication

city or town Highlands N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Macon code 113 zip code 28741

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crow Acting SHPO 18 Aug 95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Satulah Mountain Historic District
Name of Property

Macon County, NC
County and State

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	
44	18	buildings
2		sites
2	4	structures
		objects
48	22	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- LANDSCAPE/natural features
- LANDSCAPE/gardens
- COMMERCE/TRADE/speciality store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- LANDSCAPE/natural features
- LANDSCAPE/gardens

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Rustic Revival
- American Four-Square

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- walls WOOD: weatherboard
- WOOD: shingle
- roof ASPHALT
- other STONE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is: N/A

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance

1885-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Labouisse, Samuel

Webb, Jee

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Satulah Mountain Historic District
Name of Property

Macon County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 188 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 17 | 298880 | 3880780 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 17 | 299260 | 3880680 |

3 | 17 | 3000000 | 3879920 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 17 | 300280 | 3878780 |

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 Elaine Luxemburger (1993-1994), Jennifer Martin (1995)

organization _____ date June 1, 1995

street & number 1 Brucemont Circle, Apt. 6 telephone 704/258-2695

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28806

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

The Satulah Mountain Historic District is located in Highlands, North Carolina. Highlands is situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains of southern Macon County approximately eight miles north of the Georgia state line.

This residential neighborhood has its origins in the late nineteenth century when the town of Highlands began developing as a tourist and resort community. The majority (approximately eighty percent) of the district is located in the southwest quadrant of the city limits of Highlands. Walhalla Road (NC 28) defines the northern and a portion of the western boundary of the district, while Satulah Road as it extends from the northern boundary southward to the pinnacle of Satulah Mountain gives access to lots whose boundary lines form the eastern edge of the district. The rugged topography of the historic district is shaped by the mountain, the altitudes of which range from four thousand feet at the base to 4,543 feet at its summit. The topography also contributes to the irregular shape of the district.

Secondary partially unpaved roads within the district follow the natural curvature of the mountainous terrain. Satulah Road, the primary route in the district, is an extension of Fourth Street in Highlands. This primarily hard-surfaced road enters the district at its northern boundary gradually ascending the mountain where it intersects with Worley Road. Satulah Road climbs steadily following sharp turns and finally proceeds in a relatively straight route until it ends at the gates to the Eskrigge House (#9), also known as "World's End." Other roads in the district are primarily unpaved and include Worley Road, Old Walhalla Road, Warren Road, Many Road, and Brooks Road (formerly Kline Drive). Worley Road, an unpaved street, extends eastward from the mid-point of Satulah Road. Unpaved Old Walhalla Road, which originally served as the stagecoach line between Highlands and Walhalla, South Carolina, extends in a southwesterly direction from Satulah Road. Warren Road, also unpaved, is a one-lane road running parallel to Old Walhalla Road until its southern terminus where it is heavily overgrown with rhododendrons and other vegetation. Many Road extends in a roughly north-south direction parallel to Walhalla Road (NC 28) conforming to the precipitous topography of the mountainside. Historically, most of unpaved Many Road served primarily as a Jeep trail and it was not until recently that two sections of the road were connected to form one route. Brooks Road, a partially paved route, also runs parallel to Walhalla Road and dead-ends at its northern end.

The Satulah Mountain Historic District is a residential neighborhood where nature and the environment have always played major roles in determining the appearance and layout of houses and structures. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

emphasis is not on creating uniformity among the dwellings, but rather building houses that blend harmoniously with their wooded and mountainous backdrop. Dwellings are positioned according to the contours of the mountain and to take advantage of the panoramic view allowed by the elevations of Satulah Mountain. In addition, the narrow roads in the district twist and turn according to the curvilinear formation of the mountain. Native vegetation consisting of rhododendron, hemlocks, white pines, and flame azaleas blanket the district, while planned landscaping is subtle, consisting mostly of terraced rock walls, native plants arranged in a natural manner, small gardens, and a few modest green lawns which take advantage of the area's plentiful rainfall. The natural and planned foliage and landscaping blend to form a distinct visual unity which provides a relaxed setting appropriate for this resort neighborhood.

The majority of dwellings in the Satulah Mountain Historic District were built as vacation houses for warm season use exclusively. The fabric of which most dwellings in the district are built is native material harvested in area quarries or cut in the county's forests. For the most part, the houses do not attract attention away from the Satulah Mountain's natural beauty. Instead, they blend into the green and brown hues which serve as their backdrop. The district's dwellings are generally one- or two-story, log, stone, weatherboarded, board-and-batten, wood shingled, or stucco houses with gabled or hipped roofs. Most rest on stone or brick foundations and feature interior or exterior stone or brick chimneys. Styles range from popular local forms which exude little architectural influence, to vernacular adaptations of the popular Craftsman and Queen Anne, to unique architectural expressions designed by prominent southern architects.

While most houses in the district form a collective unit which blends harmoniously against the natural backdrop of their setting, several properties in the district stand out as significant examples of local architecture. The Eskrigge House, also known as "World's End," remains the district's crowning achievement both figuratively and literally. Perched near the top of Satulah Mountain, this one-and-a-half story, stone-clad, multi-gabled dwelling embodies elements of English Tudor cottages, as well as influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Sam Labouisse, a New Orleans architect, designed the house which was built from 1908 to 1911.

Among the other dwellings in the Satulah Mountain Historic District are a collection of round pole log houses built in the late 1920s and early 1930s by local carpenter and building contractor Joe Webb. With

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

the help of his brother, George, Joe Webb built houses in Highlands which attracted the favor of both summer and full-time residents. Webb built frame and log houses, but his best work was his one- and two-story round pole log houses. The district contains two of Joe Webb's finest and best preserved log houses. The Margaret Young House II ("Pine House") (#52), a one-and-a-half and two-story round pole log dwelling, was built of pine in 1932. The interior contains built-in pine furniture and vaulted ceilings with exposed log trussing. The L.M. Brown House (#2), constructed in 1935, is a H-plan dwellings with a one-story central block flanked by a pair of two-story wings. The Margaret Young House I ("Chestnut House") (#43), represents Joe Webb's influence on log construction in the area. Joe's brother, George Webb, began construction of this two-story, round pole log house, but the project was completed in 1940 by local carpenter Trueie McCall after the owner became impatient with the George Webb's progress on the house.

While the neighborhood has its origins in the late-nineteenth century, the large majority of the houses were built from 1900 to 1940, and most of those were constructed in the 1930s. Only three nineteenth-century houses remain in the Satulah Mountain Historic District. The building boom in the first half of the twentieth century mirrors the growth in tourism and rate of construction of resort homes which took place in Highlands during the period. Highlands was founded in 1875, but the town, and thus the district, did not experience real growth until after the turn of the century.

Most of the properties include outbuildings or support buildings, such as barns, garages, servant or guest houses, and spring houses. The Mary Lapham House (#13), also known as "Faraway", has a large barn and a spring house. The Minnie Warren House (#26), or "The Hedges," includes several outbuildings including a barn. In 1925, Minnie Warren had a servant's cottage built along Old Walhalla Road. This house now serves as a private residence known as the Warren-Crain House (#22).

The relationship of the buildings to the natural environment is an important design feature of the Satulah Mountain Historic District and the use of rustic materials such as stone, log, and wood shingles helps to integrate the dwellings into their rural mountainous setting. Decor is minimal, and when employed is typically executed in natural fabrics and materials such as the rhododendron porch balustrades on the Margaret Young House I (#43). Exterior paint colors, when present, tend to be earthy hues which blend well with the setting. The siting of houses to take advantage of the mountain viewsheds and to accommodate the often precipitous terrain helps to retain the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

district's setting. The positioning of dwellings behind thick hedgerows not only preserves their setting, but also provides desired privacy for residents. The thick hemlock hedge at the Moore-Pugh House (#28) completely obscures the house and entrance is gained through an arched opening in the well-tended foliage. Long winding driveways also help to retain the setting of individual properties while providing privacy. Many of these long winding gravel, paved, or dirt drives feature short stone pillars which designate their entrances. Signs with the house name, such as "Faraway" or "World's End," frequently stand at the beginning of the drive or near the house.

The Satulah Mountain Historic District displays pioneer landscape artist Frederick Law Olmstead's characteristic approach to design which includes curvilinear roads that conform to the mountainous topography, densely massed vegetation, picturesque viewsheds, thickets of vegetation which create enclosed spaces for privacy, picturesque gardens, and the extensive use of stone retaining walls and terraces. With the numerous springs located throughout the mountain, water as a landscape element in the form of ponds, waterfalls, and creeks remain an important design feature in the district. Structures designed to accommodate water sources such as wells and springhouses stand adjacent to several of the district's dwellings. The Lapham House (#13) and the Warren House (#26) feature stone gable roofed spring houses. The grounds of the Eskrigge House ("World's End") (#9) includes terraced flower gardens and stone-lined water channels. An orchard and herb garden blanket the area in front of the house. The landscaped area in front of the Henry Worrell Sloan House (#4) contains two rectangular pools and terraced Italian-inspired gardens defined with cut-stone dry-laid walls, walkways, steps, and benches. Elements such as stone balustrades, urns, and sculpture lend a classical element to the garden area of the Sloan House. The Margaret Young House II (#52) features a notable garden with a large lawn sweeping down the mountain, stone paths meandering through the property, and a man-made trout pond. The county's most extensive example of folk art is found in the side yard rock garden of the C.T. Brooks House (#46) located at the junction of the Walhalla Road (NC 28) and Brooks Road. Almetta "Met" Brooks designed and created the concrete and rock sculptures which depict several types of animals and which are located within the confines of a circular stone wall.

