

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 Godfrey-Barnette House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 411 South Broad Street n/a not for publication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
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-3-93
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	
1	2	buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
2	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania
County, NC, including the incorporated towns of Brevard
and Rosmah, ca. 1820-1941

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival

Other: English Manorial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

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

ca. 1918

Significant Dates

ca. 1918

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:

Godfrey-Barnette House
Name of Property

Transylvania County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.38 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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3	4	1	8	8	0
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3	8	9	9	4	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

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 Mr. and Mrs. Dale Orville Wiener

street & number 411 South Broad Street telephone 704/884-5039

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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Godfrey-Barnette House
Transylvania County, North Carolina

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Godfrey-Barnette House Architectural Description

The Godfrey-Barnette House, erected around 1918, is a handsome two-and-a-half-story stone masonry house standing near the front of its town lot and in the shade of a towering silver linden tree. The house faces west to South Broad Street; near the street there is a low stone wall, framed by short piers at either end. This stone fence carries across the entire 135.30-foot front of the lot--immediately behind (east) of the poured cement public sidewalk--except for the short distance at the north front edge of the property where the gravel drive enters the lot from the street. There is a third pier on the north side of the drive marking the northwest corner of the property. Immediately inside the juncture of the front fence and the drive, a flagstone walk begins and curves in an arc to the front door. The drive, itself, follows a generally straight path to the east along the north boundary of the lot and curves to the south behind the house. There it continues to the ca. 1970 garage situated to the southeast of the house. The entire lot is planted with grass and marked by volunteer and planted trees and flowering shrubs including tulip poplars, maples, sycamores, various evergreens, dogwood, lilac, and hibiscus. There are also hemlocks planted along the side property lines in the back part of the lot. These plantings, however, have an almost incidental appearance in contrast to the heavy presence of the stone house and the fine silver linden which stands at the front southwest corner of the lot.

At present, the identity of a possible architect or source for the design of the house, the identity of its stonemasons, and the actual source of the stone remains unknown; there is a local tradition that students gathered stone for the house built for Mrs. Godfrey, a teacher in the Brevard High School. Whether these questions can be factually answered or not, what is clear is that the Godfrey-Barnette House was a large and impressive house when built about 1918 and it retains its integrity, character, and ability to impress to the present. Erected in the English Manorial Revival style, it represented a marked contrast to the neighboring and contemporary houses in Brevard which were mostly late-Victorian or Colonial Revival in their finish or bungalows. Together with the ca. 1915 stone house erected for Royal H. Morrow at 563 East Main Street, its stone elevations also presented a marked contrast to the frame, brick, or pebble-dash elevations of Brevard's other fashionable residences.

The Godfrey-Barnette House follows a modified T-plan with the cross bar carrying on an east-west axis and the stem of the T (that houses the living room and sun room) extending southward. The house is two-and-a-half stories in height and has two interior chimneys. It is covered with an expansive clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles; some of the original wood shingles remain visible along the eaves. Planes of the roof sweep downward from their ridge line to engage and cover the front porch and the sun room on the south end of the house in a manner reminiscent of the work of C. F. A. Voysey and other English Arts and Crafts

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Godfrey-Barnette House
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architects. The wooden eaves of the roof are flush sheathed and molded. The house rests on a shallow foundation which projects slightly in front of its elevations but is otherwise unmarked. The house is built of uncoursed stone and rock which appears to be mostly surface stone rather than river rock or quarried stone. The joints are mortared and visible. The window and door openings are fitted with poured cast-in-place cement lintels.

The front (west) elevation of the house has an asymmetrical five-bay elevation on the first story and three bays on the second story. The upper half-story is illuminated by an arch-headed ten-pane casement window in the projecting bay and a quartet of four-pane casement windows in the shed dormer above the main body of the house. The window openings on the front elevation hold paired six-over-one sash in molded surrounds. This pattern largely repeats itself on the house's other elevations. As noted above, the roof of the front ell sweeps down and southward to engage the shallow recessed entrance porch, at its southwest corner, which is fitted into the juncture of the top and stem of the T-plan. Here the stonework is shaped into an arch at the top of the opening onto the porch and a smaller arch-headed window to the south. A trio of poured cement steps rises from the flagstone walk to the scored-cement porch floor. The front door has eight panes at its top above two tall vertical panels.

