

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 Hanckel-Barclay House

other names/site number Chestnut Hill

### 2. Location

street & number S side SR 1114, 0.8 mi W of jct. w/ US Hwy 276  not for publication

city or town Brevard  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Transylvania code 175 zip code 28712

### 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 Crow SHPO 10/7/99  
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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Hanckel-Barclay House  
Name of Property

Transylvania, North Carolina  
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	
5	2	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
5	3	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
Historic and Architectural Resources  
of Transylvania County, NC, 1820-1941

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
n/a

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agriculture outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/storage

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress/inn

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

roof asbestos

other brick

stucco

**Narrative Description**

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

Hanckel-Barclay House  
Name of Property

Transylvania, North Carolina  
County and State

**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:

- 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**

ca. 1856-1949

**Significant Dates**

1856

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**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

Hanckel-Barclay House

Transylvania, North Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	342460	3896050
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	342540	3895830

3	17	342290	3895610
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	342260	3895630

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sybil Argintar Bowers

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date May 1, 1999

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 253-1392

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

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 Ms. Rosalie Jenkins Phillipoff

street & number 107 Harborview Lane telephone (727) 587-9069

city or town Largo state FL zip code 33770

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.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hanckel-Barclay House  
Transylvania Co., NC

Set high on a hill overlooking the flood plain of the French Broad River Valley, the Hanckel-Barclay House is an imposing example of a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style house. The property consists of a collection of buildings and structures dating from the mid-nineteenth century to circa 1940. The main house was built ca. 1856, with several support structures and outbuildings constructed on the property through the years as the owners changed. The property is located south of the town of Brevard, North Carolina in the area known as Dunn's Rock. The property is bordered roughly on the north by the French Broad River and US Highway 276, on the west by Barclay Road (SR 1114), on the south by a small stream and the wooded area of a new subdivision, and on the east by adjoining farmland and a gravel road leading to a new subdivision. The nominated tract is approximately twenty-two acres, and includes the house built by James Stuart Hanckel (ca. 1856) and the collection of support structures and outbuildings constructed primarily by the Joseph K. Barclay family (ca. 1909 - 1940s). The property is a portion of the original seventy-three acres purchased by Hanckel from 1856 to 1860. The remainder of the original property has been sold to adjacent owners for private homes and subdivision development.

The landscape associated with the property is comprised of a high promontory where the house is located, with wooded hillsides rolling away to the north, west, and east. A portion of the eastern and western hillsides have been recently clear-cut for timber. Below the hillside, the land forms a broad flood plain which extends north to the French Broad River and west to Barclay Road. The land to the south of the property is more on level with the main house, but is also currently wooded. A gravel driveway winds up the hillside from Barclay Road on the west, with a flat area adjacent to Barclay Road where the Barclays planted vegetables. As the road begins the climb up the hillside from the west, there are two dirt roads that lead into the adjacent property to the west and one that heads to the east side of the drive and connects with a newer gravel road to the north. A signpost here denotes this was the drive used to reach the tenant house which was located further to the east (it has recently been demolished). The driveway reaches the main house from the northeast, passing thickets of rhododendron and large evergreen trees along the way. The winding gravel drive ends near the house, and wraps around the house as a circular drive. There is a newer logging road cut into the hillside to the southwest of the main house which extends down the hill to connect to the main driveway (see survey/sketch map).

The nominated property consists of five contributing resources (the main house, the root cellar, a garage, and two storage sheds), and three non-contributing resources (the well house, the chicken house, and a new carport).

**1. Hanckel-Barclay House. Contributing. ca. 1856.**

Facing north, this two-story house, covered with weatherboard siding, exemplifies many architectural features of the Greek Revival style. The pyramidal roof is currently covered by

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asbestos shingles.<sup>1</sup> Shed-roof dormers, probably added in the 1940s, punctuate the roof on the north and south sides. A two-tiered, hip-roof, full-facade porch is located on the north or front entrance of the house. Interior brick chimneys, currently stuccoed, extend above the roofline on the east and west sides. Two newer stone chimneys, added in the 1940s, are located on the east and south sides of the building. Windows are nine-over-nine and nine-over-six. Exterior window and door frames are simple beveled boards, probably planed on site. A one-story addition at the rear of the building, covered by a low hip roof and currently in use as a kitchen, is a replacement of the original rear entry. Before being enclosed as a kitchen, this addition was a one-story, full-width porch, probably constructed near the turn of the century (see Exhibit A).<sup>2</sup> The original foundation of the building is fieldstone pillars, many of which are still visible beneath the porch. Brick, now stuccoed, has been infilled between these piers at a later time. In the crawl space underneath the entire house and addition, seven-inch wide by nine-inch deep hand-hewn beams run in an east-west direction and rest on the stone piers. To the south of the house are remnants of what was once a formal flower garden. There are large boxwoods and a large magnolia planted in this area. The boxwoods in particular could date back as far as the Hanckel family, but certainly were planted no later than the time of the Barclays (beginning in the 1910s).<sup>3</sup> Stepping stones are still visible in the rear circular driveway and in some pathways, and there is a stone foundation for a sundial located further to the south. Located immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the rear of the house is a large, rectangular concrete pad which was built by Louise Barclay for use as a dog run. Additional plantings located close to the house include rhododendron, hemlocks, American holly, and boxwoods.

The front or north elevation is comprised of three bays on each floor. The two-tier attached porch is the prominent element here, and displays sawnwork in the balustrade and corner

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<sup>1</sup>Field investigation in the attic indicates original shingles on the roof were wood, painted red. A second roof was pressed tin shingles, and the current roof, dating from 1946, is asbestos shingles.

