

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 Galloway, Flem House

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number West side SR 1388, 2 mile S of jct w/SR 1129  N/A not for publication

city or town Calvert  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. Rife 1-17-95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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	
2	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
2	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historical and Architectural Resources  
of Transylvania Co., N.C., ca. 1870-1941

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic-Single dwelling

Domestic-Secondary structure

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

Vacant/not in use

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-house

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/limestone

walls weatherboard

\_\_\_\_\_

roof wood/shingle

other stone/limestone

\_\_\_\_\_

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1878

Significant Dates

1878

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect-Galloway, John Flemming

Builder- Orr, Joshua

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Galloway, Flem. House  
Name of Property

Transylvania, County, N.C.  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.28 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	7	3	3	5	0	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing			

3 

Zone	Easting			Northing			

4 

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 Dr. Lucille Galloway Jordan (and Linda Harris Ednisten)

organization Atlanta Historical Society Member date December, 1994

street & number 2310 North Peachtree Way telephone (404) 394-6460, 394-8567

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30338

#### 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 Mrs. Helen Galloway Huggins

street & number Box 577 Route 2 telephone (704) 862-4822

city or town Brevard state N.C. 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 (1024-2018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Flem Galloway House  
Transylvania County, NCGeneral Physical Description:

The 1878 Flem Galloway House is located on the west side of SR 1388 in south-central Transylvania County, near the community of Calvert that lies about seven-and-one-half miles southwest of the county seat of Brevard. The largely rural county is characterized by the wooded, mountainous terrain of the southeastern Appalachian region. The house site is a one and one-quarter-acre level lot that originally was the house lot of a larger acreage on which Flem Galloway raised livestock, rye, and corn in the late nineteenth century.

The timber-frame, weatherboarded I-House is distinguished by a striking, two-tiered, center-bay, cross-gabled porch that affords views to the east across the road and former Galloway pasture land. It is separated from the road by a stone terrace wall completed in 1883 and flanked by a pair of hemlock trees said to have been planted by Flem Galloway and his children in the late 1880s. Foundation plantings of boxwoods and other garden shrubs frame the front entry, and three large oak trees shelter the south gabled elevation of the house. In the north yard of the house is an unusually large weatherboarded one-and-one-half-story smokehouse covered with a sweeping front-gabled, metal-clad roof that extends in its south gable end to form a two-tiered porch. This smokehouse is contemporary with the house and is a contributing resource. (A wooden picket fence originally surmounted the stone wall and continued around the entire yard, embracing the house and the smokehouse, but was removed around 1910.) Southwest of the house is a complex of three one-story log and frame outbuildings that date from the 1920s and 1930s. North of the smokehouse is a one-story 1930s timber and frame chicken house and a one-story vertical-board-sheathed garage built in 1945. These buildings are non-contributing resources only because of their age; they are in scale and character with the Flem Galloway House and smokehouse and represent a continuation of vernacular building techniques common in rural western North Carolina. West of the house is a farm lane that once led to cattle pastures. Although the former Galloway agricultural lands have been subdivided and separated from the present house lot, the most of the tracts are still owned by Galloway descendents, some of whom have built houses on them.

1. Flem Galloway House 1878 contributing building

The Flem Galloway House is a two-story, timber-frame, weatherboarded I-House with a two-story rear ell. The symmetrical main (east) elevation is dominated by a center-bay, two-tiered porch that is covered by an intersecting gabled roof. Single-shoulder exterior chimneys of locally-quarried stone flank the north and south gable ends. Of the same design, the chimney on the two-story rear ell, as well as the foundation piers, are of the same stone. The stonework is covered with a stucco of lime, sand, and water, and all of it is said to have been crafted by the local nineteenth-century stonemason, Perry Wilson.

The two-tiered front porch is supported by square-in-section columns on both levels. The second story columns are topped by simple, squared capitals and are connected by a balustrade with simple molded handrails and foot rails with match stick balusters. The lower level originally featured a locust-wood balustrade that was removed around 1910. Both ceilings are sheathed in yellow pine boards, and the large porch gable is weatherboarded and contains a four-over-four double-hung sash window.

