

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

East Main Street Historic District

Brevard, Transylvania County, TV0566, Listed 8/20/2009
Nomination by Clay Griffith
Photographs by Clay Griffith, October 2008



Wyke-Barclay House, 600 East Main Street



St. Philip's Episcopal Church, 256 East Main Street



Galloway-Radford House, 33 Deacon Lane



Streetscape, south from intersection with Greenville Highway

**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 any 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 East Main Street Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 249-683 and 768 East Main St.; 6-7 Rice St.; St. Phillip's Ln.;
1-60 Woodside Dr.; and 33 Deacon Ln. not for publication N/A
city or town Brevard vicinity N/A
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 of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or 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 or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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

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 a 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. 1900 - 1959

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gaines, Henry I. - architect

Norwood, Rev. E. H. - builder

Paxton, B. E. - 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:

Transylvania County Library, Brevard, NC

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC

East Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Transylvania County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 47 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>342420</u>	<u>3900170</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>342880</u>	<u>3899140</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>342900</u>	<u>3900160</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>342400</u>	<u>3899150</u>
							<u>See continuation sheet</u>

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 Clay Griffith
organization Acme Preservation Services, LLC date April 27, 2009
street & number 825-C Merrimon Ave., #345 telephone (828) 281-3852
city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28804

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners (see attached list)
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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East Main Street Historic District
Brevard, Transylvania County, NC

Description

The East Main Street Historic District in the mountain town of Brevard, North Carolina encompasses the residential neighborhood that developed along Main Street to the south and east of downtown in the early twentieth century. The East Main Street neighborhood is generally characterized as a linear district with earlier, grander structures that are already individually listed in the National Register scattered among and anchoring the district. The remaining buildings and sites are associated properties and mixed infill that create a distinct neighborhood representing the twentieth-century development and Brevard. The neighborhood typically features flat lots with mature trees on both sides of the wide street. South of its intersection with Greenville Highway, the topography on the east and northeast side of East Main Street began to slope away toward the French Broad River valley lying to the south, and the lots on the east side of the street offer more gradation. The mix of large and small lot sizes and the seven wooded vacant lots convey a sense of spaciousness within the district.

The intersection of Main and Broad streets forms the center of town, with the Transylvania County Courthouse (NR, 1979) occupying the northeast corner. Main Street is the principal east-west thoroughfare, although it is oriented northwest-southeast, and Broad Street is the principal north-south artery running northeast-southwest. The commercial area of Brevard is organized around this central intersection and extends for two blocks along East Main Street before transitioning into a residential section that reflects the town's prosperity in the early twentieth century.¹

Beginning at the courthouse, the first two blocks of East Main Street are densely developed commercial blocks, but the third block shows less dense development with several freestanding buildings—both historic and modern. Beyond the intersection of Main and Rice streets, the character of East Main Street becomes increasingly residential, beginning with a group of three houses on Rice Street to the northeast. Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church on the northeast side and St. Philip's Episcopal Church on the southwest side mark the point of transition on East Main Street from the commercial district to the residential section lying to the southeast. Roughly four blocks to the southeast of Broad Street, East Main Street intersects Franklin Street and turns to the south, extending nearly straight for approximately 0.4-mile before curving off to the southwest and terminating at Wilson Drive.

The historic district is characterized by a mix of imposing houses on large lots, two large church facilities with extensive grounds, and more modest dwellings. The neighborhood is heavily wooded although the resources are generally visible from the street. The earliest property in the district—the ca. 1858 Lankford-Cleveland House, 7 Rice Street—predates the formation of the town, although the house was substantially remodeled around 1900 and its appearance is more indicative of the turn of the century period. The Lankford family, along with L. S. Gash and Alex English, contributed land for the town of Brevard in

¹ The first block of East Main Street between Broad and Gaston streets is included within the boundary of the Main Street Historic District (NR, 2002), which encompasses the historic core of Brevard's central business district.

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1861. More recent resources include two neo-traditional infill houses located at 460 and 584 East Main Street, which were built in the 1980s and 1990s, respectively. The majority of resources in the district were built either during the first two decades of the twentieth century or in the period following World War II through 1960.

The East Main Street Historic District consists of twenty-seven contributing resources, including twenty-five buildings, one structure, and one site. Contributing resources were built during the period of significance and have not undergone significant material changes. Non-contributing resources were built outside of the period of significance or have been significantly altered through the loss of historic material or changes to the historic floor plan. Of the twenty-five non-contributing resources in the district, twelve are primary resources, including a group of five houses on Woodside Drive built after 1964. However, the non-contributing resources are typically associated outbuildings less than fifty years of age. Six properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places are included within the district, consisting of six primary resources and three contributing secondary resources. The individually listed properties are St. Philip's Episcopal Church (NR, 1997), Silvermont (NR, 1981), William Breese Jr. House (NR, 1983), Charles E. Orr House (NR, 2006), Royal and Louise Morrow House (NR, 2006), and Max and Claire Brombacher House (NR, 2001). Brief descriptions of the previously listed resources appear in the inventory list, with special emphasis on any changes or updates to the properties since they were listed. The district also includes seven vacant, wooded lots.

The inventory list for the East Main Street Historic District is organized with the resources on East Main Street presented first from north to south beginning on the east side and continuing on the west side. Resources on the intersecting streets—Rice Street, St. Philip's Lane, Woodside Drive, Park Avenue, and Deacon Lane—follow and are organized from north to south. Inventory entries provide the name, location, date(s) of construction, contributing or non-contributing status, and a brief summary of each resource within the district. Each property is named after its first, longest, or best known occupant or function during the period of significance. Construction dates have been determined as accurately as possible by correlating information from deed research, Sanborn maps, newspaper articles, published sources, and personal communication with long-time residents of the community. City directories are available beginning in the period following World War II.

Classification key:	C-B	Contributing building
	C-S	Contributing structure
	NC-B	Non-contributing building
	NC-S	Non-contributing structure

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Inventory List

East Main Street, east side

Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church, 249 East Main Street, 1956, 1965, 1996 **C-B**

The Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church occupies an open, flat lot and consists of the main sanctuary with three rear wings containing the administrative, educational, and child care functions of the church. Designed by Asheville architect Henry Gaines of the firm Six Associates, Inc., the sanctuary is a one-story gable-roof brick structure with cast concrete embellishments and classically influenced entrances. The building is oriented with the narrow gable end facing East Main Street, and the front gable end features three wall planes that step forward toward the street. A cast concrete cross forms the central frame of a window unit consisting of tall, slender sixteen-light windows flanking the stem of the cross and two-light transoms above. The cruciform window motifs are repeated on the transepts where the flanking windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash and the transoms are peaked. The tops of the transept windows rise into gabled wall dormers. On both sides of the sanctuary a group of six twelve-over-twelve windows with three-light transoms are framed by wide cast-concrete muntins, sills, and a stringcourse that carries through to the side walls. A square, hip-roof brick tower positioned on the southeast side of the sanctuary is topped by a slender stucco-covered stage and copper-clad steeple. The tower is detailed with inset corners, louvered vent openings, and cast-concrete stringcourses. The vents are arranged in two columns up to the first stringcourse, where a row of four vents fills the space between the two stringcourses. The pattern continues with a single column of three vents in the second stage of the tower to form a cross. The two tower entrances are framed with classical surrounds composed of flat pilasters, full entablature with dentil molding, and a broken scroll pediment. Other exterior entrances to the sanctuary are similar in composition, but lack the broken pediment.

To the rear of the sanctuary a transverse vestibule and hallway links the three rear wings. The two structures to the east and southeast include the original fellowship hall and Sunday school rooms, as well as the 1965 additions for increased administrative and educational space. Henry Gaines also designed the one-story, gable-roof brick additions, which were completed in October 1965. Gaines' new wings were more modern in appearance, lacking the classical detail of the main building. A third wing was added in 1996 to the northeast, which is generally similar in terms of scale, form, and materials as the other wings with the exception of a tall split gable that reveals a south-facing, frame clerestory.

As the name suggests, the Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church is a union church formed by a merger of the two congregations in 1931. The newly united church held services in the Brevard Presbyterian Church's frame building on Probart Street. In September 1950, the church purchased the old Franklin Hotel and seven acres for \$50,000 and converted the dining room into a sanctuary for services. The Probart Street building was sold in October 1950. In 1955 the Building Planning Committee hired Henry Gaines to design the new sanctuary and fellowship hall. Construction began in April 1956, with the

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demolition of the hotel, and was completed in December 1956. During construction the congregation met at the Masonic Lodge across the street. In 1965, the congregation brought Gaines back to design additional administrative and educational wings for the growing church.²

Manse, 1951

C-B

Completed in April 1951, the church manse is a one-and-a-half story, Minimal Traditional-style brick house with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, projecting front-gable bay with a polygonal bay window, interior brick chimney, vinyl siding in the gable ends, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The window openings are framed with brick sills and soldier course lintels. The single-leaf paneled wood entry door is accessed by brick steps adjacent to the front bay. A one-story gable-roof wing extends from the north end of the house, and a one-bay garage located in the basement is accessed at the south end of the house. The manse stands at the end of Rice Street, to the rear and northeast of the church building. It was erected about a year after the congregation purchased the Franklin Hotel property.

Boy Scout Hut, 1972

NC-B

The plain one-story, brick building stands to the rear of the church and serves as the meeting place for the church-sponsored Boy Scout troop. The building contains an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, single-leaf wood entry door, garage bay in the basement, and one-over-one metal-frame windows. The Scout Hut was built in 1972 to replace an earlier structure that was destroyed by fire in April of that year.