<sup>2</sup>Paint evidence and ghost lines indicate the original rear elevation had a gable roof entry the width of the rear door. Frame construction underneath the current enclosed kitchen appears to have been added around the turn of the century, as a one-story, full-width porch. This porch was later enclosed as a kitchen, ca. 1940s. Up until this time, there was a separate kitchen building located above the current root cellar (shown on survey/sketch map). Also, Mr. James Morrow (interview by Sybil A. Bowers, 19 February 1999), remembers the addition at the rear being there from at least the early 1920s, when he first knew the Barclay family and visited there in the summers.

<sup>3</sup>It is likely that the Hanckel family, being from Charleston, had some sort of formal garden in this area as well. Annie Pressley, caretaker for the Barclays, (interviewed by Sybil A. Bowers 18 February 1999), remembers the reference to this southern garden as "Mom's garden", referring to Mrs. Melusina "Mel" Barclay. She apparently loved flowers and had many daffodils, peonies, and roses planted there.

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Transylvania Co., NC

brackets. It is unknown if this porch was a later change, or if it is original to the building.<sup>4</sup> Central wooden stairs lead up to the front porch. The front door is typically Greek Revival in style, with a transom and sidelights. Multi-light French doors, also Greek Revival elements, are located on either side of the central door, opening onto the porch. Porch floors and ceiling are narrow boards. The roofline of the porch on the second floor appears to have been changed at some time since its current hip form cuts off a portion of the second story shutters and window framing. The **east or side elevation** of the house is two bays wide, plus the one-story kitchen addition to the south. Windows are nine-over-nine on the first floor, and nine-over-six on the second. There is a newer six-over-six window in the bay encompassing the added kitchen. On the south side of the added exterior stone chimney is a door with concrete steps down to the crawl space where the furnace room is located. The **south or rear elevation** of the house is three bays wide on the original, main body of the house, with the added kitchen projecting to the south. Six-light windows are located in the addition, on either side of a modern door. Upstairs on the main body of the house, nine-over-nine windows flank a smaller six-over-six window. The **west or side elevation** of the house is two bays wide, plus the kitchen addition, the same as on the east. Windows are also the same as on the east side. Near the southwest corner, a four-light window has been added where a bath was built, and on the second story, roughly in the center of the elevation, another four-light window has been added, in a bath there. Both of these changes probably took place in the early 1940s.<sup>5</sup>

The main body of the house is basically square in shape, following a central hall, double-pile floor plan typical of the Greek Revival style. The only exception to this is at the southwest corner of the first floor, where one room is divided into baths and storage (see Exhibit A, floor plans). It appears that there were always two smaller rooms here, with the small bath divided from the storage area sometime in the early 1940s. The larger bath was used in the 1940s and later by the Barclays' cook as a bedroom, and then converted to a bath when Miss Louise Barclay lived in the house in her later years.<sup>6</sup> Detailing is simple and Classical in design, exemplifying some knowledge of the elements of the Greek Revival style. Walls and ceilings

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<sup>4</sup>Since the house was built by a Charleston family (the James Stuart Hanckels), who also had a family home in Flat Rock (the Christian Hanckels, J.S. Hanckel's father), it is possible that this porch could be a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style that was also prevalent at the time both in Charleston and Flat Rock. At any rate, it appears there has always been a full-facade, two-story porch of some type here, since the French doors on the first floor and the central doorway on the upper level appear to be original.

<sup>5</sup>The Joseph K. Barclay family began living at the house year-round in 1936, so it is likely that many of the small changes noted were made in the late 1930s to early 1940s.

<sup>6</sup>Interview with Annie Pressley by Sybil A. Bowers, 18 February 1999. Ms. Pressley and her husband were caretakers of the property for many years for both Melusina Barclay (Mrs. Joseph K. Barclay), and later Louise Barclay (the Barclays only daughter). Ms. Pressley remembers there was a live-in cook for the Barclays.

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are plaster, and floors are wide tongue and groove boards, possibly of poplar. Ceilings are approximately ten to twelve feet in height. Baseboards throughout the house have the same beaded molding as the door and window surrounds. The door and window frames are simple beveled boards with beaded molding, similar in detail to the beveled banister on the stairs. Doors throughout the house are vertical two-panel, some with their original porcelain hardware. The doors and the paneled areas below each of the tall windows throughout the house are typical of the Greek Revival style. Fireplaces are shallow brick openings with concrete hearths, and all mantels are post and lintel, with simple beveled shelf supports, also typical elements of the Greek Revival style.

Downstairs, the front door is a five-panel configuration, and may be a replacement of the original. Shutters over the sidelights appear to have been added. Ceiling molding appears to have been added in the entry hall and in most other rooms in the house. Room 1 (see Exhibit A) has had shelves added on either side of the mantel. Room 2 has had the fireplace enclosed, and a door added at the southeast corner. The floor in the large bath to the south of Room 2 has linoleum over the original wood floor. Room 3 has had low cabinets added on either side of the mantel. The rear hall (stair hall) has had wainscot added on some of the walls. The balustrade of the stairs appears to be walnut, with hand planing marks still visible. The banister is beveled, and the baluster is comprised of plain pickets with a rectangular profile. There is a small two-panel door leading to a storage area under the stairs. Walls in this storage area are ten to twelve inch wide boards. The storage room to the southwest of the stairs had an original nine-over-nine window located in the south wall, and a linoleum floor. The original rear exterior door is located at the end of the stair hall and now opens into the kitchen. The kitchen appears to have been remodeled in the 1940s to 1950s, but, as noted above, was probably added on as early as the 1920s. The laundry room to the west of the kitchen has a linoleum floor, as does the kitchen.

