

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 St. Philip's Episcopal Church

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

### 2. Location

street & number 317 E. Main Street  Not for publication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.)

Stephen J. Crow SHPO 11/10/97  
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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

St. Philip's Epis. Church

Transylvania, NC

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Contributing Noncontributing
1 buildings
sites
structures
objects
1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing
Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania Co, 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)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility

RELIGION: Religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Normaneseque Revival

foundation stone
walls stone
roof slate
other brick

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

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

Social History

Period of Significance

1926-1947

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Asbury, Louis Humbert, Architect

Kilpatrick, Marshall, Builder

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:

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. .90 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	342570	3899900
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	342590	3899860

3	17	342460	3899820
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	342500	3899920

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 July 31, 1997

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (704) 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 St. Philip's Episcopal Church

street & number 317 E. Main Street telephone (704) 884-3666

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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Transylvania County, North Carolina

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**Summary**

St. Philip's Episcopal Church is located on East Main Street, at the corner of St. Philip's Lane, in the town of Brevard, just east of the main block of buildings comprising the commercial core of the town. The church is sited at the northwest corner of the lot, level in elevation with Main Street, and is bordered by a sidewalk and East Main Street on the north, St. Philip's Lane and an open field on the west, homes and a cemetery (no connection to St. Philip's) to the south, and homes on the east. Across the street from the church building is a modern church. The church is built over the graveyard of the first St. Philip's church building which stood on this same spot, with many of the graves located in the basement of the current building. The lot the current church building sits on is basically flat for the first half, dropping gradually to the south or rear of the building. There is a basement level visible at the rear of the building. Hardwood and evergreen trees are scattered throughout the landscape. A lawn area wraps around the west and south sides of the building, and also extends into the opening between the original church and the 1963 addition. Planting beds are located on the east, west, and south sides of the building, filled with rhododendron, azalea, and a variety of perennials. Original walkways, as shown on the architect's plans, are located along the east and west sides of the building. A gravel parking area is located to the south of the building and additions, with future plans calling for paving of this lot and the addition of parking spaces. At the southeast corner of the lot, just south of the 1996 addition, is a fenced children's play area. Extending to the east side of the lot, almost to the property's eastern edge, is an addition which is connected to the original church building by a covered walkway or cloister. This addition sits back approximately forty feet from the original church and East Main Street, and is physically connected to the building only through the above-mentioned walkway which adjoins the two buildings. The first portion of this addition was completed in 1963, with the most recent addition from 1996 extending across the front of the 1963 addition and continuing to the east. (see sketch map).

St. Philip's Episcopal Church, built in 1926, is a stone Normanesque Revival style building based on Norman architecture which was prevalent in Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The architect, Louis Humbert Asbury, studied extensively in Europe in the late nineteenth century, taking particular note of the revival at the time of many of the earlier medieval churches. The 1926 building is a nave plan, with a narthex/tower on the main elevation and a chancel on the rear. An extensive addition has been built to the east of the original church building, dating from 1963 and 1996. At the southwestern corner of the property is a one-story, brick rectory, built in 1953. The entire lot, which drops slightly in elevation from north to south, consists of approximately .90 acres. This nomination consists of **one contributing property**, the church and its additions.

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Transylvania County, North Carolina

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### I. St. Philip's Church. Contributing. 1926.

St. Philip's Church is a tall, one-story, Normanesque Revival-style building with some Gothic Revival detailing on the interior, and a tower rising above the front entrance.<sup>1</sup> It is a nave plan with a narthex/tower on the main elevation and a chancel on the rear. It is sited on the lot in approximately a northeast-southwest orientation. The building has a slate roof, with a front gable roofline over the nave, and a cross-gable roofline over the chancel at the rear. The tower roof is flat. The building is constructed of gray cut stone. There are no extended eaves anywhere along the roofline, but granite coping outlines each of the gables.<sup>2</sup>

The 1926 building is essentially true to the revised set of architect's plans (see exhibit A, Louis H. Asbury drawings, July 16, 1926). Louis Asbury's first set of plans (May 4, 1926) called for the building to be larger, with approximately fifteen additional feet within the nave, and a chancel area which extended further to the south. Budget constraints of the congregation called for the revision of these plans, with only minor changes being made when the church was built.

Beginning at the **front or north elevation** of the original building, the central main entrance is set slightly above street level, with three granite steps leading to the entry patio. A handicap ramp has been added on the west side. This main entrance is located within the central engaged two-story bell tower. Angled buttresses frame the entrance, beginning approximately one-fifth of the way down from the roof and continuing to the ground. The tower roof is flat with a crenellated roofline. Double, round-arched, wooden, v-board doors, set in a recessed stone arch with a keystone, are a focal point of the entry.<sup>3</sup> Original wrought iron hardware and strap hinges on the doors remain intact. The tower has two narrow, vertical, round-arched slat ventilators. There is a marble cross over the front door which was placed there from the Breese gravestone in the

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<sup>1</sup>Style determination was based upon documentation shown in the following reference:  
Fletcher, Banister. A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967. pp. 489-508.

<sup>2</sup>Asbury elevation drawings, Sheet #3, indicate this was to have been limestone, but apparently granite was substituted when the church was built.

<sup>3</sup>Asbury drawings, Sheet #3, show these doors as having a multi-light, arched, glass transom above double doors, but the wooden doors were extended up into the arch with no transom when the church was built. Drawings also show a small, rectangular window above the entry doors, but a cross was placed there instead.

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basement of the church, soon after the current building was constructed. The light over the front door appears to be original.<sup>4</sup>

The **west elevation** consists of seven bays, with the two-story bell tower receding slightly to the east at the north end. Two round-arched slat ventilators are located at the upper portion of the tower with an original narrow, diamond-pane, rectangular colored glass window in the middle of the tower. A single round-arched stained glass window, a memorial dating from 1970 which replaces the original diamond-pane window, is located just below. Bays two through five of this elevation are essentially the same, with a side gable roof extending across all of the bays. Each bay has a single round-arched stained glass window, dating from the 1950s through the 1970s. The original coal chute is located below bay three. Between bays three and four, rather than below bay two, as indicated on the Asbury drawings, there is a door leading to the basement, with a square diamond-pane original transom window just to the south of the door. Bay five also has an original transom window leading into the basement. Stone stairs lead into the basement. Bays six and seven of the west elevation project forward slightly to the west, with a front gable roofline. There is a stone cross at the ridgeline of the roof, at the peak of the gable. Each bay has a single round-arch original window with a square transom window below at the basement level.<sup>5</sup> Granite steps are located at the northwest corner of these bays, leading to a round-arch door facing the north, which opens into the choir room. This door, like the front door, retains all of its original wrought iron hardware.

The **south or rear elevation** of the building is three bays wide with a central gable above. There is a stone cross at the peak of the gable. Bays one and three have single round-arched windows, with the window in bay one being an original window, and the one in bay three being a replacement from the 1980s. Altar windows, in the center of this elevation, are replacement stained glass windows from 1957. An original square transom window is located at the basement level of the center of this elevation, but is not shown on the architect's drawings (Sheet #3). There is a six-light over panel door at the southeast corner of this elevation which leads into the portion of the basement where the graves are located.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Sheet #3 of the Asbury drawings indicate an arched window facing north, recessed from the front elevation, but these were built as arched doors instead, one leading to the chapel, and one leading to the robe room.

<sup>5</sup>Asbury drawings, Sheet #5, shows a door below the window on bay 7. This was apparently built around at the southeast corner of the building.

