

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 Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number NW corner of North Broad Street and French Broad Ave. ^{n/a} not for publication

city or town Brevard ^{n/a} 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.)

William S. Price, Jr. 11-3-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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

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	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	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 , including the incorporated towns of
Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American
Movement/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stone

roof N/A
other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1936-1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate
Name of Property

Transylvania County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 4 2 5 4 0	3 9 0 0 6 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization _____ date 16 April 1993

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road telephone 704/462-4331

city or town Vale state NC zip code 28168

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 Brevard College

street & number 400 North Broad Street telephone 704/883-8292

city or town Brevard state NC zip code 28712

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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BREVARD COLLEGE STONE FENCE AND GATE--ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Brevard College stone fence and gate, situated at the southwest corner of the college campus, is an L-shaped stone structure whose long, blind walls carry parallel with North Broad Street (US 64/276) and French Broad Avenue. At the junction of these two streets, the walls are connected by a diagonally set arcaded gate, creating one continuous, unified construction. The wall carries along North Broad Street for about 222 feet from its northernmost pier to the gate; the wall running parallel with French Broad Avenue is about 252 feet in length. At its southeastern end, there are ghost marks in the grassy lawn which indicate the fence originally extended here for another thirty-three feet; it appears that this portion of the wall was taken down some years ago for now unknown reasons. The North Broad Street length of the fence ends with its northernmost stone pier. Immediately beside and abutting it, stands the south pier of a brick and iron fence and gates which were erected in the early 1980s and which visually connect the stone fence with the centennial gates erected in 1953.

The college fence and wall is impressive in its presence and yet simple in construction. According to local tradition, it was built of river rock gathered by students and workmen from the Davidson River which flows out of the Pisgah National Forest and into the French Broad River to the northeast of the college campus. Most of the stones have a smooth surface and are yellowish in color; others are grey. In combination they impart a rich visual interest to the wall. The walls and gate are laid up with recessed cement mortar joints.

Slight variations in the stonework and the dimensions of the wall convey a sufficient variety to preclude the sameness of boring repetition. In general, the college fence is comprised of lengths of blind wall, varying from five-and-a-half to seven feet in height and twenty-two to twenty-four feet in length, set between piers. The piers are about two feet square in plan and project, in shallow fashion, on either side of the sixteen to eighteen-inch thick wall. The tops of the wall are peaked and feature larger flat pieces of stone laid in parallel fashion on its two planes. The tops of the piers, which rise about sixteen-eighteen inches above the wall, are likewise built up in a peaked or hipped fashion. The North Broad Street length of the fence is comprised of nine blind sections set between ten piers. The French Broad Avenue length has ten sections set between eleven piers.

The gate joining the ends of the stone fence at the junction of North Broad Street and French Broad Avenue is set on a diagonal and is about forty-six

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feet in length. It is comprised of two blind sections--at either end--of about ten feet in length whose tops taper upward from their outer edges to the piers forming part of the arcade. The arcaded gate is centered in the composition and features a central opening, eight feet wide, flanked by side openings which are four feet wide. The openings are topped by segmental arches carrying between the quartet of piers. These piers are two-and-a-half feet wide and two feet deep. The lower portion of the segmental arches are built up of vertically-placed stones which is structural in appearance but more decorative in effect since the bottoms of the arches are reinforced by metal. The center opening is about eight-and-one-half feet and the side openings are about one foot shorter. The ten-foot sections of wall flanking the arcaded gate are mostly covered with English ivy (*Hedera helix*). On the street side there are individual plantings of common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*).

When the stone fence with its arcaded gate was erected in 1936 and 1937, it enclosed the college athletic field which lay just inside its walls. The athletic facilities have been relocated to the northeast part of the campus. Today, the area is grassed over and forms part of the larger campus lawn which extends to the heart of the campus. Inside the walls, on the college grounds, single rows of (mostly) silver maples were planted so that each tree is in the center of a length of the blind fence wall. These maple trees were planted well after the construction of the fence and gate, perhaps in the 1950s. These have been supplemented, at points, by willow oaks.