Upstairs, all four rooms are similar in detailing, with the only exception to the four-room plan being the addition (probably in the early 1940s) of a bath along the west wall of the house joining rooms 2 and 4 (see Exhibit A). The door to the upper porch has a transom above. A large boxed beam located in the center of the hall, running in an east-west direction, appears to be original. Room 1 has had a closet added on one side of the mantel. Room 2 has had a closet added on the east side of the mantel. The fireplace in room 3 has been enclosed, with cabinets added on either side of the mantel. The bathroom at the south end of the hall was probably added in the late 1930s to early 1940s. This may have originally been used as a sitting room or trunk room. The only changes in room 4 are the addition of a closet on the east side of the mantel, and the addition of the bath at the northwest corner which projects into the room. The main house is in fair condition.

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**2. Well House. Non-contributing. ca. 1980s.**

Small, square, one-story building with a tin-sheathed pyramidal roof. Building is set on a concrete pad. Lapped masonite board siding, and two-light windows on the north and south sides. There is a double, plank-board door on the east. Well is located below currently sealed flooring. Good condition.

**3. Root cellar. Contributing. ca. 1909.**

Low, underground area located near the southwest corner of the main house, with a brick arch opening. Inside, the rear wall is stuccoed. This was originally part of a spring house system put in by the Barclays, and was later converted to a root cellar.<sup>7</sup> Some of the piping and a pump are still in place. The kitchen building was located above this cellar.<sup>8</sup> Fair condition.

**4. Carport. Non-contributing. ca. 1980s.**

Shed-roof wooden lean-to structure built on posts with a plank board wall on the west side only, and used as a carport. This was the original location of one of three slave residences located on the property (all three are now demolished).<sup>9</sup> Good condition. As part of the current renovation project, this building will be removed and replaced by a two-story garage apartment.

**5. Garage. Contributing. ca. 1940.**

One-story, two-car wooden garage building with board and batten siding. Original double wooden doors are still in place. Roofline forms a double front gable. Roof is covered with tin, and floors are plank boards. Fair condition.

**6. Storage shed. Contributing, ca. 1930s.**

One-story, small, side-gable-roof building with German siding and a five-panel door. Roof is covered with tin. Probably built in the 1930s when the Barclay family resided at the house year-round. Fair condition.

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<sup>7</sup>Interview with James Morrow. Mr. Morrow remembers that the Barclay family installed this spring house, using a system known as a "riff ram". This pumped water from one spring into another (likely to increase volume), and then pumped water up the hill, since there were no springs located above the house. Before the spring house, Mr. Morrow said earlier families probably just relied on a well for water supplies.

<sup>8</sup>Interview with Annie Pressley. Ms. Pressley remembers a kitchen building being located here. In later years this whole structure was converted to just the root cellar for storage of potatoes and other root vegetables.

<sup>9</sup>Interview with Annie Pressley. Ms. Pressley, as part of her caretaking duties of the house and garden, remembers the laundry being located in this building. She was not allowed in the upstairs portion of the building. It is unknown if the other two slave quarters were also two stories.

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Hanckel-Barclay House  
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**7. Chicken House. Non-contributing. ca. 1960s.**

Low structure loosely connected to the storage shed (#6 above). Constructed on posts, with a wall on the east side only. Shed roof is comprised of metal and shingles. Chicken wire covers the remaining sides of the building. Poor condition.

**8. Storage shed. Contributing. ca. 1910s - 1920s.**

Small, wooden storage shed building was also used as a playhouse for Louise Barclay, one of the children. Shed roof is covered with rolled metal, and ivy-covered walls are board and batten. Boards are twelve inches wide. Fair condition.

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### Summary

The Hanckel-Barclay House was built in the Dunn's Rock community of Transylvania County ca. 1856 for use as a summer residence for Rev. James Stuart Hanckel and his family. Rev. Hanckel was one of many summer residents from low-country South Carolina who came to the mountains to escape the heat and disease of the hot coastal summers. Subsequent owners alternated between using the property as a summer or year-round residence and as a working farm. The owners who lived on the property for the longest period, the Barclays, came from Pennsylvania in the summers at first, and then began to live on the property year-round, renting out the land as a working farm. The Hanckel-Barclay House is significant as one of the few remaining examples of a mid-nineteenth century, Greek Revival style frame house in Transylvania County that has also maintained to a high degree of integrity its immediate landscape surroundings. The context and history of the Hanckel-Barclay House and its relation to the development of Transylvania County is more fully documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, NC, 1820-1941". In particular, the context sections entitled "Early Settlement in Transylvania County, 1770s-1861", "Pre-Railroad Transylvania County, 1861-1894", "Early Industrialization in Transylvania County, 1895-1916", and "Building and Rebuilding in Transylvania County, War to War, 1917-1941" set the stage for development in the community at the time that the Hanckel-Barclay House was built, and its subsequent use as a summer home and year-round residence from 1856-1949. The Hanckel-Barclay House also relates to the Property Type "Pre-Railroad Frame Dwellings", which is documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form. The Hanckel-Barclay House is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion C for architecture, and is a rare example of a Greek Revival style dwelling in Transylvania County. The property also meets Criterion A in the area of social history for its contributions to the development of the French Broad River Valley in Transylvania County. The house is notable as being one of many grand summer homes built by wealthy low-country South Carolina residents who came to the mountains of western North Carolina on an annual basis beginning in the early to mid-nineteenth century.