The north elevation of the house has a four-bay division on the first story, a three-bay division on the second story, and a quartet of four-pane casement windows fitted into the shed dormer in the roof. Moving from front (west) to back (east) on the first story there is a large opening holding paired six-over-one sash illuminating the dining room, a single opening fitted with a four-over-one sash in the pantry, and a second, like window in the kitchen. At the east edge of the elevation there is a door into the kitchen which opens onto a stone stoop with a poured cement floor and steps leading eastward to the ground. The kitchen entrance is protected by a braced shed hood with exposed rafter ends. Immediately west of the stoop there is a well with steps leading down into the basement level where the opening is fitted with a board and batten wood door. On the second story, the center window of the trio is dropped below the level of its flanking openings. This is done to illuminate the landing of the stairwell which occupies the center of the second-story. The south end of the house has two windows only on the first story level. These openings hold paired fifteen-pane casement windows. The windows at the ends of the front (west) and rear (east) elevations which also illuminate the sun room are also fitted with like casement windows.

The rear (east) elevation of the house has an asymmetrical arrangement of openings on the main body of the house, which is one room deep, and the east end of the projecting ell which forms the top of the "T." The ell, containing the kitchen and den (on the first story rear), has a two-bay division on the first and second stories fitted with paired sash. There is a ten-pane casement window

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at the upper half-story level. There is a small one-story frame ca. 1970 addition, containing a first-story bathroom, fitted into the corner of the "T." The main body of the house has three large windows with paired sash on the first story, two of which illuminate the living room while the third and south window is in the sun room. On the second story there is a door--probably not original--which opens from the bedroom hall (onto a now lost deck). To its south (left) there is a large opening with paired sash and, south of it, a four-pane casement window which illuminates the small half-bathroom off the south bedroom. The shed dormer in the main roof contains a quartet of four-pane casement windows.

The interior of the Godfrey-Barnette House follows a variant of the simple center-hall plan with the living room and its attendant sun room off the right (south) side of the hall, a small den (now a part of the kitchen) at its east end, and the dining room, enclosed stair to the second story, and kitchen on the left (north) side of the hall. The interior finish of the house is likewise simple, in keeping with the period, yet substantial and of a character compatible with the stone masonry. The floors in the hall and the living and dining rooms are oak; the walls and ceilings are plastered with a rough coat and finished with a molded top baseboard and a simple cove cornice. The door and window surrounds are made up of plain boards finished with a cove molding around their perimeter which also appears as the molded top of the baseboard.

The appearance of the hall is enriched through the use of pairs of glazed French doors which open into the dining room and into the enclosed stair that is approached by paired steps on the north and a somewhat wider, third pair on the south which opens into the living room. The living room doors are set in the center of its north wall. A stone fireplace is centered on the opposite, south wall and flanked by bookshelves to the right (west) and a fifteen-pane glazed door onto the sun room. Originally the chimney breast was exposed above the stone mantel shelf and tapered to the ceiling. At some point, probably in the early 1970s, that stonework was encased and plastered over; presumably the bookshelves which are not original were added at that time. Enhancing the symmetry of the room are pairs of symmetrically placed windows on the west and east elevations. The original electric ceiling light fixture remains in place and has five exposed light bulbs; the original hall fixture has three exposed bulbs. The sun room has a scored cement floor of ten-and-a-half-inch panels inside a plain border and is painted mocha. The walls are exposed stonework.

On the left (north) side of the hall, a pair of fifteen-pane French doors opens into the dining room in the front (west) part of the top of the "T." The finish of the dining room is virtually the same as that of the living room. In the east wall a door connects with the former glass pantry; it has a square panel above two vertical panels. Immediately east of the French doors connecting the hall and dining room is a third pair of glazed doors, having ten panes each,

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below a five-pane transom; it opens onto the enclosed stair that rises to the attic.