Charles E. Orr House, 269 East Main Street, 1926

C-B (NR, 2006)

The Charles E. Orr House is a two-story Tudor Revival-style dwelling of uncoursed rock-faced granite construction with a combination hip and clipped gable roof that slopes low to shelter a one-story sunroom at the south end. At the center of the asymmetrical southwest façade is a projecting shed-roof entrance vestibule with an eyebrow gable, Tuscan columns, ceramic tile floor, and French doors, which were added in the 1980s. A round arch opening in the side wall of the vestibule opens onto a stone terrace with low stone wall. A prefabricated curved-glass solarium installed in 1984 now covers the terrace. A recessed porch at the north, rear corner was enclosed in the 1980s to enlarge the kitchen, and a round arch opening on the first story of the north side was fitted with paired casement windows when the porch was enclosed. Windows are typically six-over-one sash arranged in pairs or triples with flat arch lintels composed of keystones and voussiors and stone sills.

Pennsylvania-born Charles E. Orr (1880-1929) came to Brevard in the years after the turn of the century and was actively involved in several local businesses with his brothers. Orr married Rowena Cooper

² Rev. Ben Ormand, *History of the Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church, Brevard, North Carolina, 1798-2000* (Brevard, NC: Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church, 2000), 51-53 and 60-65.

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in 1903 and together they raised three children. In 1906, Orr was appointed postmaster for Brevard, a position he held until 1915. In the 1920s, Orr served as a Commissioner of Roads for Transylvania County. The Orrs' children sold the house in 1944 to Pisgah Mills, the company that assumed operation of the Transylvania Cotton Mill. W. M. Melton, vice-president and manager of Pisgah Mills, lived in the house through the early 1960s.

Cottage, 1926

C-B (NR)

Two outbuildings are also located on the one-acre property. A one-story, stone veneer cottage with an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof stands to the north of the house. Originally planned as a garage, the structure was built as a house for the Orrs' married daughter. A shed roof canopy supported on angled braces shelters a glazed-and-paneled single-leaf entry door. Windows throughout are paired nine-light wood-frame casements. The interior, which is divided into a single large room with a separate kitchenette and bathroom, features sheetrock walls over wood frame and hardwood floors.

Garage, ca. 1946

NC-B (NR)

In the mid-1940s, a later owner, W. M. Melton, constructed a one-story, two-bay, front-gable frame garage to the southeast of the cottage. Originally covered with asbestos shingle siding, a thin layer of roughcast stucco over wire mesh was applied in the mid to late 1990s. An engaged shed-roof porch along the southeast side of the building features wood decking and square posts, which are supported on stucco-covered piers. Solar panels were added to the garage roof in 2006.

William J. Breese Jr. House, 315 East Main Street, 1902

C-B (NR, 1983)

The William E. Breese Jr., House is an imposing Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling built in 1902 at the southeast corner of East Main Street and Franklin Street. The two-story, double-pile, hip-roof frame house features a pebbledash exterior accented by brick corner quoins, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, and a full entablature. The original slate roof was replaced in 1998 with asphalt shingles. A two-story, pedimented central portico with full-height Ionic columns and pilasters dominates the façade. The portico shelters a second-story balustrade balcony as well as an entrance on each floor. The two entrances are similar—glazed double-leaf doors flanked by broad sidelights—except that the first-floor doorway and sidelights are surmounted by leaded-glass transoms. Three-part windows composed of a central twelve-over-one double-hung sash flanked by narrower nine-over-one sash are positioned on either side of the central portico on both stories. Windows throughout are typically nine-over-nine sash. One-story shed-roof porches are located at either end of the façade, but were enclosed ca. 1950 with German siding. A two-story, pebbledash ell projects from the rear of the house. The interior retains a high degree of integrity and original detail, but a variety of interior changes have accompanied the building's conversion to a restaurant and inn. In 2004, a three-story, hip-roof frame addition that blends with character and scale of the main house was built to the east of the rear ell.

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On November 25, 1901, Mrs. Martha A. E. Woodbridge of Richmond, Virginia, purchased a two-and-a-third-acre lot from the Toxaway Company in the exclusive Franklin Park development of Brevard. She reportedly built the house soon after purchasing the lot. Mrs. Woodbridge occupied the house with her daughter, Rebekah, and son-in-law, William E. Breese, Jr. (1873-1939). Breese was a lawyer, local politician and editor of the *Brevard News*. In 1935, Breese was appointed the district director of the Works Progress Administration and served until 1939. Bill and Rebekah Breese raised their family in this house, which Martha Woodbridge had deeded to them in 1920. In 1936, the Breeses defaulted on their mortgage and lost the house.

The house was sold several times in the ensuing years, and for a time it was rented to the Elks Club. In 1955, Annie and Karl Harbin purchased the house and converted it to a successful inn and restaurant known as the Colonial Inn. The Harbins sold the house in 1972, and it has had a succession of subsequent owners. The Breese house continues to operate as an inn under the name The Inn at Brevard.

Motel Annex, ca. 1955

C-B

Erected around 1955, the freestanding motel annex located to the northeast of the Breese House was built to provide additional guest rooms for the Colonial Inn, which operated in the main house. The motel-type structure is a two-story, frame building with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, board-and-batten siding, sliding windows, and an exposed basement level at the east end. A two-tiered, engaged piazza on the north side of the building is supported by decorative metal posts and rails and serves as an exterior corridor for the eight guest rooms (four on each level). A wooden stair at the west end of the building provides access to the second-story balcony. The foundation was covered with a stone veneer ca. 1995. Due to its age at the time, the motel annex was excluded from the boundary of the Breese House nomination.

White House, 325 East Main Street, ca. 1900

NC-B

Built for the White family around the turn of the century, the two-and-a-half-story transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style frame house features double front gables with small Palladian windows in the gable ends, one-story hip-roof wraparound porch, and original traceried windows on the side and rear elevations. A projecting gable-roof bay faces north with a one-story, shed-roof bay extending beyond. Renovated ca. 2000, the pebbledash walls of the house have been covered with synthetic siding, and synthetic shingles have replaced wood shingles in the gable ends. Other changes include the installation of a standing-seam metal roof and replacement one-over-one windows on the front and north side of the house. The rear porches have been enclosed and a modern deck added to the back.

Mr. White was a supervisor in Silversteen's Transylvania Tanning Company and may have been a brother-in-law to Mrs. Silversteen. The house was later occupied by the Schultze family; Mrs. Schultze was Mr. Silversteen's secretary and Mr. Schultze was one of Dr. Schenck's students at the Biltmore Forestry School in the Pink Beds. The Silversteens may have lived here when Silvermont was being built.

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Shed, ca. 2000

NC-B

One-story, front-gable frame shed is covered with synthetic weatherboard siding and accessed through a single-leaf door in the front gable end.

House, 401 East Main Street, 1947, ca. 1963

NC-B

This eclectic and much-altered house sits back from the street, accessed by a looping gravel driveway. The low, one-story house consists of a center, hip-roof block with gable roof wings that may have been added later projecting to either side. The center block is covered with vinyl siding and displays modern one-over-one windows. The wing to the south appears to be recently enclosed porch or sunroom with sliding-glass doors and unfinished wall board siding. The north wing is constructed of concrete block and faced with stone veneer on the façade. A squat exterior stone chimney is positioned at the angle where the center block and north wing meet. A single-leaf entrance is located on the north side of the main block adjacent to the chimney. The north wing also displays modern one-over-one windows.

T. Wood and Geraldine Paxton acquired two parcels of land and presumably the original structure from the estate of Theodore G. Stone and from the daughters of Joseph Silversteen in 1962 and 1963, respectively (Deeds 139/34 and 146/221). Paxton was the son of B.E. Paxton, a local builder.

Garage, ca. 1990

NC-B

A one-story, one-bay frame garage stands to the northwest of the house. The garage features an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, plywood siding, and a metal roll-up door.

Rev. C. D. Chapman House, 431 East Main Street, 1917

C-B

Built in 1917, the Chapman House is a nicely detailed one-and-a-half story, frame Craftsman-style dwelling. Covered with wood shingle siding, the asphalt-shingle side-gable house features interior rock chimneys, low shed dormers on the front and rear, triangular purlin brackets, exposed rafter ends, and Craftsman-type windows with slender "Y" muntins in the upper sash. In addition to the chimneys, river rock forms the low retaining wall at the edges of the yard, porch steps, and foundations. The attached entry porch, which shelters the single-leaf entry door with beveled glass, is set off-center and composed of a gable roof supported by wood posts on rock piers. A full-width, one-story, shed-roof porch projects from the south side of the house and is similarly supported on wood posts and rock piers. At the north end, a one-bay flat-roof porch shelters a side entrance and supports a second-story balcony accessed from an upstairs bedroom.

Rev. Chalmers D. Chapman (1845-1931) served as the rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church from 1896 to 1917, and likely built the house for his retirement. Chapman came to the Brevard church from New Jersey due to his wife's health. The present owners still have the blueprints drawn by the builder, Rev. Ernest H. Norwood. An ordained Presbyterian minister, Rev. Norwood served Brevard Presbyterian Church from 1913 to 1914, and assisted Joseph Silversteen with the design and construction of Silvermont.