### Historic Background and Social History Context

James Stuart Hanckel was one of many low-country South Carolinians who came to the mountains of western North Carolina beginning in the early part of the nineteenth century to escape the heat and disease of the coastal area summers. The Hanckel family was prominent in Charleston and the South Carolina low-country. In particular, Christian Hanckel, James Stuart's father, served as the rector of Trinity Church in Columbia from 1815-1821 and of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Charleston from 1821 - 1866.<sup>10</sup> James Stuart was born July 1, 1817, and followed in his father's footsteps toward a career in theology. He graduated from

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<sup>10</sup>Thomas, Albert Sidney. The Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina 1820-1957. Columbia, South Carolina: R.L Bryan Co., 1957, pp. 242 and 537.

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the General Theological Seminary and was ordained as a deacon in 1837. He became an Episcopal priest in 1839. From 1838-1851 he assisted his father during the summers at St. Paul's, while also serving from 1839-1849 and from 1850-1851 as rector of St. Andrew's Parish in Charleston County.<sup>11</sup> From 1853-1860 James Stuart served as rector at St. Thomas Church at Pompion Hill, South Carolina.<sup>12</sup> Rev. Hanckel served St. Matthew's Parish in Fort Motte, South Carolina from 1861-1863, while he also served as a professor at the theological seminary in Camden, South Carolina (The Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina).<sup>13</sup> The Christian Hanckel family had a home in the Flat Rock area of Henderson County, and lived there during the summers in the early part of the nineteenth century.<sup>14</sup> On June 5, 1856, James Stuart Hanckel was asked to officiate at the first Episcopal service to be held in Henderson County (soon to be Transylvania County in 1861) at Montclove, the home of Francis Withers Johnstone, located in the Davidson River/Dunn's Rock area of the county.<sup>15</sup> Attending this service were primarily those summer residents from the low-country who had settled along the French Broad River valley near Dunn's Rock beginning in 1850. An Episcopal congregation, St. Paul's in the Valley, was formed, and F.W. Johnstone gave twelve acres of land for the building of a church structure.

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid, p. 270.

<sup>12</sup>Reak, Jack. St. Philip's Episcopal Church, A History, 1988, pp. 3-4.

<sup>13</sup>The Protestant Episcopal Church, p. 313. This must have been for winter services only, since he was serving St. Paul's in the Valley in Dunn's Rock in the summers then.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>The Johnstone family was also from Charleston, and probably knew the Hanckel family. William Johnstone II and Anna Maria Pinckney Johnstone had four sons, William Andrew (b. 1805), Robert Pinckney, McKewn (b. 1811), and Francis Withers (b. 1813) and two daughters, Anna Maria and Emma Septema. They were wealthy, educated, and well-traveled. The Johnstones owned large plantations in coastal South Carolina, and in the 1840s all four sons bought large landholdings in the mountains of western North Carolina. William Andrew bought land in Flat Rock and built Beaumont. He was later killed by bushwhackers (Civil War deserters) at his home. The other three brothers purchased "...property in the upper French Broad Valley area..." (McCrary, Mary Jane. Transylvania Beginnings, A History. Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1984, p. 241). McKewn was a mechanic and a partner of Simon Lucas, the inventor of the rice threshing machine. Francis built his home, Montclove, on the French Broad in 1854. He "...purchased lands of wide interest, and he shared same with...friends who came seeking peace and isolation, which added to the strength and development of the area..." He owned so much land in the river valley that his landholdings were known as "...the Johnstone settlement..." (Transylvania Beginnings, p. 242.) In the 1860 slave schedule for Henderson County, F. W. Johnstone was one of the largest slaveholders, with 38 slaves. In 1861, he served as a captain in Company E, 28th NC Regiment, for one year. After the Civil War, all the Johnstones except William moved their families to Spartanburg, SC.

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It was from F.W. Johnstone that James Stuart Hanckel purchased fifty-three acres of land on July 30, 1856.<sup>16</sup> This land was described in the deed as lying "...between Farm I [of Johnstone's property] and land belonging to Ethan Davis...along the Turnpike Road [currently US Highway 276]." It appears likely that Hanckel built his home on this land between 1856-1857, since he began officiating at summer services on a regular basis beginning in June 1857.<sup>17</sup> According to the 1860 census records for Henderson County, the Hanckel family included Rev. Hanckel, age forty-three, wife Fanny, age thirty-eight, J. S., a daughter, age nineteen, M.S., a daughter, age fifteen, Suns, a son, age thirteen, F., a daughter, age eleven, E. R., a son, age eight, Ana, age five, Susan, age three, and John, a nine-month-old baby. A spacious home would have been needed to house a family this large, and with the status of the family in both the Charleston and mountain communities, it was also built in a popular and grand style of the day, the Greek Revival.

The building for St. Paul's in the Valley was completed by June 1858, and the first communion was held there on November 7, 1858, with Rev. Hanckel officiating. On August 28, 1860, the small church building was consecrated, again in the presence of Rev. Hanckel.<sup>18</sup> On December 29, 1860, Hanckel bought an additional twenty acres on the north side of the river.<sup>19</sup> The Hanckel family lived in the house during the summers only through 1863. At this time, the Camden, South Carolina seminary where Hanckel served the remainder of the year was closed due to the affects of the Civil War. Rev. Hanckel moved with his family to the mountains on a year-round basis at this point, but left Transylvania County permanently in 1864 to move to Charlottesville, Virginia, when St. Paul's in the Valley closed. The difficulties of the Civil War began to have a tremendous impact on the economic fortunes of the South Carolina summer residents by this time. Many could no longer afford to come to the mountains, and some were in danger from deserters from the war.<sup>20</sup>

James Stuart Hanckel served as rector at Christ Episcopal Church in Charlottesville from 1868 until his death in 1892 at age seventy-seven. The Hanckel family owned the house they had built on the hill overlooking the river valley in Transylvania County until 1875. They then sold all of the seventy-three acres they owned (known as Tract 1: fifty-three acres and Tract 2:

<sup>16</sup>Henderson County Deed Book 6, 195, July 30, 1856. Transylvania County was not formed until 1861, so early records were part of Henderson County.