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The Brevard College stone fence and gate, an L-shaped structure standing in the extreme southwest corner of the college campus, is important in both the architectural history of Brevard and the history of Brevard College. The Methodist-supported college which opened here on 21 September 1934 on the site of the former Brevard Institute was a merger of two small nineteenth century colleges which were also Methodist-supported. The senior of these was Rutherford College which dates to 1853 but which had fallen into dire financial straits in the early 1930s. Its junior was Weaver College, founded in 1874 at Weaverville. It was a healthier institution in 1934 when the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church effected the merger to form a new coeducational junior college. The campuses of both Rutherford and Weaver colleges were abandoned and the new college housed on the 106-acre campus of a third Methodist-supported school--the Brevard Institute which dated to 1895 and had likewise fallen on reduced circumstances in the early 1930s. Out of these weakened circumstances, the Western North Carolina Conference created a strong junior college which flourished under the leadership of President Eugene Jarvis Coltrane who served as president from its opening until June 1950. The buildings of the former Brevard Institute were rehabilitated, expanded, and refitted to accommodate the college.

The unaltered stone fence and gate, erected by the Works Progress Administration in 1936-1937 to enclose the athletic field, meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register as the first major structure erected specifically for the college at this location. When undertaken, it was conceived as a part of the college athletic field which long occupied the portion of the campus immediately inside the fence. Now, with the removal of the athletic facilities to the northeast part of the campus, the stone fence and gate survives as a simple but impressive symbol of the early history of Brevard College. As the portal through which college students walked into town and townspeople entered the campus for athletic events, it is also a symbolic link between the college and the townspeople of Brevard who strongly supported its location here in their county seat. As explained in the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina (including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Rosman), ca. 1820-1941," property type twelve, the stone fence and gate is important in the architectural history of Brevard as one of a small number of impressive stone buildings and structures erected between 1915 and 1943 which reflect both the growing affluence of the town and the parallel forces of conservation and development of natural resources which shaped the character of Brevard, Transylvania County, and Western North Carolina.

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Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate
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BREVARD COLLEGE STONE FENCE AND GATE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Brevard College, opened as a coeducational junior college on 21 September 1934 in Brevard, is a relatively new institution in the history of higher education in North Carolina. Sponsored and supported by the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, it is an institution that resulted from the merger of two schools, one of which traces its organization to the antebellum period, and a local school organized in 1895, whose property became the college campus. These schools--Rutherford College, Weaver College, and the Brevard Institute--each hold a position in the annals of higher learning in western North Carolina and an account of their separate and particular operations is critical to the history of the organization of Brevard College in 1934.¹

The institution that operated as Rutherford College for some sixty years from the academic year of 1870-1871 until the early 1930s, had its origins in the antebellum period. In 1853, the Rutherfordton Academy, named for John Rutherford (1789-1880), opened at a rural location in east central Burke County under the direction of Robert Laban Abernathy (1822-1894). The site of the school was about a mile south of the easterly course of the Catawba River and about ten miles from Morganton and Lenoir, situated to the west and north, respectively. In 1870-1871, the Rutherford Academy elevated its offerings and status and was recognized as Rutherford College. That name continues to mark the original location of the institution which today is the site of Valdese General Hospital and a small surrounding town.

The college prospered under the leadership of Robert Laban Abernathy; however, in 1891, one year short of his seventieth birthday, the main college building burned on 9 August. The school was rebuilt and the college reopened in 1893. That triumph was short-lived for in the following year, 1894, Mr. Abernathy died. Robert Laban Abernathy was succeeded as the head of Rutherford College by his son William E. Abernathy (1860-1936).