The Satulah Mountain Historic District also contains two important structures associated with resort life. The Satulah Mountain trail (#10) starts near the gatehouse of the "World's End" (#9) and winds its way up to the summit of the Satulah Mountain summit (#11) where in 1909 the Highlands Improvement Society (now the Highlands Land Trust)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

reserved thirty-two acres for public use. From Satulah's summit, hikers can see panoramic views of the valley south of Highlands, as well as portions of north Georgia and northwest South Carolina.

The Satulah Mountain Historic District retains its character from the period of significance, 1885-1945. The overall rural setting of the Satulah Mountain Historic District has been maintained despite the rapid growth Highlands has undergone since the mid-twentieth century. The district contains an abundance of native trees including rhododendron, tulip polars, hemlocks, and white pines and lush bushes of mountain laurel, rhododendron, and flame azaleas. The rural feel of the district is strengthened by the many roads which remain dirt or gravel and which are lined with rustic rock walls. Roads and trails which meander through the district blend into the setting by conforming to the contours of the mountain terrain and are also contributing elements in the district.

Most of the exterior alterations to buildings within the district were undertaken to adapt seasonal houses to year-round use. Generally, such alterations involved the addition of storm windows, or applications of aluminum or vinyl siding. An example of this is the George Ambrose Worley House (#30) which has been covered with aluminum siding and the Henry M. Basom House (#3) which has been covered with vinyl siding.

Of the seventy resources in the Satulah Mountain Historic District, forty-eight are contributing elements and twenty-two are noncontributing resources within the district. Seventeen empty lots are included in the district. Overall, contributing elements make up sixty-eight percent of the district, while noncontributing properties constitute thirty-two percent of the district.

The Satulah Mountain Historic District stands apart from its surroundings in the town of Highlands because of the large number of buildings which date to the period of significance, 1885-1945. Outside of the district's boundaries, there is not a concentration of historic buildings which remains intact architecturally. To the north of the district is the commercial area of Highlands, an area containing altered one- and two-story commercial buildings. However, several individual buildings eligible for listing in the National Register stand within the commercial area of the town.

INVENTORY:

The following inventory of the district's resources is organized geographically starting on Satulah Road, then proceeding south to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

west side of the mountain on Satulah Road, to the Summit Trail (#10) and the Summit of Satulah Mountain (#11); then down the east side of the mountain on the east side of Satulah Road, then up the mountain along the west side of Old Walhalla Road; then down the mountain on the west side of Warren Road; then up the mountain on the east side of Warren Road. The inventory then moves to the north and south sides of Worley Road; it proceeds west on the south side of Walhalla Road (NC 28) and south onto Many Road; and lastly to Brooks Road which terminates at the Margaret Young House II (# 52).

The inventory provides the name, address, date of construction, contributing or noncontributing status, and a brief description and history of the resource. Any other name for the property is also supplied. Primary resources are listed by number and are keyed to the accompanying sketch map. Secondary resources such as outbuildings are listed by letter following their related primary resource. Sources used in obtaining information about the resources include notes from the field work of Carol Perrin Cobb, Elaine Luxemburger, Maurie Van Buren, and Jennifer Martin; deeds; newspapers; oral interviews; and secondary sources and publications. For each property there is a file which contains the property historic survey computer form, photo proofs, and pertinent documentary information. These files are stored at the Western Office of the State Historic Preservation Office in Asheville.

1. THEODORE LAMB HOUSE
W. side of Satulah Road, driveway .15 mi. S. of jct. w/ NC 28
ca. 1892
Contributing building

Approached by a long unpaved driveway off Satulah Road that winds through the woods, this house was built for Dr. Theodore Lamb of Charleston, South Carolina in 1892. It is surrounded by dense woods and has a grassy lawn on its east side. This Queen Anne style two-story, frame, cross-plan house features a one-story wraparound porch graced with a simple balustrade and square posts extends along its facade and portions of the north and south elevations. An unsheltered half-round deck extends from the front porch. Cutaway corners flank the two-story, front gabled projection on the facade. Wood shingles and decorative sawn bargeboard adorn the pedimented front gable, and scrolled brackets adorn the pedimented front gable. The elevations feature six-over-six and two-over-two sash windows and an exterior stone chimney stands on the north elevation. The dwelling rests on brick foundation piers infilled with lattice panels. The intact interior is sheathed in original chestnut panelling. The rear kitchen and small service porch were twentieth century additions. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

original 1891 deed, which hangs on an interior wall, required that Theodore Lamb grant an area resident permission to walk her cow through the property.

2. L.M. BROWN HOUSE
W. side of Satulah Road, driveway .15 mi. S. of jct. w/ NC 28
1935
Contributing building

Joe Webb, a local building contractor, constructed this one- to one-and-a-half story round pole log house with saddle-notched corners for L.M. Brown of West Union, South Carolina in 1935. At one time Brown, who was in the lumber business, owned a large portion of land on Satulah Mountain. The house is approached from the west side of Satulah Road by a long unpaved driveway. Thick woods surround the house and a grassy yard blankets the area immediately around the dwelling. The H-shaped house consists of a one-story, side gabled, central block, which contains the main entrance and an exterior stone chimney, flanked on each end by one-and-a-half story, front gabled wings. Vertical logs grace the north and south gables of the one-and-a-half story wings. A shingled shed dormer projects from the roof on the northwest elevation. The one-story central block contains a large living room sheathed in pine panelling. Heavy exposed log beams grace the ceiling giving the interior a rustic appearance. The side wings contain a study, bedroom, dining room, and kitchen on the first level and bedrooms on the second.

3. HENRY M. BASCOM HOUSE ("CHETOLAH")
W. side of Satulah Road, 0.2 mi. s. of jct. w/ NC 28
c. 1905
Noncontributing building

Built in 1905 as a private residence for Henry M. Bascom, a former Highlands mayor and merchant, this two-story Italianate style house sits on a steep hill west of Satulah Road. A paved driveway winds up to the garage and adjacent grassy yard that surrounds the house. The house includes a one-story addition with a stone chimney and on its north elevation. An external stone chimney stands on the south elevation. Brackets grace the eaves of the hipped roof and the central facade dormer. Recent alterations, including the installation of replacement windows and application of vinyl siding have altered the original character of the house. Henry Bascom established a successful hotel first called the Davis House, then named the Bascom-Louise after his daughter, and finally Lee's Inn. The hotel operated until it burned in 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

GARAGE (A)
Noncontributing building

Attached to the north side of the house by a covered walkway is a five-car garage covered with vinyl siding. The three-bay portion is thought to date to c. 1905, while the two-bay section was built in the 1980s.

4. HENRY WORRELL SLOAN HOUSE ("CHEEONONDAH")
W. side of Satulah Road, at jct. w/ Old Walhalla Road
c. 1906-1910
Contributing building

Henry Worrell Sloan, a New Orleans cotton broker, had this dwelling constructed around 1910. Sloan, a native of Philadelphia, lived in England and Italy as a young man and it is likely that his exposure to European architecture influenced the design of this house. This two-story, stuccoed house is both Mediterranean and Italian in feeling, but with Victorian influence in the interior. The irregular-plan house features a one-story wraparound porch on the facade supported with Tuscan columns. Asymmetrical fenestration of diamond-shaped lights placed in rectangular and tall narrow casement windows pierces the exterior. Two interior cut-stone chimneys project through the cedar-shingled hipped roof.

HENRY WORRELL SLOAN GARDEN (A)
Contributing site

In a story about the house published in 1976, The Highlander recalled that his gardens were Henry Sloan's "comsuming passion." The gardens were originally an important component of the Sloan property, not unlike the role that the gardens had at the Biltmore Estate. Gardening on such a grand scale was a popular leisure activity for the wealthy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Sloan was well-known for his terraced gardens which are bordered with locally-crafted dry stack stone walls adorned with classical carved balustrades, urns, and statuary. Although the vegetation became overgrown in the mid-1970s, the present owner has restored the garden and landscape patterns. Many of the original trees have disappeared, but the stonework, terrace patterns, and reflecting pools remain intact.

GAZEBO (B)
Noncontributing structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

A gazebo sheltering a hot tub is located on the northwest side of the house. Tuscan columns support the octagonal-shaped structure which was built around 1990.

5. D.C. BLACK HOUSE ("EYRIE I")
W. side of Satulah Road, 0.05 mi. S. of jct. w/ Worley Road
1935
Contributing building

Atlanta architect Linton Young designed this frame, one-and-a-half story house and builder Jack Hall completed construction in 1935. Built for D.C. Black, this T-shaped dwelling features decorative bargeboard on the front and rear gables and Y-shaped balusters on the porch balustrade. Exposed rafter tails grace the side eaves. An interior cut stone chimney projects through the ridge of the central gable.