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The original fenestration throughout the house is symmetrical and all of the windows are double-hung nine-over-four sash set in simple molded wooden surrounds and sills. The four-paneled, double-leaf main door is surmounted by a multi-paned transom and flanked by sidelights with wooden aprons. This pattern is repeated on the second level, except there is no transom. The only new windows in the house are a horizontal band of five single-pane casements that were added to the south elevation of the rear ell around 1950.

Except for the asphalt roof covering that replaced wood shingles and concrete block infill between the stone piers, the main block of the house is largely original. Two major changes were made to the rear ell in addition to the previously mentioned windows. In the 1940s, at the same time indoor plumbing and electricity were installed in the house, the originally two-tiered porch (that may have been used as a sleeping porch) on the north elevation of the rear ell was enclosed with weatherboard and screen-wire windows. In the 1950s, the small one-story porch on the south side of the ell was enclosed with weatherboards and windows to enlarge the dining room.

The main block of the house is arranged in a center hall plan with flanking rooms on each story. The rear ell was originally a single-pile plan, with the first floor dining room and kitchen and second floor bedrooms stacked west of the first- and second-story halls. A two-story porch extends across the north wall, and a one-story porch shelters a dining room and kitchen doors on the south. The 1940s-era enclosure of the north porch accommodated a first-floor bathroom on the east end and a large pantry on the west, and a screened porch on the second floor. The 1950s enclosure of the south porch extended the dining room.

Like the exterior of the house, the interior finish is largely intact. The floors throughout are random-width hardwood boards; the walls are horizontally sheathed in yellow pine; and the ceilings are covered with yellow and white pine boards. The transom and sidelights of the entries on both stories are distinguished by panes of blue glass in an Italian tulip design that were ordered from a building supply house in Augusta, Georgia at the time the house was built. The open-string staircase, which rises on the north wall of the center hall, features a chamfered wooden newel post with a cylindrical knob, a molded handrail, and match stick balusters. The mantels throughout are *retardataire* Greek Revival in style and feature simple wooden pilasters supporting plain board architraves and wooden shelves. The mortise and tenon doors are four-paneled and most retain their original box locks and porcelain knobs. Those in the upstairs rooms retain their original wood-grained painted finishes. The door and window surrounds are simple wide boards, and plain wooden wainscoting between wide baseboards and molded chair rails appears in most of the rooms. The woodwork in the main block of the house has never been painted, and some of that in the rear ell is painted a greenish turquoise which may be an original finish.

2. Smokehouse 1878 contributing building

This one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded smokehouse is distinguished by a sweeping front-gabled roof covered with v-crimp metal that extends over the south elevation to form a deep, earthen-floored porch supported by three squared timbers. The north gabled end is lit by six-over-six windows, and the south gable end is open with timber braces. Five-paneled doors with original metal lock boxes and porcelain knobs open on the south and west elevations. Since Flem Galloway raised corn and rye and sold about 5,000 pounds of pork annually, this smokehouse was probably built for meat storage on the first floor and

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Flem Galloway House  
Transylvania County, NC

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grain storage on the second. The only major change to the building is the V-crimp metal roof covering that replaced the original wooden shingles that matched those of the house.

3. Pig Pen ca. 1920 non-contributing structure

Composed of two timber-frame pens and a small, shed-roofed timber and board shelter, the pig pen may have been used as a small farrow house.

4. Crib and Shed ca. 1937 non-contributing structure

This weatherboard crib and shed is open on one side and probably accommodated farm machinery. The structure is in deteriorated condition.

5. Barn ca. 1937 non-contributing building  
Probably used for stabling livestock, this small, front-gable-roofed building is of timber-frame construction sheathed in vertical boards. The interior contains stalls, and the attached lean-to may have been used to store feed. The lean-to is partially collapsed.

6. Chicken House ca. 1920 non-contributing building  
A single-bay deep, four-bay wide, side-gabled timber frame structure with an attached shed, this small chicken house is sheathed in vertical and horizontal planks with wire-covered horizontal openings in the side elevations for ventilation.