On 8 January 1927, both Weaver Hall, a dormitory, and the president's house at Rutherford College burned. In the wake of this catastrophe, the college mounted an ambitious campaign to rebuild and expand the campus. Ironically, the timing of the fire proved to be fortuitous on the one hand and ruinous on the other. In the flush years of the 1920s, preceding the crash of 1929, the relative affluence of alumni and friends of the college enabled it to raise \$100,000 in pledges to rebuild the lost dormitory. These pledges were to be paid over five years. Anticipating this, revenue bonds were issued against

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the college property to secure a \$50,000 loan to begin work. This proved to be the undoing of Rutherford College. As the effects of the crash and the Depression widened the college was unable to collect the pledges. Attendance at the college also decreased and in 1932 Rutherford College held its final commencement and closed its doors. The finances of the now-defunct college were not settled until 1952. In 1942, the college plant was purchased by Valdese General Hospital which continues to operate at the site. Ironically, in 1929-1930, as the institution he founded was near its demise, Waldensian stonemasons erected the Abernathy Memorial Methodist Church at Rutherford College to the memory of Robert Laban Abernathy. It survives today as the principal reminder--excepting the name of the community--of the institution which long flourished here under his tutelage.

The history of Weaver College, located at Weaverville some eight miles north of Asheville, is likewise marked by both success and tragedy. The site of the college is important in the history of Methodism in western North Carolina and its camp meeting tradition. The Salem Camp Ground was organized there on 7 September 1832 and, in time, acquired a wide and respected reputation. Development at the site occurred quickly and in 1844 a church was erected; five years later a parsonage was erected. In 1851, a combined temperance hall and school house were built. In 1852 a school was opened here for local students. Two years later, in 1854, the school accepted boarding students. In 1862 the Masonic and Sons of Temperance High School closed its doors; it reopened in 1866 and operated until 1872, when a fire destroyed the main school building. In the wake of that event, the ownership of the property passed to the Methodist Church. The institution was reorganized and a new commodious brick college building erected and opened in 1874 as Weaver College. The school and the community take their name from the Weaver family, the leading members being the progenitor of the family, John Weaver (1763-1830), and his son, Jacob Weaver. Jacob Weaver's gifts to the college enabled it to exist and his son-in-law Dr. J. A. Reagan was its first president.

From the Weaver College catalog of 1933-1934, it appears that the thirty-five-acre Weaver College campus was a more extensive and imposing facility than Rutherford College. The 1873-1874 brick main building was doubled in size in 1895 by the addition of four classrooms, a library, and chapel. The frame president's house, erected in 1886, was later used for overflow student housing. Crutchfield Hall, the seventeen-bedroom girls dormitory, was a brick building erected in 1908 and named for the Rev. George W. Crutchfield. Skinner Hall, a brick building erected in 1922 and named for D. Edward Skinner, was the boys dormitory. Finally, there were two small frame cottages on the campus. The athletic field, named for donor H. A. Dunham, was constructed in 1921 and expanded in 1926 with a grandstand. Certainly, Weaver

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College was the stronger of the two institutions at the time of the merger and when it closed in Weaverville at the end of the spring session of 1934.

Although the matter of the finances at the Methodist-supported Rutherford College spurred the merger of Rutherford and Weaver colleges in 1934, it appears that church leaders had long been looking at the problems of operating two small church-related colleges with similar programs in such close proximity. Bishop W. W. Peele of the Western North Carolina Conference chaired a committee on the issue. In 1932, his committee issued its report which advocated the merger and proposed "that the available resources of each of these institutions shall be used in the payment of its own indebtedness before the merger shall be effected."² The committee proposed that the new junior college be located at Lenoir.

With the clear prospect that a merger was inevitable, deliberations continued through 1933 under committee chairman Edwin D. Mouzon. Lenoir was eliminated as the site of the new college because of insufficient available land and resources; the committee turned to the Rutherford College campus but decided against the use of its campus because it did not intend to assume the indebtedness of that institution. The Weaver College property at Weaverville was also found to be insufficient to the purposes of the new college. The committee settled on the property of the Brevard Institute, a 106-acre tract on which stood several buildings in good repair. It was here that Brevard College opened for the fall session in 1934.