At the end of the entrance hall there is an opening, probably also originally fitted with glazed doors, which opens into a small room. Apparently originally--and during the Barnette ownership--it was used as a den; however, during the ownership of architect Robert L. Daniels its use was changed. That occurred in tandem with several other changes which he made to the rear, service part of the first story. On the south wall of the den was a door which opened onto a small stoop and, a few feet east, a window. Daniels erected a one-story frame addition over the stoop, accessible from the above doorway, which contained a one-story bathroom and a new door to the exterior. This addition and its finishes are of a plain undistinguished appearance. The window opening was converted to a small shallow china cabinet. The paired windows in the east wall were left as they were. On the north side of the room he broadened the door opening into the kitchen and essentially incorporated the former den into a larger kitchen area. Daniels apparently removed the original mantel and the small fireplace in the den and installed another mantel which the present owner has removed. Now the firebox is simply enframed with brick. He likewise altered the door opening between the kitchen and former glass pantry incorporating the pantry into the kitchen space as well. The net result was a more open kitchen area that now lacks architectural distinction. While he installed new cabinets in the kitchen he left the original cabinets in place in the glass pantry and the two-bulb original fixture in the ceiling. A door in the south wall of the former pantry leads down to the basement area. The floor in the kitchen is covered with sheet vinyl and the walls are papered.

The enclosed stair to the second story, which opens off the entrance hall, also had a secondary entrance from the dormer den (now kitchen). It rises to an intermediate landing and then continues up to the second story and the hall. There are four bedrooms and one bathroom which communicate directly with the hall. The finish here is generally like that of the first story and the hall retains its original two-bulb fixture. The doors feature one square panel above two vertical panels. In the cross bar of the "T," there is a large bedroom on the west over the dining room and, on the east at the rear, a small bedroom and principal bathroom over the spaces originally occupied by the kitchen and den, respectively. In the stem of the "T" there is a second small bedroom in the space above the entrance hall and the north end of the living room. This room--and the small bedroom over the kitchen--retain their original stained oak finishes on the woodwork. It also is the only bedroom which has a workable glazed transom over its communicating door with the hall. The fourth, south, bedroom occupies the space over the remainder of the living room. Each of the bedrooms has a closet. The south bedroom also has a small half-bathroom containing its original wall-hung sink and commode. The fixtures in the larger, full-size bathroom were replaced by Daniels who also installed new wall

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coverings and floor materials.

The staircase connecting the first and second stories also rises to the half-story in the attic level of the house. Here, a generally T-shaped area--replicating the general T-plan of the house--was enclosed as a single space about 1946 as an in-house apartment. It is sheathed with white pine sheathing typical of the 1940s and 1950s. In the cross bar of the "T" there is a sleeping area in the west end and a kitchen in the east end. The larger living area is in the stem of the "T." This work was completed by Charles Aycock Jones, Sr. (1900-1949) for his son Harry Leon Jones, a veteran of World War II.

On the property there are two stone structures of note and two frame buildings.

Stone Street Fence
ca. 1918
Contributing

This low wall, approximately two feet in height, carries across the entire front of the house lot except for the space occupied by the gravel drive at its north end. The wall, built of the same stone as the house, is set between two low stone piers. There is a third stone pier on the north side of the pier.

Stone Barbecue
ca. 1946
Non-contributing

This small structure, standing at the southeast corner of the frame garage, is a low U-shaped stone firebox with a metal grill across its top. It was built by Charles Aycock Jones about 1946.

Garage
ca. 1970
Non-contributing

This simple rectangular frame building, standing at the southeast corner of the house, is covered with manufactured exterior sheet siding and an asphalt shingled, side-gabled roof. On the north elevation there is an overhead garage door into the single-car garage at the east end of the building and a door into the shop positioned at the west end of the interior. There are small casement windows in the west and east ends. The interior has a poured cement floor.

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Garden Shed
ca. 1990
Non-contributing

Situated to the east of the house, this simple rectangular building is partially built into the down-grade topography in the rear center of the lot. It has a cement block base and frame top which is sheathed with manufactured sheet siding and an asphalt shingled side-gabled roof.