<sup>6</sup>This door is drawn on the Asbury drawings, Sheet #1, as being located on the west side of the basement area, but apparently was built on the south side instead.

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The east elevation has a total of eight bays. The 1926 cornerstone is located at the northeast corner of this elevation, near the front of the church. Bays one through three project out slightly to the east, at the southeast corner of the building. Each bay has a newer round-arched stained glass window, memorials dating from the 1980s. There are square transom windows at the basement level.<sup>7</sup> Like the other elevations, there is a cross at the peak of the roofline. At the northeast corner of this elevation, the building turns to form an entry to the chapel. There are two granite steps and granite cheek walls up to the chapel entrance. The door here is a single, round-arched v-board door, also with its original hardware. Bays four through seven of this elevation are all the same, each with a single round-arched stained glass window, dating from the 1950s through the 1960s. There are square transom windows into the basement area below each arched window. Bay eight is the bell tower, rising above the remainder of the elevation, and recessed slightly to the west from the remainder of the elevation, with window openings the same as on the west elevation. There is no transom basement window on the tower as shown on the drawings. Buttresses are located the same as on the opposite side of the building.

Beginning on the north side of the interior of the building, is the **narthex** of the church (indicated as "vestibule" on the plans). All walls are hand-cut stone, as elsewhere in the building. The floor is carpeted over the original tongue-and-groove oak flooring, covering an area along the east wall which originally was stairs leading to the basement church school rooms. This staircase was closed off in the 1950s when these classrooms were no longer used. On the north wall of this entry room are the v-groove round-arch doors with a stone arch above. Another set of v-groove doors, on the south wall, entering into the nave, have a flat top. These doors, like the ones on the north side, retain the original hardware.<sup>8</sup> The ceiling in the narthex is also v-groove boards in recessed panels, with a new period light fixture in the center. Stained glass windows on the east and west walls are set within recessed stone arches, as they are throughout the church building.

The **nave** has the same v-board ceiling as the narthex, along with an exposed truss system roof structure which gives the room its high ceiling. These arched trusses have a very slight point at their peak, and a block of granite at the base of each. New period light fixtures replace the original ones here (these are currently located in the new parish hall). There is carpeting up the center and side aisles of the nave, with the original oak

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<sup>7</sup>Asbury drawings, Sheet #4, show only one basement window, located under Bay 2.

<sup>8</sup>Asbury's drawings, Sheet #7, indicate that these were to have a multi-light rectangular transom, but this was apparently never built.

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the west wall, for use by the altar guild. Walls are plaster, with a rough finish, and doors are all v-board. A door leads from the sacristy at the northwest corner into the robe room ("organ chamber"). The windows in this room, on the west and south walls, are original diamond-pane colored glass. Flooring here and in the robe room is oak tongue and groove. The robe room is also one large, square room, with one round-arched, v-board door at the northwest corner leading to the exterior (this is indicated as a window on the plans), and one at the northeast corner leading into the nave. Walls here are also plaster, with a rough finish. There is one original window on the west wall.

The **basement** of the building, on the north half, contains two classrooms on the east side, and coal and boiler utility rooms on the west, divided by a central hallway (see plans). There is another room on the north, just under the narthex, with the original stairs still visible along the east wall. Walls are brick in the hallway of the classroom area and cut stone under the narthex and tower. Doors into the classrooms are single light over panels, and appear to be original. Transom windows in each classroom admit light into the rooms. Flooring is concrete, and ceilings are rough plaster. Leading from the hallway which borders these rooms on the south, is a doorway leading into the unexcavated basement area, containing the graves of several members of the original St. Philip's church building, located within the south half of the basement area. There is a solid brick wall dividing this unexcavated area from the finished basement area.<sup>11</sup> Brick piers are interspersed throughout this grave area, with family plots delineated with stone walls or stones set in the ground.

Connected to the east wall of the original church building is a cloister or covered walkway, added to the building in 1971, several years after the 1963 addition was made. This wooden structure has a side gable roofline and an exposed roof structure. The framing and round-arched wood panels on the south side of the walkway were added in 1997 for safety reasons. At the east side of this cloister is the entrance to the 1963 parish house addition, a simple rectangular building which projects to the south. Built to house classrooms, church offices, choir rooms, and a parish hall, this addition has a front gable roof, and is constructed of exposed concrete block. The architect for this addition, Robert L. Daniels of Brevard, had proposed the walls be of stone more in keeping with the original church building, but budgetary reasons did not allow for this. (see architect's

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<sup>11</sup>The Asbury drawings, Sheet #1, indicate that the basement area was altered slightly when the church was built, with the exterior stairs built further south along the west wall, with a door leading into the hallway, rather than into the boiler room as shown on the plans. The brick wall dividing the finished from the unexcavated basement area was built further to the south. In addition, the stairs which are indicated on the basement level plan on the drawings, in the unexcavated area, apparently were never built.

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sketch). Windows on this addition are all aluminum frame. The original front or north elevation of the 1963 addition utilized three of the original diamond-pane windows from the church building. This elevation was incorporated into the 1996 addition, and the original windows were moved to the current parish hall.

Extending to the east of the 1926 church building is the 1996 addition, built to house a larger parish hall, a reception parlor, choir rooms, and additional classrooms. Basically rectangular in shape, running east-west on the property, this two-story building has a cross-gable roof, stucco walls, and is a compatible structure which does not detract from the original church building. The addition is set back from the original church and East Main Street approximately forty feet, with a semi-circular drive and parking to the north, planting beds to the east, and lawn area to the south. A concrete patio projects out from the building into the garden area on the east.

**Integrity Statement**

The architectural integrity of the 1926 building has not been altered as the church has grown through the years. As the congregation grew and the need for more space was required, the 1963 addition was made, but it was clearly separated from the original structure by the walkway. The 1996 addition, also required as the needs of the growing congregation became apparent, was built in front of and to the east of the 1963 addition. It is compatible in scale, style, and materials with the original building, and is physically separated so that it is clear this is an addition which does not intrude upon the original fabric of the historic 1926 church building.

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### Summary

The first Episcopal service was recorded in Transylvania County in 1856. St. Paul's in the Valley, the precursor to St. Philip's, was completed in 1858. St. Philip's Episcopal Church was founded in 1883, with the building of a wood frame, vernacular church which was located on the same site as the present structure. This building burned on Christmas Day, 1925, and the present hand-cut stone church building, designed by prominent North Carolina architect Louis Humbert Asbury, was under construction by the end of 1926. This small congregation which started out primarily as a summer church for residents from the low country, continued to grow through the first half of the twentieth century, expanding first with the building of a rectory in 1898, a second rectory in 1953, and additions to the church structure in 1963 and 1996. It serves today as a reminder of the role this church, as well as many others in the mountain areas of western North Carolina, played in the social development patterns of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The context and history of St. Philip's and its relation to the development of the town of Brevard and 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 "Pre-Railroad Transylvania County, 1861-1894", and "Building and Rebuilding in Transylvania County, War to War, 1917-1941" sets the stage for development in the community at the time that St. Philip's Church began its growth, resulting in the present 1926 building and additions made in 1963 and 1996. St. Philip's also relates to Property Type 7, Churches and Cemeteries, and Property Type 12, Stone and Rock Masonry Construction in Brevard and Pisgah Forest, both of which are more fully documented in the Multiple Property form, and outlined in the context statement below. St. Philip's Episcopal Church is also eligible for listing under National Register Criterion C for architecture and meets Criterion Consideration A.