<sup>17</sup>According to South Carolina diocesan records noted in St. Philip's Episcopal Church, A History pp. 3-4, in the summer of 1857, Hanckel officiated at 44 services in Dunn's Rock and 3 in Flat Rock. In 1858 he conducted the same number of services, and in 1859, served at 43 services in Dunn's Rock.

<sup>18</sup>Bowers, Sybil A. National Register Nomination for St. Philip's Church, July, 1997.

<sup>19</sup>Henderson County Deed Book 7, 500, December 29, 1860.

<sup>20</sup>Andrew Johnstone, owner of Beaumont in Flat Rock, and brother to F.W. Johnstone, was killed by "bushwhackers", deserters of the war, at his home towards the end of the war.

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twenty acres) to Jesse and Hester Hollis.<sup>21</sup> The Hollis family owned the property until 1890, at which time a mortgage company foreclosed on the property.<sup>22</sup>

In 1891, Thomas Claghorn Gower of Greenville County, South Carolina purchased the Hanckel-Barclay House property, including both Tracts 1 and 2, for \$1,671 from the mortgage foreclosure company.<sup>23</sup> According to Transylvania County Heritage North Carolina, this was "...a beautiful place in the French Broad River Valley but, tragically, he drowned while bathing in its cold waters on October 23, 1894".<sup>24</sup> T. C. Gower was born April 23, 1822, in Maine, and came to Greenville, South Carolina in 1842. He married Jan Jones Williams (1828-1866) of Williamston, South Carolina. In 1870 he was the first elected mayor of Greenville. In the 1880s, due to the illness of one of his sons, he began to look for a place in the mountains to help his son recuperate. He built a summer home in the Cedar Mountain area of Transylvania County, and then persuaded other South Carolina acquaintances to come up to the mountains. Gower was instrumental in founding the summer colony of Cedar Mountain, separate from the Dunn's Rock community, and forming yet another wave of wealthy South Carolinians who made Transylvania County their home for at least part of the year. In 1892 T.C. Gower sold Tracts 1 and 2, along with additional land he had purchased (Tract 3: thirty acres; Tract 4: 4/5 acre; and Tract 5: one and 1/4 acres) to Sallie M. Gower, apparently his second wife. Total acreage at this time was approximately 130.5 acres.<sup>25</sup>

Sallie M. Gower owned the house and land until 1900, when she sold all five tracts to H. E. Tener of Pennsylvania.<sup>26</sup> Then, in 1901, Tener purchased an additional tract (Tract 6: 25.28 acres) from Henry P. Clark.<sup>27</sup> According to the 1900 Transylvania County census records, Hampton Tener was born in 1836 in Ireland. His wife Eliza was born in 1844 in England. Their son, Norman S., was born in 1870. Hampton and Eliza had been naturalized in Pennsylvania, and their son, in Alabama. The family had come to the United States in 1884. Their occupation was listed as farmers.

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<sup>21</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 2, 529, December 18, 1875.

<sup>22</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 9, 556, August 10, 1891. According to the deed, a note on the property for \$1500 was due June 16, 1890 and was not paid. The property then went to a foreclosure.

<sup>23</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 9, 556, August 10, 1891.

<sup>24</sup>Transylvania County Heritage North Carolina. Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995, p. 155. Although not specifically stated, it is assumed this was the Hanckel-Barclay House property.

<sup>25</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 10, 492 (Tracts 1 and 2); 12, 294 (Tracts 3 and 4); 14, 138 (Tract 5), September 7, 1892.

<sup>26</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 16, 525, February 24, 1900.

<sup>27</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 17, 506, May 14, 1901.

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H. E. Tener and Eliza Tener sold all six tracts to Thomas W. Stephens of New Jersey on July 16, 1907.<sup>28</sup> In October of 1907, Stephens sold all six tracts to Crestmont Realty Company of New Jersey.<sup>29</sup> Crestmont Realty Co. sold all six tracts to Hilary B. Brunot on June 6, 1908.<sup>30</sup> H. B. Brunot was the Treasurer of the Toxaway Company resort developments in Transylvania and Jackson counties.<sup>31</sup> He was the father of Melusina Barclay (full name Melusina Corry Brunot Barclay), and may have bought the property just to hold for his daughter and son-in-law until they could move to Brevard.

