

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Pine Gables  
other names/site number Logan House; Harris Inn

**2. Location**

street & number 328 Boys Camp Road  N/A not for publication  
city or town Lake Lure  N/A vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Rutherford code 161 zip code 28746

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 SHPD 10/19/99  
Signature of certifying official Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

**Pine Gables**  
**Rutherford County, North Carolina**

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property District

Number of Resources within Property

<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>
<u>10</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>18</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC  
GOVERNMENT  
TRANSPORTATION  
LANDSCAPE  
LANDSCAPE

Sub: hotel  
post office  
Road-related  
object  
natural feature

Current Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC  
DOMESTIC  
LANDSCAPE  
LANDSCAPE

Sub: single Dwelling  
seasonal residences  
Object  
natural feature

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

**LATE VICTORIAN**  
**Other: simplified Queen Anne**

Materials

foundation	<b>Stone</b>
roof	<b>Metal</b>
walls	<b>Weatherboard</b>
other	<b>Brick</b>

Narrative Description : See Continuation Form Section 7 page 1

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## **8. Statement of Significance**

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### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

### Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

**SOCIAL HISTORY**  
**ARCHITECTURE**

Period of Significance **CA 1800 - 1949** Significant Dates **N/A**

Significant person(s): **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Unknown**

**Narrative Statement of Significant: See Continuation Form Section 8 page 1**

**Pine Gables**  
**Rutherford County, North Carolina**

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography; See Continuation Form Section 9 page 1**

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives & History

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.31

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing
	17	388440	3922060

Verbal Boundary Description: **See Continuation Form Section 10 page 1**

Boundary Justification: **See Continuation Form Section 10 page 1**

### 11. Form Prepared By

**James Robert Proctor/Owner**

date **5-15-99**

**328 Boys Camp Road, PO Box 384**  
**Lake Lure NC 28746**

telephone **(828)625-8811**

### Property Owner

**Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Proctor, Jr. and**  
**Mr. and Mrs. James R. Proctor.**

**328 Boys Camp Road, PO Box 384**  
**Lake Lure NC 28746**

telephone **(828)625-8811**

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Section number 7 Page 1

**Narrative Description**

Pine Gables, an historic inn and its supporting buildings and structures, is located at 328 Boys Camp Road on a relatively flat tract of land in the Hickory Nut Gorge area of Rutherford County, North Carolina, in the present-day town of Lake Lure. The complex of twenty resources is located near an early Cherokee Indian trail connecting the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina with the Piedmont. This trail was later used as a stagecoach route and is now Boys Camp Road, a paved road that runs northeast from its junction with US Highway 74A. The gentle topography and grand picturesque views of Chimney Rock, Shumont Mountain, Rumbling Bald Mountain, Roundtop Mountain, and Sugarloaf Mountain made this site along the old road perfect for an inn and cottages catering to both commercial transport and tourist travel. The nominated tract is 9.31 acres and includes all the existing buildings and structures associated with Pine Gables (also historically known as the Harris Inn and Logan House).

From Boys Camp Road east of US Highway 74A the first landmark of Pine Gables seen from the road is a picturesque pond to the south. This half-acre pond has a fountain near the middle and a small wood dock at the dam on the south side. Behind the dam, towards the south, is a bamboo thicket and two more ponds that flank the western boundary. Beyond the pond, near the road, towards the southeast, a gravel driveway leads to a residence that was once a dance pavilion and later a tearoom. Past the driveway is a rock wall, now partially covered with flowers, running adjacent and parallel to Boys Camp Road on the south side. Behind the rock wall to the south is the first view of the old inn. Between the rock wall at the road and the front of the old inn is a circular rock fountain. A large "Pine Gables" sign stands to the east of the old inn and a gravel drive runs toward the south. This gravel drive leads past the old inn, the flower gardens south of the inn, several summer cabins, large areas of grass lawn to the east and west, then down to the cabins near the Lake Lure shoreline and the site of old NC Highway 20. Along the driveways and around the inn and other buildings are large trees and shrubs.

The nominated property consists of eighteen contributing resources (the old inn, seven guest cabins, a tearoom, one stone structure, a section of old highway NC 20, three ponds, Lake Lure shoreline, rock fountain, rock wall and a craft shop) and two non-contributing resources (one guest cabin and one garage).

**1. The old inn. Contributing building. ca. 1800; 1834; 1877; 1924**

South of the former toll road (now Boys Camp Road) stands the old inn at Pine Gables. The inn is a two-and-one-half story frame building encompassing two log structures. The original (ca. 1800) two-story log saddlebag structures (two log pens built on either side of a large chimney) were weatherboarded in 1834 and raised to two-and-one-half

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**Narrative Description (Continued)**

stories in 1877. Like so many 19<sup>th</sup> century mountain dwellings, the old inn at Pine Gables does not exhibit one distinct style. However with high-pitched gables on the front, L-plan, and somewhat decorative sawn balustrade, the house presents a simplified Queen Anne appearance.

The side gable roof of the old inn is pitched 12:12 and is sheathed with five "V" metal roofing. Window and door surrounds are plain milled boards with no molding. Corner boards and fascia are of the same simple millwork.

A two-story engaged porch (screened on first floor) with a nineteenth century sawn work balustrade extends nearly the entire width of the north elevation (front elevation) of the building and shelters the flush, beaded siding of the north facade. The upper and lower east bay of this two story porch is enclosed (ca. 1843). The first floor has seven four-over-four single-hung wood sash windows. One of these windows is at the enclosed bay and six are sheltered by the porch. The three windows on the west end of the porch form a bay window. The two exterior doors sheltered by the porch at the first floor north porch are two-light, four panel. The second floor has seven four-over-four single-hung wood sash windows. One of these windows is at the enclosed bay and six are sheltered by the porch. The three windows on the west end form a bay window. The two windows to the east of this bay window form another bay window. Two exterior doors on the second floor of the north porch are two-light five paneled. One exterior door at the stairway to the upper story is two paneled. An exterior stair on the second level of the north porch provides access to the upper story rooms. This stairway runs to a landing, divides, and then runs east and west to doors entering the upper story rooms. From the roof, at the north elevation, two steep cross-gable dormers flank a single central shed dormer.

A small, enclosed one-story shed-roof porch extends off the east elevation of the building. The east elevation has a single shoulder chimney towards the north. On the first floor of the east elevation are two four-over-four single-hung wood sash windows and one five paneled door sheltered by the shed porch. The second floor of the east elevation has one four-over-four single-hung wood sash window and one six pane fixed wood sash window. The upper half-story of the east elevation has one nine-over-six single hung wood sash window. At the foundation of the east elevation are two six paned wood sash windows.