### Historic Background

The first recorded Episcopal service in what was to later become Transylvania County was held on June 5, 1856.<sup>12</sup> It was held in the carriage shed at "Montclove", the home of F. W. Johnstone, and primarily attracted the residents from the low country around Charleston and other parts of South Carolina who had settled along the French Broad River near Dunn's Rock, just outside of Brevard, ca. 1850. Some of these worshipers were summer residents, like The Reverend (Mr.) James Stuart Hanckle, a summer resident from Camden, South Carolina, who officiated at this first service.<sup>13</sup> Soon thereafter, a group of residents, some of whom were these summer residents from the

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<sup>12</sup>Transylvania County was formed in February 15, 1861.

<sup>13</sup>McCrary, Mary Jane. The Goodly Heritage, p. 2.

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Charleston, South Carolina area, but mostly those who were permanent residents, formed the first Episcopal church in Transylvania County, St. Paul's in the Valley. Families attending these early services included F.W. Johnstone, William C. Johnstone, Robert W. Hume, Pinckney Johnstone, McKewn Johnstone, John Gadsden, Dr. Hugh R. Rutledge, Henry Eubanks, Joshua Ward, and Mr. Hanckle.<sup>14</sup> Funds were raised to build a church, and the site of twelve acres, "fronting on the turnpike near Dunn's Rock" was given by F.W. Johnstone.<sup>15</sup> It was determined that \$1,650 was needed to construct a new building, with \$500 being donated from the congregation; \$500 from St. John in the Wilderness in Flat Rock; and \$650 from a church in Charleston.<sup>16</sup> Mr. Hanckle visited again in June of 1857. Bishop Thomas Atkinson of the North Carolina diocese visited the small congregation in the summers of 1856 and 1857. By October of 1857, the building was nearing completion, and the congregation met in the unfinished structure.<sup>17</sup> By June of 1858 the building was completed, and Mr. Hanckle began regular summer services. Bishop Atkinson visited again September of 1858. The first communion in the newly completed building was held on November 7, 1858, with twenty-six communicants, half of whom were visitors.<sup>18</sup> Before the church was completed, a cemetery had been established on the same lot as the church, with one burial there in 1857. From 1857-1963, there were additional burials.<sup>19</sup> When St. Paul's in the Valley was completed, it was valued at \$3,000. It had seating for 120, including a balcony for slaves and servants, many of whom were brought to the "high country" in the summer by the visiting low country residents.<sup>20</sup> On August 28, 1860, the "Little White Church" was consecrated.<sup>21</sup> Mr. Hanckle and Bishop Atkinson continued to serve the church through the early 1860s. In 1861, St. Paul's in the Valley had a total of twenty white members, and three "colored", including fourteen families.<sup>22</sup> The beginnings of the Civil War had an effect on St. Paul's. The Camden, South Carolina seminary where Mr.

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid, p. 3.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid, p. 4.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, p. 4.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid, p. 6.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>19</sup>It should be noted that while the church building no longer exists, the cemetery of St. Paul's-in-the-Valley remains under the ownership of St. Philip's and is maintained by the church. Some of the families buried here include some of St. Philip's earliest founders and vestry, including Bromfield, Wallis, Breese, Jenkins, and Johnstone. Royal Morrow, engineer who assisted with the construction of the 1926 church building, is buried here, as is Chalmers D. Chapman, first rector of St. Philip's. There are also several unmarked graves of slaves who died in the mountains during the summer months while in residence with the summer families.

<sup>20</sup>The Goodly Heritage, p. 7.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>22</sup>Jack Reak, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, A History, p. 4.

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Hanckle served the remainder of the calendar year was closed in 1863, and he moved to the mountains on a year-round basis. However, by 1864, he left the mountains for Charlottesville, Virginia, and St. Paul's closed its doors for a time. When he left, he took some of the valuables belonging to the church with him, including the altar vessels and church register. In 1873, The Reverend (Mr.) D.H. Buel, who was married to the daughter of Bishop Atkinson, brought these items back to the small congregation in Brevard, and the church was renewed for a short time. Mr. Buel served the church intermittently over the next few years, and by the late 1870s, St. Paul's once again had an active summer services program. Confirmants at St. Paul's in 1879 included Harry Albert Edwards Jenkins, and William Lowndes Hume. Francis Jenkins and Arthur Neville Jenkins were confirmed in 1882, and Emily Lucas was confirmed in 1883. Services continued in this manner until 1884.<sup>23</sup>

By this time, the town of Brevard was recovering from the Civil War and was growing into a larger community. Some of the members of St. Paul's wanted to move to Brevard and start a more easily accessible church there. In the years from 1873-1885, this movement to remove to Brevard continued, with summer services continuing at St. Paul's in the interim. Many of the early members of St. Paul's no longer visited, or had moved to other places after the War, with only the William Johnstone and Robert Hume families remaining as year-round residents and original founders of the Episcopal Church. The Albert Jenkins family, another one which was associated with St. Philip's early history, moved to Brevard in 1872. These residents formed the beginning of a congregation which looked toward becoming more of a year-round church rather than only a summer church. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hume, active in St. Paul's, were two of the most important founding members of St. Philip's Episcopal Church. They had been permanent residents of Dunn's Rock Valley, outside the town of Brevard, for some time, which was the location of St. Paul's in the Valley Church. Once their home there burned, they relocated to Brevard. They resettled on land just southeast of the land which had been plotted for the town. Services for the new church were held in the parlor of their home in Brevard, which was located across the street from the present church lot. Mr. Buel led some of these early services, or they were led by members of the congregation. The Humes gave the land for the church, in 1881 (see exhibit B, historic plat maps).<sup>24</sup> Robert Hume had died previous to this time, but had designated in his will that this land be given to St. Philip's for the building of a new church. This parcel was one-fourth of an acre, and later was known as the "first piece" of land associated with the church.

<sup>23</sup>The Goodly Heritage, p. 12.

<sup>24</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 4, p. 481. Jane W. Hume, widow of Robert Hume, gave this land, known as the "first piece", to Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman, a trustee of the Diocese of Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina. This was one-fourth of an acre.

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On August 7, 1883, the cornerstone was laid for the simple, wood frame church, which was located on the same site as the present building.<sup>25</sup> The Reverend (Mr.) Theodore B. Lyman officiated at the ceremony to lay the cornerstone.<sup>26</sup> Reportedly, Mrs. Hume sold an antique Wedgewood dish which was owned by her family, to help raise funds for the new church building. Additional funds were received from Episcopal church friends in Charleston, Wilmington, Asheville, New York, and Boston.<sup>27</sup> The town of Brevard at one time had given a lot to each denomination in town. The Episcopal lot was sold by the St. Philip's founders, also to help raise funds for the new building.<sup>28</sup> Families associated with St. Philip's in its early years included Hume, Jenkins, Hunt, Johnstone, Walker, Boardman, Swaney, Symington, Hassell, Chapman, Wallis, Woodbridge, Breese, Clarke, Brunot, Colcock, Cooke, Doyle, Bromfield, Carrier, Caldwell, Hampton, Morgan, Beavens, Deavor, Allison, Godfrey, and Lathrop.<sup>29</sup> Early years for the new congregation were difficult.

In 1885 there were only nineteen communicants. The first recorded baptism in the newly organized St. Philip's was on September 12, 1886, for Francis Winthrop Johnstone.<sup>30</sup> There was one baptism at St. Philip's in 1887, one in 1889, and one in 1890.<sup>31</sup> By 1887, St. Philip's had a church school with one teacher and twenty-five scholars.<sup>32</sup> Frank Valentine, Herbert Charles Jenkins, Lily Jenkins, and Marie Allen Walker were all confirmed on August 1, 1889, at St. Philip's.<sup>33</sup> It took eight years to complete the church building, which Bishop Lyman officially consecrated on October 20, 1891.<sup>34</sup> It was named St. Philip's in honor of the Charleston church which the Robert Humes had attended.