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Carport, ca. 1980

NC-S

Standing to the north of the house, the one-bay, gable-roof carport with diagonal braces and exposed rafter ends is supported by square wood posts.

House, 465 East Main Street, 1988

NC-B

Two-story, neo-traditional frame house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick foundation, projecting front-gable bay, gabled wall dormer, attached hip-roof porch, interior chimney, and one-over-one windows. A hip-roof polygonal bay window is located on the projecting bay, and a second polygonal bay projects from the northeast corner of the house. Decorative trusses fill the front and side gable ends. The tall porch is supported by slender turned wood posts and shelters a single-leaf leaded-glass door flanked by sidelights. An attached one-story, gable-roof, screened porch projects from the rear of the house. A basement is exposed and accessed at the rear of the house.

House, 533 East Main Street, ca. 1950

C-B

One-story, frame Ranch house rests on a tall brick foundation and is topped by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof. An inset, gable-roof wing projects from the north end of the house, and is possibly an enclosed porch. The house is covered with paneled wood siding and weatherboards in the gable ends and on the lower half of the south portion of the façade. A gable-roof entry porch supported by paired wood posts shelters a single-leaf entry door. The entrance bay is flanked by three-part windows; other windows are single one-over-one sash. A brick end chimney is located on the north side of the house, between the main block and end wing.

Santa & Evelyn Nicholson House, 553 East Main Street, ca. 1914

C-B

The neat, one-story Queen Anne cottage features a high hip roof of asphalt shingles with front and side gable extensions, cornice returns, pebbledash exterior, wood shingles in the gable ends, interior brick chimneys, and vertical four-over-one double-hung windows. The stucco-covered foundation encloses a basement and garage that may have been added later, along with the Craftsman-style windows. A hip-roof porch is located on the north side of the projecting front-gable bay and has square posts and solid brackets covered with pebbledash stucco. A one-story shed-roof rear entry porch projects from the south side of the house and displays a solid wood rail of German siding. The rear porch is accessed by stairs built into the foundation wall.

Santa Nicholson was a clerk in Mack Allison's hardware store. His brother, Roscoe, built a house very similar to this one on Park Avenue around the same time.

Brittain House, 569 East Main Street, ca. 1928

C-B

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One-story, brick Period Cottage with a clipped side-gable roof stands on a small lot with a shallow front yard taken up by a loop driveway located in front of the house. The house features a front-gable entrance bay with an asymmetrical roof slope, arched opening, recessed entrance, façade chimney, and replacement one-over-one windows. An inset clipped-gable end bay attached to the north side of the house was added sometime after 1950 and partially obscures a circular louvered vent in the gable end. A full basement is revealed at the rear of the house due to the sloping nature of the site.

The house was owned by the Brittain family that operated the B&B Feed and Seed in downtown Brevard.

Dr. Julius Sader House, 585 East Main Street, 1951

NC-B

This one-story, stucco-covered Minimal Traditional-style house has been recently altered with the addition of a broad, front-gable porch supported by wood posts. The north end bay of the porch has been enclosed with wood shingle siding and a three-part window. The porch gable end is also covered with wood shingles and contains an octagonal attic window. The house also exhibits a replacement single-leaf door and front windows. Metal casement windows are evident on the side elevations. The house is topped by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with an interior brick chimney projecting from the rear slope.

The house was once owned and occupied by Julius and Barbara Sader, who were active supporters of the Brevard Music Center. Dr. Sader (1902-1966) opened a medical clinic in Brevard in the 1950s with Dr. R. L. Stricker.

House, 593 East Main Street, ca. 1948

NC-B

The small one-story, Minimal Traditional-style frame house is curiously situated on a large open lot and set well back from the street. The property slopes down significantly from the street to the rear portion of the lot where the house is located. The plain dwelling exhibits an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, modern plywood siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. A front-gable entry porch supported on turned wood posts shelters the single-leaf replacement entry door. The house rests on a concrete block foundation, with a basement revealed at the rear of the structure. A wood deck was added to the rear of the house.

House, 617 East Main Street, ca. 1930-ca. 1950

C-B

The one-story Minimal Traditional-style brick dwelling was begun around 1930 but construction halted during the Depression. The house, which was likely not completed until the late 1940s, occupies a steep wooded lot and rests on a tall brick basement foundation. The house features a replacement metal side-gable roof, German siding in the gable ends, exterior end chimney, projecting one-bay wing on the north side, and replacement one-over-one windows. A front-gable entry porch is supported by tapered wood posts and flanked by three-part windows. An inset corner porch at the south end has been enclosed with a single-leaf glazed door, grouped windows, and German siding. A full daylight basement is revealed at the rear of

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the house due to the steeply sloping site. A one-story gable-roof addition was built at the rear of the house, extending from the southeast corner of the basement.

Deyton-Goodwin-Lefler House, 667 East Main Street, 1949; ca. 1980

C-B

A severe, two-story, three-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style house features an asphalt-shingle side gable roof, exterior end chimney, one-story end wings, semi-circular entry porch, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Encircled by a thin metal railing, the flat roof of the entry porch is supported by square wood columns and pilasters with a narrow dentil molding on the entablature. The porch shelters a single-leaf paneled wood door. The north end wing is capped by a gable roof, but the flat-roof south wing connects to a one-story, gable-roof frame addition, built ca. 1980, with a hip-roof polygonal bay looking out to the south. The south wing is also topped with thin metal railing and is accessed by a single-leaf paneled wood door. A loop driveway extends through the flat front yard of the house, and a decorative metal fence borders the front of the property.

Robert and Edith Deyton of Forsyth County appear to have built the house in late 1949 or 1950, when Mr. Deyton came to work as treasurer for the Ecusta Company. The Deytons purchased the property from J. S. Bromfield and T. J. Summey, who, along with A. H. Kizer, had acquired the lot in 1925 from Mattie Carson (Deeds 54/ 162 and 99/194). In May 1953, the Deytons sold the house to Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Goodwin (Deed 107/269). Included in the sale were the downstairs rugs and the hall and stair runners. The Goodwins transferred the house to the First Baptist Church in 1959, possibly for use as a parsonage. The present owners, Charles and Susan Lefler, purchased the house from the church in 1977.

Kelley-Truesdail House, 683 East Main Street, ca. 1950

C-B

A well detailed one-and-a-half-story, brick Minimal Traditional-style house stands on a neatly landscaped lot with an open lawn extending between the house and the edge of the street. The side-gable house features a front-gable bay at the west end of the façade with a curved multi-light bay window, a recessed entry porch, interior brick slab chimney, and a bold dentil cornice. The recessed entry consists of a single-leaf six-panel door flanked by sidelights. The windows are typically diamond-pane casements. At the west end of the house, an attached, partial-width hip-roof porch projects over a two-bay garage located in the basement. Curved brick retaining walls frame the entrance to the garage. Brick corner posts support the porch roof, which along with the recessed entry porch also features filigree iron posts and rail.

The Kelley-Truesdail House appears to have been built for Curtis and Margaret Kelley, who acquired the property from Walter Straus in 1949 (Deed 99/34). John and Emmalou Truesdail, who moved to Brevard with their three youngest children in 1955, purchased the property in June 1958 from the Kelleys (Deed 123/182). A gifted scientist with a Ph.D from the University of Michigan, Truesdail relocated as a vice-president and manager for the Olin Mathieson Cellophane Plant in Pisgah Forest. He worked for the company until his retirement in 1967. The Truesdails were active members of Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Truesdail was tireless supporter of the Girl Scouts. After Emmalou Truesdail

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died in 1971, John Truesdail married Waltraut Caraher of Virginia, and the couple lived in the house until 1986, when they sold it to the present owners.

East Main Street, west side

St. Philip's Episcopal Church, 256 East Main Street, 1926-28

C-B (NR, 1997)

St. Philip's Episcopal Church is a compact Norman-style stone church designed by Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury to replace an earlier frame structure that burned in 1925. The cruciform-plan church features a slate roof, and a crenellated and buttressed front tower. The tower vents, doors, and windows all have round arches. The arched entrance contains double-leaf wood doors with wrought-iron hardware and strap hinges. Most of the interior walls are exposed stone, except for those in the chancel, which are plastered. The wood rafters and arched trusses of the ceiling are exposed. Pews and other woodwork were made on the premises. The small chapel on the east side of the chancel was furnished by parish member Joseph Silversteen, and a sacristy is located on the west side of the chancel. The church was constructed over a small graveyard dating from 1879, and a basement entrance provides access to the gravestones, which display the names Lowndes, Hume, Gash, and Breese.

The cornerstone for St. Philip's was laid in 1926, and the building took two years to complete. Marshall Kirkpatrick was the contractor and Royal H. Morrow was chairman of the building committee. William E. Breese Jr., donated the gray stone for the church from his Mill Cove quarry south of Brevard. Joe and "Doc" Wright were the stonemasons, with Fred Mills assisting them on the project. St. Philip's Church is one of the first of Brevard's stone landmarks on which the skilled Wright brothers are known to have worked.

A parish hall, designed by Brevard architect Robert L. Daniels, was built next to the church in 1963. The rectangular-plan structure was oriented parallel to the main building and connected to it by an enclosed breezeway. In 1995-1996, the parish hall was greatly expanded, following the design of architect Jim Padgett, and extended perpendicular to the church, presenting a long façade to East Main Street. The old parish hall and kitchen were converted to a youth activity center.