7. Garage 1945 non-contributing building

Similar in scale, form and materials to the other outbuildings, the garage is a three-bay wide, one-bay wide timber framed building sheathed in vertical boards. The front-gabled main elevation contains three hinged wooden garage doors.

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Transylvania County, NCSummary Paragraph:

The 1878 Flem Galloway House in south central Transylvania County is a nearly intact example of a traditional I-House that is distinguished by an impressive cross-gabled two-tiered porch. The house, and its unusually large weatherboarded smokehouse, are cited as excellent examples of traditional pre-railroad building types in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Roman, ca. 1820 - 1941." According to Galloway family tradition, the design of the house was planned by John Flemming Galloway (1830-1900) during his military career as a Confederate soldier in Virginia. Upon his return to civilian life, he began farming and raising livestock on acreage deeded to him by his father, George Washington Galloway. Eleven years later in 1877, he engaged Transylvania County builders and craftsmen to construct the spacious I-House of native timber and stone that he had conceived during the Confederate campaigns in Virginia. The well-crafted house of indigenous materials was embellished with imported decorative glass in the transoms and sidelights and wood-grained finishes on the interior woodwork. Upon the completion of the house in 1878, Galloway built a large smokehouse adjacent to it for storage of pork and grain he raised and shipped to nearby markets. Today the 1878 house and smokehouse, and five vernacular agricultural outbuildings built by Galloway descendants between 1920 and 1945, stand on the one-and-one-quarter-acre house lot that remains of Flem Galloway's acreage that supported his agricultural and livestock business. Although Flem Galloway's agricultural lands surrounding the house lot have been subdivided, many of the tracts remain in the ownership of his descendants, as do the house, the smokehouse and the agricultural outbuildings. The Flem Galloway House is one of the few nineteenth-century houses in Transylvania County still owned by the descendants of the builder, and is one of the very few largely unaltered examples of a traditional house type and local building tradition.

Historical Background:

John Flemming Galloway (1830- 1900) was the son of George Washington Galloway and a member of a family of Scottish descent that migrated from Virginia to the Sylvan Valley in southwestern North Carolina around 1796. John Flemming Galloway, known all his life as Flem Galloway, was the grandson of William Galloway who settled at a place known as the East Fork (Dr. Lucille Galloway Jordan interview with Thomas P. Galloway and Florence Galloway Young, children of John Flemming Galloway; August, 1960; copies of notes on file in the HPO.) On February 12, 1849 George Washington Galloway purchased some fifty acres of land on the west side of the French Broad River from William and John Atkins for three hundred and twenty-five dollars (deed dated Feb. 12, 1849; copy on file in the HPO.) Eleven years later, in 1860, he deeded thirty-five acres to his son John Flemming Galloway for the sum of one thousand dollars (deed dated December 9, 1860; copy on file in the HPO.) Flem Galloway's purchase of land occurred five years after his marriage to a neighbor, Margaret Gillespie in 1855 (Deborah J. Thompson interview with Helen Galloway Huggins, December, 1990; notes on file in the HPO.) In 1861, following the death of his wife, Galloway enlisted in the 29th North Carolina Infantry of the Army of the Confederate States of America. He served during the Virginia campaigns and, according to family tradition, was inspired by the houses he saw in the Virginia countryside to plan the house he hoped to build upon his return to North Carolina. Galloway sustained

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a serious head injury during the battle of Petersburg in April, 1864. Left on the field by the Confederate forces after the battle, he was taken to a Federal hospital in Washington, DC by Union medics. Legend relates that during his recuperation there, Flem Galloway had a brief interchange with President Lincoln, who visited the hospital only a few days before his assassination. It is said that in response to the President's question as to how long he would have fought, Galloway replied, "I would have fought, sir, until the hills fell down if General Lee had commanded it" (Carpenter, pp. 45-48.)

On July 1, 1863, George Washington Galloway may have tried to tempt fate and ensure his son's safe return from the war by deeding to him "for the mutual love he has for his son" an additional fifty acres on the west side of the French Broad River (deed dated July 1, 1863; copy on file in the HPO.) John Flemming Galloway did return from the war in 1865, and following a period of convalescence, began clearing his acreage in preparation to begin farming (Thompson interview.)