The south elevation has an attached screened two-story shed-roof porch extending from the rear of the inn. The siding sheltered by this porch is flush and beaded. The first

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**Narrative Description (Continued)**

floor of the south elevation has one three-over-three double hung window to the west of the porch. Sheltered by the first floor porch is one four-over-four single-hung wood sash window, two twelve-light French doors and two ten-light French doors. Sheltered by the second floor porch is one four-over-four single-hung wood sash window. One exterior door at the second floor of the south porch is twelve-light and one is five panel. From the roof, at the south elevation two steep cross-gable dormers flank the central chimney.

The west elevation has two four-over-four single-hung wood sash windows on the first and second floors. The upper half-story of the west elevation has one six-over-nine hinged wood sash window. At the foundation of the west elevation is one six-paned wood sash window.

Inside, the original saddlebag construction has, to this day, created a sense of two structures under one roof. The rooms on the east side of the chimney on the first floor include a living room, kitchen, dining room and closet. There is a massive fireplace open to the east-side living room built ca. 1898. The square cut granite rocks that face this fireplace are very large. The two support rocks, on either side of the fireplace opening, measure two feet long by three feet, three inches high. The principle rock on top of these support rocks measures one foot high by six feet, eight inches long. The rooms on the west side of the chimney include another living room, a bath and a bedroom. Interior access from one side to another is through a passageway on the south side of the center chimney.

The second floor east side includes two bedrooms, a bath and two closets. The second floor west side includes two bedrooms, a bath and two closets. The east and west sides of the second floor each have their own set of stairs. There is no interior passageway between the east and west sides of the second floor.

The upper half-story has two large rooms on either side of the center chimney and a small landing at the shed dormer. The upper half-story is entered by the previously mentioned central stairway from the second floor front porch.

The inn's interior walls are mostly beaded boards of various widths. Most of the dividing walls on the west side of the saddlebag structure are a unique one-board-thick design, beaded on both sides, and used where the walls were not needed for load-bearing purposes. On the first floor the one board thick walls divide the west-side

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**Narrative Description (Continued)**

living room from the bath and bedroom. On the second floor the one board thick walls divide the bedrooms from the hall at the stairway.

**2. Old Tearoom. Contributing building. ca. 1877; ca. 1924; ca. 1937**

Situated about one hundred feet to the west of the old inn, this one-story timber-frame building has shingle siding from the top of the foundation up to three feet in height and German siding to the roofline. Originally built as a dance pavilion, it was open above the shingled parapet wall and sheltered by a metal hip roof. Ca. 1924 it was remodeled into a tearoom, and ca. 1937 as a camp cafeteria/infirmary. This building is presently used as a year-round single family dwelling.

**3. Stone Structure. Contributing Structure. ca. 1877**

Situated about eighty feet southwest of the old inn, this one-story stone structure with a prominent brick chimney was purportedly used to heat water for the inn. The structure was later used by Jim Washburn (ca. 1948) to cure hams. The structure is laid in irregular courses with interior brick walls and slightly pitched concrete roof. It is entered through a brick-lined arched entrance and metal door with cast iron hinges.

**4. Guest Cabin. Contributing building. ca. 1948**

Situated about two hundred ten feet southwest of the old inn, this one-story frame cabin with front gable metal roof, shed-roof addition, German siding and wood post foundation was used as a tourist guest cabin. Presently the building is in poor condition and used for storage.

**5. Guest Cabin. Contributing building. ca. 1948**

Situated about two hundred forty feet southwest of the old inn, this one-story frame cabin with asphalt shingled shed-roof, metal shed-roof screen porch, board-and-batten siding and wood post foundation was used as a tourist guest house. Presently the building is in poor condition and used for storage.

**6. Guest Cabin. Noncontributing building. 1963**

Situated about two hundred ninety feet southwest of the old inn, this one-story frame cabin with side gable asphalt shingled roof, shed screened porch, board-and-batten siding and wood post foundation was used as a tourist guest cabin. Presently the building is in poor condition and used for storage.

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**Narrative Description (Continued)**

**7. Guest Cabin. Contributing Building. ca.1924**

Situated about three hundred forty feet southwest of the old inn, this one-story frame cabin with a front gable metal roof, attached front gable porch, attached rear shed porch, board-and-batten siding, and wood post foundation was used as a tourist guest cabin. This building was apparently built from material once used in the old inn and removed during the ca.1924 renovation. Presently the building is in poor condition and used as a storage building.

**8. Guest Cabin. Contributing Building. ca.1936**

Situated about four hundred forty feet south of the old inn, this one-story frame cabin with front gable metal roof, attached front gable porch, board-and-batten siding, and brick pier foundation was used as a tourist guest cabin. This cabin features four-over-four double hung wood sash windows. The porch has been enclosed and opens onto a modern timber deck. This building is presently used as a year-round single-family dwelling.

**9. Garage. Noncontributing Building. 1986**

Located to the northwest of guest cabin number eight is a small front gable asphalt shingled roof garage built in 1986.

**10. Guest Cabin. Contributing building. ca. 1936**

Situated about four hundred ninety feet south of the old inn, this one-story saddle-notched pole log building sits on a stone pier foundation and is covered by a side gable metal roof. Log posts support the attached shed-roof porch. The cabin features four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows and board-and-batten siding in the gable. It is used as a guest cabin.

**11. Guest Cabin. Contributing building. ca. 1948**

Situated about five hundred feet south of the old inn, this one-story saddle-notched pole log building sits on a stone pier foundation and is covered by a front asphalt shingled gable roof. The gable ends are covered with board-and-batten siding. A one-story addition extends from the rear of the cabin and sits on a raised foundation. The building is fitted with six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows throughout. A shed roof porch screened above the parapet wall is attached to the south side. It is used as a guest cabin.

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**Narrative Description (Continued)**

**12. Guest Cabin. Contributing building. ca.1947**

Situated about four hundred feet southeast of the old inn, this one-story frame dwelling with a side gable metal roof, German siding and six-over-six double-hung windows, sits on a brick foundation. The front and rear shed roof porches are screened above the solid parapet. It is used as a guest cabin.