Rectory, 1951

C-B

Small, one-story, side-gable brick Ranch house with an inset side-gable bay to the west of the main block features an asphalt-shingle roof, three-part window, board-and-batten siding in the gable ends, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The modest house, which is located to the rear of St. Philip's Church, is located near the entrance to the wooded town cemetery plot. The house is approached by a concrete walkway and steps to a concrete slab terrace extending the full width of the main block. A single-leaf glazed entry opens onto the front terrace.

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St. Philip's Church lost their original two-story frame rectory to foreclosure around 1930, and in the late 1940s began planning and fundraising for a new rectory. James S. Bromfield made an Easter gift in April 1950 of a building lot between the church and old town cemetery for the construction of a new dwelling. Bromfield stipulated that the land continue to be used for church purposes or the land would revert back to the Bromfield family. The new rectory was completed in 1951 at a cost of \$10,000. Due to its age at the time of listing, the rectory was excluded from the boundary of the St. Phillip's nomination.

Silvermont, 364 East Main Street, 1917

C-B (NR, 1981)

Built in 1917 as the home of Transylvania County's leading industrialist, Joseph Silversteen, Silvermont is an imposing, brick, two-and-a-half-story, thirty-three-room, Colonial Revival-style mansion with a symmetrical five-bay façade, slate-covered gambrel roof, paired interior end chimneys, gabled dormers with arch-headed windows across the front and rear, and six-over-one windows. A monumental, semicircular, central portico dominates the façade. Supported by two-story Corinthian columns, the portico is topped by a full classical entablature that continues across the facade. A one-story, flat-roof porch with Tuscan columns and a full entablature carries across the full width of the house and wraps around the north and south sides. The porch connects to a porte cochere on the north side of the house, while a one-story, flat-roof, elliptical-plan sunroom projects from the south side. The generous central entrance contains double-leaf paneled wood doors flanked by sidelights and surmounted by an elliptical fanlight. A simpler entrance consisting of double-leaf glazed doors flanked by sidelights opens onto the second-floor balcony above the main entrance. A two-and-a-half story rear ell is also covered with a gambrel roof, but has long shed dormers sheathed with wood shingles.

Joseph and Elizabeth Silversteen, both natives of Pennsylvania, moved to Transylvania County in 1902. A tanner by trade, Silversteen established the Toxaway Tanning Company before eventually getting involved in the lumber business. The Silversteens and their three daughters lived at Silvermont from the time of its completion through 1972, when the last daughter passed away. The property was willed to Transylvania County to be used as a recreation center. The eight-and-a-half-acre grounds reflect its new function with the construction of basketball and tennis courts and the addition of parking spaces. The appearance of the house has changed little since it was left to the county, with obvious exceptions of a handicap-accessible ramp connecting to the front porch, metal fire stairs from the second story at the rear, and a flat-roof rear porch sheltering the rear entrance. Silvermont retains its early-twentieth-century form, materials, and workmanship.

Garage, ca. 1917

C-B (NR)

A one-and-a-half story, two-bay, gambrel-roof brick garage stands to the southwest of the house and features two gabled dormers covered with wood shingles, and exposed rafter ends and purlins. The

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original garage doors have been replaced with frame infill, including a single-leaf door and paired one-over-one windows in the east bay.

Paxton-Kizer House, 538 East Main Street, ca. 1909, 2008

C-B

The Paxton-Kizer House is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a steep pyramidal roof, overhanging boxed eaves, and pebbledash stucco walls with contrasting brick corners. A large intersecting front gable is covered with wood shingles and contains a three-part window group. Large shingle-covered hip-roof dormers are located on the side and rear slopes of the roof. The attached, full-width, hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns was rebuilt in 2008 following the design of the original. The porch features a projecting front-gable center bay that accentuates the single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entrance. The house was renovated in 2008, with a new asphalt-shingle roof, replacement one-over-one windows, and interior updates among the work completed on the house. A rear screened porch was replaced with an attached, one-story, shed-roof sunroom. The sunroom features wood shingle siding, brick water table, large window groups, and a single-leaf entrance at the southwest corner.

It is believed that B. E. Paxton built this house around 1909 or 1910 as a spec house, possibly for the Flack family. Paxton and his wife, Alice Wood Paxton, purchased the property in 1912, when the Flacks defaulted on their mortgage (Deed 29/241), and after his death in 1925, Mrs. Paxton sold the house (Deed 49/351). Alex and Dorothy Kizer began renting the house in 1930, but then purchased the property in 1932 after it went in to foreclosure. Kizer was the county accountant in the 1920s. The house remains in the ownership of Kizer family descendents.

Garage, 2007

NC-B

A one-story, two-bay, Morton-built metal garage stands to the rear of the house, accessed from Wilson Drive by a gravel driveway. The garage is topped by a metal hip roof and contains a workshop at the east end. The workshop is accessed by a single-leaf door and is lit by nine-light windows. The two garage bays are accessed through metal roll-up doors.

Hampton House, 554 East Main Street, 1917

NC-B

Built around 1917, the Hampton House is a one-story Queen Anne cottage with a tall hip roof, decorative gables on the front and sides, cornice returns, brick foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. Wood shingles are visible in both the north and south gables surrounding a single, square Queen Anne-type hopper window. The entrance bay is an engaged porch that has been enclosed with the addition of large aluminum-frame plate-glass windows flanking the single-leaf entry door. One-story shed-roof additions projects from the south and rear (west) sides of the house, and a shed-roof porch has been built onto the rear addition.

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Garage, ca. 1980

NC-B

A tall, one-story, two-bay frame garage stands to the rear of the house. Topped by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and covered with plywood siding, the garage rests on a concrete block foundation and includes a workshop or storage room at the south end.

House, 570 East Main Street, 1948, 2001

C-B

The one-story, hip-roof brick Ranch house features an interior brick chimney, header-course watercourse, hip-roof entry porch, and projecting hip-roof bay on the north side. A secondary entrance is located at the rear of the projecting block to provide access to the detached garage. The entry porch is supported on wood posts and shelters a single-leaf entry with a plain classical surround. An inset corner porch is located on the south side of the house with square wood posts for support. The house was renovated in 2001 with a new asphalt-shingle roof, replacement windows, and stone veneer on the porch base.

Garage, 1948

C-B

A one-story, two-bay brick garage stands to the rear of the house. The hip-roof structure is accessed by paneled wood roll-up doors.

House, 584 East Main Street, 1998

NC-B

Situated well back from the street, this large two-story, seven-bay, neo-traditional brick house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, gable-roof entry pavilion with brick quoins, first-story arched window openings, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. An unadorned single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door is flanked by sidelights over wood panels. A large, arched, multi-light window is positioned above the entry on the second-story of the front pavilion. A one-and-a-half-story gable-roof wing attached to the south side of the house contains a garage and features a gabled front wall dormer containing an arched window opening.

Wyke-Barclay House, 600 East Main Street, 1905

C-B

Built in 1905, this imposing two-story, Colonial Revival-style brick house features a pressed-tin-shingle hip roof, interior brick chimney, rusticated quoins, and an attached one-story, hip-roof wraparound porch on Tuscan columns. The porch extends to form a porte cochere on the north side of the house. The porch shelters two single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry doors. The door openings and one-over-one double-hung windows are surmounted by flat hoods of light-colored brick. At the rear, a two-story hip-roof bay projects at the northwest corner, and an attached two-story shed-roof porch covers the remaining area of the rear elevation. The porch has been enclosed with German siding, vertical wood sheathing, and screen. A modern bi-level deck has been added across the rear of the house.

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Mrs. Wyke ran a boarding house for many years in this large dwelling, which was later owned by Tom Barclay. The present owner is the publisher and editor of the *Transylvania Times* newspaper.

Shed, ca. 1910

C-B

A one-story, two-bay frame shed stands to the northwest of the house and is overgrown with ivy. The structure is topped by a metal shed roof and covered with board-and-batten siding. Two double-leaf wood doors, each with a single square four-light window, provide access to the interior.

Royal and Louise Morrow House, 630 East Main Street, 1915

C-B (NR, 2006)

The Morrow House is a one-and-a-half story, Craftsman-style stone dwelling built in 1915 from plans purchased from Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine. The house is built of load-bearing masonry on the first story and frame construction with stone veneer on the upper story. The house features a steep asbestos-shingle side-gable roof, broad shed-roof wall dormers on the front and rear, exposed rafter ends, stone exterior end chimneys, and nine-over-one double-hung sash windows. An attached shed-roof entry porch supported on thick stone posts shelters a single-leaf glazed-and-paneled entry door. Wood shingles cover the ends of the shed roof dormers and front porch. At the rear, an inset porch is located at the southwest corner of the house with a stone corner post and triangular brackets supporting the wood lintels. A rear entrance is sheltered by a shed canopy roof supported on wood brackets, and the center bay of the rear dormer contains an open sleeping porch.

In 1915, Royal and Louise, both natives of Ohio, moved from Sapphire, North Carolina, in the rugged southwest corner of Transylvania County, to nearby Brevard, where he established a private practice as a civil engineer. After purchasing a lot on East Main Street, the Morrrows based the design of their house on Plan No. 69, "Craftsman Stone House," first published in the June 1909 issue of Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine and reprinted in 1912 in Stickley's book, *More Craftsman Homes*. Philosophically, the Craftsman style suited Royal Morrow's strong interest in nature and outdoor activities. Morrow played an important role in the design, layout, construction, and regulation of camps for boys and girls, primarily during the 1920s. During the Depression, he served as a project superintendent for the Civilian Conservation Corps in nearby Pisgah National Forest. The house remains in the ownership of the Morrow family.