The school which came to be known as the Brevard Institute opened on 14 September 1895 under the direction of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Taylor and with support from the Woman's Parsonage and Home Missionary Society of the Western North Carolina Conference. In 1897 the Taylors moved the school to the "Red House" on Probart Street in Brevard where they took in boarders during the summer to raise funds for the school; the principal financial burden for the operation had remained in their hands despite promises from church groups including the Epworth League. The graded school offered a curriculum up to the ninth grade with courses in both academic and Bible studies and the domestic sciences. An account of the operation of the school was written by Rev. Mr. Taylor (1838-1909) and published in the NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE on 16 April 1902.

As the Methodist conference support for the school increased, a board of trustees was appointed. Realizing that if the flourishing school was to truly succeed and prosper it must have proper facilities, the board moved forward in 1897 with plans to acquire property and to erect buildings for the school's use. Their proposals were delayed and the school continued to operate in the

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"Red House" in Brevard. During the opening years of the century the status and operation of the school was broadly discussed and in May 1903, the Taylors gave up the operation of the school. The trustees transferred its operation to the Woman's Home Mission Society. However, before the Taylors ended their association with the school, the 106-acre property which now comprises the campus of Brevard College had been acquired and the construction begun on the first building erected on the new campus.

Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, the school prospered and the facilities for the coeducational school expanded to accommodate the enlarged student body and programs. The economic problems which doomed both Rutherford and Weaver colleges likewise challenged the continued operation of the Brevard Institute in the early 1930s. In 1933, the school closed its operations at Brevard and transferred its staff, operations, and movable equipment to Vashti at Thomasville, Georgia. The campus was offered to the Western North Carolina Conference as a site for the new college.

In 1934, the Western North Carolina Conference merged Rutherford and Weaver colleges into Brevard College and opened one coeducational junior college in the former Brevard Institute facilities for the fall session that year. The newly appointed board of trustees chose Dr. Eugene Jarvis Coltrane to be the new college's first president. Dr. Coltrane (1883-1960), a native of Randolph County, brought a wide training and experience in public education to his work at Brevard College and its success as an institution rests largely on his ability as an administrator, fund-raiser, and champion of the Brea-type education for young men and women. During his sixteen years of service as head of the college, he strengthened its programs and facilities. He resigned from Brevard College in June 1952 to work at High Point College in Jamestown, North Carolina .

The summer of 1934 was a busy period on the campus of the former Brevard Institute as the grounds and school buildings were readied for the staff and student body of the new college. The girls's dormitory was rehabilitated and remodeled, under the Rev. J. H. West, pastor of the Brevard Methodist Church, to accommodate 100 girls; the building was named West Hall in his honor. Other school buildings were refitted or updated for their new use. On Monday morning, 17 September ceremonies were held on the porch of West Hall which formally opened Brevard College. The official enrollment for the fall term was 391 students with 22 faculty members. These numbers included five academic faculty members and more than thirty students from Weaver College.

It appears that during 1934-1936, the majority of construction activity on the campus of Brevard College was connected to remodeling or expanding existing

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buildings on the campus. It remains unclear, at present, when discussions began between college officials and the Works Progress Administration concerning the erection of the rock and stone fence and athletic field at the northeast corner of North Broad Street and French Broad Avenue. A review of the surviving issues of the student newspaper, THE CLARION, in the collection of the J. A. Jones Library at Brevard College indicates that the fence and gate were erected as part of a project to build an athletic field in this southwest corner of the campus.