GARAGE/APARTMENT (A)
Contributing building

An open garage built around 1935 and located on the east side of the house is covered in board-and-batten and supported with heavy wood posts. On the rear are two guest rooms with an open deck located along the north side.

6. GUNTER HOUSE
W. side of Satulah Road, 0.1 mi. S. of jct. w/ Worley Road
c. 1988
Noncontributing building

This one-story frame house is topped with a cross gable roof and features an interior stone chimney. The center facade front door is topped with a small gabled porch adorned with lattice work.

7. MARIE HUGER HOUSE
W. side of Satulah Road, 0.15 mi. S. of jct. w/ Worley Road
c. 1920
Contributing building

Marie Huger had this frame house built as a summer residence around 1920. The house is built into the mountainside and is one-story with a hipped roof on the front and two stories with a gabled roof on the rear. The wood-shingle covered cottage sits below road level and is therefore hidden from public view. The house has been considerably enlarged on the rear and north elevations with shingled and weatherboarded walls. A stone chimney stands on the rear exterior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

GUEST CABIN (A)
Noncontributing building

Dr. Thomas Crumpler had this one-story vertical-plank-sided cabin built around 1965. The house features an exterior stone chimney and exposed rafter tails along its eaves.

8. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #8796
Owner: Phyllis M. Crumpler
9. ROBERT BROCKBANK ESKRIGGE HOUSE ("WORLD'S END")
End of Satulah Road, 0.45. mi. S. of jct. w/ Worley Road
1908-1911
Contributing building

Robert Eskrigge, a native of England and resident of New Orleans, had this one-and-a-half story, stone-clad house built between 1908 to 1911. Eskrigge hired New Orleans architect Samuel Labouisse, founder of the School of Architecture at Tulane University, to design this Tudor cottage which exhibits influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Local contractor J. Walter Reese likely built the house. Stone for exterior was quarried at the site and Italian workers crafted the stonework and camped on the property during the project.

A gate house and an adjacent gate are located at the origin of the driveway which leads to the house and is sheltered by heavy woods and is a continuation of the southern end of Satulah Road. The drive leads to a newly-constructed tennis court located next to the house which sits on a rise facing west. A grassy lawn sweeps down the hill in-front of the house, while the mountain rises abruptly behind the house. Terraced flower garden with stone-lined water channels and an orchard of fruit trees are located below the house. A path through the woods to the south leads to the rock cliff where the stone for the house was quarried.

The east elevation of this side-gabled house features a pair of gabled dormers, as well as a central shed dormer. Fenestration is symmetrical with paired arched lintel casement windows flanking each side of the centered door. The west elevation, or front facade, exhibits a pair of large front gables flanking the recessed entrance. The Craftsman influence is evidenced in the front pergola supported with square stone posts. Windows on this elevation are identical to those on the east elevation and eight-by-eight pane French doors open onto the porch on the first floor. Two cut-stone chimneys project

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

through the roof and slate covers the roof. Originally, John Mansville asbestos shingles covered the roof.

The irregular plan interior features oak floors and oak and chestnut woodwork. The living room retains its original 10-inch by 16-inch chamfered ceiling beams. During a recent restoration project, the original windows, which are placed within the 18-inch stone walls, and their brass hardware were restored. The home's original birch doors and door frames have been painted black. The only change on the second level has been the addition of a bathroom.

GATE HOUSE (A)
Noncontributing building

This one-room gate house was built in 1990 to keep trespassers off the property. An oversized gable roof with wide overhanging eaves tops this square frame building.

10. SATULAH MOUNTAIN TRAIL
End of Satulah Road, 0.43 mi. S. of jct. w/ Worley Road
1909
Contributing structure

In 1909, the Highlands Improvement Society (now the Highlands Land Trust) purchased this recreational and scenic trail and the summit of Satulah Mountain for use by the public. According to area resident Mary Young Berry, the trail originally served as a road. The 2,400-foot-long trail leads to the summit, which stands at 4,543 feet above sea level. Several species of indigenous plant species, including sweet white azalea, purple rhododendron, mountain ash, dwarfed pine, and oak trees, grow along the trail. According to Mary Berry, the former road was used by cars as early as 1921 and during the Korean War it was improved in order to construct a landing pad at the summit for use by helicopters.

11. SATULAH MOUNTAIN SUMMIT
Contributing site

In 1909, the Highlands Improvement Society set aside the summit of this mountain for recreational use by the public. The summit offers a panoramic view of portions of southern Macon County, north Georgia, and northwest South Carolina. Large rocks, grass, and low bushes cover the summit and a granite marker standing at the site designates it as a public recreation area.

12. EMPTY LOT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Tax Map 7449.10-46, Parcel #3210
Owner: Howard B. Bloomer III

13. DR. MARY E. LAPHAM HOUSE ("FARAWAY")
E. side of Satulah Road, 0.2 mi. S. of jct. w/ Worley Road
1897-1898
Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling was built in 1897-1898 for Mary E. Lapham, a physician who established a tuberculosis sanitarium in Highlands in 1908. Lapham, a native of Michigan, studied at Women's Medical College in Philadelphia and in Vienna, Austria. It was in Europe that she was first introduced to pneumotherapy, a treatment for tuberculosis. After she moved to Highlands and opened the clinic she visited patients on horseback, and later in a horse-drawn carriage. Lapham purchased the lot upon which she built this house from S.P. Ravenel who built the first substantial resort house in Highlands in 1879. This plain, rectangular-shaped, weatherboarded dwelling features little ornamentation except for the first floor windows with leaded diamond-shaped lights. An partially screened open porch extends along the front facade and is supported with square posts and a square balustrade. Two stone chimneys and shed dormers pierce the composition-shingle, multi-gable roof. A two-story gable roofed addition which Dr. Lapham likely used as an office and dispensary is located on the north elevation.

BARN (A)
Contributing building

This horse barn was built around 1898 and originally housed stalls, feed, equipment, and a carriage. The two-story, weatherboarded building is topped with a gable roof and features heavy side-sliding wooden doors at each drive-through bay. A door fronts the second level hay loft. Several small additions have been made to the barn.

SPRING HOUSE (B)
Contributing building

A gabled roof tops this circa 1898 small cut-stone building which sits next to the road at the southwest edge of the property.

14. ELIZABETH LYONS HOUSE
N.E. corner of jct. of Worley Road and Satulah Road
c. 1915
Contributing building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Elizabeth Lyons hired local contractor J. Walter Reese to build this two-story, shingled house as a summer residence around 1915. Lyons was the sister-in-law of Henry Sloan whose house is located across the road from this dwelling. Stone pillars mark the short driveway which is lined with rhododendron bushes and mountain laurel. A lawn is situated to the southeast of the house. The stained wood shingle covered house evokes the rustic revival style, an appearance which reinforced by the exterior stone chimneys. The side gabled house, which takes advantage of a northern panorama, features casement and sash windows and rests on a stone foundation.

15. RANKIN HOUSE
E. side of jct. of Satulah Road and Old Walhalla Road
c. 1935
Contributing building

This house, which is one-story on the southwest elevation and two-story on the east side, is sided with wide weatherboards and topped with a side gabled, composite shingle roof. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. A landscaped yard provides the setting for the Rankin House.

GARAGE (A)
Noncontributing building

The circa 1980 open front two-car garage is sided with wide weatherboard and includes a storage room on one end.

16. H.H. SMITH HOUSE
E. side of Satulah Road, 0.3 mi. S. of jct. w/ NC 28
c. 1935
Contributing building

This circa 1935 weatherboard and stone house is built into the mountain and is one-story on its west side and two-story on the east elevation. A massive stone chimney stands to the left of the front facade door. This elongated, side-gabled dwelling contains bedrooms on the road level and a living room, dining room, and kitchen on the first level.

17. WILLIAM WESTON HOUSE
E. side of Satulah Road, 0.2 mi. S. of jct. w/ NC 28
c. 1930
Contributing building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Local builder J. Walter Reese built this summer residence for Dr. William Weston around 1930. Built on the former site of a public teahouse, this frame house is built into the mountain and is one-story on the facade and two-story on the rear. It features an interior chimney and windows with diamond-shaped and traditional rectangular lights. A one-story shed roof porch supported with square posts and crossed board balustrades is centered on the facade. A screened porch and open deck have been added to the rear. A picket fence skirts the front yard and features a gate with a latticed trellis.

GARAGE (A)
Contributing building

A circa 1935 board-and-batten front gabled garage stands near the road and features large double doors on its facade.

18. (FORMER) HENRY WORRELL SLOAN BARN
Driveway W. side of Old Walhalla Road, E. of Highlands Water Tower
c. 1910
Noncontributing building

This barn was built as part of the Sloan estate around 1910. The frame, two-story gabled roof barn now serves as a residence and features a stone exterior chimney. The property has undergone a major renovation which has greatly altered its architectural integrity.

19. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #1012
Owner: Eugenia P. Wattles
20. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #1719
Owner: Eugenia P. Wattles
21. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #2605
Owner: Buxton L. and Ruth Layton
22. WARREN-CRAIN HOUSE
W. side of Old Walhalla Road, 0.15 mi. S. of jct. w/ Warren Road
1925
Contributing building

Minnie Warren, owner of the Minnie Warren House (#27), had this cottage built for her domestic, Maude Crain, in 1925. Crain lived in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

the house with her sister, Pearl, until her death in 1977. The house sits behind a thick hemlock hedge close to an unpaved section of Old Walhalla Road. The one-and-a-half story Craftsmen-inspired frame dwelling features wide overhanging eaves and a centered shed dormer graced with exposed rafter tails. An exterior stone chimney stands off-center on the facade. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows pierce each elevation.

GARAGE (A)
Contributing building

This circa 1930 board-and-batten, gabled roof garage stands north of the house close to the road.

GARAGE (B)
Noncontributing building

A circa 1980 cinder block garage with a front-gabled roof stands north of the house.

23. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #3187
Owner: Buxton L. and Ruth Layton

24. J. LAMB PERRY HOUSE ("GORHAM")
Driveway E. side of Old Walhalla Road, 0.05 mi. S. of jct. w/
Satulah Road
c. 1910
Noncontributing building

In 1910, builders constructed this two-story frame house over an older log cabin which is still visible in the attic. An unpaved driveway from Old Walhalla Road leads through two stone pillars marked "Gorham," to the house which is surrounded by dense vegetation. The frame Colonial Revival-influenced house features recent alterations including asbestos shingle siding, a two-story replacement porch, new windows, and a one-story side wing. The 1910 dwelling has been obscured by these renovations. A one-story garage is attached to the home's rear.

SERVANT/GUEST HOUSE (A)
Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story frame, wood-shingled covered dwelling was built as servant or guest quarters around 1910. A shed roofed porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

supported with square posts and cross balusters extends along the facade. A shed addition is located on the rear.

25. WATTLES HOUSE

W. side of Warren Road, 0.2 mi. S. of jct. w/ Old Walhalla Road
c. 1970
Noncontributing building

Board-and-batten siding covers the exterior of this circa 1970 one-story, ranch-style house. A stone chimney is situated on the exterior facade. The house includes an attached carport.

26. MINNIE WARREN HOUSE ("THE HEDGES")

N.E. side of Warren Road, 0.1 mi. S. of jct w/ Old Walhalla Road
1918
Contributing building

Local builder J. Walter Reese constructed this summer residence for Miss Minnie Warren of Memphis, Tennessee. Warren travelled throughout the winter and spent Christmases with her family in New York and warm months in Highlands. Warren was an avid gardener who named her house "The Hedges." She was instrumental in the establishment of the Highlands Biological Station. The house stands at the end of an unpaved driveway which is flanked by a pair of stone piers. Dry stack native stone walls extend along the front lawn and line the driveway. Wood shingles cover the two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival dwelling. A curved pedimented portico tops the single-leaf door which is flanked with sidelights and is centered on the facade. Modern sliding glass doors extended to form bays replace the original French doors on the first floor facade. Three shed dormers rest on the side gabled roof. An exterior stone chimney stands on the gable end. The center-passage plan interior includes an original brass chandelier, diamond leaded windows, and stone fireplaces surrounded with panelled woodwork. The walls were originally covered with heavy canvas wall cloth over hemlock lathes. The kitchen features "pie cooling" windows which feature screened projections used as shelves for cooling hot pies.

TOOL SHED (A)

Contributing building

The wood-shingle covered tool shed was built around 1918 and originally contained a generator which provided electricity for the house.

BARN (B)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Contributing building

The circa 1918 one-story, side-gabled, barn is covered with wood shingles stands behind the house. A porte cochere was added between 1925 and 1930.

GARAGE (C)
Contributing building

The circa 1930 front gabled roof garage is sided with board-and-batten and features double bays on the facade.

SPRING HOUSE (D)
Contributing building

A small circa 1918 stone spring house stands in front of the house below the stone walls and features a single door and gabled roof.

27. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #7005
Owner: Mary Pugh Matthews

28. MOORE-PUGH HOUSE
End of Warren Road, 0.25 mi. S. of jct. w/ Old Walhalla Road
c. 1925
Contributing building

J. Walter Reese, a local builder, constructed this house as a summer residence for Edward and Katherine Moore who originally came to Highlands in 1914 for tuberculosis treatment. The house later passed to the original owners' daughter, Mrs. Franklin Pugh and remains in the family. This one-and-a-half story Craftsman-influenced dwelling faces southwest and stands on a grassy bald behind a thick row of hemlock hedges at the end of Warren Road. Wood shingles cover the house which features a shed roof porch extending along the facade. Original windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sash and a shed dormer is centered on the roof's front slope. An original one-story addition stands on the south elevation (side) of the house, while a 1976 wing and larger addition are located on the rear. Interior features include dark stained wood panels surrounding the interior fireplace and doors with five horizontal panels.

GARAGE (A)
Noncontributing building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

The circa 1950 double-bay facade garage is sided with thin vertical planks.

29. CHESHIRE-NASH HOUSE
N. side of Worley Road, 0.05 mi. E. of jct. w/ Satulah Road
1930
Contributing building

Cheshire Nash had this house built as a summer residence around 1930. The house stands close to and below the road and is almost completely obscured by dense vegetation. The one-story, weatherboarded cottage has exterior stone chimneys and an open porch with sawn cut-outs of trees in the balustrade. Various additions have been built onto the original house.

GARAGE (A)
Contributing building

The circa 1930, board-and-batten, front-gabled garage features a single open-front bay and rafter tails along the side eaves.

30. GEORGE AMBROSE WORLEY HOUSE
S. side of Worley Road, 0.2 mi. E. of jct. w/ Satulah Road
1936
Contributing building

Miami resident, George Ambrose Worley, had this house built as a summer retreat in 1936. This American Foursquare faces north and stands at the end of a short driveway. The house rests on a raised cut stone foundation and features a one-story porch with a pair of stairs flanking each side of the centrally located front door. Plain square posts and balustrades dot the front porch. Vinyl siding covers the original exterior weatherboard. Windows vary from curved pattern leaded windows to modern replacement one-over-one and six-over-six double hung sash windows. An interior chimney pierces the low hipped roof.

31. WADE HAMPTON PERRY HOUSE ("HIGHFIELD")
Driveway S. side of NC 28 (Walhalla Road), 0.1 mi. E. of jct.
w/ Third Street
1900
Contributing building

Florence Cropp Perry and Wade Hampton Perry had this two-and-a-half story, side-gabled, mass-plan frame house built in 1900. The house is approached by a driveway which is surrounded by dense rhododendron. A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

one-story wraparound porch supported with square posts with moulded bases and capitals extends along portions of three facades. A gabled dormer rests on the roof's front slope; other windows are two-over-two and six-over-six double-hung sash. Wide plain friezeboards and returns each gable end of main block. The south end of the house features a recent garage/guest house house/carport addition.

32. CALHOUN HOUSE
Driveway S. side of NC 28 (Walhalla Road), 0.15 mi. E. of jct. w/
Third Street
c. 1940
Contributing building

This frame, Craftsman-inspired dwelling faces north and features a garage bay in the raised stone foundation on the west elevation. Stone steps lead to a stone terrace which extends across the front facade, or north elevation. This elevation features a bracketed gabled stoop and two sets of triple casement windows. Rafter tails grace the stoop, as well as the front eaves. A stone chimney stands on the rear elevation. The east elevation features a two-story addition whose gable ends face north and south.

33. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-39, Parcel #0543
Owner: Kathleen S. Davis
34. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-39, Parcel #2449
Owner: Kathleen S. and James A. Davis
35. JONES-DICKSON-FEASTER HOUSE
E. side of Many Road, 0.15 mi. S.W. of jct. w/ NC 28 (Walhalla Road)
c. 1925
Contributing building

J. Walter Reese, a local builder, constructed this side-gabled, mass-plan bungalow for Ladybird Jones around 1925; the property has had several subsequent owners. The house stands on a grassy hill facing southwest several yards behind a thick hedgerow which stretches along the road at the foot of the hill. The one-and-a-half story shingled dwelling features a full-facade engaged-roof porch supported with square posts graced with small curved brackets. Flanking the single-leaf front door are double casement windows with twelve lights. A shed dormer rests on the front slope of the sweeping gable roof. An original enclosed entrance wing on the southeast elevation features

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

fenestration identical to that found on the facade and is topped with a hipped roof. A stone chimney stands on the exterior of the northwest elevation. The interior features chestnut posts and panelling in the living and dining rooms located in the front of the house.

GARAGE (A)
Contributing building

A circa 1940 board-and-batten garage stands to the southwest of the dwelling. This front gabled roof building features double bays on the facade.

36. JOHN MANY HOUSE
E. side of Many Road, 0.45 mi. S. of jct. w/ NC 28 (Walhalla Road)
c. 1925
Contributing building

New Orleans resident John Many had this Craftsman-inspired shingle-covered house built as a summer residence around 1925. The house passed to John's daughter, Anna Many, who was Dean of Newcomb College in New Orleans. The house remains in the family. This one-and-a-half story front-gabled house faces north and stands on a grassy clearing at the end of a curving driveway. A gabled stoop embellished with curved brackets and narrow posts tops the single-leaf facade door. Flanking the entrance are paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A stone terrace with low stone piers is located along a portion of the facade. Shed dormers, each with three sash windows, rest on the each side of the roof's slope. An interior stone chimney pierces the roof's ridge. The irregular plan interior includes an enclosed stair in the rear hall and plaster walls with dark woodwork.