Garage, 1915

C-B (NR)

A one-story, one-bay garage stands to the northwest of the house. Contemporary with the house, it is a load-bearing stone structure with a hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and two single-leaf five-panel doors on the rear elevation.

Carrier-Plummer House, 660 East Main Street, 1914

C-B

Built in 1914 for the Carrier family, the well detailed Craftsman-style house has a split-level plan with both one- and two-story sections. The frame house rests on a stone foundation and features a multi-

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gable, asphalt-shingle false-thatched roof; compound purlin brackets; exposed rafter ends; German siding; interior stone chimney; and twelve-over-one windows. The south-facing façade is composed of a side-gable block with a two-story front-gable section to the west. An attached two-bay, front-gable porch supported on stone posts and pilasters shelters the single-leaf entry door. In front of the porch, an entrance to the basement that was cut in 1944 is sheltered by a diminutive version of the porch with a gable roof and stone side walls. A sun porch located at the southwest corner of the house is enclosed with large multi-light windows and German siding. A pergola extending forward (south) from the sun porch is supported on Tuscan columns, and the whole wing has been covered with a low-pitched, asphalt-shingle shed roof. A two-story, one-bay, shed-roof addition extends from the west side of the house. Bordered by an attractive stone retaining wall along East Main Street, the property occupies an open, grassy site overlooking the French Broad River to the south.

The house, which exhibits a high level of craftsmanship and unusual design, was built for Nancy and Henry Carrier in 1914 at a cost of \$18,500. The Carriers soon thereafter traded with Nancy's brother, Harry Clarke, for the Clarke family home and land near Dunn's Rock where they later started Camp Rockbrook for Girls in 1921. Clarke, however, could not afford to keep the Main Street house and sold it in 1918 to Henry and Frances Plummer. The Plummers gave it to their son, Robert H. Plummer, in the 1930s and it remained in family ownership for most of the twentieth century. The Plummers owned a dry goods store—that later evolved into a department store—on Main Street in Brevard through the 1970s. Robert Plummer was active in civic organizations and served on the board of the Brevard Federal Savings and Loan.

Garage, 1914

C-B

The long, two-bay, frame garage stands to the west of the house and features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, purlin brackets, German siding, multi-paned windows, and brick foundation piers with stone infill. The garage bays are accessed through sliding, paneled wood doors. A workshop or storage room is located at the west end of the structure and accessed through a single-leaf door.

Servants Quarters, 1914

C-B

The servants' quarters were located further west of the main house, with a plain façade punctuated by only a single-leaf entry door. The dwelling, which complements the architecture of the main house, is a simple one-story, side-gable frame structure with German siding, purlin brackets, and two-over-two windows. The brick pier foundation has concrete block infill. A gabled rear ell was added later and contains a single-leaf entrance at the rear, which has become the primary entrance due to its present configuration.

Max and Claire Brombacher House, 768 East Main Street, 1939-1940

C-B (NR, 2001)

Built as a summer house for Max and Claire Brombacher of West Palm Beach, Florida, the Brombacher House is a distinctive one-story, Rustic Revival-style stone dwelling located on a sloping,

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wooded lot at the end of East Main Street. Attributed to the three Wright brothers, prominent local stonemasons, the house features notable stonework with irregular, jagged-edge stones that is not typical of the Wrights' conventional technique. The style of the stonework may have been chosen by Claire Brombacher, who wanted no mortar showing and no square corners. The house, however, has an overall rectangular massing with a pyramidal asphalt-shingle roof over the main block and a side-gable north wing. An attached shed-roof porch is supported on stone posts with a solid skirt and features locust pole beams and pine decking for the ceiling. An interior stone chimney rises through the front slope of the pyramidal roof form, and an exterior stone chimney rises against the end of north wing. Windows throughout are six-over-six double-hung sash and multi-light casements. The house rests on a full basement with a garage and workshop located beneath the main block of the house.

Cottage, ca. 1945

NC-B (NR)

In the 1940s, the Brombachers built a one-story, three-room cottage into the hillside south of the main house as a law office for their son. The building has been substantially altered with vinyl siding, concrete foundation, replacement doors and windows, and a wood deck.

Shed, ca. 1980

NC-B (NR)

A small one-room, frame shed stands to the north of the cottage and exhibits an asphalt-shingle gable roof, concrete foundation, German siding, exposed rafter ends, and a single-leaf entry door.

Rice Street, north side

Orr-Kitchen House, 6 Rice Street, ca. 1902

C-B

One of two houses built for the Orr family around the turn of the twentieth century in an area of town once full of large residences used as boarding houses. Andrew Knox Orr purchased the property from the Toxaway Company in April 1902, adjoining a lot that his brothers, Charles and Walter, bought at the same time. The two-story, double-pile frame house rests on a stone foundation and is topped by an asphalt-shingle hip roof. Vinyl siding covers the original weatherboards. The original full-width front porch was replaced with a gable-roof entry porch supported on paired Tuscan columns circa 1960. The single-leaf entry door appears to be original and consists of a single glass pane over two panels. An exterior brick chimney rises against the northeast side of the house while an interior brick chimney with inset corners serves the fireplace in the front parlor. Windows throughout are one-over-one replacement sash, although the original windows were also one-over-one double-hung sash. A full-width rear porch was replaced with a one-bay porch at the northeast corner around 1920, but this addition was enlarged and enclosed in the second half of the of the twentieth century as a one-story, gable-roof rear ell.

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Andrew and Lizzie Orr lived in the house until 1913, when they sold it to Anne Wallis. A. O. and Hattie Kitchen purchased the property from Ms. Wallis' heirs in 1937. Mrs. Kitchen, who was well known person around town, took in boarders and lived in the house until her death in 1982. The house was converted to a law office in 1984, and although changes have been made to accommodate its current function, the interior retains many original details including simple Colonial Revival-style mantels with glazed-tile hearths, window and baseboard moldings, fluted door surrounds, and built-in shelves and cabinets.

Shed, ca. 1985

NC-S

One-story, one-room, prefabricated frame shed with an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, plywood siding, and a single-leaf entry door.

Lankford-Cleveland House, 7 Rice Street, ca. 1858, ca. 1900, ca. 1945

C-B

The oldest part of this house, believed to have been built in 1858, was originally the home of Braxton C. Lankford, one of Transylvania County and Brevard's founding fathers. Originally oriented to the west, it was a one-and-a-half-story frame saddlebag dwelling with two rooms separated by a large interior brick chimney. The fireplaces are lined with soapstone; they are smaller upstairs, with glazed tile hearths. A large central gable projected out over the hip-roof front porch, and two smaller gable dormers were located on the rear (east). Around the turn of the century, a later owner extended the front gable dormer to form a one-and-a-half story gable wing that now appears as the front of the house with tall gabled dormers and an attached shed-roof porch. The porch shelters narrow double-leaf doors with a simple transom that were probably moved from the original front to this location. A brick exterior end chimney rises against the west side of the addition. The screened shed-roof rear porch is large, with simple turned posts and Victorian screened doors, but a portion of the porch was enclosed to form a kitchen in the 1980s. The house features weatherboard siding (replaced in sections), brick infill and veneer foundation, and six-over-six windows. At the west end of the house, a one-and-a-half story one-bay garage sitting lower than the main house was added by the Clevelands in the mid-twentieth century. The garage, which also contained maid's quarters, has gabled dormers on the front and rear. The garage was converted to an apartment in the late twentieth century and the garage door was replaced with a large multi-pane window.

Braxton Cleveland Lankford (1824-1895) owned a store north of town in Oak Grove, where the first county business was said to have been conducted, before the first frame courthouse was built. Lankford, along with Leander Sams Gash and Alexander England, donated fifty acres of farm land for the county seat of Brevard, with lots to be auctioned off to provide income for the new town. Lankford's house and farm was, at that time, located just outside of town. He served as an official in nearly every aspect of county and city business at one time, including mayor of Brevard, county commissioner, justice of the peace, register of deeds, and postmaster of Brevard for six years. Lankford was married three times and had four children, but upon his death the house was sold out of the family. John and Mary Cleveland of Spartanburg, South

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Carolina, acquired the property in the early twentieth century, and several generations of the Cleveland family lived in the house.

Carriage House, ca. 1900, ca. 1915

C-B

A one-story, frame carriage house was built around 1900 to the northwest of the main house. Large boxwoods obscure much of the façade, but the small structure features a pressed-tin-shingle hip roof, weatherboard siding, exposed rafter ends, interior brick chimney, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The brick pier foundation has later brick infill. The building appears to have been converted into a caretaker's cottage in the early twentieth century not too long after it was constructed. A shed-roof canopy supported by triangular brackets shelters the single-leaf entry door. A shed-roof screened porch was added to the rear of the building, and a portion of the porch has been enclosed for a kitchen.

Shed, ca. 1940

C-S

One-story frame shed covered with a metal roof, vertical plank siding, and single-leaf wood plank door stands to the rear (northwest) of the former carriage house.

Swimming Pool, ca. 1980

NC-S

An in-ground swimming pool was installed at the rear (east) of the house by a previous owner.