Missionary circuit riders and lay-led services continued to serve St. Philip's from 1891-1896. The Reverend (Mr.) Arthur Rooney became missionary priest to St. Philip's in 1895. The minute book of St. Philip's Church, dated April 6, 1896, records that Mr. Arthur Rooney conducted services that day, and that the vestry, choir, and altar guild were appointed. There was no permanent rector at St. Philip's until 1896. At this time,

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<sup>25</sup>The Goodly Heritage, p. 19.

<sup>26</sup>St. Philip's Church register, 1879-1945.

<sup>27</sup>St. Philip's Church, A History, p. 8.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid, p. 8.

<sup>29</sup>St. Philip's Church register, 1879-1945.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

<sup>32</sup>St. Philip's Church, A History, p. 9.

<sup>33</sup>St. Philip's Church register, 1879-1945.

<sup>34</sup>The Goodly Heritage, p. 18.

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The Reverend (Mr.) Chalmers D. Chapman was called to serve the church. The first officers of the vestry at this time were Albert Jenkins, Warden, Dr. C.W. Hunt, William N. Symington, William A. Johnstone, and A.E. Boardman. In 1897, the congregation began to formulate plans for a rectory building. Funds were raised, and by April 17, 1898, the first church rectory was completed at a cost of \$5,139.38.<sup>35</sup> The church continued to grow, and by 1899 had a total of thirteen families and thirty-three communicants.<sup>36</sup> The land for the rectory, located to the southeast of the church building, was given by the A.E. Boardman family, being officially transferred to the Trustees of the District of Asheville of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina in 1902.<sup>37</sup> Church minutes dated April 4, 1904 indicate that the debt on the rectory building had been paid in full. In 1906, there were sixteen families and forty-eight communicants, and by 1909 this number had grown to twenty-two families and fifty-eight communicants.<sup>38</sup>

The congregation grew, but remained small during the years that Mr. Chapman served the church, but he laid the groundwork for the future of St. Philip's, and was well-loved in the community. Mr. Chapman served the church until 1917. During his time of service a more extensive church school program was begun, and many memorials were placed in the church, including an oak font, an oak pulpit, a reed organ, a brass altar service book desk, a pipe organ, and a Tiffany memorial stained glass window, in memory of Albert and Mary Jenkins and Robert and Jane Hume, the four oldest communicants of St. Philip's.<sup>39</sup> Mr. Chapman baptized a total of forty-nine congregants during his tenure, confirmed thirty-seven, married sixteen, and buried thirty-two.<sup>40</sup> In 1917, The Reverend (Mr.) Seagle began his service as rector to a growing church of fifty-five communicants by the time he left in 1924. Mr. Seagle was a graduate of Ravenscroft School in Asheville. During his tenure, the Diocese of Western North Carolina was formed, and St. Philip's was part of it. Mr. Seagle baptized twenty-six individuals, confirmed thirty, married twenty, and buried twenty-seven.<sup>41</sup>

On June 1, 1925, The Reverend (Mr.) Harry Perry was called to serve as rector of St. Philip's. Tragedy struck the small congregation on Christmas Day of 1925, when the

<sup>35</sup>The Goodly Heritage, p. 26.

<sup>36</sup>St. Philip's Church, A History, p. 12.

<sup>37</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 20, p. 133. This seven-tenths of an acre was known as the "second piece" of land associated with the church. It was given by A. E. and Reba Boardman to the Trustees of the District of Asheville of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

<sup>38</sup>St. Philip's Church, p. 12.

<sup>39</sup>St. Philip's Church register 1879-1945. This window burned in the 1925 fire.

<sup>40</sup>St. Philip's Church register 1879-1945.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid.

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entire church burned because a furnace overheated. The rectory was used temporarily for services and church school. The congregation quickly rallied together to build a new church, preferably "an edifice of stone on classical lines".<sup>42</sup> The Brevard News, in an article dated January 14, 1926, noted that the building would be a "structure of grey stone, to cost around \$25,000".<sup>43</sup> Members of the vestry at this time were William Breese, Jr., Dr. W. J. Wallis, P.G. Ward, R. F. Morrow, A. H. Kizer, J.S. Bromfield, H. V. Smedberg, and C.E. Orr. Members of the Women's Guild, who were called upon to help with the building campaign, included Mrs. J.S. Silversteen, Mrs. H.N. Carrier, and Mrs. O.L. Erwin.<sup>44</sup> William Breese called upon architect Louis Humbert Asbury of Charlotte to design a new church.<sup>45</sup> Asbury presented his first set of plans to the vestry on May 4, 1926. While anxious to rebuild, the congregation was relatively small at the time, and Asbury was asked to re-design the building to make the nave and chancel smaller.<sup>46</sup> A second set of plans was submitted on July 16, 1926, which kept the basic design elements of the church building intact, but cut back on square footage.<sup>47</sup> Stone for the building was donated by William A. Breese, Jr., from his quarry at Mill Cove, south of Brevard. Breese, son of William Breese, Sr. of Asheville, was a prominent member of St. Philip's Church and of the Brevard community at the time. He was a lawyer, a state senator from Brevard, a six-time mayor of Brevard, and served for many years as a Trustee at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.<sup>48</sup> The chair of the building committee and the construction supervisor was Royal Morrow, a local civil engineer and designer of many summer camps in the area, and the local builder was Marshall Kilpatrick. Joe and "Doc" Wright were the stonemasons, assisted by Fred Mills, all of Brevard. Edward Breese, a member of the Breese family who had their home across Main Street from the church, also helped build the church. He worked for one dollar per day, and gave fifty cents back to the church.<sup>49</sup> All woodworking was done by local craftsmen. Work began immediately, with the cornerstone of the new church laid on August 30, 1926. Bishop Junius M. Horner officiated, assisted by Mr. Harry Perry and Mr. C.D. Chapman.<sup>50</sup> Funds for the new building came from a

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<sup>42</sup>The Goodly Heritage, p. 33.

<sup>43</sup>"Plans Made for Rebuilding of St. Philip's Church", Brevard News, 14 January 1926.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid.

<sup>45</sup>Asbury was becoming well-known for his work in other parts of North Carolina, including many of the homes in Myers Park in Charlotte and the Mecklenburg County Courthouse. Asbury completed additional work in western North Carolina after St. Philip's, including the 1927 Haywood County Hospital, near Waynesville, and the 1952 Annabell Jones Residence Hall at Brevard College in Brevard.

<sup>46</sup>Interview with Jack Reak, 9 May 1997.

<sup>47</sup>Louis H. Asbury drawings, from the collection of Louis H. Asbury papers, UNC Charlotte Library.

<sup>48</sup>Interview with Becky Huggins, granddaughter of William Breese, Jr., 16 May 1997.

<sup>49</sup>Interview with Becky Huggins, 16 May 1997.

<sup>50</sup>St. Philip's Church, A History, p. 14.