WATER TOWER (A)
Contributing structure

A circa 1925 two-story, square outbuilding standing behind the house originally served as a gravity-propelled water tower. Wood shingles cover the timber-frame structure.

GARAGE (B)
Noncontributing building

A circa 1970 garage/storage building sided with vertical boards features a front gable roof and a single open front bay.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

- 37. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-38, Parcel #1750
Owner: The Fairmont Co.
- 38. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-38, Parcel #1593
Owner: Lee W. and Jennifer N. Warren
- 39. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-38, Parcel #1661
Owner: Lee W. and Jennifer N. Warren
- 40. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-37, Parcel #2491
Owner: George T. and Elizabeth W. Heery
- 41. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.06-38, Parcel #4027
Owner: George R. and Elizabeth W. Heery
- 42. VAN NEST HOUSE
S. side of Many Road, 0.3 mi. S.E. of jct. w/ Walhalla Road
c. 1885
Contributing building

According to local sources, this single-pile, one-and-a-half story frame house was built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The symmetrical facade includes a single-leaf door flanked on both sides by a six-over-six double-hung sash window. A modern porch topped with a hipped roof shelters the first floor facade. A pair of gabled dormers whose eaves are embellished with exposed rafter tails are situated on the front slope of the side gable roof. An early, or perhaps original, shed addition and a more modern addition are located on the rear elevation. A modern open carport stands on the east elevation.

SHED (A)
Noncontributing building

A small modern shed stands at the rear of the dwelling.

- 43. MARGARET YOUNG HOUSE I ("CHESTNUT")
W. side of Many Road, 0.22 mi. S.E. of jct. w/ Walhalla Road
c. 1940
Contributing building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

George Webb, brother of prominent local building contractor Joe Webb, began construction of this one- to two-story rustic log house around 1940. After Margaret Young became impatient with Webb's progress on the house, Truie McCall completed the house. A rhododendron-shrouded driveway leads to the house which is located in a wooded area on the west side of the district. The corners of this round pole log house are saddle-notched. The northeast elevation of the two-story block features a gabled stoop embellished with log ornament. Logs in the gables are vertically placed. Other decorative log details include a rustic gabled porch with log supports. The one-story wing contains a screened porch on the southwest elevation. Chestnut wood sheaths the interior. The yard on the southwest side of the dwelling contains a trout pond, a grassy lawn surrounded by native shrubbery, and a stone walls and walkways bordered by hemlock bushes.

GARAGE (A)
Contributing building

A detached open garage, contemporary with the house, with log supports and a front gable roof stands on the west side of the house.

44. BARNES HOUSE
W. side of Many Road, 0.1 mi. S. of jct. w/ NC 28 (Walhalla Road)
c. 1935
Noncontributing building

Built for Mr. Barnes of Griffin, Georgia around 1935, this low, sprawling house sits back on the south side of Many Road. A expansive paved area extends across the front with the garage/guest quarters on the east side. Large trees and hedges surround the property. The house, which faces northeast, is composed of a one-story side-gabled block with two side-gabled wings on either side of the main entry. The main block displays a symmetrical main elevation with French doors flanked by large double windows. Paired gabled dormers with decorative bargeboards project through the roof. Most of the windows are casement; an interior stone chimney projects through the gable in the central block. Two exterior brick chimneys added later stand on the exterior of the two projecting wings. The irregular plan interior features chestnut panelling. Additions have been made to the original circa 1935 section of the house.

GARAGE/SERVANTS HOUSE (A)
Contributing building

A circa 1935 frame guest house/servants' house stands northeast of the house. The building contains a two car garage and a small apartment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 23 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

SERVANTS HOUSE (B)
Contributing building

A circa 1935 front gabled dwelling features two doors topped with a gabled roof stoop graced with brackets on its facade. The interior contains two separate rooms.

GAME/GUEST HOUSE (C)
Noncontributing building

A building used for recreation and as guest quarters stands on the southeast corner of the house. Built around 1970, this frame weatherboarded building features a large picture window and a pair of single-leaf doors on its facade. Other windows on the building are casement.

TENNIS COURT (D)
Noncontributing structure

An asphalt surface tennis court built in 1974 is located on the west side of the dwelling.

45. (FORMER) BROOKS SERVICE STATION
N.E. corner of jct. of NC 28 (Walhalla Road) and Brooks Road
1938
Contributing building

This former combination house and automobile service station originally operated by the Brooks family now serves exclusively as a dwelling. The first floor facade of this two-story, stuccoed building features large glass plate windows, two single-leaf doors, and a recently added bay window. Other windows on the building are four-over-one, double-hung sash. A flat roofed, large double-bay addition stands on the north elevation, while a smaller addition is located on the rear (east) elevation. An interior chimney rises from the roof's ridges.

ROCK GARDEN (A)
Noncontributing structure

A sculptured rock garden is located on a large grassy lawn that blankets the yard on the south side of the dwelling. Low fieldstone walls surround the lawn and several rock sculptures created by Almetta P. Brooks around 1975. A cement statue of a monkey stands on a rock

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

tower at the center of the rock garden. Rock sculptures of other animals and objects are located in this folk art garden.

46. C.T. BROOKS HOUSE
S. side of Brooks Road, 0.1 mi. E. of jct. w/ NC 28 (Walhalla Road)
1928
Contributing building

Local builder J. Walter Reese likely constructed this bungalow for C.T. Brooks in 1928. Dr. Elizabeth Wisner and Dr. Florence Sytz, professors in the School of Social Work at Tulane University, purchased the property in the late 1940s. The one-and-a-half story, wood shingled-covered bungalow faces north and stands behind a large grassy lawn. A half-hipped porch roof spans the facade and shed dormers are positioned on the front slope of the home's side-gabled roof. A stone chimney pierces the roof just below the ridge. A carport on the west elevation includes a storage room addition. The irregular plan interior features a narrow stair rising from the living room.

GUEST HOUSE (A)
Noncontributing building

Elizabeth Wisner and Florence Sytz, who purchased the C.T. Brooks house in the late 1940s, had this one-story, three-room guest cottage built in the early 1950s. Weatherboard covers the exterior and an exterior stone chimney stands on the rear elevation.

47. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #1319
- Owner: David P. and Sherry H. Sims

48. EMPTY LOT
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #0577
Owner: unknown

49. CHARLES JANVIER HOUSE
W. side of Brooks Road, 0.2 mi. E. of jct. w/NC 28 (Walhalla Road)
1940
Contributing building

Judge Charles Janvier, a judge and amateur botanist from New Orleans, had this one-story, board-and-batten side-gabled cottage built around 1940. The dwelling faces south and stands behind a row of dense

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 25 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

hedges. Other landscape features surrounding the house include a large grassy lawn, a small pond, and a flower garden. A pair of exterior end stone chimneys flank each gable end. An off-center shed roof porch covers three of the front facade's four bays. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash. A small one-room, shed-roofed addition is located on the rear elevation.

SERVANTS HOUSE (A)
Contributing building

A circa 1940 one-room, front-gabled servants house with board-and-batten exterior siding stands behind the main dwelling.

50. **EMPTY LOT**
Tax Map 7449.10-36, Parcel #7631
Owner: Jack E. and Carolyn McGinnis Ramsey

51. **CUBBEDGE HOUSE**
W. side of Brooks Road, 0.4 mi. N.E. of jct. w/ Walhalla Road
c. 1940
Contributing building

Prioleau Hedden built this one-and-a-half story weatherboard-sided house for Mr. Cubbedge around 1940. E.E. Weatherbee later purchased the house. A gradually sloping lawn separates the house from the road. The cross-gabled-roof dwelling features six-over-six, double-hung sash on its facade and a single-leaf door under the attached carport on the south elevation. An exterior stone chimney stands on the south elevation.

GARAGE (A)
Contributing building

A detached frame garage stands to the northeast of the dwelling. The circa 1940 front gabled outbuilding features a large bay and double-hung sash window on its facade.

52. **MARGARET YOUNG HOUSE II ("PINE HOUSE")**
End of Brooks Road, 0.5 mi. N.E. of jct. w/ NC 28 (Walhalla Road)
1932
Contributing building

Local builder Joe Webb constructed this one-and-a-half to two-story round pole log house for Margaret Young in 1932. It was called the "Pine House" because the interior sheathing and built-in furniture is pine. According to area resident Earle Young, the trees for this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 26 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

house were grown in groves near Franklin and hauled to Highlands in a Model A truck. The roughly T-shaped house stands isolated at the end of Brooks Road. The side-gabled main block is one-story and a two-story, front-gabled wing stands on the south side. The asymmetrical facade features a gable-roofed porte cochere addition. A porch whose eaves are graced with exposed rafter tails stands on the west elevation. As in most of Joe Webb's log houses, vertical logs cover the foundation and fill the gable ends. An exterior stone chimney stands on the north elevation. The irregular-plan interior includes a large central room with exposed logs spanning the ceiling. A staircase with a slender log balustrade and newel post and half-log steps stands in the living room and leads to the upper floor. Interior doors are of hewn log with iron hardware made by Will Zollner. Several rooms include original built-in furniture and rustic style bed frames.