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Godfrey-Barnette House
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Godfrey-Barnette House
Summary

The Godfrey-Barnette House, a handsome stone house set behind a low stone fence marking the front of its lot-sized site, is important in the history and architectural history of the city of Brevard. It meets criterion C for architecture and its context is documented in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina (including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Rosman), ca. 1820-1941," property type 12. Framed by a towering silver linden tree to the south and a pair of tulip poplars to the north, the English Manorial style house is the second oldest twentieth-century stone house in Brevard. Impressive and intact, it is part of a small distinguished group of stone buildings and structures erected in Brevard between 1915 and 1943. That period is characterized by an affluence and building boom supported by rapid early-twentieth century economic development in the city and region and a parallel conservation movement that resulted in the designation of the nearby Pisgah National Forest.

The house takes its name from its first owner-occupant and the name of the family which occupied it for the longest period of time. It was built about 1918 for Jennie E. Godfrey, a well-liked teacher in the Brevard High School, on land owned by George McC. Hixson who conveyed the house and property to her in 1920. She sold the house in 1929 to the second owner, Hazel Scott Stokes. In 1939 it was acquired jointly by members of the Barnette family. These four Barnette siblings--three daughters and a son--were the children of Adgar Washington (1876-1929) and Mary Altee (Hollingsworth) Barnette (1875-1953). The house remained their family residence until 1967 when it was sold to the fourth owner, architect Robert L. Daniels, who effected some modest changes to the service areas of the house. Now the residence of Dale O. and Waltrud Wiener, it remains an important part of the twentieth century domestic fabric of the county seat.

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Godfrey-Barnette House
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Godfrey-Barnette House
411 South Broad

Historical Background

The specific details of the early history of the handsome stone house standing at 411 South Broad Street remain somewhat uncertain. The sure facts are that it was first known as the residence of Mrs. Jennie E. Godfrey and her daughter, Elizabeth, and that it was occupied for the longest period of time, from 1939 until 1967, by members of the Barnette family.¹

The property on which the house was built around 1918 was acquired by George McC. Hixson, of New York, from W. P. and Annie Whitmire on 3 May 1909. It was the second of nine tracts or parcels of land which Hixson acquired in Brevard and Transylvania County between 1909 and 1916. It was also the last real estate which he owned in the county, conveying it on 10 August 1920 to Mrs. Jennie E. Godfrey and Miss Elizabeth A. Godfrey. Beyond his name, the identity of George McC. Hixson and the facts of his life and career remain to be established. The first deed of 1 May 1909 cites him as a resident of New York, New York, and the final deed of 1920 records the same fact. It appears likely that he was one of any number of people from the northern states who came south at the turn of the century and to the mountains of western North Carolina for holidays and seasonal residency.

On 3 May 1912, Mr. Hixson purchased a lot from the Southern Stock and Farming Company on the west side of Broad Street Extension (now Country Club Road). It was on this lot which location tradition recounts that he built a two-story frame house which he occupied for a number of years. That house has been lost and the property is now the site of the Brian Center health care facility. Local tradition also recalls that, during the 1910s, the bachelor or widowed Mr. Hixson boarded with Mrs. Jennie E. Godfrey who then occupied a stucco-covered house on the east side of Broad Street Extension. Mrs. Godfrey had acquired the lot on which that house was built on 12 December 1911 from the Southern Stock and Farming Company.

The Southern Stock and Farming Company has a short history and appears to have been formed to handle a residential real estate development to the south of Brevard, immediately beyond its then town limits. The development was anchored by a building, probably a boarding house, identified as the "Aethenoikon" on the north and had "Broad Street" (now Country Club Road) as its center artery. Charles M. Doyle is cited as the president of that company; Orin W. Godfrey was secretary. Orin W. Godfrey is identified in an earlier deed as the husband of Jennie E. Godfrey. Whether he died in the mid-to-late-1910s or whether the couple was divorced during that period remains unconfirmed; there is no Transylvania County death certificate for him in this period. Something more is

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known of Mrs. Godfrey's life. Again, local tradition is the source of information on her career as a popular and well-liked teacher at the high school in Brevard in the late 1910s and early 1920s.

In the absence of absolute facts, local tradition is the principal source on the early history of the building. According to James Karl Wright (born 1921), whose father James Robert Wright (1895-1959) was one of three brothers who came to Brevard to work as stonemasons in 1919, the house had already been built when they arrived following the end of World War I.