**13. Craft Shop. Contributing building. ca. 1937**

Situated about one hundred thirty feet south of the old inn, this one-story frame building sits on a poured concrete foundation and is covered by an asphalt-shingled side gable roof. The building is sheathed with board and batten siding and is arranged with paired windows flanking the central entrance. Originally built as a craft shop for a summer camp and later used as a tourist guest house, the building is presently in poor condition and used for storage.

**14. Rock fountain. Contributing Structure. ca. 1924**

Situated about twenty feet north of the old inn, this round nine foot diameter rock structure with central rock column was purportedly build by the Chimney Rock Company. The rocks are smooth-sided creek stones.

**15. Rock wall. Contributing Structure. ca. 1934**

Situated about forty-five feet north of the old inn and running parallel to Boys Camp Road, this stacked stone wall approximately 125 feet long was purportedly built by Civilian Conservation Corps workers during the Depression years.

**16. Ponds (3). Contributing Sites. ca. 1949**

Flanking the west boundary, these three ponds were built by Jim Washburn. Each pond is approximately one half acre and is created by an earthen dam. The northern most pond has a small wood dock to the south and a center fountain run by a gravity fed water system.

**17. Old Highway 20. Contributing Site. ca. 1921**

Situated about two hundred feet north and running parallel to the Lake Lure shoreline, this old road was built in 1921 and abandoned in 1927 when Lake Lure was completed. The former roadbed is now mostly covered with grass and remains clearly visible.

**18. Lake Lure Shoreline. Contributing Site. ca. 1927**

The south boundary of this property is the shoreline of Lake Lure. At this location the north Shore of the lake is located near where the bank of the Broad River was before the lake was built in 1927. One hundred eighty feet from the eastern boundary is a small wood boat dock.

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**Statement of Significance**

Narrative Summary

Pine Gables (also historically known as the Logan House, and Harris Inn) was an early way station for stagecoach travelers and cattle drovers passing over the road connecting Rutherfordton and Asheville. The inn, built ca. 1800, enlarged in 1877, and remodeled in 1924, is located on a relatively flat nine-acre tract of land in the Hickory Nut Gorge area of Rutherford County, North Carolina, in the present-day town of Lake Lure. The property is situated along the site of an early Cherokee Indian trail connecting the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina with the Piedmont. This trail was later used as a stagecoach route and is now Boys Camp Road, a paved road that runs northeast from its junction with US Highway 74A. The gentle topography and grand picturesque views of Chimney Rock, Shumont Mountain, Rumbling Bald Mountain, Roundtop Mountain, and Sugarloaf Mountain made this site along the old road perfect for an inn and cottages catering to both commercial transport and tourist travel in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The Pine Gables property is significant under Criterion A for its role in the formation, settlement, and economic development of western Rutherford County and as a popular way-station for mountain travelers for over 190 years. Located at the south end of the turnpike road through the Hickory Nut Gorge, Pine Gables played an important role in the process of travel across the Blue Ridge Mountains. Pine Gables is also significant under Criterion C for architecture as a rare two-story saddlebag structure that has evolved, along with its attendant guest cabins and outbuildings, to accommodate tourists and travelers throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Historic Background and Social History Context

The travel and tourist industry came early to Rutherford County. During the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the way stations and inns created a network throughout the region, providing meals and lodging to weary travelers. The early roads in this area were highly regarded by the residents of this isolated and sparsely settled region<sup>1</sup>. With the rivers too rough for navigation and the railroads still decades away, the early roads, and the stagecoaches that traversed them, served as the only effective commercial ties to the outside world. The route through the Hickory Nut Gorge appears to have been the favored passage through the Blue Ridge Mountains by the early stagecoach operators. The "Great Western Stageline," which began operations in 1839, utilized this route on its Salisbury-to-Asheville run. Twenty years later the Asheville-to-Charlotte "United States Mail Line" traveled the Hickory Nut Gorge Turnpike and advertised it as "the cheapest as well as the most direct route."<sup>2</sup>

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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

Two entrepreneurs, Dr. John Washington Harris and his brother, Zadock Harris, were aware of the business potential associated with travel and tourism at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. These two men built two of the first inns in Rutherford County and were instrumental in developing and establishing the early trade routes. Zadock Harris established his inn on what was then known as the "Spartanburg-Rutherfordton Turnpike" in the southeastern part of Rutherford County near the present day Harris Community. Dr. John Harris decided to build in a more remote but scenic western part of the county. He built at least one of the original two-story log buildings that became known as the Harris Inn (the nominated property) in Chimney Rock ca. 1800 on a tract of land he acquired during this period.<sup>3</sup>

John and Zadock Harris were the sons of James Harris, who was a prominent political figure in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and one of the largest land owners in Rutherford County. The entrepreneurial spirit of this family was then locally famous. In ca. 1839, the family tradition of innkeeping was furthered when Dr. Harris' daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Sherrill, built Sherrill's Inn (NR 1975) at the Hickory Nut Gap, ten miles to the west of the nominated property in Buncombe County.

Dr. Harris knew that the development of good roads was paramount to the development of Rutherford County. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century he and several other prominent men petitioned the North Carolina General Assembly to help with this cause and to let them develop a toll road from Chimney Rock to Asheville. This venture was widely praised and as early as 1823 the General Assembly authorized an expenditure to be used "in making and improving the road leading from Asheville by the Hickory-Nut-Gap to Rutherfordton."<sup>4</sup> Dr. Harris was one of the first commissioners of this venture. In a progress report to the General Assembly issued in 1830, the commissioners noted that the road had been "recently much traveled" and boasted that it was "destined forthwith, to become the great channel of intercourse between the Western States and the Carolinas."<sup>5</sup> They further stated: "The rich and romantic valley of Main Broad River, heretofore locked up by natural towers of rocks and impassable mountains, is now beginning to develop its resources, and present to the way-worn traveler a good road through an exceedingly rough country, rendered doubly interesting by the bold and majestic mountain scenery, which is not surpassed in height, beauty or grandeur in any portion of the Union."<sup>6</sup> In January 1841, the General Assembly re-appointed Dr. Harris, Bedford Sherrill, and four other men from Rutherford and Buncombe counties as "Commissioners . . . for the purpose of making and keeping in repair a Turnpike Road."<sup>7</sup> In this act the Assembly incorporated the commissioners as the "Hickory Nut Turnpike Company", with the power to issue capital stock, set construction standards, and establish rates of toll. The turnpike was completed sometime before May 10, 1847,

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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

when it was given a final inspection and presumably opened to traffic. The Harris Inn was used as the tollgate for travelers going west to Asheville. By the 1850s, a visit to Hickory Nut Gorge was a favorite excursion for travelers in the Western North Carolina mountains. Already the natural wonders of the area such as Chimney Rock, the Bottomless Pools, Hickory Nut Falls and the grand panorama of the gorge were much admired.