H. B. Brunot sold the six tracts to his son-in-law Joseph K. Barclay of Greensburg, Westumberland County, Pennsylvania, on March 5, 1909.<sup>32</sup> Joseph K. Barclay had been involved in the banking business in Greensburg, Pennsylvania (near Pittsburgh) beginning in 1883, in partnership with his brother John Barclay and friend Wilson Baughman. This Barclay bank later dissolved and became the Barclay Trust Company in 1903 with Joseph as vice-president and treasurer. On April 10, 1902, Joseph married Melusina Brunot. In 1908, Barclay Trust Company became Barclay Westmoreland Trust Company. Joseph was treasurer of this company for one year, and then semi-retired and bought the property near Brevard in 1909.<sup>33</sup> In the Transylvania County census records of 1910, Joseph K. Barclay (Barkley in records) was listed as head of household at age forty-six. His wife was Melusina, age thirty-nine, daughter Louise was five, and son Thomas was two. All had been born in Pennsylvania. As the original builder of the house had been, the Barclays were members of the Episcopal church. Melusina Barclay was the daughter of Hilary B. and Mary Bissell Brunot. She was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania and attended private schools there. She graduated from Harcourt seminary in Gambler, Ohio. She was a life member of the American Forestry Association; with an avid interest in horticulture. She planted many rare trees and flowering shrubs on her farm in Transylvania County, which she referred to as Chestnut Hill Farm.<sup>34</sup> The Barclay family lived in the house in the summer months only from 1909-1935. From 1936 on, they then lived there year-round. While the Barclays lived there, Mrs. Barclay in particular was known for her beautiful flower garden to the rear of the house. Annie Pressley, one of the caretakers of the property for many years, remembers that the garden was known as "Mom's garden". Roses, peonies, and the boxwoods were all part of the garden, and daffodils

<sup>28</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 25, 381, July 16, 1907.

<sup>29</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 26, 4, October 26, 1907.

<sup>30</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 26, 104, June 6, 1908.

<sup>31</sup>Norris, Kevin and Reidinger, Martin. Transylvania County, An Early History, 1973, p. 23.

<sup>32</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 26, 365, March 5, 1909. There is a later deed from Brunot to Barclay dated September 1, 1909, for the same six tracts. The only difference is that Barclay is listed as being from Transylvania County. (Deed Book 28, 34)

<sup>33</sup>"Popular Brevard Man Buried Last Friday", Transylvania Times, 14 July 1938.

<sup>34</sup>"Mrs. Barclay, 89, Died Last Friday", Transylvania Times, 3 September 1959. This article is one of the first references to the name Chestnut Hill, apparently the name used by the Barclay family.

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filled the hillsides around the main house. A vegetable garden was planted at the base of the hill to the west of the driveway.<sup>35</sup> The Barclay family had servants to take care of the house and immediate grounds, but they did not actually farm all the land. Most of the acreage was rented out to others to grow crops.<sup>36</sup>

Thomas III, the Barclays only son, died suddenly in February 1934, at the age of twenty-six. He had worked in the family's banking business in Greensburg. Thomas III had married Flora Wike of Brevard, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. J.C. Wike, in June 1933. They had one son, Thomas IV. After Thomas III died, Joseph K. and Melusina deeded the property (all six tracts) to their grandson, Thomas IV in 1935, but he was a very young child at the time.<sup>37</sup> Joseph K. Barclay died in 1938, and was buried at St. Paul's in the Valley cemetery, alongside his son.<sup>38</sup> So that the property would be taken care of, Melusina Barclay altered the 1935 deed somewhat in her will, probably due to the age of her grandson. In Melusina Barclay's will dated May 25, 1945, and in effect September 11, 1959, she left to her daughter Louise B. Barclay "...all personal estate not in a trust fund...during the term of her natural life, my homeplace farm in Transylvania County, lying south of the French Broad River and in Cathey's Creek Township. After her death...to my grandson Thomas Barclay IV. In the event that my said grandson should predecease me or my daughter...then I devise the same to my daughter.. in fee simple. " She also stated that "...I devise ...to my daughter...the remainder of my farm in Transylvania County, lying north of the French Broad River in Dunn's Rock Township...and the rest of my real estate..."<sup>39</sup> When Melusina Barclay died on August 28, 1959, her place of residence was listed as "Chestnut Hill Farm", the name which the Hanckel-Barclay house came to be known for as long as the Barclay family owned the property.<sup>40</sup>

Thomas Barclay IV continued to be listed as the owner of record of the property where the house is located until 1996 when he and his aunt Louise C. Barclay sold it to W. Steve Owen and Kent E. Grohne. The acreage at this time had been reduced to 81.5 acres, with portions of the land being sold off through the years. Steve Owen and Kent Grohne sold 21.92 acres of this 81.5 acre tract to Rosalie Jenkins Phillipoff in December of 1998, retaining a large portion of the original land associated with the house for use for subdivision development. The property is currently being rehabilitated for use as an inn.

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<sup>35</sup>Interview with Annie Pressley, caretaker of the property, by Sybil A. Bowers 18 February 1999.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid.

<sup>37</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 68, 93, October 28, 1935.

<sup>38</sup>Transylvania County death records for Joseph Kuhns Barclay.

<sup>39</sup>Transylvania County Wills Book 6, 90. Executors of the will were Barclay-Westmoreland Trust Company of Greensburg, PA.

<sup>40</sup>Transylvania County death records for Melusina Corry Brunot Barclay.

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### Additional UTM references:

5 17 342260 3895670  
6 17 342190 3895720  
7 17 342200 3895810  
8 17 342280 3895830

### Boundary Description

The boundaries for this nomination are indicated on the accompanying survey maps.

### Boundary Justification

Boundaries included are part of the original land historically associated with the property. The nominated tract is approximately twenty-two acres, and includes the house built by James Stuart Hanckel and the collection of support structures and outbuildings constructed primarily by the Joseph K. Barclay family. The property is a portion of the original seventy-three acres purchased by Hanckel from 1856 to 1860.

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Hanckel-Barclay House  
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## Hanckel-Barclay House Photographs

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

Name of Property: Hanckel-Barclay House  
S side SR 1114, 0.8 mi. W of jct. w/ US Hwy 276  
Brevard  
Transylvania County  
North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers  
Date of photos: January 1999  
Location of Division of Archives and History  
original negatives: One Village Lane  
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Main house, looking southwest.
2. Porch details.
3. Flood plain, northern boundary of property, looking northwest.
4. Rear of main house, looking north.
5. Well house, looking northwest.
6. Garage, looking east.
7. Storage shed, looking southeast.
8. Storage shed near southern boundary of property, looking east.