On 22 May 1937 THE CLARION published a series of brief notes of college activities which had appeared in previous issues of the college newspaper for the year 1936-1937. "Monday, November 3: At dawn today W. P. A. workmen began the first work on Brevard's new athletic field."³ In his column headlined "Sports Slant," printed in the 18 December 1936 issue of THE CLARION, James Sturgis May reported on the work completed to date:

Work on our athletic field at the present is progressing faster than any one on the campus anticipated. In fact, we must say it is the fastest-working W.P.A. unit that we have seen anywhere. Those boss-men must have good help or must know how to get work out of them.⁴

During January and February 1937, THE CLARION reported efforts to secure construction of a new gymnasium, library, infirmary, and other facilities; however, all of these apparently remained in the planning stage. On 17 April 1937, THE CLARION reported that some funds had been raised for the infirmary and gymnasium. The second paragraph of this news story contains the first surviving mention of the stone fence and gate at the college.

It was understood in the beginning that the gymnasium and the athletic field would be constructed as projects of the Works Progress Administration. The work on the athletic field is progressing satisfactorily. The stone fence should be completed within the next six weeks. The tile drain has been placed, and the football gridiron is about ready to be seeded in grass. Several men are working on this project every day.⁵

In a separate article on the same page the newspaper reported that W.P.A. workmen had been engaged on the stadium since January 1937. A photograph of the stone gate under construction appears in "The Pertelote," the Brevard College yearbook, in Spring 1937.

Of these W.P.A.-sponsored facilities, the "stone fence" mentioned in the article on 17 April is the only one to survive. It has a larger claim of

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significance to the college and that is that the stone fence and gate is the earliest structure erected specifically for Brevard College which survives to the present. Its significance as a symbol of the establishment of the college here is shared with its importance as a symbol of the close relationship between town and college. Forming an important part of the streetscape in Brevard it stands at the extreme southwest corner of the college property. There it functions visually and metaphorically as a link between Brevard and its namesake college to which its businessmen and civic leaders made important contributions. As a "fence" it was never a barrier to this partnership. Instead, the gate at the center of the fence was the portal through which students passed to walk downtown and through which townspeople came to attend athletic events at the college.

Since its founding in 1934, Brevard College has grown in enrollment, curriculum, and status as an institution of higher learning. Of the buildings which stood on the campus in 1934 all have been replaced except for Ross Hall and Taylor Hall. The complex of sports facilities which once occupied the southwest corner of the campus, just inside the stone fence and gate, have been relocated to the northeast of the central campus. In 1953, on the centennial of the founding of the Rutherford Academy--the earliest forerunner of Brevard College--a brick entrance was erected to the north of the stone gate and fence. It stands on axis with the Brevard Methodist Church on the west side of North Broad Street. Commemorative granite and bronze plaques are set in the piers and sidewalk of the entrance which is topped by a granite lintel bearing the inscription "Brevard College." In the early 1980s, plans were put in motion to create a new highly visible public entrance, accessible from North Broad Street, for students and visitors to the college. It was designed to terminate with the J. A. Jones Library as its eastern focus. Entrance and exit lanes were separated by a median. To mark this new entrance, Charles Daly Associates of Hickory, North Carolina designed a new fence featuring brick piers connected by lengths of wrought iron railing. This new fence now connects the 1937 stone fence with the 1953 centennial entrance.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The stone fence and gate, built primarily of rock gathered from the Davidson River, is architecturally significant in the city of Brevard as one of a small group of important stone and rock masonry buildings and structures erected in Brevard between 1915 and 1943. The buildings and the college fence and gate are discussed as Property Type 12 in the Transylvania County Multiple Property Documentation Form.

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FOOTNOTE

1. The principal source for the history of Brevard College is a 600+-page typescript manuscript history of the college, "The History of Brevard College and Its Forerunners" which was written about 1952 by Marjorie Craig (1899-1955). The original copy and photocopies are housed in the rare book collection of the J. A. Jones Library at Brevard College. Apparently, there was a plan to publish the history; however, the length and wordiness of Ms. Craig's text precluded that prospect. She, in turn, died in 1955 before any revision or reduction in length could be accomplished. All of the contents of the "historical background" section of this nomination were gleaned from the pages of the manuscript save the critical information about the stone fence and gate which appeared in THE CLARION and "The Pertelote" in 1936 and 1937.
2. Western North Carolina Conference Journal, 1932, pp. 43-45.
3. The Clarion, 22 May 1937.
4. The Clarion, 18 December 1936.
5. The Clarion, 17 April 1937.