St. Philip's Lane, south side

King-Old Town Cemetery, End of St. Philip's Lane

C-Site

Located on a wooded lot at the west end of St. Philip's Lane, the King-Old Town Cemetery was established in the first decades after Brevard's incorporation and contains the remains of members of the King, Bell, and Morgan families. The earliest marked graves are those of A. W. Southern (d. 1877) and Margaret E. King (d. 1878). Most of the graves date from the 1890s and early twentieth century, although a few recent graves date from the 1960s. Several Masons, including Samuel E. King (1827-1892) and Oliver Morgan (1833-1907), are among the interred as indicated by gravestones containing a hand with a pointing finger. The markers are typically simple, inscribed granite headstones with rounded tops. A few monoliths and headstones with more elaborately carved crowns, as well as modern stones, are scattered throughout the cemetery. Most of the graves are covered with sand, presumably to prevent ivy growth and mark the gravesite.

Woodside Drive, north side

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Armentrout House, 18 Woodside Drive, 1964

NC-B

One-and-a-half-story, brick-veneer Minimal Traditional-style house features an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, cross-gable front bay, polygonal bay window, exterior end chimney, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Synthetic siding covers the front gable end, which shelters the bay window and single-leaf six-panel entry door with flanking glazed-and-paneled sidelights. A large shed dormer rises on the rear slope of the roof. A one-story gable roof ell projects from the rear elevation.

Built for Russell and Opal Armentrout in 1964, it was the first house built on the newly developed Woodside Drive, which was laid out from the driveway to the Bromfield House. The couple later separated and Ms. Armentrout sold the house to Christine Hamlin in 1968.

Carport, ca. 1964

NC-S

A one-bay, hip-roof carport stands to the north of the house and features posts of square concrete block and brick-veneer storage room enclosing the northeast end of the structure. The storage room is accessed by two single-leaf louvered doors. A screening wall of decorative pierced concrete block connects the posts on the northwest side of the carport, the side facing St. Philip's Church.

Dr. Charles Newland House, 20 Woodside Drive, 1978

NC-B

Built as a retirement home for Dr. and Mrs. Charles Newland, the one-and-a-half-story Neo-Rustic Revival-style house is sheltered by an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof and features a stone veneer foundation and entrance bay, wood shingle siding, shed-roof front dormer, stone interior chimney, and wood-frame multi-light casement windows. Stone steps approach the recessed entrance bay, which contains a single-leaf entry door flanked by sidelights over wood panels. The doorway is offset with a single six-light casement positioned to the side. A group of tall, narrow casements form a polygonal bay window to the east of the recessed entrance bay. Two pairs of six-light wood casements are located on the front dormer. A one-story shed-roof sunroom projects to the rear from the northeast corner of the house.

Dr. Charles L. Newland (1900-1997), a Kentucky native, attended the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond, where he also served his internship. He moved to Brevard in 1928 and assumed the medical practice of Dr. T. J. Summey. In 1930, Dr. Newland married Nell Aiken and together they had two daughters. Dr. Newland practiced medicine for fifty-two years in Brevard, helped to organize the county hospital, and established the Newland Clinic. He was an active member and elder of Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church. The Newlands built the house on Woodside Drive in 1978, after living for many years on the north side of town.

Carport, ca. 1978

NC-S

A contemporary two-bay carport stands to the north of the house and is similarly finished with wood posts, front-gable roof, and an end storage room covered with wood shingles.

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James S. Bromfield House, 60 Woodside Drive, 1926

C-B

Built for James S. Bromfield in 1926, the low, one-story, asphalt-shingle hip-roof stone house features a central entrance bay with a decorative front gable flanked by small gabled dormers, paneled eaves with carved modillions, three interior stone chimneys, and eight-over-eight windows. Window openings are typically flat arches with a keystone and voussoirs. A hip-roof rear wing stands a little taller than the main house and displays three gabled dormers on the north side. Porches on each end of the façade are supported by arched spandrels and heavy square posts. The north side forms a porte cochere, while the south side is a sitting porch with a blind balustrade. A small recessed porch is located on the rear wing. The gabled entrance bay has a one-story, flat-roof, semi-circular, Neoclassical portico with Corinthian columns and pilasters and a full entablature. The portico frames the front entrance with its traceried fanlight and sidelights. A lunette is located in the gable end above the portico. The house occupies a well landscaped lot and sits back from the end of Woodside Drive behind a privacy gate.

Prominent Brevard businessman James Bromfield operated a laundry, coal, oil, and ice company located near the railroad depot and was instrumental in the formation of Citizens Telephone Company. Bromfield owned a considerable amount of real estate, including land at the southeast end of East Main Street that was later sold for building lots. His house, finely built with quality materials, expresses his importance in the community. Bromfield lost the house during the Great Depression, but was able to regain it later. Beginning around 1964, Bromfield sold five lots adjoining the driveway to the house, which was developed into Woodside Drive. A subsequent owner used the structure as a nursing home for a while, but made only some minor internal changes. In the latter part of the twentieth century the house was renovated and returned to a single-family residence.

Woodside Drive, south side

House, 1 Woodside Drive, ca. 1965

NC-B

One-story Ranch house with an asphalt-shingle front-gable roof, tapestry brick veneer, interior slab chimney, vinyl siding covering the gable ends and side elevations, and a large plate-glass window. The narrow end of the house faces the street and is accessed by a concrete slab ramp that leads to an uncovered stoop in front of a single-leaf door. The house is situated back from the road on a wooded site.

House, 3 Woodside Drive, ca. 1965

NC-B

One-story brick Ranch house features an asphalt-shingle hip roof, two projecting hip-roof end bays, interior slab chimney, and plate-glass casement windows. The recessed entrance bay contains a single-leaf paneled door flanked by sidelights over wood panels. The projecting bay on the west side contains the two-car garage, which is accessed through a wood-paneled roll-up door.

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House, 55 Woodside Drive, ca. 1965

NC-B

One-story, L-shaped, brick Ranch house is capped by an asphalt-shingle hip roof and rests on a full basement that is revealed as the site slopes away to the west. The inset corner entry porch is supported on wood posts with a Chippendale-type wood rail and an older style, possibly salvaged, single-leaf door with a large single pane over wood panels. Windows on the front of the house flanking the entrance are double-hung sash with diamond panes; elsewhere the windows are six-over-six sash. A flat-roof two-car carport is attached to the west side of the house. Supported on wood posts, the carport connects to the house at basement level, and the inaccessible roof is bordered by a decorative metal rail.

Deacon Lane, south side

Galloway-Radford House, 33 Deacon Lane, ca. 1910

C-B

The two-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style Galloway-Radford House is a large asymmetrical dwelling covered in pebbledash stucco with solid brick corners. The tall hip roof with interior brick chimneys also has front-gable bays on the façade and south sides. All gable ends are pedimented with two-story polygonal bays below the roof. A one-story, hip-roof wraparound porch features rounded corners, slender Tuscan columns, simple balustrade, and a peaked gable over the entrance bay. The porch wraps around three sides—east, south, and west. Windows are typically large one-over-one double-hung sash. A one-story hip-roof ell, also finished with pebbledash stucco and brick corner piers, projects from the north side of the house. The ell contains a secondary entrance and appears to have been altered in the late twentieth century.

Thomas C. Galloway built the house in the early twentieth century after returning from an iron-mining enterprise in Alabama. The house originally stood on the outskirts of Brevard, overlooking the agricultural fields and bottomlands of the French Broad River to the south, but it has gradually been surrounded by the town. The property was later acquired by S. W. and Belle Radford, who occupied the house for many years. S. W. Radford served as a captain in the military, and like many families with large houses in the area, the Radfords kept boarders. A portion of the property's driveway has become Deacon Lane, a city street.

Garage, 33 Deacon Lane, 1919

C-B

Standing to the west of the house, this long, one-story, side-gable frame structure was built in 1919 and served as a garage and servants quarters. The building is covered with weatherboards and features exposed rafter ends and a small partial-width shed porch supported by square posts. Two single-leaf six-panel wood doors are sheltered by the porch roof. The windows are a mix of two-over-two and six-over-six sash. A one-bay garage is located in the south end of the building, which now functions as a small apartment and garage.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The East Main Street Historic District in Brevard, North Carolina encompasses the residential neighborhood that developed along Main Street to the south and east of downtown from the founding of the town in 1861 through the mid-twentieth century. The district's historic resources reflect the town's prosperity following the connection of a railroad line in 1895 and periods of growth in the twentieth century associated with industrial development in the county that attracted new residents to the area. The majority of resources in the district date from the first two decades of the twentieth century following the railroad connection, and a second period following World War II that demonstrates the ongoing development and popularity of the neighborhood. The East Main Street Historic District meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. The locally-significant district contains a wide-ranging mix of nationally popular architectural styles common to late-nineteenth and twentieth-century neighborhoods in North Carolina. The generally residential district includes six individually listed National Register properties within its boundaries, as well as two church complexes that are important to the character of the neighborhood. The period of significance for the district begins in ca. 1900 with the current form of the Lankford-Cleveland House and ends in 1959, with the continued growth and development of Brevard. The years after 1959 do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance.