BARN (A)
Noncontributing building

A circa 1989 board-and-batten barn topped with a tin-covered gable roof stands south of the main house.

BATH HOUSE (B)
Noncontributing building

A circa 1984 board-and-batten bathhouse resting on a stone foundation stands near the dwelling. A hot tub is attached to this small building. The interior is sheathed in narrow tongue-and-groove taken from a historic home in Louisiana.

53. TOWN OF HIGHLANDS WATER TOWER
- Noncontributing structure

A modern municipal water tower stands on the west side of Satulah Road adjacent to the Henry Worrell Sloan property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

Satulah Mountain HD
Macon Co., NC

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION (continued)

Queen Anne
Tudor Revival
Colonial Revival

MATERIALS (continued)

foundation: BRICK

walls: WOOD: logs
STUCCO

roof: WOOD: shingle
STONE: slate

ARCHITECT/BUILDER (continued)

Reese, Joseph Walter
Young, Linton
Webb, George

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Summary:

The Satulah Mountain Historic District, a residential resort community located southwest of downtown Highlands, contains approximately fifty late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century summer cottages and dwellings and associated support buildings, structures, and landscape features. Eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its local significance as an intact example of a residential resort neighborhood that developed in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the district stands as one of the few intact resort neighborhoods which were established throughout western North Carolina beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Satulah Mountain neighborhood has its origins following the founding of Highlands as a resort town in 1875 by Samuel Kelsey and Clinton Carter Hutchinson, both of Reno County, Kansas. These two developers were said to have stood at the summit of Satulah Mountain when laying out the town's streets. Kelsey and Hutchinson published and circulated pamphlets promoting the healthful nature of Highlands' climate and altitude. By the end of the century the town had grown considerably and families from East Coast towns and cities had built fine resort homes and comfortable summer cottages. During the first several decades of the twentieth century, the residential neighborhood atop Satulah Mountain developed into an area where homes blend harmoniously with their natural wooded backdrop. The area became one of the town's finest neighborhoods and a place that attracted full-time residents and summer tourists. Descendants of many of the families who built resort homes on Satulah Mountain early in Highlands' history return year after year, "so that the summer is a grand reunion of people who have met season after season and rejoice in another reunion." The Satulah Mountain Historic District is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The neighborhood contains homes built by local contractors, as well as dwellings designed by noted southern architects. Joe Webb, a Highlands contractor well-known in the 1920s and 1930s for his handsomely-constructed rustic log houses, built the Margaret Young House II (#52) in 1932 and the L.M. Brown House (#2) in 1935. J. Walter Reese, who constructed at least seven of the district's dwellings, proved the most prolific builder in the neighborhood. Reese built mainly Craftsmen and Colonial Revival-inspired houses on Satulah Mountain from around 1915 into the 1930s. The neighborhood also contains the work of professional architects including Samuel Labouisse of New Orleans, who designed the Eskrigge house (#9), a Craftsmen-inspired Tudor cottage, in the first decade of the twentieth century. Linton Young of Atlanta designed the D.C. Black house (#5), which was built in 1935. The collection of simple summer cottages and rustic revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Queen Anne dwellings together with the surrounding wooded mountainous

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

setting constitute a resort neighborhood which reflects the lifeways of prosperous tourists during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Historical Background and Social History Context:

Tourism and the development of resort communities has been a pervasive theme in the development and growth of western North Carolina since the early 1800s. Tourism in western North Carolina traces its beginnings to the early nineteenth century when residents of Charleston, South Carolina established Flat Rock in Henderson County as a retreat from the sweltering heat of the lowcountry. The activities of promoters, as well as improved transportation led to the growth of tourist towns throughout the region.

The Founding of Highlands:

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, resort communities dotted the western North Carolina landscape. The founding of Highlands marked the birth of one of this region's most popular vacation towns. In 1875 Samuel Truman Kelsey and Clinton Carter Hutchinson of Reno County, Kansas set out on a journey in the southern Appalachians looking for a site for a resort town. Several stories surround the mens' motives for coming to the site of Highlands. One story relates how the men drew two lines on a map connecting the East's major cities and that the lines intersected at the plateau where the town now stands. Others claim Kelsey read an article about the area written by Silas McDowell, a botanist and resident of Macon County.¹ In actuality, the two men carried out "a careful investigation of the elevated table-lands and plateau formations of southern mountains." For Kelsey and Hutchinson, who had settled and promoted towns in the West, the choice of the site of Highlands was a deliberate one.²

Once they reached the site of Highlands, Kelsey and Hutchinson purchased 839 acres and conducted a survey of the land from the top of Satulah Mountain. They fashioned a road running east to west through the middle of their purchase--this road became Main Street--and they built homes for themselves and their families.³

The task ahead for Kelsey and Hutchinson was the promotion of Highlands as a place for others to settle. Drawing upon the town's scenic beauty and healthful climate, the duo published "The Blue Ridge Highlands of Western North Carolina," a pamphlet designed to attract settlers and visitors. In this publication, they described Highlands as occupying "a beautiful undulating plat, just at the foot of Stooly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Mt (Satulah Mountain)...It is abundantly watered, and a large number of choice building sites [are] awaiting improvement." They praised the area's timber resources, climate, shrubbery, minerals, scarcity of insects, and proximity to the Blue Ridge Railroad in Walhalla, South Carolina located thirty miles to the south. The greatest benefit Highlands offered, according to its promoters, was the health of those who lived there. According to Dr. H.P. Gatchell, who contributed to the pamphlet, "Highlands is distinguished for giving tone to the digestive apparatus, and for the natural concomitant-a vigorous appetite." In order to appeal to both Northerners and Southerners, the publication declared that "while the intense cold of far northern winters tends to exhaust the heat-producing capacity of the consumptive, the hot humid summers of the lowlands of the South tend to hasten death by their debilitating influence." Finally, the promoters urged readers that "nobody should come here without money."⁴

Among the earliest to arrive in Highlands after Kelsey and Hutchinson's promotion was the T.B. White family who "arrived and moved into a house without doors and windows" in 1875. Several days later "a few staple groceries were placed on sale in this combination house, store, and Post-Office." Dr. George Kibbee settled in Highlands in the spring of 1878 and "proceeded to the building of a home on the old Satulah road, and at once began the practice of his profession."⁵ Other families flocked to the town for the next several decades--some as seasonal residents and others as full-time inhabitants.

Once settlement of the town began, glowing reports of the community appeared in brochures and newspapers throughout the eastern United States. In an 1880 article which appeared in a Franklin newspaper, the editor of the New Orleans Times commented, "Some of Southern people are finding out good things at their door also...And last summer a large number of New Orleans people found health and enjoyment in...this Abyssian vale [sic]."⁶ In 1902, Henry Stewart of the Blue Ridge Agency reported,

the equable, cool summer climate, the balmy exhilarating and invigorating air of the mountains, freedom from malaria, mosquitos, and other noxious and annoying pests; the great value of its climatic influences as remedial and curvative agents in diseases of the throat and lungs...all tend to make Highlands one of the most desirable resorts of the United States.⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Such reporting on the part of Highlands' founders and those who came after contributed to the growth of the town as a health and vacation resort.

During its infancy as a town, the people of Highlands sought to establish schools, churches, and other institutions. In the early 1870s, only two children attended the town's first school which was located on Billy Cabin Mountain. John Arnold, a Civil War veteran, taught at this school. Later, a town school was established in the "Law House," a one-room log building which had been built in 1872 and which was also used for voting. By 1877, the Law House had proven too small to hold the growing number of students and the town decided to build

'a school and church house...not less than 22 x 25 and 10 feet between joists. To be a good frame building. Weatherboarding to be of good white pine plank. Cornice of white pine or poplar, well dressed. Good roof. Panel Door; at least six large windows...All to be built of good material and in a good workmanlike manner.'⁸

By March 1878 the new building was complete and the old Law House eventually became a tool shed.