In 1877, eleven years after his return from the war, he contracted with local builders to erect the house he planned during his years of service in Virginia. He employed local contractor Joshua Orr to build the house; lumberman Bill Aiken to cut and haul lumber; painter John Minor; stone mason Perry Wilson; and quarry men and carters Hansel McCall, Sylvester Galloway, and Fillmore McCall. The oak, locust, and white and yellow pine lumber in the house is from Toxaway Creek near the Big Cane Break. The stone used to build the foundation piers, single-shouldered chimneys, and soapstone linings for the six fireplaces is from the John Southern Quarry on Cherryfield Creek, less than a mile away. Sand to bind the stucco for the masonry work was obtained during the excavation of the road in front of the house. Rock for the terrace wall in the front yard was gathered by Jim Morgan, an itinerant laborer who camped in the woods while searching for suitable rock with which to complete the wall in 1883. Only the decorative imported blue glass etched panes in the transoms and sidelights were not indigenous to Transylvania County. They were ordered from a building supply house in Augusta, Georgia, and hauled overland by horse and wagon to the building site (Jordan interview.)

The year-long construction of the house was not without its difficulties. John Minor, the painter, was given cash to buy paint in Greenville, South Carolina. While there, he was arrested for drunkenness and used a portion of the sum entrusted to him to pay his bail. However, he returned to the Galloway building site, repaid the money, and completed the job to Flem Galloway's satisfaction. The total cash outlay for the house was \$1400.00; and it is said that Flem Galloway also paid his contractors and laborers with hams and grains (Jordan interview.)

In 1878, the year the house was completed, Flem Galloway married Addie Siniard (1847-1918) and shortly after, the couple had a child (Thompson interview.) About the same time, Galloway's agricultural and livestock business expanded, resulting in the construction of an oversized smokehouse in the north yard of the house. He continued to prosper, and in 1894 served as an elected Justice of the Peace in Transylvania County (McCrary.)

Flem Galloway lived in his house and operated his agricultural and livestock business until his death in 1900. His youngest son, Thomas P. Galloway, inherited the house upon Addie Siniard Galloway's death in 1918. Beginning in the 1920s, he constructed a group of three

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agricultural outbuildings southwest of the house and two north of the smokehouse. In the 1940s, enclosed the rear north porch to accommodate indoor plumbing. In the 1950s, he enclosed the south rear porch to extend the dining room, and painted the walls of the two first floor rear rooms (Jordan interview.)

The Flem Galloway House has been vacant for ten years, but is maintained by the descendents of the builder. The house remains as one of Transylvania County's most intact nineteenth century, pre-railroad dwellings, and is a testament to the perseverance of its builder, John Flemming Galloway.



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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of lot 20, Transylvania County Tax map number T-251.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the 1.28-acre house lot of the Flem Galloway farm that provides an appropriate setting for the 1878 Flem Galloway House and smokehouse.

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photographs

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PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION -

The following information applies to all nomination photographs.