The local context and significance for the East Main Street Historic District are established in the multiple property documentation form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941" (NR, 1993). In particular, the context sections entitled "Early Industrialization in Transylvania County, 1895-1916" (Section E, pages 23-33) and "Building and Rebuilding, War to War, 1917-1941" (E34-38) document the important events, trends, and individuals that influenced the development of Brevard during the district's period of significance from ca. 1900 to 1959. Resources within the district are covered under several property types—Property Type 3: Houses During Early Industrialization, 1895-1916 (Section F, pages 47-51; Registration requirements, section F, pages 50-51); Property Type 5: Housing from World War I to the Eve of World War II, 1917-1941 (F54-56; Reg. req. F55-56); Property Type 7: Churches and Cemeteries (F 61-63; Reg. req. F62-63); Property Type 10: Camps and Resorts (F72-74; Reg. req. 74); and Property Type 12: Stone and Rock Masonry Construction in Brevard and Pisgah Forest (F78-85; Reg. req. F84-85). Historical context information specific to the development of Brevard and architectural contexts for Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles are included below. The East Main Street Historic District meets the registration requirements for these property types due to the intact nature of resources that fall into the above listed property types.

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Historical Background

The historic contexts for the East Main Street Historic District are established and presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* (1993). The Multiple Property Documentation Form addresses the early settlement and formation of Transylvania County in the nineteenth century and the periods of economic growth and prosperity that influenced the development of Brevard in the twentieth century. Although the center of government for the county, Brevard remained a small village until the arrival of the Hendersonville and Brevard Railroad in 1895, which opened the county's abundant forest resources to increased tourism, recreation, and industrialism. The influx of new people and businesses in the twentieth century created the need for new residential development, which filled in around the courthouse and small commercial center of town.³

Transylvania County was formed in 1861 from portions of Henderson and Jackson counties, and Brevard, the county seat, was laid out on fifty acres of land given by Alexander English, Leander Gash, and B. C. Lankford. Born in Polk County, Lankford came to Transylvania County around 1850 and established himself as a leading merchant in the area. The first meetings of county officials were held in his store located at Oak Grove. Lankford built his home around 1858, and it stood at the corner of Probart and Rice streets, just beyond the limits of the new town. As the county seat, Brevard emerged as the center of government and commerce in the late nineteenth century, but trading and industry existed primarily at the local level. Agriculture, too, remain largely at the subsistence level. Inadequate transportation hindered the county's growth in the years between its formation and the completion of the railroad, which opened the county to new commercial markets, population growth, and popular architectural styles.⁴

At the turn of the twentieth century, Brevard witnessed the first of three distinct periods of growth that impacted the appearance and character of the town. Northern entrepreneurs such as J. F. Hayes and Joseph Silversteen brought new capital into the region that directly influenced development. Hayes, a Pennsylvania industrialist and entrepreneur, purchased the bankrupt Hendersonville and Brevard Railroad in 1898, reorganized the company, and began planning to extend the line into the southwestern section of the county to serve the Toxaway and Sapphire Valley resorts in neighboring Jackson County. Hayes, who had come to the area in 1890 for his health, formed the Toxaway Company in 1895 with the purpose of building

³ Deborah J. Thompson and Davyd Foard Hood, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Transylvania County, North Carolina, including the incorporated towns of Brevard and Rosman, ca. 1820-1941* (Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, 1993), E-20-23.

⁴ Transylvania County Heritage Book Committee, *Transylvania County Heritage, North Carolina, 1995*, 3rd printing (Brevard, NC: Don Mills, Inc. and the Transylvania County Heritage Book Committee, 2003), 1 and 105. Laura A. W. Phillips and Deborah Thompson, *Transylvania: The Architectural History of a Mountain County* (Brevard, NC: The Transylvania County Joint Historic Preservation Commission, 1998), 17-22.

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fine resorts in Transylvania and Jackson counties. The Toxaway Company erected the Fairfield Inn on Lake Fairfield, Sapphire Valley Inn on Lake Sapphire, and the Franklin Hotel in Brevard—all lavish, modern hotels. Built in 1900, the \$25,000 Franklin Hotel stood within an eighty-acre park-like setting and remained the town's premier hotel for many years. Brevard also saw the construction of other hotels in the early twentieth century, including John W. McMinn's three-story Aethelwold Hotel opposite the courthouse, and a number of large private homes often took in boarders.⁵

Joseph Silversteen, a fellow Pennsylvanian, came to the area in 1902 and soon became one of the county's wealthiest and most influential individuals. He established the Toxaway Tanning Company, Gloucester Lumber Company, and the Rosman Tanning Extract Company and purchased over 20,000 acres of forest land from Asheville resident George Vanderbilt to supply the raw materials for his industries. Vanderbilt's extensive land holdings in the county encompassed vast amounts of forested mountains, and through his efforts the influential Biltmore School of Forestry was established in 1898 under the direction of German forester Carl A. Schenck. Brevard and Transylvania County benefited from the development of scenic mountain resorts, progressive forest conservation practices, and substantial timber and tanning industries that attracted new residents and visitors to the area.⁶

During the early twentieth century, as Brevard's reputation among tourists and summer visitors began to spread, development of the town kept pace, attracting new industries, merchants, hostelryes, and professionals to serve the growing population. Brevard's population climbed from approximately 500 residents at the turn of the century to more than 1,600 by 1920. In addition to its year-round population, Brevard's population swelled during the summer with tourists and seasonal residents, which were accommodated by a number of hotels, boarding houses, and resorts. Tourism remained an important component of the county's economy, and following World War I, new attractions and accommodations emerged with the establishment of the Pisgah National Forest, youth summer camps, and tourist cabins. Beginning in the 1910s, Transylvania County became the center of youth summer camps in western North Carolina with the organization of Camp Keystone, Rockbrook Camp for Girls, Camp Carolina, and others. Brevard civil engineer Royal Morrow helped to design of a number of summer camps, drawing on his experience working with the national Forest Service and love of the outdoors.⁷

New residential areas began to appear in Brevard, branching out from the main arteries of Main, Broad, and Probart streets. The Woodlawn subdivision was platted in 1926 adjacent to Franklin Park, an exclusive residential development surrounding the Franklin Hotel. Residential development also began to spread southwest from downtown onto South Caldwell Street, Maple Street, and Miner Street. The main

⁵ Phillips and Thompson, 31-38.

⁶ Ibid., 39-45.

⁷ Ibid., 68-73. Sybil Bowers, "Main Street Historic District" National Register Nomination, 2002, Survey and Planning Branch, Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

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streets of town had been paved by 1913, and in 1925 the rest of the town was paved. Growth continued to be steady to through the 1920s, but real estate, building, and business all came to a standstill when the Brevard Banking Company failed on December 15, 1930.⁸

Although Brevard was hard hit by the economic depression of the 1930s, the city's industrial sector helped residents keep their jobs even though many manufacturing plants cut operating hours. In particular, Joseph Silversteen was able to retain many of his employees during the Depression. As an indicator of how badly builders were hurt by the Depression, it was reported that only two houses were built in Brevard between 1930 and 1937. In 1934, the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church formed Brevard College from two smaller institutions, Rutherford College and Weaver College, which were experiencing financial difficulties. Located on the site of the Brevard Institute, which closed in 1933, Brevard College opened as a coeducation junior college and as it has expanded, it has played an important role in the educational and cultural life of the town.⁹

Federal relief agencies stepped in during the Depression to provide additional jobs and public improvement projects that benefitted the city as a whole, including the extensive Brevard College Stone Fence and Gate (NR, 1993), post office, country club, and numerous improvements in Pisgah National Forest. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal relief program aimed at putting young men to work to rehabilitate the nation's ravaged agricultural and forest lands, had the biggest impact in Transylvania County. With roughly one-third of the county designated as national forest, the CCC provided jobs to numerous local men on a variety of projects of lasting value. Royal Morrow served as superintendent of CCC work in conjunction with the Forest Service. Construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway became one of the most important federally-sponsored projects begun in the 1930s, and since its completion, the scenic road has drawn countless numbers of visitors and vacationers to the area.¹⁰

The town's second period of definable growth was initiated in 1938 when Harry Straus, a salesman and inventor from New York, announced plans to build a paper mill on the Davidson River east of Brevard. Construction of the Ecusta Paper Mill effectively signaled the end of the Depression in Brevard and Transylvania County. Straus developed a new process for producing cigarette paper that significantly aided the tobacco industry and brought some diversity to the local economy. The plant opened with 900 employees but had grown to 3,000 employees by 1947. In 1949, Olin Industries purchased the plant and erected a cellophane plant adjacent to the paper mill. The Ecusta plant provided much needed jobs in the late 1930s and 1940s, but the country's entry into World War II continued to hinder building activities until the mid-1940s, when significant amounts of raw materials were no longer required for the war effort. A noticeable

⁸ Anna Holiday, "Study of Brevard Community," 1937 (Report in clippings files, North Carolina Collection, Transylvania County Public Library, Brevard), 1-3.

⁹ Phillips and Thompson, 67-68.

¹⁰ Ibid., 73-77.