Myrtle Barnette (born 1905), who later acquired the house with other members of the family, recalls that Mrs. Godfrey was living in the house in 1921 at which time Miss Barnette was a student at the high school. She recalls that boys and young men at the school took pride in the fact that they had helped gather the stones used in the construction of the house. If built around 1918, the house is the second oldest extant stone residence in the town of Brevard, junior only to the Royal H. Morrow House at 563 East Main Street which was built in 1915. During the time that the Godfreys occupied the house, Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of Jennie Godfrey, is said to have been the personal secretary to Joseph Simpson Silversteen, a wealthy entrepreneur and businessman who made his home in Brevard.

It remains unclear how a widow and schoolteacher could have built the substantial two-story stone house which Mrs. Godfrey and her daughter sold to the second owner of the house in 1929. It seems probable that Mr. Hixson must have provided assistance in the construction of the house or that in fact he had built the house by 10 August 1920 when he conveyed the property (which remains the house tract to the present) to Mrs. Godfrey and her daughter for the sum of ten dollars. He was then a resident of Dutchess County, New York. The tradition that Mrs. Godfrey retired and removed to Asheville in the later 1920s is borne out by the fact that she and her daughter were cited as residents of Buncombe County on 2 April 1929 when they sold the house and lot to Hazel Scott Stokes.

Hazel Scott Stokes was the wife of Dr. Robert L. Stokes (1875-1958). Local tradition recounts that Dr. and Mrs. Stokes occupied the house as their residence and that Dr. Stokes practiced medicine here and may have kept patients on the second story of the house. This may be the explanation for the exterior door on the second story of the house. When the Barnettes acquired the house in 1939, the door opened onto a roof deck over the stoop off the den; there were then no steps down to ground level, only a metal ladder. Apparently, Dr. Stokes installed the door as a fire exit for patients who occupied one or more of the bedrooms on the second story.

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On 18 December 1934, Dr. and Mrs. Stokes placed the house under mortgage to the Home Owners Loan Corporation of Washington, D.C. They defaulted on the loan in 1938. At noon on 17 January 1938, the house and lot were put up at public auction at the Transylvania County Court House. The Home Owners Loan Corporation were the high bidders at \$6,666.

On 12 September 1939, the loan corporation sold the house to Charles Aycock Jones, Sr., Eva Barnette Jones, Ethel Barnette Owen, Samuel Stevens Barnette, and Myrtle Barnette. These four Barnette siblings were the daughters and son of Adgar Washington and Mary Altee (Hollingsworth) Barnette. The family came from Henderson County to Brevard about 1920 when Mr. Barnette (1876-1929) became chief of police in Brevard. He served as chief of police until the fall of 1928 when he became jailor and deputy sheriff of Transylvania County; his tenure in this new position was cut short by his death in April 1929. His family continued to live in the jailor's quarters until about 1932 and afterward rented a house until buying the Godfrey House.

The Barnette Family, headed by Mary Altee Hollingsworth Barnette (1875-1953), occupied the house for the next twenty-eight years. The youngest child and only son in the family Samuel Stevens Barnette (1910-1945) was lost at sea near the end of World War II. In an act of prescience he had deeded his one-fourth undivided interest in 411 South Broad Street to his sister Ethel R. Barnette (1900-1982) in 1942. The only major change or improvement made to the house during the family's ownership occurred about 1945. Following the end of World War II, Charles A. Jones, Sr. completely sheathed the house's unfinished attic with white pine paneling as an apartment for his son, Harry Leon Jones, who occupied it with his wife for a period. Jones built the stone barbecue grill about 1946.