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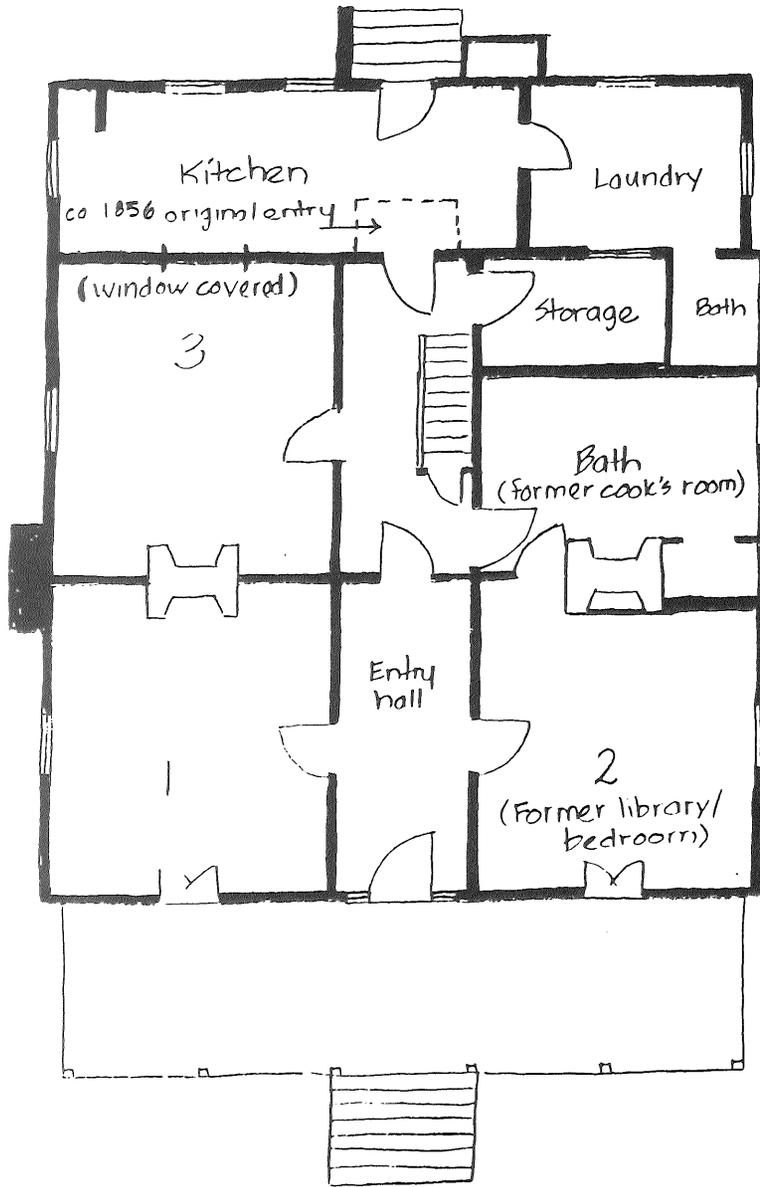
Hanckel-Barclay House  
Transylvania Co., NC

Section number photos Page 2

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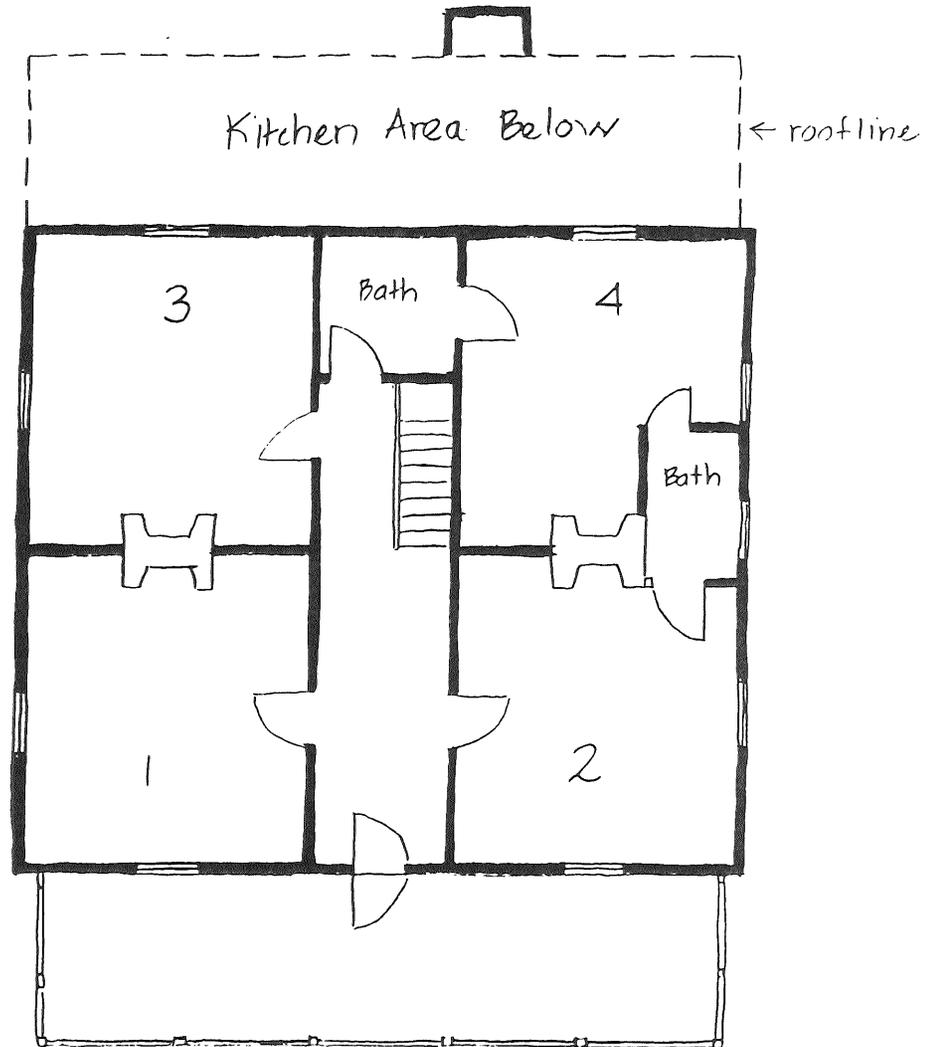
9. Front door and central hall, looking north.
10. Typical interior window detail.
11. Typical downstairs room, two-panel door, mantel, looking northwest.
12. Detail of balustrade.