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mortgage on the rectory property.<sup>51</sup> The present 1926 church was built on the same site as the original 1891 church building, and was built over the small graveyard which had been associated with the former church. Graves in the present basement graveyard include those of Henry Futhy Heriot (1818-1890), Georgianna Chisholm (1821-1899), Eliza Harleston (1853-1906), Dr. Hansford Walker (1873-1979), Waightstill Avery Gash (1850-1906), Stuart Van Vechten Breese (1888-1907), Helena E. Jenkins (1876-1889), Robert W. Hume (1830-1880), Jane Washington Lowndes Hume (1830-1896), and Mary Lowndes Hume (1859-1892).<sup>52</sup>

The first service was held in the partially completed building on February 15, 1927.<sup>53</sup> Work proceeded slowly on the building, with it being completed in 1928, but not consecrated until May 7, 1939, after all debt had been paid. In 1927, St. Philip's became a parish, and all properties were transferred from the Trustees for the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western North Carolina to the vestry of St. Philip's.<sup>54</sup> Mr. Perry continued to serve the congregation until 1948, seeing it through a major growth period in its history. During his time with St. Philip's, he baptized seventy-two, married ten, confirmed fifty-nine, and buried forty-seven.<sup>55</sup>

The congregation of St. Philip's continued to grow through the first half of the twentieth century. However, as in all other endeavors, the stock market crash of 1929 affected the well-being of the congregation. St. Philip's was forced by economic conditions, to sell a portion of its land holdings, "the second piece", in 1938 to R.G. Jennings. The land on which the church was built, "the first piece", was transferred in 1938 to R.G. Jennings, but apparently was immediately given back in trade for "the second piece".<sup>56</sup> The "second piece" was not repurchased by St. Philip's until 1953.<sup>57</sup> This was the parcel containing

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<sup>51</sup>Ibid, p. 16.

<sup>52</sup>Monteith, Frankie. Transylvania County, North Carolina Cemetery Survey, 1988, p. 207.

<sup>53</sup>This probably refers to the chapel portion of the building, which was completed before the remainder of the structure.

<sup>54</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 58, p. 553. The first and second pieces of land were transferred from J.M. Horner, W. Vance Brown, haywood Parker, Kingsland Van Winkle, and W. M. Redwood, Trustees for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Western North Carolina to Dr. W. J. Wallis, F.E.B. Jenkins, D.G. Ward, J.S. Broomfield, C.E. Orr, and W. E. Breese, wardens and vestrymen of St. Philip's.

<sup>55</sup>St. Philip's Church register, 1879-1945.

<sup>56</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 73, p. 192 Wardens and vestrymen of St. Philip's to R.G. Jennings (dated October 14, 1938), but deed records this same day indicate R.G. Jennings sold this portion back to the vestry of St. Philip's (Deed Book 73, p. 205). Apparently it was agreed to sell the land which the rectory stood on ("the second piece") instead. This transaction settled the mortgage to Jennings and made the church free of debt so it could be consecrated in 1939.

<sup>57</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 109, p. 321. Pisgah Mills, Inc. to wardens and vestrymen of St. Philip's.

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the rectory, which by this time had come to be used as the parish hall. Land was given to the church in 1951 by J. S. Bromfield, for construction of a permanent rectory, located at the southwest corner of the lot, to the rear of the church building.<sup>58</sup> Stipulations in this deed indicated that the house is always to be used for church purposes. This building was completed in 1953, with funds which had been raised in 1950.<sup>59</sup> The church completed assembly of its current land holdings in 1969 when the parcel of land at the rear of the church, currently in use for parking, was sold by Marion Bromfield to St. Philip's.<sup>60</sup> Additional rectors who have served St. Philip's through the years include The Reverend (Mr.) H. Boyd Edwards from 1948-1952, The Reverend (Mr.) Frank E. McKenzie, from 1954-1958, The Reverend (Mr.) Fred Valentine from 1958-1967, The Reverend (Mr.) Edsel Louis Keith, from 1967-1971, The Reverend (Mr.) Philip Langston Thomas, from 1971-1975, and The Reverend (Mr.) Merrill C. Miller, from 1976-1996.<sup>61</sup>

An addition to the church structure was completed in 1963, with another addition completed in 1996, replacing the 1898 rectory/parish hall. The architect for the 1963 addition was Robert L. Daniels of Brevard, with Asheville architects Padgett and Freeman designing the 1996 addition.

**Architecture Context**

Louis Humbert Asbury enjoyed a growing reputation as a prominent architect in North Carolina in the early part of the twentieth century. His work included many homes in Myers Park in Charlotte (1920s); the Myers Park Methodist Church in Charlotte; the Mecklenberg County Court House in Charlotte; Cliffside Public School in Cliffside, Rutherford County (1922); the Rutherford County Court House (1926); St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Brevard (1926); and the Haywood County Hospital, near Waynesville (1927). In 1952, he designed Annabell Jones Residence Hall at Brevard College in Brevard. Asbury received a Certificate of Merit from the North Carolina Architectural Association for the Myers Park Methodist Church, the Mecklenberg County Court House, and St. Philip's Church. Asbury was born in 1877 in Charlotte, North Carolina. He graduated from Trinity College (now Duke University), and completed two years of architectural training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then worked for the New York firm of Cram, Goodhue, & Ferguson. Beginning in 1906 he traveled extensively in Europe, studying the many Gothic and

<sup>58</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 100, p. 501. J.S. and M.M. Bromfield to the vestry of St. Philip's.

<sup>59</sup>St. Philip's Church, A History, p. 18.

<sup>60</sup>Transylvania County Deed Book 179, p. 532. M.B. Verner to St. Philip's.

<sup>61</sup>St. Philip's Church, A History, p. 30.

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Norman-style churches there. Asbury was a founding member of the American Institute of Architects' North Carolina chapter.

Asbury was a versatile architect, capable of designing in many architectural styles. Cliffside Public School is an example of a Classical Revival style, complete with a limestone portico. The Rutherford County Court House is a two-story Renaissance Revival style building faced with a smooth stone veneer. The Haywood County Hospital is also based on a Classical Revival style, being a three-story plus basement brick building with limestone coping and a central entry portico. Annabell Jones Hall, of a later vintage, also displays many Classical Revival features. This building, facing the quadrangle area on the campus of Brevard College, is a slightly u-shaped structure with a bowed monumental portico at the entrance.

Asbury's church designs were very different from his other public buildings, incorporating many of the design principles he had extensively studied in Europe. St. Philip's, in particular, is a high style example of a Romanesque Revival-style building, unlike any others in the town of Brevard or in Transylvania County. It stands out among church architecture in Transylvania County as a high-style, architect-designed building. In contrast, the Pisgah Forest Baptist Church, near Pisgah Forest and dating from 1915, is a simple wood-frame structure which originally served both the Methodists and Baptists in this part of Transylvania County. The Oak Grove Methodist Church, no longer in existence, was also a simple, weatherboard frame building with a steep front gable roof, exemplifying, like the Pisgah Forest Baptist Church, church construction of a more vernacular nature. Carr's Hill Baptist Church, near Brevard, is another example of a simple wood frame structure with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. Macedonia Baptist Church, in the Gloucester area of the county, is another example of a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century simple wood-frame building. Lake Toxaway Methodist Church (NR 1994), dating from 1912, is a simple, wood frame Gothic Revival style building with weatherboard siding and a metal roof. Faith Memorial Chapel, in Cedar Mountain, dates from 1938, and is an example of a vernacular style incorporating the use of materials available on site, including logs and stone. There are no walls on the sides of the building, only stone posts supporting the roof structure. The roof structure consists of heavy, exposed wood rafters and trusses.<sup>62</sup>

Unlike most of the remaining church structures in Transylvania County, St. Philip's does have an important architectural feature in common with other buildings constructed in the county in the 1910s and 1920s. Stone was plentiful in the county, and there were

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<sup>62</sup>Phillips, Laura, and Thompson, Deborah, "Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County", draft manuscript, 1997.