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Bibliographical References

Brevard College. "The Pertelote". Asheville, NC: Miller Printing Co., 1937.

The Clarion , Vol. II, No. 13. Brevard: Brevard College, December 18, 1936.

Craig, Marjorie. "The History of Brevard College and Its Forerunners." unpublished paper from the J. A. Jones Library, Brevard College, Brevard, N. C. 1952.

Peele, Bishop W. W. Western North Carolina Conference Journal, 1932.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of an L-shaped parcel situated in the east corner of the junction of North Broad Street (US 64) and East French Broad Avenue. That L-shaped parcel is outlined on the attached Transylvania County Tax Map B05-2 on which the college property is parcel 02-004. The L-shaped parcel includes the L-shaped fence and gate, the area between the two lengths of the "L" and the respective paved streets, and a like area inside the fence and gate on the college campus. This area forms the setting of the fence and gate.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The property included in this nomination is a small L-shaped parcel of land, at the southwest corner of the college's 109.94-acre holding that comprises the campus. It includes the site of the fence and the grassed areas on either side which forms the setting of the fence and gate.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate, Transylvania Co., NC

Section number _____ Photographs
Page 1

Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate: Schedule of Photographs

The following numbered list of photographs is a schedule of those photographs included in this nomination. The following information applies to all photographs.

Name of Property: Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate
Northeast corner of North Broad Street and French Broad Avenue
Brevard
Transylvania County
North Carolina

Photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

Date of Photographs: 7 January and 27 May 1993

Location of Original Negatives: NC Division of Archives and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-2807

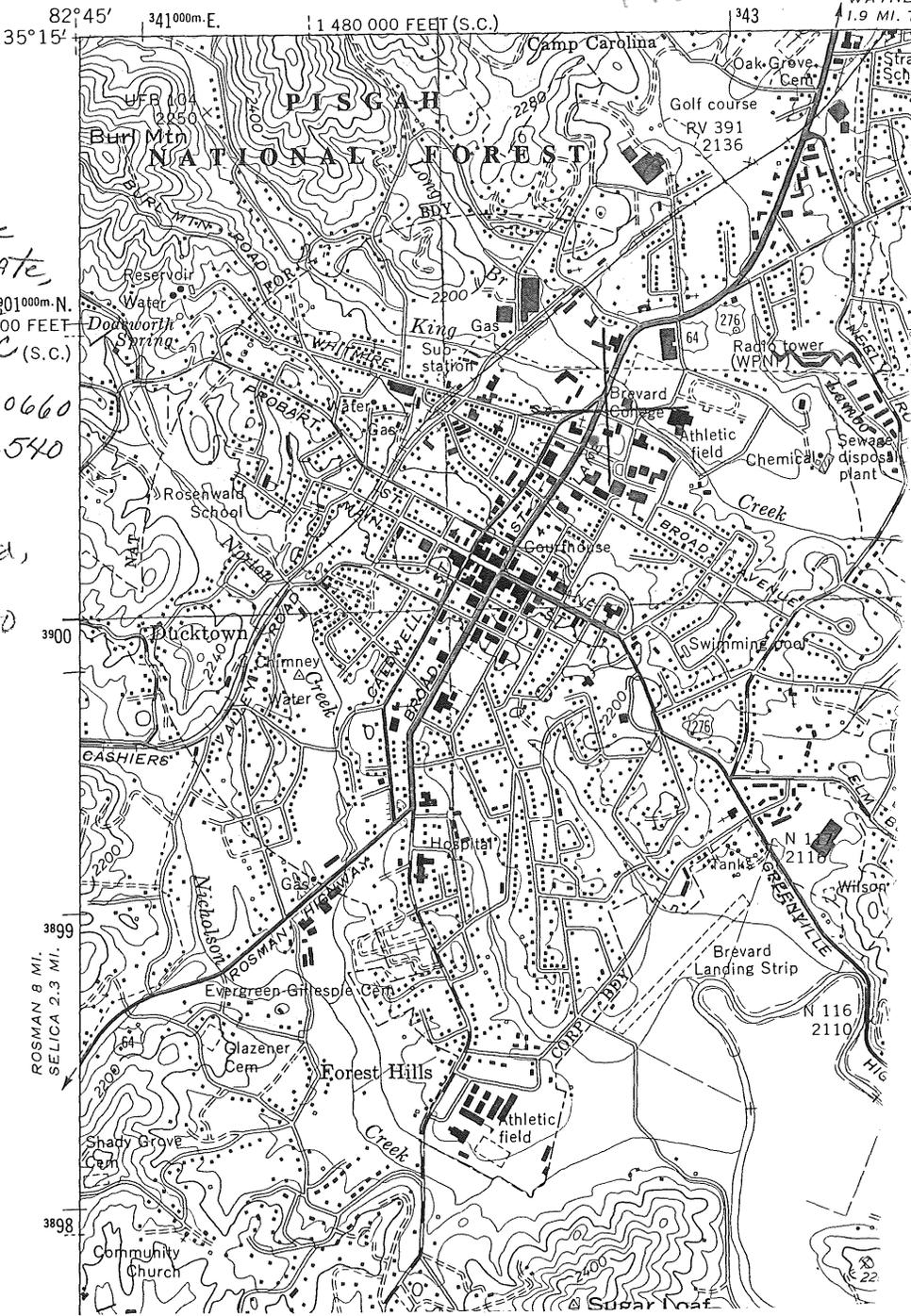
1. Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate, overall view, looking north/northeast
2. Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate, looking north/northeast
3. Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate, looking northeast