In ca. 1834 the two-story log structures of the Harris Inn were encased with boards and a large two-story shed porch was added to the north side. Parts of this two-story shed porch were later enclosed on the east and west. The first post office to serve the Chimney Rock community was established at the inn in the enclosed first floor room on the east-side of the porch (in what is now the kitchen) on December 19, 1843, with John W. Harris as postmaster.<sup>8</sup>

Along with commercial and tourist travelers, the Harris Inn hosted several noted writers. One of the first was G.W. Featherstonhaugh, a British writer and geologist, who in 1837 visited and wrote about the Harris Inn.<sup>9</sup> Two decades later Henry E. Colton wrote two books about his travels in western North Carolina, *Mountain Scenery, the Scenery of the Mountains of Western North Carolina* (1859) and *Guide Book to the Scenery of the Mountains of North Carolina* (1860). Mr. Colton obviously enjoyed his stay at the Harris Inn. He states in his first book, "the traveler, at his leisure, can find no better place to rest his weary limbs, or satiate an appetite acquired in the bracing mountain air. An excellent view of the mountains is obtained from this house [the Harris Inn]. In fact, just here is the beginning of the grandest panorama of mountain scenery which is to be found easy of access anywhere in the West."<sup>10</sup> Colton's second book quotes the stagecoach fare for travel from Charlotte to Asheville on the Sullivan Stage Line as \$9.00.<sup>11</sup>

In 1866 Judge George Washington Logan (1815-1889) bought the inn and it became known as the "Logan House". Judge Logan acquired both fame and notoriety during his lifetime. He was the son of John and Martha (Harton) Logan, and the grandson of the noted Revolutionary patriot Major Francis Logan (1734 -1826). As a result of his family background, Judge Logan developed a strong sense of loyalty to the United States and became active in the study of law and county politics at an early age. He served as clerk of county court (1841-1849), county solicitor (1855-1856), member of the Confederate Congress (1863-1865), delegate from Rutherford County to the State Convention (1865) and Brigadier General of the Division of North Carolina Troops. From 1858 to 1861 he was also the editor of *The Rutherford Enquirer*.

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Statement of Significance (Continued)

A Whig in politics, Judge Logan was a staunch Unionist during the secession crisis. He kept this position during the Civil War and it determined the rest of his political career. As a member of the Confederate Congress, Judge Logan was one of the strongest opponents of Jefferson Davis, and he worked quietly to restore peace and to return North Carolina to the Union. Opponents identified him, probably correctly, as a leader of the pro-Union Red String Order, which was wide spread in western North Carolina during the latter part of the Civil War. The "Red Strings", also known as "the Heroes of America", were organized with the aim of bringing down the Confederate government. After the war, the "Red Strings" actively supported the federal Reconstruction activities in North Carolina.<sup>12</sup>

From 1866 to 1874, Judge Logan divided his time between his home in Rutherfordton (George W. Logan House, NR 1986) and the Logan House. During this time Logan was a member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina (1866-1874) and Superior Court Judge (1868-1874). On the bench he gained fame as an uncompromising foe of the Ku Klux Klan. Judge Logan's vigor to root out the Klan helped inspire charges of judicial incompetence. The Democratic legislature of 1871-1872 considered impeaching him, but ultimately declined to do so. In 1874 Judge Logan was defeated by one of his enemies and erstwhile Klansman, David Schenck. After this final election Judge Logan spent his last years at the old inn.

Just as it was in its earliest years, the Logan House continued to be a focal point for travelers, tourist and writers passing through this region. It was while staying at the Logan House that Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849-1924) wrote her play, *Esmeralda*, which became the longest running play on Broadway in the nineteenth century. In 1891 Col. Thomas Turner built another famous inn three miles northwest of the Harris Inn and named it the Esmeralda Inn after Ms. Burnett's famous play.<sup>13</sup>

Charles Dudley Warner, a well-traveled friend of Mark Twain, passed through the region in the 1880s. He made the acquaintance of Judge G.W. Logan and stayed at the inn. Mr. Dudley wrote that he enjoyed his stay at the inn but not the Judge's politics.<sup>14</sup>

In 1881, Miss Chunn wrote *The Descriptive Illustrated Guide-Book to North Carolina*. In this book she states, "the trip through the Hickory Nut Gap claims manifold attractions; the Pools, Chimney Rock, High Falls, Bald Mountain, etc., in addition to the wild beauty of the route. It is suggested that several days be given to the pass, making the comfortable farmhouse [Logan's] near the eastern end of the gap the objective point."<sup>15</sup>

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Pine Gables  
Rutherford County, NC

Section number 8 Page 5

**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

Edwin A. Gatchell toured the area in 1886 and the next year wrote *The Standard Guide to Asheville and Western North Carolina*. About his trip from Asheville to Rutherfordton he writes, "Continue your trip to Judge G. W. Logan's Hotel, where you will find a hearty welcome, comfortable quarters, and good fare."<sup>16</sup>

In 1887 the Seaboard Air Line Railway, a major east-west line, finally reached Rutherfordton. In a published advertisement titled "Mountainous Regions of Western North Carolina", the railway encouraged tourist to travel further west.<sup>17</sup> This booklet spotlights the Chimney Rock area and makes reference to the Logan House. In the beginning paragraph of the booklet the author states: "I rode horseback for two days through this section and found a number of boarding houses and hotels, all comfortable places, delightfully situated for summer rest, and pure water piped from the mountains above them and magnificent mountain scenery right at their door. These hotels, as a rule, are very clean, with comfortable beds and good cooking, plenty of eggs, chickens, splendid North Carolina ham, all the milk and cream you want and ample supply of fresh vegetables. There being no frost in the Gap the gardens are very early. Fish are very plentiful; I got up the second morning I was there and caught enough for breakfast right at my door".<sup>18</sup> This advertisement listed all the inns in the Chimney Rock area and along with the Logan House, they included Chimney Rock Lodge, Mountain View Inn, Freeman's Camp, the Esmeralda Inn and Palace Home. Unfortunately only the Logan House and Palace Home remain standing today.