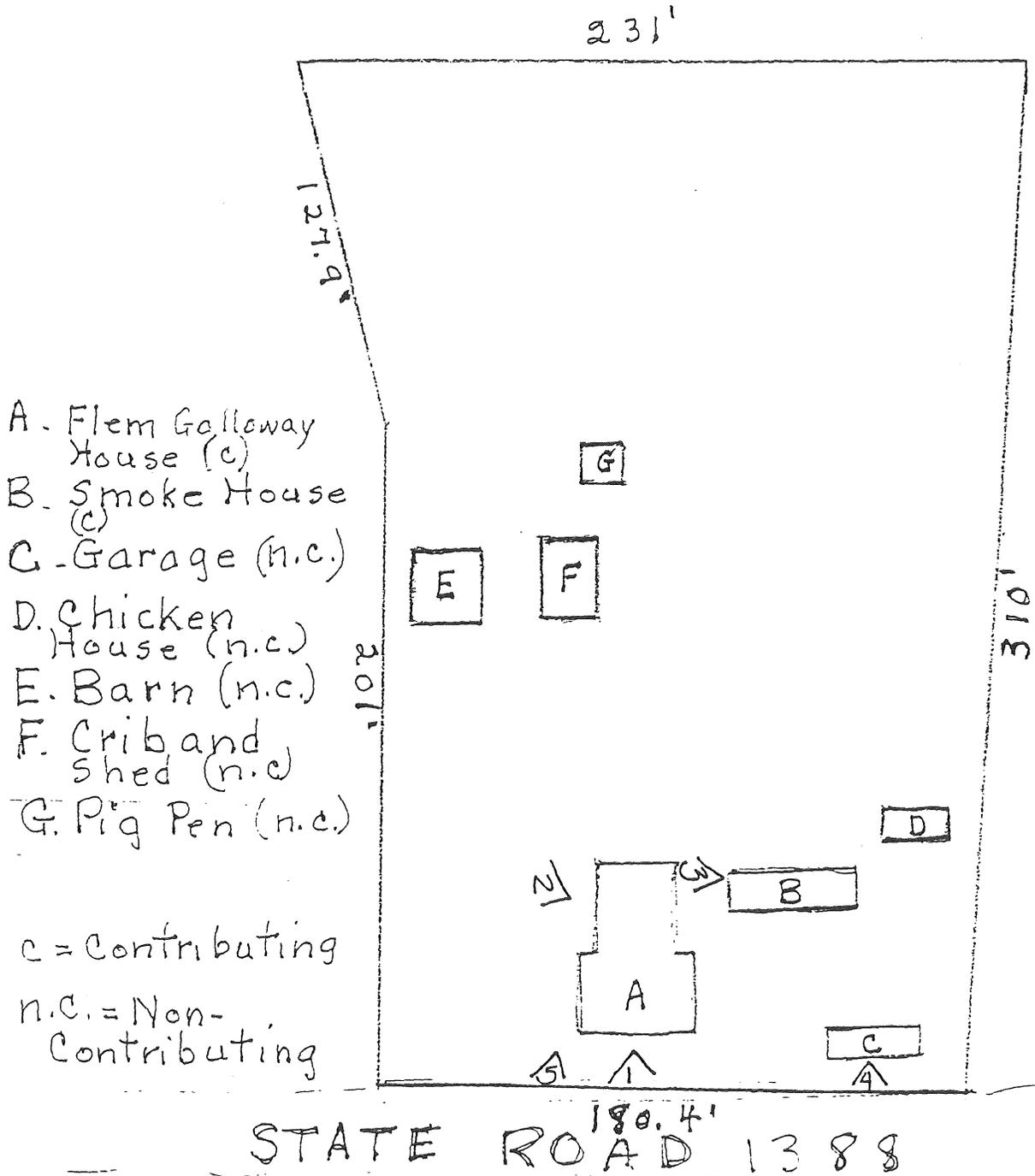
1. Name of the property - Flem Galloway House
2. Location - Calvert vicinity, Transylvania County, NC
3. Photographer - Mrs. Helen Galloway Huggins
4. Dates - January, 1994 and August, 1994
5. Location of original negatives - State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

Descriptions of views:

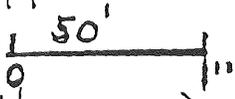
1. Flem Galloway House (building A) photo angle 1, main (east) elevation, to the west.
2. Flem Galloway House (building A) photo angle 2, south elevation, to the north.
3. Smokehouse (building B) photo angle 3, front elevation, view to the north.
4. Garage (building C) photo angle 4, east elevation, view to the west.
5. Flem Galloway House (building A), photo angle 5, view to the northwest. This is a copy of ca. 1900 documentary photograph of the house; persons in the photograph are (left to right) Addie Siniard Galloway, her daughter Florence Galloway Young holding her child Cornelia, and Addie Galloway's son, Thomas P. Galloway.
6. Flem Galloway House (building A) interior, center hall, view to the east.
7. Flem Galloway House (building A) interior, southeast upstairs room, view to the southeast.