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

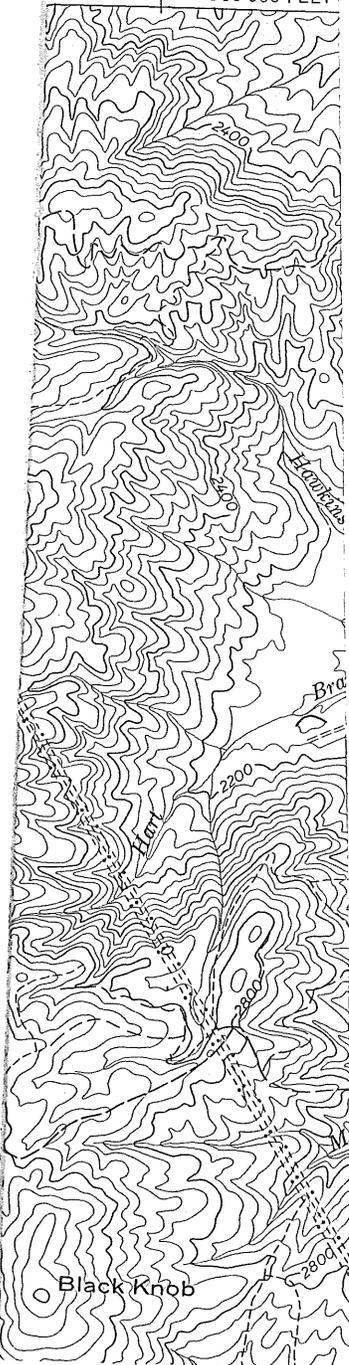
Actually where
red dot is shown -
Corrected in GIS
M. Southern
7-18-08

(SHINING ROCK 184-SE)
4454 N. SE

349 910 000 FEET



BREVARD
College Stone
Fence and Gate,
Brevard
TRANSYLVANIA
COUNTY, NC (S.C.)
Northing 3900660
Easting 343540
Zone 17
Quad: Brevard,
NC
Scale: 1:24,000



ROSMAN 8 MI.
SELICA 2.3 MI.