The Law House served as the site for early church services in the town, but as the population grew and diversified, a need for churches of different denominations arose. Churches were especially important to the development of resort towns throughout the region, and they were often among the earliest buildings constructed in a resort town in western North Carolina. For example, Charlestonians who established the town of Flat Rock in Henderson County as western North Carolina's first summer resort, built St. John's-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Church in 1836.⁹ In 1884, Mrs. S.P. Ravenel, a summer resident from Charleston, and her sister, Mrs. Burt of Philadelphia, gave \$3,000 to build the Highlands Presbyterian Church. In 1890, a Methodist Church was erected, followed in 1894 by the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation. Tudor Hall, a Charleston native who moved to Highlands around 1890, contributed land for the Episcopal Church and he donated the original chandeliers which came from an African-American church in Columbia, South Carolina. In 1884, Reverend S.H. Harrington organized the town's Baptist church.¹⁰

With schools and churches established, the town grew and by 1883 three hundred people lived in Highlands. That year the town was home to six stores, forty-five houses, two saw mills, a grist mill, a sash and door company, and a furniture factory. In 1880, Joseph Fritz opened

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

8 5 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Section number _____ Page _____
Macon County, NC

the Highlands House, the town's first hotel. Lee's Inn opened in 1883, followed by the Phelp's House around 1885, and the Pierson Inn at the turn-of-the-century.¹¹ In 1884, citizens formed the Hudson Library Association.¹²

Over the next several decades, as word of Highlands' health benefits, scenic beauty, and cool summer climate spread, the town became known as one of the South's finest resorts. But while popular, growth of the town was relatively slow during the late nineteenth and first decades of the twentieth century because of its isolated location and the lack of good transportation. A Macon County newspaper lamented the condition of Highlands' early roads:

Bad roads were Highlands' bugaboo. In winter there have been times when food supplies could not be brought in. A trip to Walhalla for a truck or wagon load of supplies of produce sometimes required days. Citizens attending court in the county seat at Franklin 20 miles away, had to leave Highlands on Sunday to be present in the courthouse Monday morning.¹³

The closest rail station was located in Walhalla, South Carolina, and only a limited number of families made the arduous wagon trip from this station to Highlands. While resort towns more easily accessible to rail lines attracted tourists from the North, Highlands appealed mostly to visitors from points south such as Atlanta, Charleston, and New Orleans.

The greatest period of growth in Highlands occurred after the widespread appearance of the automobile and the subsequent improvement of roads. One of the most ambitious road building projects during the first half of the century was the construction of U.S. 28, now U.S. 64, from Gneiss to Highlands through the perilous Cullasaja Gorge. In 1923, Dave "Straight Line" Gibson, an engineer for the North Carolina Highway Commission, conducted a survey of possible routes between Gneiss, located just south of Franklin, and Highlands. In 1924, staff at the Raleigh office of the Highway Commission received field notes from the survey and determined the road unbuildable because of the steep and the treacherous terrain through which the road was to pass. After the Commission was divided into districts, Jim Stikeleather, the ambitious commissioner in charge of projects in western North Carolina, decided to proceed with construction of the road. In 1925, with John Smith as engineer, air compressors, wagon drills, a steam shovel, farm wagons for hauling, fourteen mules, and two horses were put into place and the project was underway. Twenty black prisoners built the road and lived in temporary camps along the route. Timber

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

from the mountainsides was used to build bridges and a quarry near Short Creek Falls supplied stone for the road bed. By 1929, despite a temporary suspension of work due to a lack of funds, the road to Highlands was completed with no fatal accidents.¹⁴

Other important road projects during the 1920s and 1930s included the improvement of the road to Walhalla; the surfacing of the road from Highlands to Dillard by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); and the completion of U.S. 64 from Highlands to Cashiers in Jackson County.

Other improvements within Highlands further hastened the popularity of the town as a summer resort town. In 1925, a municipal water system was installed, followed in 1927 by the establishment of the town's electric service. Also in 1927, the Highlands Country Club was founded and offered visitors a facility for playing golf.¹⁵

The creation and development of Highlands mirrored the type of development which took place in resort towns throughout western North Carolina beginning in the nineteenth century. Flat Rock in Henderson County was the first of these resorts developed in the region. In the early nineteenth century, a group of wealthy Charlestonians built grand summer residences at Flat Rock in order to accommodate their large extended families. Before the Civil War, the Flat Rock Hotel and St. John's-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Church were built and acted as a centerpoint around which this resort town flourished. Throughout western North Carolina, resort towns which incorporated not only summer dwellings, but also institutions such as churches and inns, developed and grew.¹⁶

The Satulah Mountain Historic District, which includes some of the first resort dwellings constructed in Highlands, remains the earliest intact residential neighborhood in Highlands and the largest cohesive collection of dwellings from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries in the town. Other Highlands neighborhoods represent later periods and different historical trends in Highlands. Webbmont, a community of rustic log dwellings, was developed primarily in the 1930s and represents a uniformity of design and style associated with a single builder. The Highlands Country Club, also an early twentieth century neighborhood, represents a recreation theme and has been compromised with the construction of modern dwellings and buildings.

Satulah Mountain in the Nineteenth Century:

The establishment and growth of Satulah Mountain as a summer residential neighborhood followed soon after Kelsey and Hutchinson

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

established Highlands in 1875. In their promotional pamphlet, Kelsey and Hutchinson noted that, "from the center of the town site, it is about one and one-half miles south of the top of Stooly [Satulah] Mountain, which commands one of the grandest views found on the Blue Ridge."¹⁷

The first dwellings built on Satulah Mountain were located on Satulah Road, near the junction of Walhalla Road (N.C. 28). Only a few dwellings were built on Satulah Mountain in the late nineteenth century and coincidentally, they were all built by physicians. In 1878, Dr. George Kibbee, who worked with Yellow Fever patients in New Orleans, moved to Highlands. "He liked the climate, the people, the tiny town and quickly decided to cast in his lot...His family had arrived, he proceeded to the building of a home on old Satulah road and at once began the practice of his profession."¹⁸ This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling located at the base of the mountain on Satulah Road is not within the district, but marks the beginning of development of this neighborhood. In 1892, Dr. Theodore Lamb, a physician from Charleston built the district's only two-story, Queen Anne house (#1). In 1897-1898, Mary Lapham, a physician who established a tuberculosis sanitarium in Highlands in 1908, built a simple frame house along Satulah Road (#13). A 1930 newspaper writer toured Satulah Mountain and described the house:

Next down, as everybody knows, is Faraway, the home of Dr. Lapham, Miss Barker, and Mrs. Dougall, well known and loved and admired by all Highlanders. This was among the first of our fine homes. I need not call attention to the grand view.¹⁹

Satulah Mountain in the Twentieth Century:

The first few decades of the twentieth century saw an increase in the number of dwellings built on Satulah Mountain. Local newspapers with their gleaming reports of the neighborhood and its natural setting did much to promote the its popularity. A local columnist offered an account of the mountain's homes and gardens in 1930:

So gentle and tender that homes climb nearly to the top. Go in every direction and you will find these homes half hidden by hundreds of trees: a little home with flowers in front, summer bungalows in nests of laurel, beautiful mansions with spreadout grounds and large gardens. Beauty all around.²⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

Several of the district's finest dwellings were built during the first ten years of the twentieth century, including the Wade Hampton Perry House (#31), built around 1900; the Henry Bascom House (#3), constructed in 1905; the Henry Worrell Sloan House (#4), built from 1906 to 1910; and the Robert Brockbank Eskrigge House (#9), built from 1908 to 1911.²¹ Styles during this period ranged from the plain and unadorned as executed in the Perry house to the Eskrigge house, a stone Tudor cottage with influences of the Arts-and-Crafts movement. Of the Eskrigge dwelling, a 1930 writer commented, "there must be some satisfaction in building a house that will stand for several generations. Mr. Eskrigge's house is unique and variety is pleasing."²²

Glowing reports from visitors to Highlands helped to promote the town and drew new residents to the mountain hamlet. In 1913, Margaret Worley described the scenic beauty of Satulah Mountain:

A favorite walk from Highlands is to the top of charming, flower-graced Satulah that rises something less than a thousand feet above Highlands, and where one gets an open view in all directions.²³

The period from 1910 to 1920 marked a slowing of construction on Satulah Mountain. Three dwellings were built including the Elizabeth Lyons house (#14), built in 1915; the 1918 Minnie Warren House (#26); and the circa 1920 Marie Huger house (#7). In 1928, a traveller from Dillard, Georgia marvelled at Satulah as it loomed in the distance:

The cliffs of Satulah mountain overlook the bed of the lake. Summer homes dot the sides of Satulah. To the right and the left the hills are rolling and thickly wooded rising to sharp points in the distance.²⁴

A newspaper's account of the Warren house described the attention to landscaping on evident on Satulah Mountain in the 1930s:

Another place that I think has never been mentioned in print is farther up and around the side of the mountain just above the old Walhalla road. This is Miss Warren's place. Here we have a little gem in a fine setting with an extended view to the west. Here nature did nothing but offer a few old trees. One thing that might be of interest to many is the white pine hedge.²⁵

Beginning in the 1920s, the full-time and summer populations of Highlands grew tremendously. Improved transportation, especially

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

8 9 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Section number _____ Page _____ Macon County, NC

during the late 1920s, gave visitors greater access to the town. In the 1920s, the governors of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were persuaded to visit Highlands as a group. In order to encourage further tourist activity, town officials convinced the governors to support the paving of roads into Highlands. In 1927, a hydroelectric dam and power plant were built on the Cullasaja River and formed Lake Sequoyah on the west side of Highlands. The town experienced growth in institutions and businesses during this period. In July of 1927 the Highlands Museum of Natural History (now the Highlands Biological Station) opened as a research center for botanists and scientists. Among the other civic groups in Highlands by this time were the Village Improvement Association, Macon County League of Women Voters, Hudson Library Association, and Highlands Community Club.²⁶ In the summer of 1928, world-famous golfer Bobby Jones travelled to Highlands to inaugurate the Highlands Country Club golf course. Jones' notoriety and his endorsement of golfing in Highlands attracted additional visitors.²⁷