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many talented stonemasons available to do the work.<sup>63</sup> Stone had been used since the earliest European settlement of the county, for chimneys and foundations. Later it took on a more extensive use as a major construction material, being used for retaining walls, houses, steps, walkways, and other landscape features. Stone in the county came from small quarries (such as the Mill Cove quarry which supplied the stone for St. Philip's), fields, and streams and rivers. Three stonemasons in particular, William Benjamin Franklin "Doc" Wright (1878-1936), James Robert Wright (1895-1959), and Joseph Few "Joe" Wright, all originally from Hendersonville, came to the Brevard area in 1919.<sup>64</sup> Fred Mills, a black stonemason (1892-1981), learned his trade from the Wright brothers and assisted them with the work on St. Philip's as well as many other projects through the 1920s and 1930s. Mills worked with another black man, Avery Benjamin, on several projects, including expansion of their own homes. Examples of other buildings using local stone include the Mills House, the Benjamin House, the Royal Morrow House (the oldest stone house in Brevard), the Godfrey-Barnette House (NR 1993), the Charles Edmund Orr House, the J.S. Bromfield House, the William McK. Fetzer House, the Albert and Miriam Silversteen Kyle House, all in Brevard. In 1941, Verne P. Clement, the mayor of Brevard at the time, built a house utilizing stone. Another example from ca. 1940 is the Max and Claire Brombacher House, also in Brevard. Other buildings besides residences which were constructed of stone include the former 1938-1942 Pisgah Forest School, the former 1948 Rosenwald School, and the 1936-37 river rock wall which surrounds the campus of Brevard College (Brevard College Stone Fence and Gates, NR 1993). Stone quarried locally was also used for many of the bridges built along the Blue Ridge Parkway and Highway 276 in Pisgah National Forest, in the 1930s. The Blythe-Whitmire Farm near Penrose, dating from the late 1930s, exhibits some of the most unusual stonework in the county.<sup>65</sup>

While there are no other Episcopal churches in the Brevard area, there are several in nearby counties to compare with the architecture of St. Philip's. The earliest of these is St. John in the Wilderness in Flat Rock, Henderson County, dating from 1852 (a rebuilding of the original 1836 structure). This church is basically Gothic Revival in style with a high gable roof. It is built of brick, with a square bell tower at the left front of the building, covered in stucco. Two other regional churches, All Soul's Episcopal in Asheville (NR 1979), and the Church of the Incarnation in Highlands (NR 1996), are also good examples of some of the buildings constructed by this denomination. The Cathedral of All Soul's was completed in 1896, and, like St. Philip's, was designed by a prominent architect of the day. Richard Morris Hunt, designer of the Biltmore Estate,

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<sup>63</sup>Ibid, p. 112.

<sup>64</sup>Ibid, p. 112.

<sup>65</sup>Ibid, pp. 112-117.

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designed All Soul's in a Normanesque Revival style, of brick with pebbledash walls. The Church of the Incarnation in Highlands was also completed in 1896. In contrast to All Soul's and St. Philip's, this church is a more simple wood frame Gothic Revival structure with a square entrance tower on the western edge. Another architecturally significant Episcopal church in Asheville is Grace Memorial, built in 1905, and designed in a Gothic Revival style by architect Richard Sharp Smith. This is the building which is perhaps the most closely related in style and materials to St. Philip's. Grace Memorial is also built of stone, with a buttressed entry tower and a cross-gable roofline. The original Calvary Episcopal Church in Fletcher, Henderson County, was built in 1859. This structure burned in 1935, and the present building was completed in 1938. It was designed by S. Grant Alexander and Son of Asheville. It is a simple, brick, Gothic Revival style building with a bell tower.

**Social History Context**

The Episcopal religious movement began in some of the western counties of North Carolina as early as the 1830s in the Flat Rock area of Henderson County. The cool mountain climate drew many people to the area from the low country of South Carolina, many of them building large summer homes. These summer residents, many of whom were from Charleston, South Carolina, brought their families and often their slaves or servants with them during the summer months. Having a place to worship during the summer was important to these early families, and small chapels and churches began to spring up near these settlements to serve these residents for part of the year. Often, services were led by clergy who also summered in the mountains, or by individuals.

St. John in the Wilderness in Flat Rock was one of the earliest Episcopal churches built in the mountains, being constructed ca. 1834 on the Charles Baring and Susan Heyward Baring property as a chapel for the family's private use. In 1836, the Barings deeded a portion of their property, including the chapel, to a small Episcopal congregation which had formed in the Flat Rock area. The original building burned in 1852, but the congregation rebuilt and enlarged the building soon after. Some of the early families associated with St. John in the Wilderness included the Rutledges, Lowndeses, Revenals, Pinckneys, and Hugers.<sup>66</sup> Another very early church was Calvary Episcopal Church in Fletcher, also in Henderson County. The founders of this church also originated from the low country, venturing into the mountains in the summer months. This created the need for better roads from Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina over the Saluda Gap to Flat Rock, Fletcher, and later on into the mountains, including communities such as Brevard, Asheville, and Highlands. One of the earliest settlers in the Fletcher area, in Cane Creek Valley, was Daniel Blake, who built a home there in 1827, "The Meadows".

<sup>66</sup>North Carolina Survey Files for Henderson County, "St. John in the Wilderness".

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Other early settlers to the Fletcher area included Alexander Robertson, who built "Struan", and Joseph B. Pyatt who built a large stone home later known as "Newington". Previous to the founding of Calvary Church, Fletcher residents sometimes traveled to Flat Rock to attend services at St. John in the Wilderness. This was a difficult trip for many, and services were only held there in the summer months. In 1857, Calvary Church was founded in the Blake home, with a founding congregation of approximately twenty people.<sup>67</sup> Funds were raised, and the plans for the church were developed by Mr. E.C. Jones, an architect in Charleston, with Ephraim Clayton of Asheville serving as contractor.<sup>68</sup> The church was completed in 1859. The original Calvary Church building was destroyed by fire on December 22, 1935.<sup>69</sup> The congregation continued to be active, however, and quickly gathered to make plans for construction of a new building, which was completed and consecrated by August 21, 1938.<sup>70</sup> As this settlement pattern of South Carolina families coming to the mountains on a temporary and permanent basis continued, St. Paul's in the Valley was founded in the Brevard area in 1856, with the first recorded Episcopal service being held on June 5, 1856, at the home of F.W. Johnstone. This church, built in 1858, and, like the others in neighboring Henderson County, served a congregation mostly in the summer months.

Major changes had begun in many of the mountain counties by the 1880s, with the coming of the railroad and the expansion of many of the towns into more viable commercial centers. After the Civil War, the families who had been associated with St. Paul's had moved to other places or had settled permanently in the mountains. The need for a more year-round church was needed, and the founding of St. Philip's in Brevard took place in 1883, with the laying of the cornerstone. Episcopal churches in Asheville and Highlands were also begun in the latter part of the nineteenth century into the twentieth century, as this growth and development pattern continued. All Soul's Episcopal Church was completed in 1896 in Asheville, along with Grace Memorial Church in 1905. The Church of the Incarnation in Highlands was also completed in 1896 to serve a growing community which was founded in the 1870s as a resort area in the mountains. Episcopalians in the Highlands area met in their homes for services, but The Reverend (Mr.) John Alexander Deal, a missionary assigned to far western North Carolina by Bishop Lyman of the Episcopal Diocese of Western North Carolina, began meeting with these families as early as 1879.<sup>71</sup> The Episcopalians continued to gather into the 1880s, but their population grew, and there began to be a need for a church

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<sup>67</sup>Jenkins, Mark. "Calvary Church Episcopal First 100 Years", 1958, p. 7.