Sketch  
Map

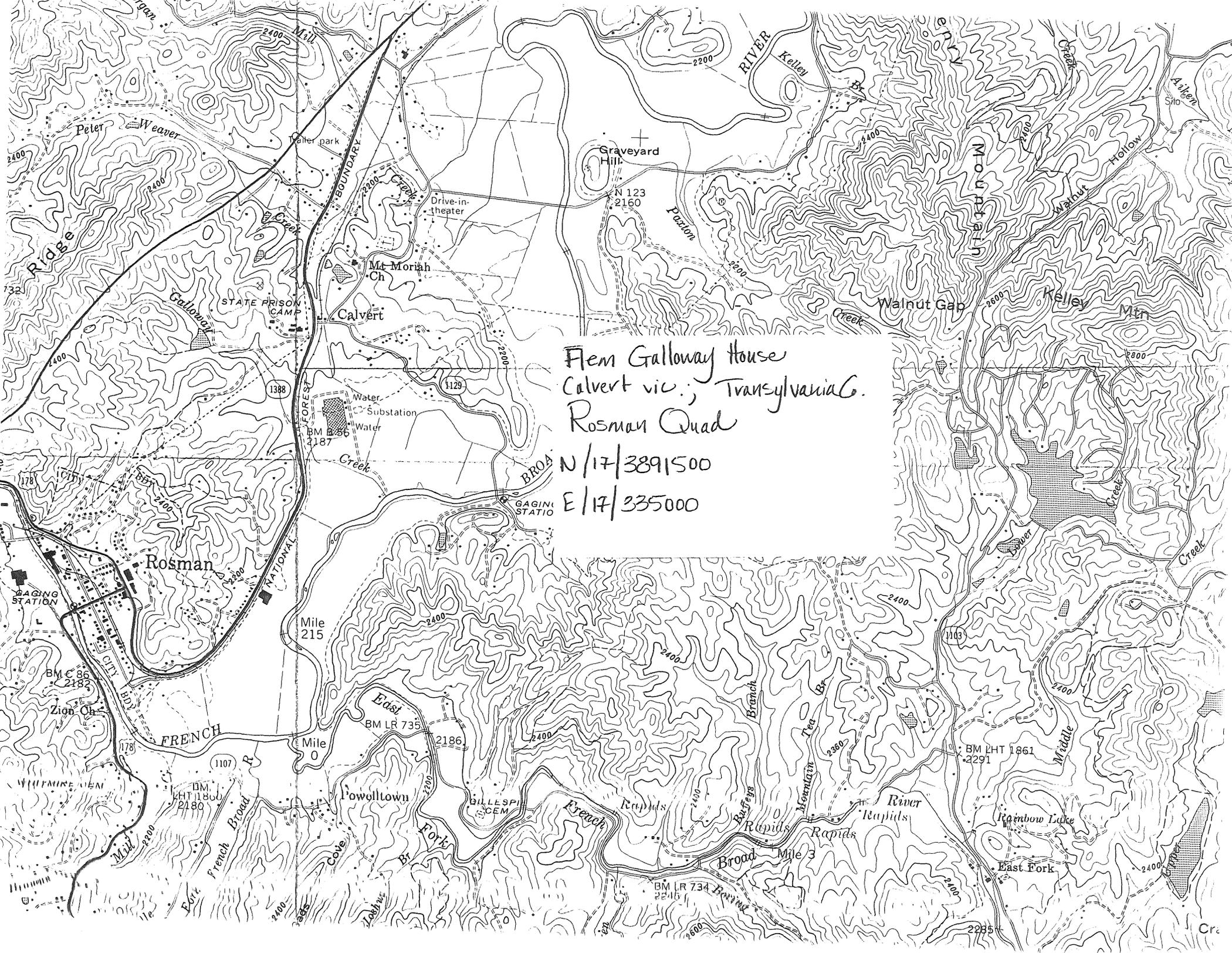
Flem Galloway House  
(Sketch of Tract of 1.28 acres)  
S.A. 1388, Calvert  
Brevard, N.C. RR 2  
Transylvania Co. Tax Map T-251  
Plot 20  
drawn by Lucille Galloway Jordan, Dec. 1974



Approximate scale



> photograph number and angle



Flem Galloway House  
Calvert vic.; Transylvania Co.  
Rosman Quad  
N/17/3891500  
E/17/335000