In 1913 author Margaret Worley wrote of her stay at the Logan House: "Crossing a charming, though somewhat deep and rocky ford of the Broad River, you continue on up the beautiful valley, the mountains draw in about you, and you are at 'Logan's', a large, old-fashioned farmhouse which was converted to uses of a wayside inn when the road went through to Rutherfordton, connecting the mountains above here with the low country. Logan's is 'in the Scenery,' so they tell you a good many times while there - and unquestionably it is. A beautiful cultivated valley lies about the house enchantingly surrounded by mountains. The mountains of this region, although so individual in form, so picturesque, or so beautiful, are, according to General Logan, worth about a cent apiece, there is so little soil on them."<sup>19</sup> After Judge Logan died in 1889 his wife and children ran the inn.

The twentieth century brought many changes for the Hickory Nut Gorge and the Logan House. Dr. Lucius B. Morse and his brothers bought the nearby Chimney Rock Park in 1904. Dr. Morse soon made many improvements to this tourist attraction and developed the idea for Lake Lure. With several financial backers, Dr. Morse created Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc. and began buying land and options for land around the Broad

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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

River below Chimney Rock. Chimney Rock Mountains Inc. needed a large building to house its offices, and in 1924 the company purchased the old inn and surrounding property from Judge Logan's heirs. Soon this new development company had acquired over 8,000 acres. Construction of the dam for Lake Lure began in the spring of 1925. After the construction of Lake Lure, the main road connecting Rutherfordton and Asheville was moved to the south side of the new lake. Logan's, for the first time since it was built, was not on the main thoroughfare. The inn continued to be used as the main office for Chimney Rock Mountains, Inc., until the Administration Building, southwest one mile and on the main road, was completed in 1927. Well-to-do people purchased tracts of land, built large homes and cruised the lake in large touring boats. Lake Lure was becoming a "rich man's playground."<sup>20</sup>

Then came the Great Depression. The lake's development companies went bankrupt and the land they owned was liquidated. During the Depression, the inn and surrounding property was used to promote economic recovery as a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) headquarters. Workers from near and far came in search of a job through this New Deal program. Many of the dry-stack rock walls built at the sides of local roads were built by CCC workers.<sup>21</sup>

In 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Riddick bought the inn and surrounding property and started a camp, "Tally-Ho!", for small children. The old inn was then known as the "Tally-Ho Club House". At this time the tearoom to the west of the inn was converted to a dining hall/infirmary, a small craft shop was built, and the other guest cabins were renovated. During the development of Lake Lure, municipal water and sewer systems were created and in a brochure about "Tally-Ho", the owners boasted that "City water, which is analyzed and approved regularly by the N. C. State Board of Health, furnishes the camp with an abundant supply."<sup>22</sup> After almost a decade of operating a camp for children the Riddicks closed the camp and decided to sell the property.

In 1946 Jim and Alice Washburn bought the inn. Mrs. Washburn, better known as "Tootsie", was Judge Logan's great granddaughter. The Washburns renovated the existing guest cabins, built several more guest cabins, constructed several fishing and swimming ponds, started a large vegetable garden and renamed the property "Pine Gables". The Washburns once again followed the inn's tradition of catering to the travelers and tourists in the Hickory Nut Gorge. The present owners, Jim and Tootsie's grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. James R. Proctor, continue to rent these cabins to tourists and other travelers.

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Pine Gables  
Rutherford County, NC

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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

**Architectural Context**

Dr. John Harris built at least one of the original two-story log buildings that became known as the Harris Inn (the nominated property) ca. 1800 on a tract of land he acquired around this time (One of the log structures may predate his ownership).<sup>23</sup> The second log structure was built sometime later on the other side of the large center chimney and passageways from one log building to the other were constructed on either side of the chimney (see diagram on Continuation Sheet, Section 8 page 11). Whether the passages were open or closed is unknown.

Log construction was the predominate building style employed by the early settlers because it was functional, needed no sophisticated tools, and was the natural result of clearing land. As was typical of large log buildings of this area, the logs were hand hewn flat on two sides and cornered with a half dovetail notches.

In ca. 1834 the two-story log structures of the Harris Inn were encased with boards and a large two-story shed porch was added to the north side. Parts of this two-story shed porch were later enclosed on the east and west ends (see diagram on Continuation Sheet, Section 8 page 11). The first post office to serve the Chimney Rock community (1843) was housed in the enclosed first floor room on the east-side of the porch. For the next three decades the old inn apparently remained mostly unchanged.

Judge George Washington Logan bought the inn in 1866, and ca. 1877 enlarged the two-story structure with a large, frame rear addition (see diagram on Continuation Sheet, Section 8 page 12). The wood shake gabled roof was raised to a 12:12 pitch, covered the two-story porch on the north side and allowed rooms to be added to the upper story. With the original logs weatherboarded on the outside and sheathed with beaded boards on the inside, the thickness of the exterior facing walls are now eleven to sixteen inches. On the interior most of the dividing walls on the west side of the building were built using a unique one-board-thick design. These wallboards have decorative beading on both sides and were used where the walls were not needed for load-bearing purposes.

During the Great Depression the rear frame additions erected by Judge Logan were dismantled (see diagram on Continuation Sheet, Section 8 page 13) and the wood shake roof was replaced with metal sheathing. At this time the tearoom was enclosed and used as a residence.

When Mr. and Mrs. Riddick bought the inn and surrounding property in the 1937, the tearoom was converted to a dinning hall/infirmarary, a small craft shop was built, and the other buildings on the property were renovated.

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Pine Gables  
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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

In 1946 Jim and Alice Washburn bought the inn. The Washburn's renovated the existing cabins and built several new cabins.

Today, as viewed from the north, the old inn at Pine Gables looks very much as it did in the late nineteenth century. Because of its high degree of integrity, Judge Logan would surely recognize this grand old building. The evolution from a simple log structure to a more stylish two-and-one-half story weatherboarded building with simplified Queen Anne influences has created a unique and functional house.

In Rutherford County twenty-two log buildings built prior to 1860 are known to exist today. Of these log buildings fourteen were weather-boarded and only four are two-stories (Zaddock Harris House ca. 1800, David Beam House ca. 1813, David Beam, Jr. House ca. 1840, and the old inn at Pine Gables). The old inn at Pine Gables is the only remaining two-room two-story log structure in Rutherford County and the only one enlarged to two-and-one-half stories. The old inn at Pine Gables is one of two buildings in Rutherford County built prior to the twentieth century with a two-story engaged porch. The old inn at Pine Gables and the Zaddock Harris House in the Harris Community are the two oldest inns remaining in Rutherford County.