FIRST FLOOR



ca. 1900 porch, then enclosed as a kitchen ca. 1940s

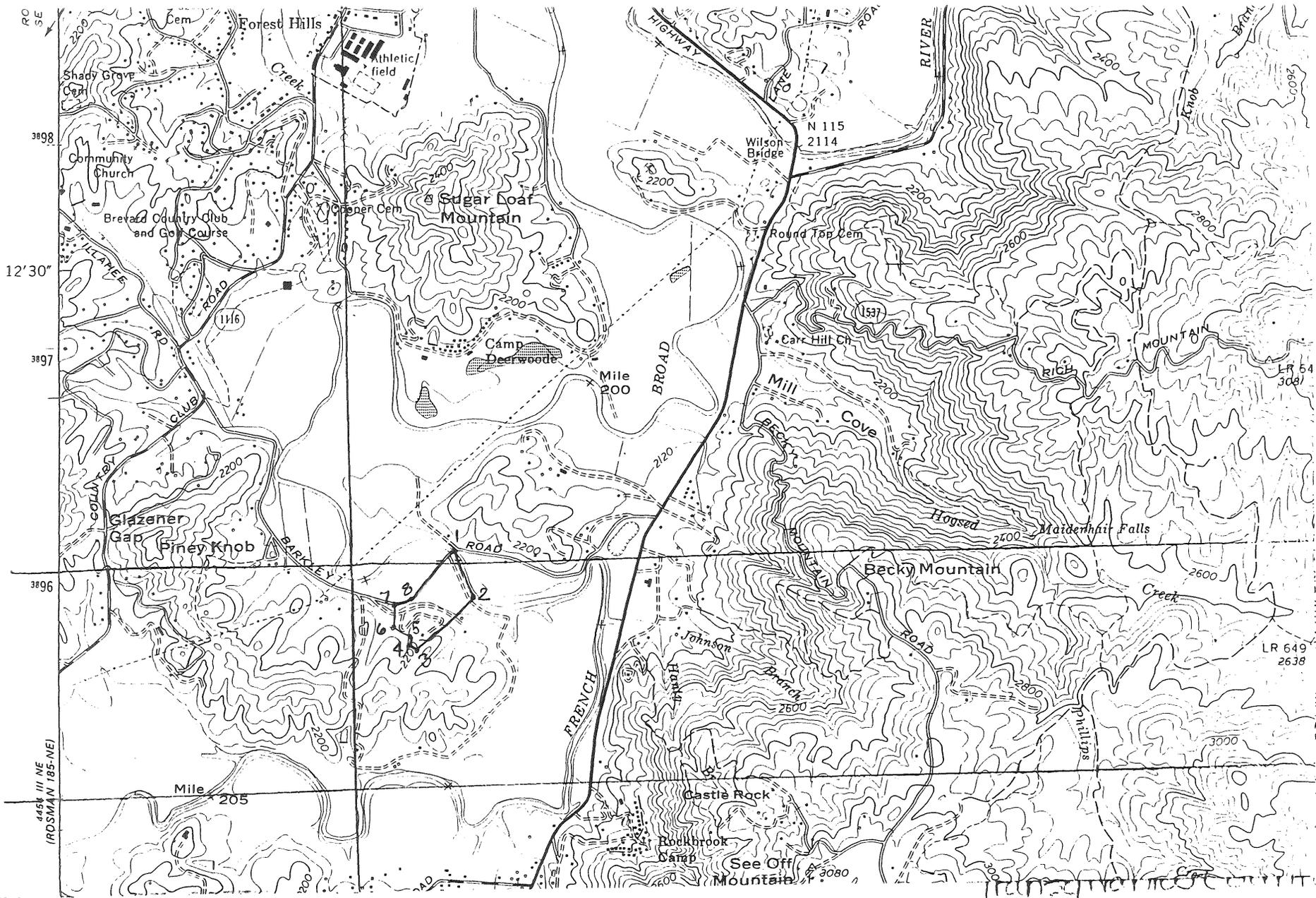
SECOND FLOOR



Hanckel-Barclay House  
Transylvania County, NC

Exhibit A  
Floor Plans

Sketches made from measured drawings by Horris Architects Brevard, NC



UTM  
 D 342400  
 3896 050  
 D 342540  
 3897 830  
 D 342290  
 3895 610  
 D 342260  
 3895 630

4454 111 NE  
 (ROSMAN 185-NE)