On 20 December 1967, the three sisters, Myrtle Julian Barnette (born 1905), Eva Barnette Jones (born 1903), and Ethel Barnette Owen (1900-1982), sold the stone house and its lot to Robert L. Daniels and his wife. Daniels is an architect and maintains an office in the McMinn Building in Brevard. The couple occupied the house for some twenty years and during that tenure they effected a number of relatively minor and unimpressive changes to the house and property. The principal changes to the house were on the interior. Daniels remodeled the kitchen, which had been apparently unchanged since the house was built, and added new cabinetry in the kitchen proper while retaining the original cabinets in the glass pantry connecting the kitchen with the dining room. The former den was used as a breakfast room and a window in the southwest wall was closed up and the opening fitted with a glass-fronted china cabinet. The door a few feet away in the wall originally opened onto a stoop. Daniels enclosed most of the stoop and installed a first story bathroom. On the second story, Daniels also remodeled the existing bathroom adding new surface treatments and fittings. Fortunately, he left the small lavatory adjoining the south bedroom unchanged. The frame garage southeast of the house was erected by Daniels about 1970.

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Godfrey-Barnette House
Transylvania County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 5

On 22 January 1987 Robert Daniels and his wife sold the Godfrey-Barnette House to Dale Orville Wiener (born 1937), a native of Emmetsburg, Iowa, and his wife Waltraud R. Wiener. The Danielses then rented and occupied the house from the new owners for several months; Mr. and Mrs. Wiener moved into the house in May 1987. On 1 July 1987, Mr. Wiener's retirement as a colonel in the U.S Air Force became official. A year later, on 1 July 1988 he took the position of director of financial affairs for Brevard College.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Godfrey-Barnette House is important in the history of Brevard as one of a small number of stone and rock buildings and structures which were erected between 1915 and 1943. These impressive properties constitute an important part of the historic architectural fabric of Brevard and are described in the Transylvania County Multiple Property Documentation Form as Property Type 12: Stone and Rock Masonry in Brevard and Pisgah Forest.

FOOTNOTE

1. The principal sources of information on the history of the Godfrey-Barnette House are the Transylvania County Deed Books and a series of oral interviews conducted by Davyd Foard Hood with residents of Brevard. These include interviews with: Rowell Bosse on 8 January 1993; Mrs. Henry Henderson on 8 January 1993; Myrtle Julian Barnette and Eva Barnette Jones on 8 January 1993. Notes taken during these interviews are in the possession of the author.

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Godfrey-Barnette House
Transylvania County, North Carolina

Bibliographical References

Interview conducted by Davyd Foard Hood with Rowell Bosse on January 8, 1993.

Interview conducted by Davyd Foard Hood with Mrs. Henry Henderson on January 8, 1993.

Interview conducted by Davyd Foard Hood with Myrtle Julian Barnette and Eva Barnette Jones on January 8, 1993.

Transylvania County Register of Deeds. Transylvania County Courthouse, Brevard, N. C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Godfrey-Barnette House
Transylvania County, North Carolina

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is Parcel #4 on Transylvania County Tax Map B07-1. A photocopy of the pertinent section of that tax map is enclosed and the parcel is outlined.

Boundary Justification

The property included in this nomination is the house lot of the same dimensions as the property conveyed by George McC. Hixson on 10 August 1920 to Jennie E. Godfrey and Elizabeth A. Godfrey. It has remained the house lot to the present.

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Godfrey-Barnette House, Transylvania Co., NC

Section number _____ Photographs
Page 1

Godfrey-Barnette House: 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: Godfrey-Barnette House
411 South Broad Street
Brevard
Transylvania County
North Carolina

Photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

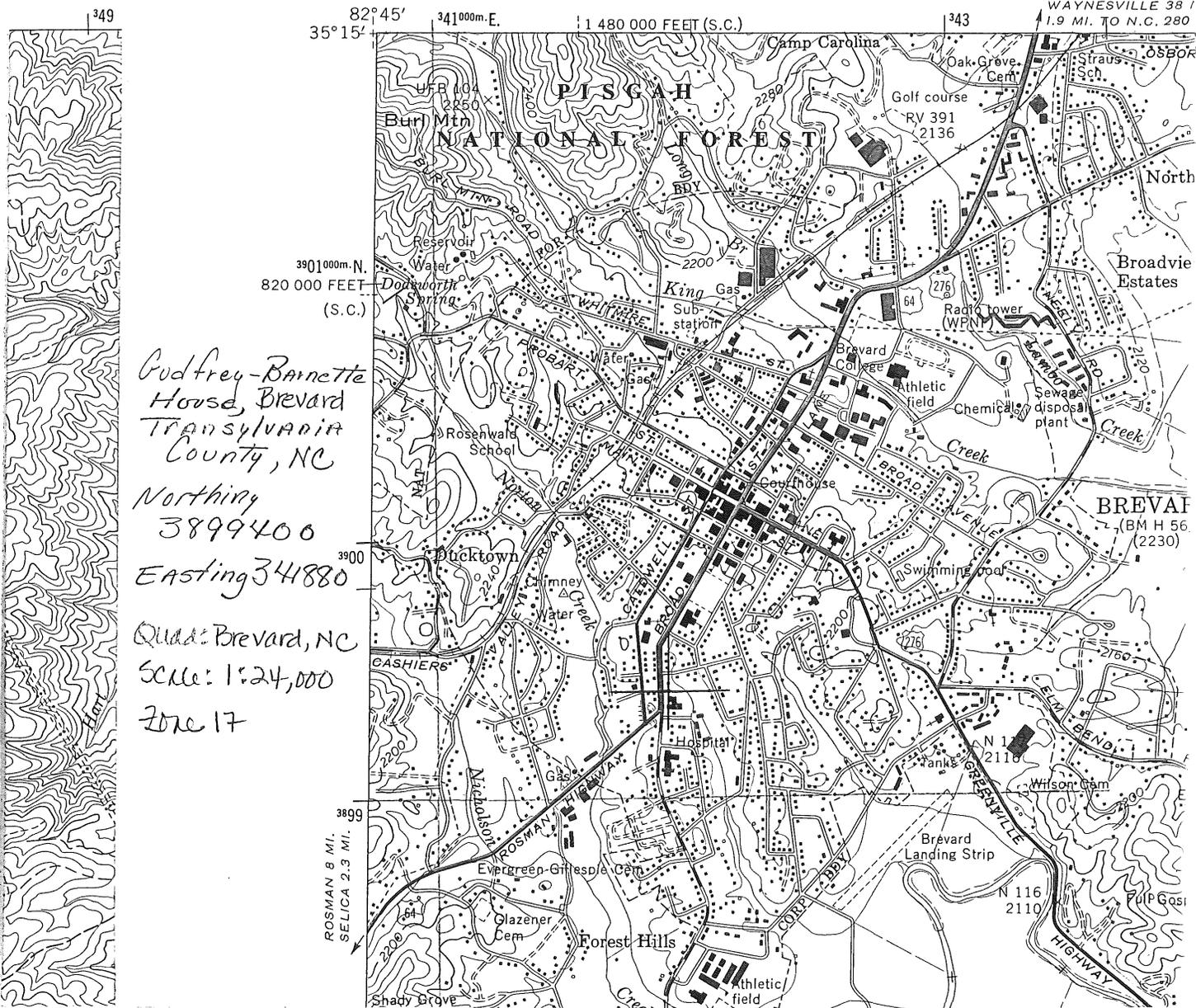
Dates of Photographs: 7 January and 27 May 1993

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

1. Godfrey-Barnette House, overall view, looking southeast
2. Godfrey-Barnette House, living room, looking south
3. Godfrey-Barnette House, view from living room, across the entrance hall, to staircase, looking north
4. Godfrey-Barnette House, view of attic level apartment, looking west

454 IV SE (B-A-SE)
SHINING ROCK

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Godfrey-Barnette
House, Brevard
TRANSYLVANIA
County, NC
Northing
3899400
Easting 34880
Quad: Brevard, NC
Scale: 1:24,000
Zone 17

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WAYNESVILLE 38 / 1.9 MI. TO N.C. 280

OSBOR

Camp Carolina

Oak Grove Cert

Straus Sch

North

Broadvie Estates

RV 391 2136

Golf course

Radio tower (WPN)

Chemical Sewage disposal plant

Creek

BREVA (BM H 56 (2230))

Swimming pool

Wilson Dam

Brevard Landing Strip

N 116 2110

Forest Hills

Athletic field

Shady Grove

Evergreen-Gillespie Cem

Glazener Cem

Hospital

Bank

Greenville

Highway

3901000m.N. 820 000 FEET (S.C.)

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3899

ROSMAN 8 MI. SELICA 2.3 MI.

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