<sup>68</sup>Ibid, p. 8.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid, p. 17.

<sup>70</sup>Ibid, p. 18.

<sup>71</sup>Fullington, Martha. National Register Nomination for Church of the Incarnation, Asheville, NC, 1996.

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building to house the congregation's activities. Formal plans towards this began in 1894, and the Church of the Incarnation was complete by 1896.<sup>72</sup>

The Episcopal church movement in western North Carolina which began in the 1830s continued to grow throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. Many of the churches which began as summer places of worship later developed into year-round religious centers, either expanding upon or rebuilding existing structures from the early days of the movement.

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<sup>72</sup>Ibid.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page   1   St. Philip's Episcopal Church  
Transylvania County, North Carolina

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## Major Bibliographical References

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- St. Paul's in the Valley Church Register, 1856-1860.
- St. Philip's Church Register, 1879-1945.
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### **Boundary Description**

The boundaries for this nomination are indicated on the accompanying county tax map.

### **Boundary Justification**

Boundaries include the original parcels of land historically associated with St. Philip's Church dating from 1881 ("Piece 1") and 1902 ("Piece 2") located on Exhibit B, Historic Plat Map.

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Section number photos Page 1 St. Philip's Episcopal Church  
Transylvania County, North Carolina

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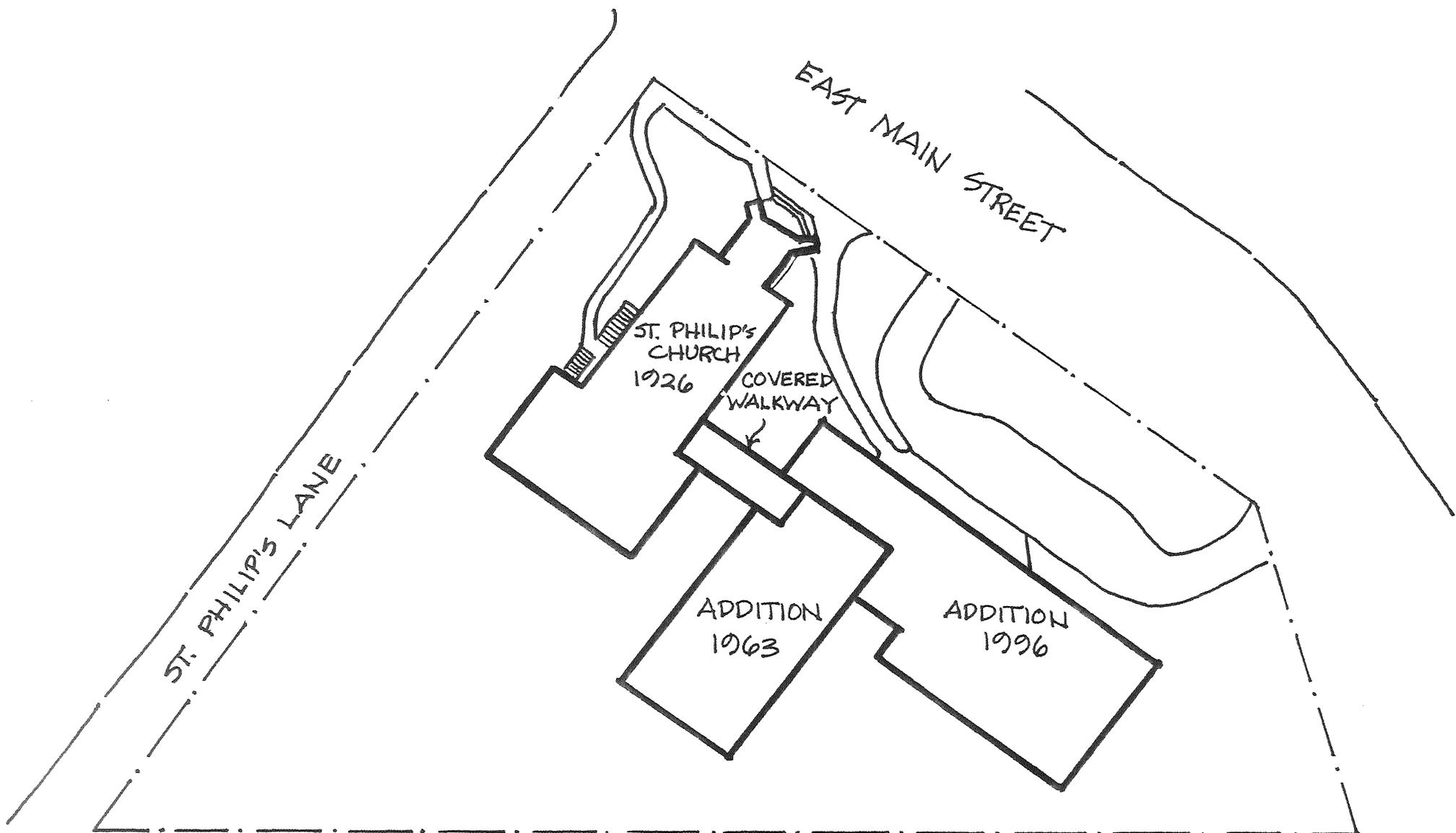
## St. Philip's Episcopal Church Photographs

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

Name of Property: St. Philip's Episcopal Church  
317 E. Main Street  
Brevard  
Transylvania County  
North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers  
Date of photos: April 1997  
Location of original negatives: Division of Archives & History  
One Village Lane  
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. 1926 church building, north elevation, and additions, looking south
2. East elevation of church building, looking southwest  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
3. West and south elevations of church building, looking northeast  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
4. Entry pation and front door detail.  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
5. Nave of church, looking south.  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
6. Ceiling trusses in nave of church.  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
7. Chapel to east of chancel, looking southeast.  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
8. Basement grave markers.  
(Photographer: Deborah Thompson, March 1991; field checked April 1997)
9. Basement hallway, looking north.