Inside, the original saddlebag construction has, to this day, created a sense of two structures under one roof. The rooms on the east side of the chimney on the first floor include a living room, kitchen, dining room and closet. There is a massive fireplace open to the east-side living room built ca. 1898. The square cut granite rocks that face this fireplace are very large. The two support rocks, on either side of the fireplace opening, measure two feet long by three feet, three inches high. The principle rock on top of these support rocks measures one foot high by six feet, eight inches long. The rooms on the west side of the chimney include another living room, a bath and a bedroom. Interior access from one side to another is through a passageway on the south side of the center chimney.

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**FOOTNOTES**

<sup>1</sup>Survey and Planning Unit. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. National Register Nomination for Sherrill's Inn, North Carolina, 1975. Section 8A.

<sup>2</sup>Survey and Planning Unit. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. National Register Nomination for Sherrill's Inn, North Carolina, 1975. Section 8A.

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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

<sup>3</sup>One of the log structures may predate his ownership

<sup>4</sup>Survey and Planning Unit. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. National Register Nomination for Sherrill's Inn, North Carolina, 1975. Section 8A.

<sup>5</sup>Survey and Planning Unit. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. National Register Nomination for Sherrill's Inn, North Carolina, 1975. Section 8A.

<sup>6</sup>Cole, J. Timothy. The Rumbling Mountain of Hickory Nut Gap, The Story of North Carolina's Most Celebrated Earthquakes. Wilmington, NC: Precision Press, 1990. p. 4

<sup>7</sup>Survey and Planning Unit. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. National Register Nomination for Sherrill's Inn, North Carolina, 1975. Section 8A.

<sup>8</sup>The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County. The Heritage of Rutherford County North Carolina, Volume I, 1984. Winston Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Company, 1984. p. 15

<sup>9</sup>Griffin, Clarence W. Essays on North Carolina History. Forest City, NC: The Forest City Courier, 1951. p. 239

<sup>10</sup>Colton, Henry E. Mountain Scenery, the Scenery of the Mountains of Western North Carolina. Raleigh, NC: W. L. Pomeroy, 1859. p. 28

<sup>11</sup>Colton, Henry E. Guide Book to the Scenery of the Mountains of North Carolina. Asheville, NC: Western Advocate, 1860. p. 6

<sup>12</sup>The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County. The Heritage of Rutherford County North Carolina, Volume I, 1984. Winston Salem, NC: Hunter Publishing Company, 1984. p. 7-8

<sup>13</sup>Griffin, Clarence W. Essays on North Carolina History. Forest City, NC: The Forest City Courier, 1951. p. 240

<sup>14</sup>Cole, J. Timothy. The Rumbling Mountain of Hickory Nut Gap, The Story of North Carolina's Most Celebrated Earthquakes. Wilmington, NC: Precision Press, 1990. p. 4

<sup>15</sup>Chunn, Miss. Descriptive Illustrated Guide-book to North Carolina Mountains. New York, NY: E. J. Hale and Son, Publishers, 1881. p. 39

<sup>16</sup>Gatchell, Edwin A. The Standard Guide to Asheville and Western North Carolina. Asheville, NC: Fred L. Jacobs, 1887. p. 40.

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Rutherford County, NC

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**Statement of Significance (Continued)**

<sup>17</sup>Seaboard Air Line Railway. Mountainous Regions Western North Carolina.  
Advertisement. Date and publisher unknown. p.1.

<sup>18</sup>Seaboard Air Line Railway. Mountainous Regions Western North Carolina.  
Advertisement. Date and publisher unknown. p. 2.

<sup>19</sup>Worley, Margaret W. The Carolina Mountains. Boston, MA: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,  
1913. p. 95

<sup>20</sup>Rutherford County Bicentennial Committee. Rutherford County 1979: A Peoples  
Bicentennial History. Rutherfordton, NC: Liberty Press, 1979.

<sup>21</sup>Washburn, Alice M. Great granddaughter of Judge Logan, Long time Lake Lure Resident  
and former owner of Pine Gables. Interview, 19 July 1984

<sup>22</sup>Riddick, Mrs. Richard. Tally Ho. Advertisement. Date and publisher unknown.

<sup>23</sup>Washburn, Alice M. Great granddaughter of Judge Logan, Long time Lake Lure Resident  
and former owner of Pine Gables. Interview, 19 July 1984

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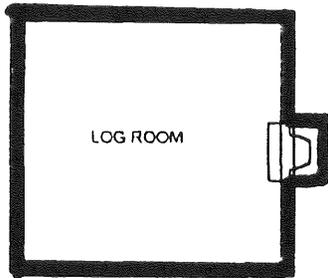
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Rutherford County, NC

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Statement of Significance (Continued)

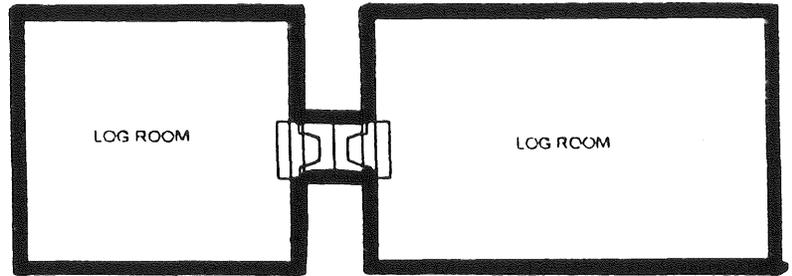
FOOTPRINT OF OLD INN AT PINE GABLES AT VARIOUS TIMES IN HISTORY



↓  
North

Scale 1/16" = 1'

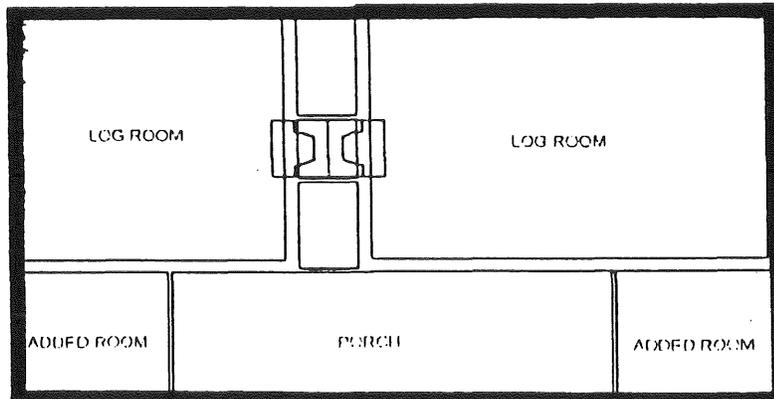
Log House (ca. 1800)