This general growth in Highlands led to a building boom on Satulah beginning around 1920. From 1920 until 1935, fourteen dwellings were constructed in the district. A 1930 newspaper article provided a enthusiastic report on the neighborhood's architecture and setting:

Our most interesting group of homes, all things considered, is what I might term the Satulah group...I believe I might challenge any other place to show [us] two more artistic places planned and executed by laymen without any professional aid than Mr. Sloan's and Mrs. Bascom's places. These places were each part of an old clearing with some old trees but no shrubbery to begin with. They are different, one quite formal and the other not so at all so. Both are good examples of their style. These illustrate what can be done here.²⁸

Beginning in the early twentieth century, the active appreciation of nature was an important pursuit for residents and visitors in Highlands. The town gained wide range recognition for such activities after the establishment of the Highlands Biological Station in 1927. This scientific facility made Highlands the center for research on southern Appalachians plant life. But even more widespread in the town was the appreciation by the general public of Highlands' surrounding forests and well-tended gardens. Within Highlands, the Satulah Mountain neighborhood became well-known for its gardens. In 1931, a local newspaper espousing the town's scenic attractions mentioned waterfalls, mountains, and the Henry Worrell Sloan gardens (#4A) which it called, "unique flower gardens on Satulah Mountain." According to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

the writer, "the layout and general effect of these gardens make them among the most attractive of any open to the public."²⁹

In the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s, six houses were built in the Satulah Mountain Historic District. Styles range from the rustic log Margaret Young House I (#43) to the George Ambrose Worley House (#30), a Craftsmen Foursquare built in 1936.

Since 1950, the construction of dwellings on Satulah Mountain has slowed. Instead of new construction, some homes have been modernized or enlarged, especially those which serve as year-round residences. Within recent years, Satulah Mountain and Highlands have had to contend with growth associated with the tourist industry. While many neighborhoods in the town have been impacted by this growth, Satulah has preserved its architecture, as well as its natural physical setting.

Architecture Context:

The architecture of the Satulah Mountain Historic District gains its significance as a collection of domestic resort dwellings which represent the types of homes built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Highlands. The district contains some of Highlands most outstanding dwellings, as well as homes designed by professional architects and noted local builders. The Robert Brockbank Eskrigge House (#9), a design of New Orleans architect Samuel Labouisse, stands near the summit of Satulah and is one of western North Carolina's finest examples of a Tudor cottage with elements of the Arts-and-Crafts movement. Architect Linton Young, a 1932 graduate of Georgia Technical College, designed the D.C. Black House (#5), a simple Craftsman-inspired cottage built in 1935. Young, who was born in Clinton, Tennessee in 1909, designed several buildings in and around Highlands including the 1935 addition to the Hotel Edwards located on Main Street. Other architectural gems within the district include the Henry Worrell Sloan house (#4), an Italian villa which combines elements of the Mediterranean and Victorian styles.

While works of prominent designers and builders garner much of the focus on Satulah Mountain, it is the collective architecture's ability to blend together and with the natural setting which gives merit to the neighborhood. More numerous than professionally designed showplaces are the dwellings built by local carpenters. The work of J. Walter Reese, a local carpenter and building contractor, is found widely on Satulah Mountain. Reese built at least seven dwellings, most as vernacular interpretations of the Craftsmen style. Perhaps his best work in the district is the Minnie Warren house (#26), a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet8 11 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Section number _____ Page _____ Macon County, NC

shingle-covered Colonial Revival dwelling which stands atop a landscaped and rock-terraced yard. Small board-and-batten cottages sided with wood shingles and weatherboard make up a large number of the houses within the district and represent the work of other local carpenters. Joe Webb, a Macon County native and noted building contractor during the early twentieth century, designed and built two rustic revival log houses (#2 and #52) on Satulah Mountain. Webb was born in Highlands in 1882 and spent his childhood working on his father's farm.³⁰ About 1922, Webb began building houses with his older brother George. Joe Webb's first job was building the Watson-Coker House, a log dwelling designed by Clemson College architect David Watson. According to local sources, Watson taught Webb methods for building log houses and it was this instruction which Webb used throughout his career. Joe Webb's work grew in popularity during the late 1920s and throughout the 1930s.³¹

Also within the district are dwellings built in styles found throughout the county. The Theodore Lamb House (#1), an 1892 Queen Anne house, is not unlike Victorian-inspired dwellings found in Franklin. Vernacular interpretations of the Craftsmen style appear in several dwellings including the Elizabeth Lyons house (#14), a wood shingled dwelling with casement windows; the Jones-Dickson-Feaster house (#35), a shingled bungalow built around 1925; and the George Ambrose Worley house (#30), a Craftsmen Foursquare built in 1936. The rustic style, which exerts a tremendous impact throughout Highlands because of builder Joe Webb, makes an appearance on Satulah Mountain in the form of two of Webb's 1930s creations: the Margaret Young House II (#52) and the L.M. Brown house (#2). Joe's brother, George Webb, contributed to the spread of the rustic style on Satulah with the Margaret Young House I (#43), a house which he began building around 1940. The rustic style, as executed by Joe Webb and those he influenced, functioned both as a local expression of the Adirondack style popular in resort areas of upstate New York, and as an idiom uniquely suited to Highlands. The rustic style as Webb expressed it lacks the Romantic influence of European architecture which characterized the Adirondack style. Instead of the whimsical detailing and polychromatic color schemes often found in the latter style, Webb's buildings tend to more natural and reflect more of an influence of the rustic architecture used extensively by the National Park Service which was active in western North Carolina and east Tennessee during this period.

Houses on Satulah are not always easily visible from the district's main thoroughfares, but instead are hidden from view by virtue of the large lots they occupy and the dense rhododendron and hemlock hedges which conceal them. A similar arrangement in which dwellings are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

shielded from public view is evident in the Flat Rock Historic District in Henderson County. Many houses are sided with natural materials which reinforce the rusticity of the district. The Webb houses are built of horizontal logs; the Eskrigge house is built of stone quarried on the mountain; and other dwellings are sided with shingles and weatherboard stained with various shades of brown and dark green. Builders of resort and recreation-related buildings in the early twentieth century frequently used such natural materials in order to create an ambience in which the buildings reflect their function and blend with their natural physical context. The High Hampton Inn Historic District (NR 1991), a complex of early twentieth-century resort buildings in Jackson County, includes bark-sided exterior sheathing. Camp Merrie-Woode (NR 1995), also in Jackson County, contains early twentieth century split-log and bark-sided buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Satulah Mountain HD
Macon Co., NC

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- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Ina W. Van Noppen and John J. Van Noppen, *Western North Carolina Since the Civil War* (Boone: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1973), 83.
- 10 *The Franklin Press*, July 5, 1925; Gert McIntosh, "Highlands, North Carolina: A Walk Into the Past" (Highlands: privately printed, 1983), 87-89.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Satulah Mountain HD
Macon Co., NC

Section number 8 Page 14

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Satulah Mountain HD
Macon Co., NC

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Satulah Mountain Historic District
Macon County, NC

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	17	298880	3880780
2.	17	299260	3880680
3.	17	300000	3879920
4.	17	300280	3878780
5.	17	299120	3879280

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Satulah Mountain Historic District were calculated by the North Carolina Center for Geographic Information and Analysis mapping system using the consultants' approximated sketch maps, the consultants' field notes, consultants' descriptions of property locations, and locations of landmarks on the Highlands, N.C. quadrangle USGS map. These boundaries are shown in the bold line on the accompanying North Carolina GIS map titled "Satulah Mountain Historic District" and drawn to a scale of 1" = @330'. The boundary of the nominated property is also drawn within the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points 1; 2; 3; 4; and 5 on the accompanying Highlands, N.C. quadrangle map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Satulah Mountain Historic District encompass the largest concentration of contributing resources that reflect the district's period of significance that dates from 1885 - 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 1

Satulah Mountain HD
Macon Co., NC

Photographs

Name of Property: Satulah Mountain Historic District
Location: Roughly bounded by NC 28, Satulah Road,
Brooks Road, Worley Road, Warren Road,
and Walhalla Road
Highlands
Macon County, NC
Photographer: Elaine Luxemburger
Date of Photographs: May 1993
Location of Original Negatives: NC Division of Archives and History
Raleigh, NC 27601

Photo

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Satulah Road
Photographer facing S |
| 2 | Theodore Lamb House
NE corner
Photographer facing SW |
| 3 | L.M. Brown House
Front facade
Photographer facing NW |
| 4 | Henry Worrell Sloan House
Front facade
Photographer facing NE |
| 5 | Robert Brockbank Eskrigge House
Front facade
Photographer facing SE |
| 6 | Minnie Warren House
Front facade
Photographer facing NE |
| 7 | Margaret Young House II
SW corner
Photographer facing NE |
| 8 | John Many House
Facade
Photographer facing S |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 2

Satulah Mountain HD
Macon Co., NC

- | | |
|----|--|
| 9 | John Many House Water Tower
NW corner
Photographer facing SE |
| 10 | Dr. Mary E. Lapham House
Front facade
Photographer facing NE |
| 11 | Wattles House
SE corner
Photographer facing NW |