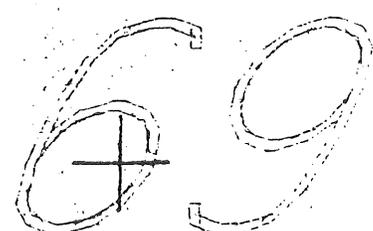
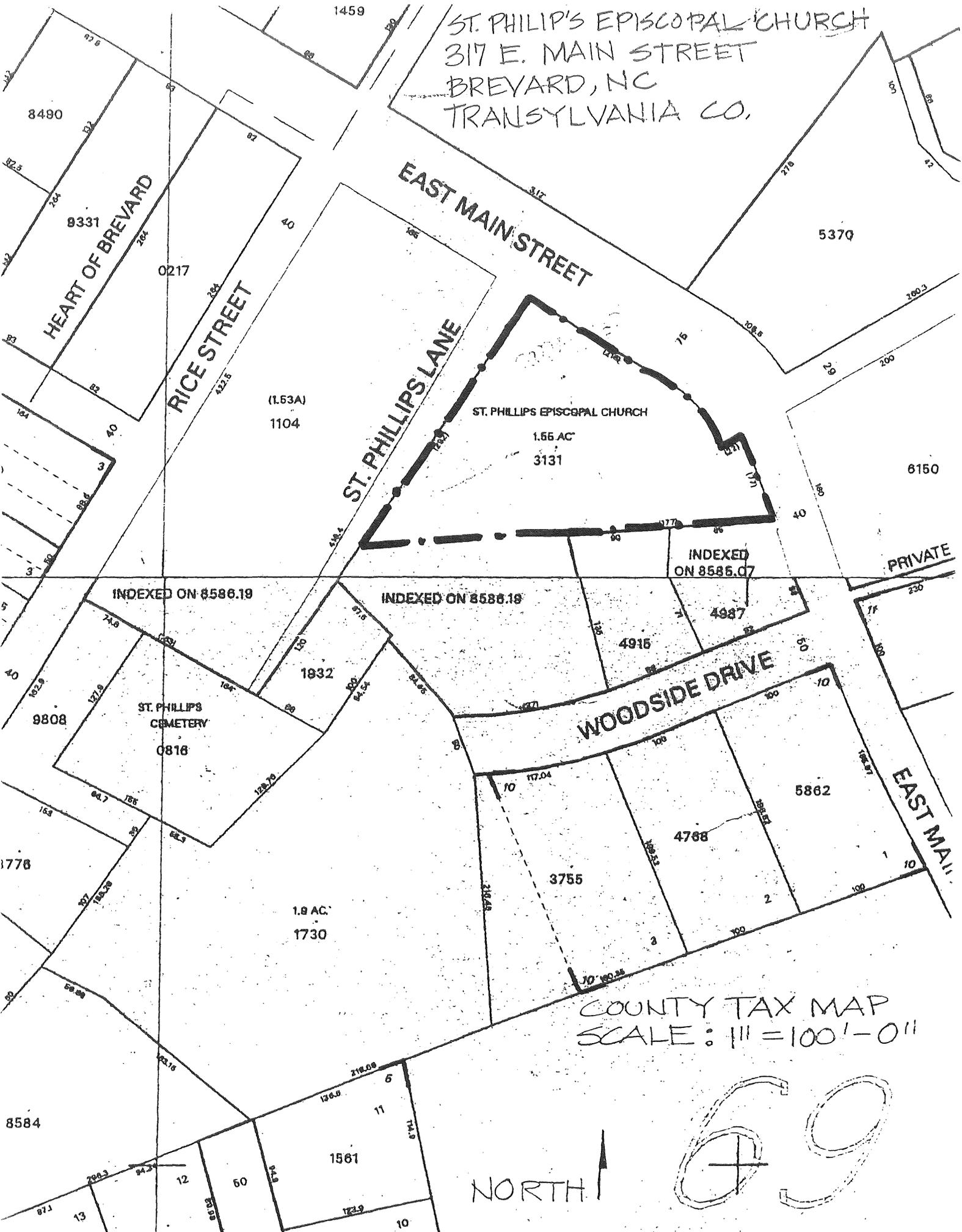
SKETCH MAP  
 SCALE III = 30' - 0"

□ CONTRIBUTING  
 - - - BOUNDARY OF NOMINATED AREA

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
 317 E. MAIN ST.  
 BREVARD, NC  
 TRANSYLVANIA CO.

NORTH ↑

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
317 E. MAIN STREET  
BREVARD, NC  
TRANSYLVANIA CO.



NORTH ↑

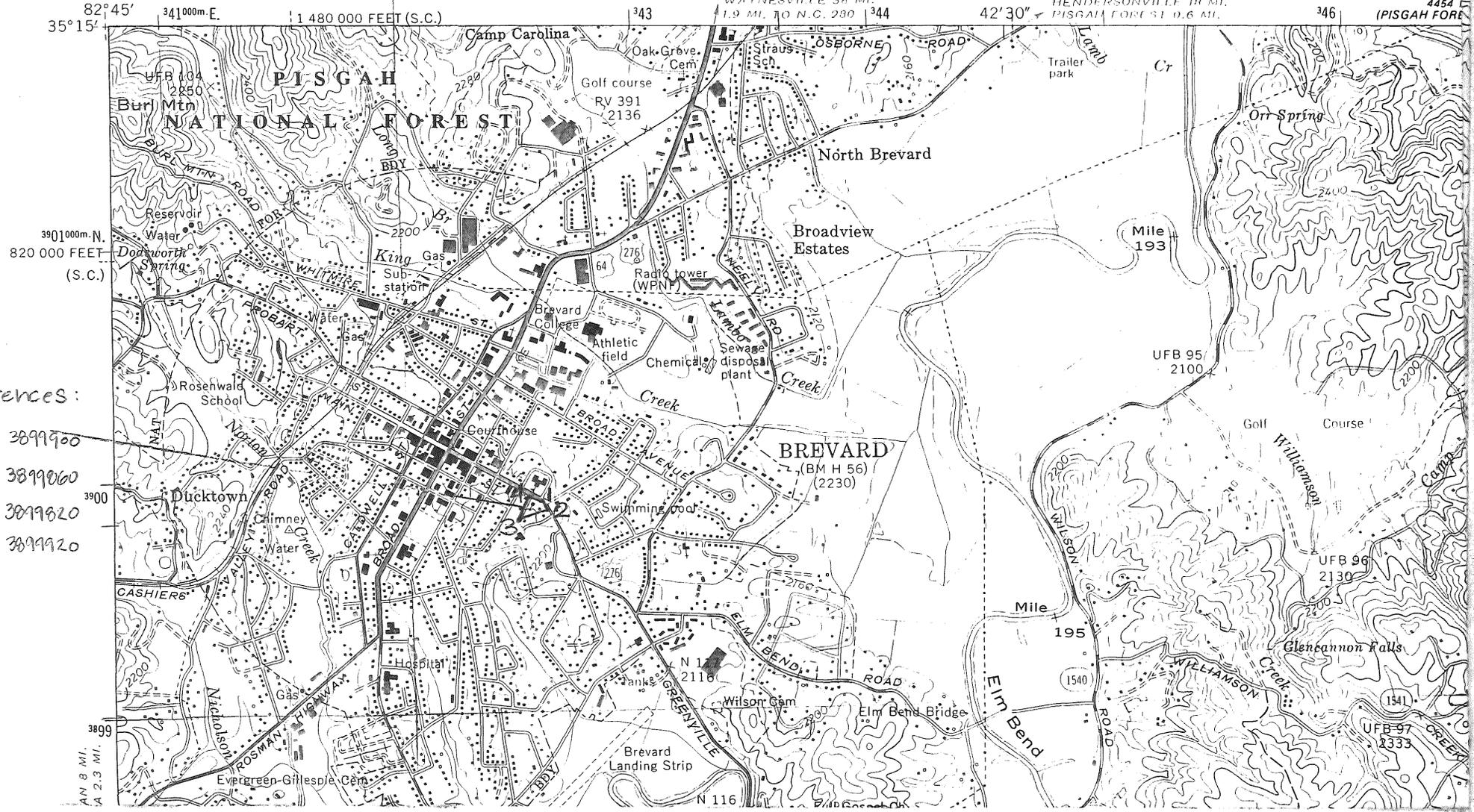
COUNTY TAX MAP  
SCALE: 1" = 100' - 0"

454 IV SE  
SHINING ROCK 184 SE

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

St Philip's Episcopal Church  
Brevard, Transylvania County, NC

UNITED  
TENNESSEE VALLEY  
MAPPING SERVICE



- M references:
- 1 342570 3899700
  - 1 342590 3899860
  - 1 342460 3899820
  - 1 342500 3899920

AN 8 MI.  
A 2.3 MI.