↓  
North

Scale 1/16" = 1'

Saddle-Bag Log House (ca.1800)



↓  
North

Scale 1/16" = 1'

Weatherboarded Log with Framed Additions and Porch (ca. 1834)

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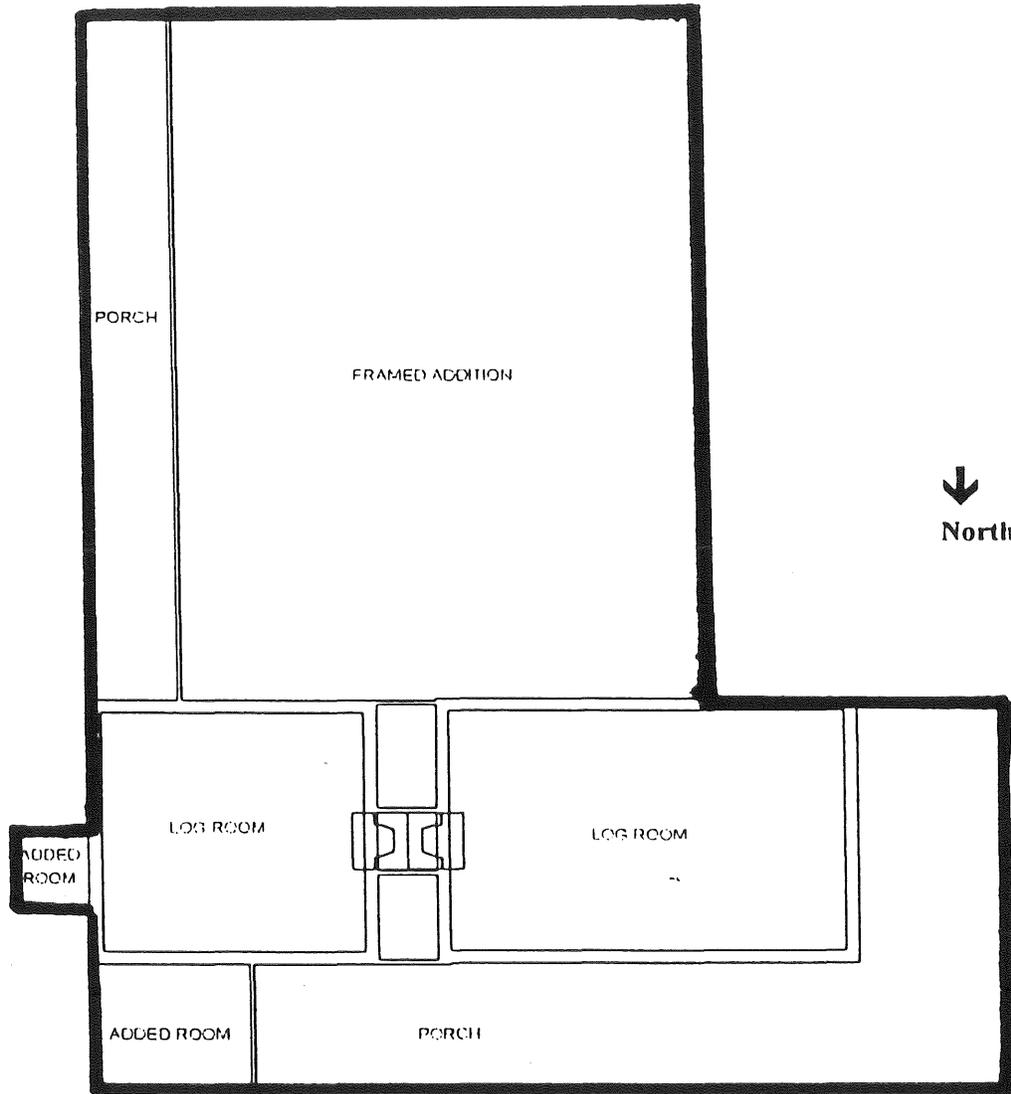
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Rutherford County, NC

Section number 8 Page 12

Statement of Significance (Continued)

FOOTPRINT OF OLD INN AT PINE GABLES AT VARIOUS TIMES IN HISTORY  
(Continued)



Weatherboarded Log with Large Framed Additions and Porches (ca. 1877)

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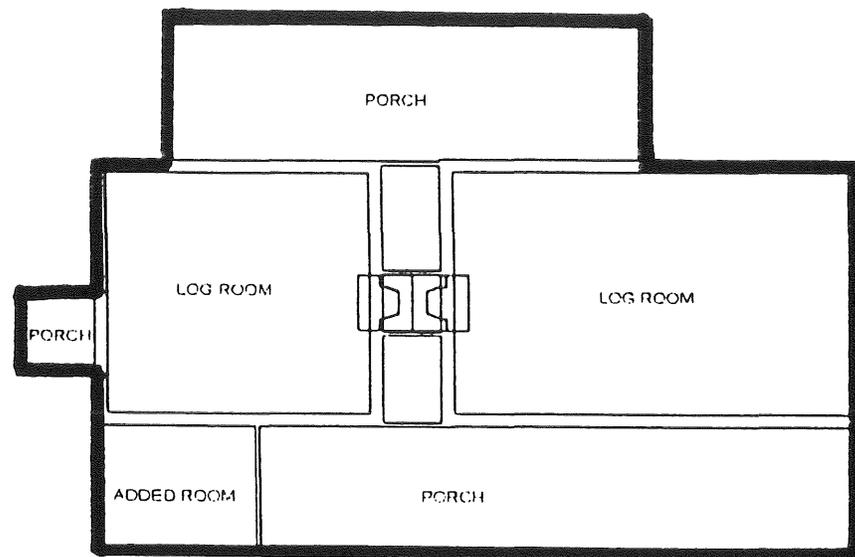
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Pine Gables  
Rutherford County, NC

Section number 8 Page 13

Statement of Significance (Continued)

**FOOTPRINT OF OLD INN AT PINE GABLES AT VARIOUS TIMES IN HISTORY**  
(Continued)



North Scale 1/16" = 1'

**Weatherboarded Log with Framed Additions and Porches. Large Framed addition  
the North is replaced with Porch and Porch to the West is removed. Small Room to  
East is replaced with small Porch (1924)**

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Pine Gables  
Rutherford County, NC

Section number 10 Page 1

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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundary of Pine Gables is shown as the 8.86 acre and .45 acre tracts within the double lines on the accompanying Rutherford County Tax Map 519 Block 1 Lots 39 and 40.

The boundary of Pine Gables is shown as the bold solid line (with metes and bounds descriptions) shown on the accompanying map entitled "Pine Gables".

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary includes the old inn, eight guest cabins, one tearoom, one stone structure, a section of old highway NC 20, three ponds, Lake Lure shoreline, rock fountain, a rock wall, a craft shop and one garage. All historically significant structures associated with Pine Gables, The Harris Inn or Logan House are included in this boundary.

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Pine Gables  
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Section number: Photographs Page 1

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**Pine Gables Photographs:**

The following information applies to all photographs, except as noted.

Name of Property: Pine Gables

328 Boys Camp Road  
Lake Lure, NC 28746  
Rutherford County  
North Carolina

Photographer: James R. Proctor

Date of photos: October 22, 1998 unless otherwise indicated

Location of North Carolina Division of History and Archives

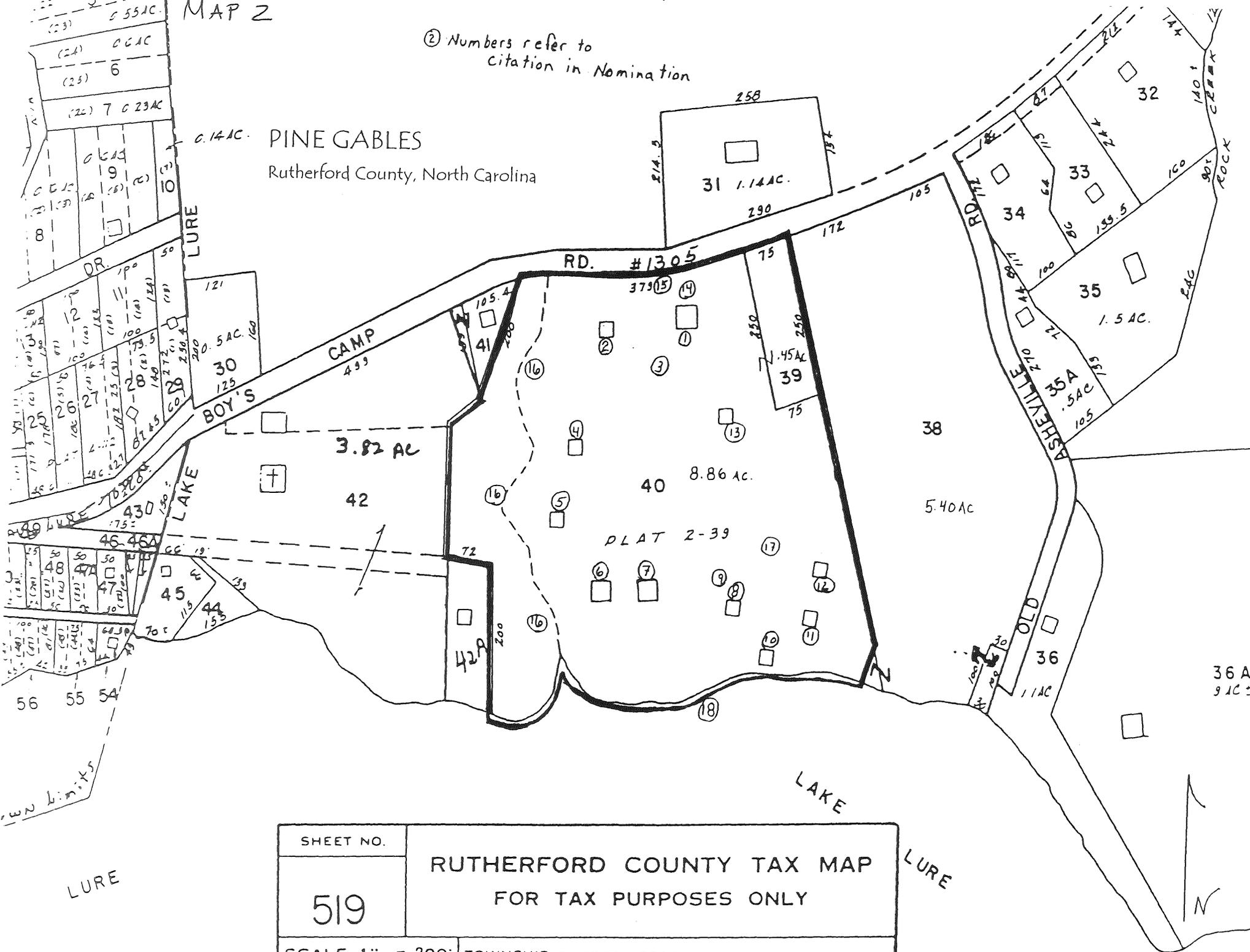
Original negatives: Western Regional Office  
One Village Lane  
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

- 1 - Old Inn, north side, looking south
- 2 - Old Inn, east and south sides, looking northwest
- 3 - Old Inn, south and west sides, looking northeast
- 4 - Old Tearoom and old inn, south sides, looking north
- 5 - Stone Structure, east and north sides, looking southwest, (date of photo May 6, 1999)
- 6 - Pond, Looking south, (date of photo May 6, 1999)
- 7 - Rock fountain, looking southwest
- 8 - Guest cabin, south and east sides, looking northwest
- 9 - Guest cabin, south side, looking north
- 10 - Guest cabin, north and west sides, looking southeast
- 11 - Crafts cabin, south side, looking northeast
- 12 - Lake shore, looking northwest, (date of photo May 6, 1999)

# MAP 2

② Numbers refer to citation in Nomination

0.14 AC. PINE GABLES  
Rutherford County, North Carolina



SHEET NO.	RUTHERFORD COUNTY TAX MAP FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY
519	
SCALE 1" = 200'	TOWNSHIP CHIMNEY ROCK

27°30'  
24  
23  
22  
21  
20  
25'  
19

LINE GABLES  
BOYS CAMPGROUND  
Lake Lure, NC  
RUTHERFORD COUNTY

UTM  
17/388440/292060

Lake  
Lure  
Quad