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spike in residential construction followed the end of the war as soldiers returned home to resume their everyday lives.¹¹

Brevard witnessed a number of important gains during the 1950s, as the community enjoyed a period of post-war prosperity. The Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation had recently opened their cellophane plant and added a tenth paper machine, which was the largest machine in operation for making the specialized lightweight papers produced at the Ecusta plant. A new county high school, rural community hospital, and several medical clinics opened in the 1950s. Citizens Telephone Company enlarged its operations, and US Highway 64 between Hendersonville was relocated and improved. The decade also saw Brevard College making significant expansions to its campus, faculty, and student body. The college spent more than one million dollars on new facilities, including dormitories, administrative offices, classrooms, a dining hall, an auditorium, and a science building. Beginning in 1957, the DuPont Company started work on a silicon plant near Cedar Mountain in the southern part of the county. As a result, Brevard's population grew by more than twenty-five percent between 1950 and 1960, to more than 4,800 residents. Of course, the summer season brought throngs of vacationers and seasonal residents, families bringing their children to summer camp, or students and concert-goers attending the Brevard Music Center, which was organized in the late 1940s.¹²

As a testament to the growing size and stability of the town's population, a substantial number of major church buildings were erected in the 1950s, including structures for the Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian congregations. Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Brevard was dedicated in 1949. In 1950, the Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church purchased the old Franklin Hotel for \$50,000. The hotel was struggling because the second and third floors could no longer be used due to fire regulations. While the congregation raised money and planned for a new church building, services were held in the dining room of the hotel. Architect Henry Gaines of the Asheville firm Six Associates designed the new structure, and construction began in April 1956, with the demolition of the old hotel. The congregation held services in the nearby Masonic Temple, which was built in 1952, while their new building was under construction. The new building opened in December 1956. In addition to the new Brevard churches, approximately twelve rural churches were built throughout the county during the 1950s.¹³

Brevard continued a trajectory of steady growth during the 1960s and 1970s, although development appears to have peaked in the 1950s. Although many manufacturing jobs have been lost, the local economy still relies heavily on tourism, cultural activities, outdoor recreation, and forest resources. The third period of growth began in the late-twentieth century with a marked increase in resort developments and golf course

¹¹ Ibid., 117-119.

¹² *Transylvania County Centennial, 1861-1961*, Historic Souvenir Program (North Carolina Collection, Transylvania County Public Library, Brevard), n.p. Phillips and Thompson, 87-90.

¹³ *Transylvania County Centennial*. Ormand, 60-68.

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communities. New developments at Lake Toxaway, Connestee Falls, Glen Cannon, and Sherwood Forest have helped to attract numerous second-home owners and retirees to the area. The last two decades of the twentieth century brought an influx of retirees to Brevard, which frequently ranks among the top retirement areas in the southeast.

Architecture Context

The East Main Street Historic District's architectural significance resides in the eclectic mix of popular and vernacular styles spanning more than a century of development in Brevard and Transylvania County. The variety of residential and church-related architecture reflects local trends and periods of growth specific to the town, as well as the influence of nationally popular styles introduced by transplants and seasonal residents to the area. The property types represented in the district include a variety of architectural styles and forms that were common in Brevard and Transylvania County from the early twentieth century through the post-World War II period.

The ca. 1858 Lankford-Cleveland House is the earliest resource located within the district and harkens back to the early settlement of the county, although its current form dates to ca. 1900, the beginning of the period of significance. Originally constructed as a saddlebag dwelling arranged around a large central chimney, the house was enlarged at the turn of the century with a gable-roof ell and tall gabled dormers to resemble Montclove, the ca. 1854 home of Francis Johnstone and one of the oldest houses in Transylvania County. The Lankford-Cleveland House was never as fancy as Montclove or other antebellum houses built by wealthy South Carolinians who spent their summers in the area, but it does display quality craftsmanship and Gothic Revival and late-Victorian stylistic elements of its period. The house was enlarged again in the 1940s with the addition of a garage, but the property remains a tangible link to the formation of the town.

While the Lankford-Cleveland House originally stood on the edge of Brevard, residential development began to extend along Main Street after the turn of the century, and the property was eventually integrated into the town. The Orr-Kitchen house was built near the Lankford-Cleveland House around 1900, in an area of East Main Street that was becoming replete with large homes, many of which were being used as boarding houses. The two-story, double-pile, hip-roof frame house has been altered over the years leaving the basic form and massing intact, although the house has been updated with the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows similar in style to the original windows.

In addition to simple frame houses, East Main Street also saw the construction of finely detailed, high-style houses like the William Breese Jr. House and the Wyke House at the turn of the century. The Breese House, an imposing two-story Neoclassical Revival-style dwelling punctuated by a monumental portico, was constructed for Breese's mother-in-law in 1902, although he and his wife lived in the house following its construction. The two-story, Colonial Revival-style Wyke House, which stood further out Main

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Street, was built around 1905. Constructed of brick with a broad wraparound porch, the house was built with two front entrances and Mrs. Wyke took in boarders.

The luxurious Franklin Hotel stood at the northwestern end of East Main Street—on the site of the present-day Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church—and influenced the early character of the neighborhood. The Toxaway Company, which built and operated the hotel, began selling lots surrounding the hotel as part of an exclusive development known as Franklin Park. Lots in Franklin Park were limited to a single dwelling with no stables, cribs, barns, tenement houses, shops, warehouses, or granaries permitted. In addition to the Breese and White houses, which were both built on Franklin Park lots, Charles E. Orr and his brothers purchased a lot adjacent to the Franklin Hotel from the Toxaway Company in 1902. In 1926, Orr erected an imposing two-story, Tudor Revival-style stone house on the lot. The gray granite for the house came from William Breese's Mill Cove quarry, as did the stone for St. Philip's Episcopal Church, which was under construction across the street at the same time.

In the 1910s Joseph Silversteen began expanding his business interests beyond the town of Rosman and into Brevard, and the family ultimately decided to relocate to Brevard. Silvermont, completed in 1917 on the southwest side of East Main Street, was one of the most ambitious private residences constructed in western North Carolina outside of Asheville. The two-and-a-half-story, thirty-three-room, Colonial Revival-style mansion occupied a park-like setting and brought a tremendous aura of style and affluence to the East Main Street neighborhood. Concurrent to Silvermont's planning and construction, several other modest, but stylish dwellings were being built along East Main Street, including houses covered with pebbledash stucco and Craftsman-influenced residences.

The use of pebbledash, which appears on approximately thirty houses around the county, reflects the influence of Biltmore Estate (NHL, 1963) and its prolific supervising architect Richard Sharp Smith, who established an important regional practice in Asheville in the late 1890s. Smith designed a few buildings in Brevard, but his vocabulary of pebbledash and brick, hip-roof cottage forms, and English architectural models spread throughout the region in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The ca. 1910 Paxton-Kizer House and 1914 Santa and Evelyn Nicholson House on East Main Street demonstrate the application of pebbledash with brick accents on vernacular Queen Anne- and Colonial Revival-style cottages to create stylish residences. B. E. Paxton built the Paxton-Kizer House, possibly as a spec house, and later purchased it at auction after the owners fell behind on their mortgage. Paxton appears to have built several houses on nearby Park Avenue and may have built others along East Main Street as well. The Galloway-Radford House, built around 1910 at the southern end of East Main Street, also applies these materials to a more elaborate two-story, multi-gable roof structure. When Thomas Galloway built the house it was located on the outskirts of town, commanding a view of the agricultural and river bottom land to the south. The Radfords, like many in the area with large private dwellings, took in boarders during their time as owners of the house.

The Craftsman style fit well within the environment of Brevard, and examples of the style incorporated the abundant local natural materials into their construction. The 1914 Carrier-Plummer House is a good example of the style with a wood and stone exterior, overhanging eaves supported on purlin brackets,

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and sophisticated interior woodwork and detailing. Next door, the Royal and Louise Morrow House, built in 1915, epitomizes the Craftsman style. The one-and-a-half story stone Morrow House was built according to plans published in Gustav Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine, which popularized and disseminated across the country. The ca. 1923 house at 130 Greenville Highway is the common type of one-story front-gable Craftsman bungalow that was built throughout the region, with German siding, overhanging eaves, large porches, and four-over-one windows.

Rev. Ernest H. Norwood (1868-1953), a Presbyterian minister and carpenter, reportedly assisted Silversteen with the design and construction of Silvermont. Born in England, Norwood settled in Florida after immigrating to the United States in 1886. He moved to Brevard in 1912, where he served as pastor of Brevard Presbyterian Church from 1913 to 1914, and built a house on Probart Street. According to plans bearing his name, Norwood designed (and likely built) the finely detailed one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style house for Rev. C. D. Chapman that stands across Main Street from Silvermont. Covered with wood shingles and accented by river rock foundations, chimneys, and landscaping elements, the 1917 Chapman House embodies the comfortable sophistication of Craftsman houses. Rev. Chapman retired to this house upon its completion after serving as rector of St. Philip's since 1896.¹⁴

The rapid development of East Main Street in the first two decades of the twentieth century surprisingly slowed in the 1920s, when many other areas of the county and region experienced tremendous growth. The few buildings in the district constructed in the 1920s, however, rank among the finer structures in town. In addition to Charles Orr's Tudor Revival-style stone house, built in 1926, St. Philip's Episcopal Church began constructing a new English Gothic-style stone church across Main Street at the same time. Designed by Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury, St. Philip's took two years to complete and replaced an earlier church building destroyed by fire in 1925. Also in 1926, prominent local businessman James Bromfield built a rambling one-story, Colonial Revival-style stone house set well back from East Main Street on a lot between St. Philip's and Silvermont. The quality materials and Federal Revival-style details of the Bromfield House conveyed the importance of its owners. In the 1960s, the long private driveway became Woodside Drive and portions of the property were sold as building lots for five houses.

The Bromfield House and St. Philip's Church, along with the other houses in the district built of stone masonry, reflected both the growing affluence of Brevard and Transylvania County in the early and mid-twentieth century and the popularity of this native building material, which was plentiful throughout the county. Initially limited to high-income clients in the 1910s and 1920s, stone masonry eventually became available to a wider population across the county. The large number of stone houses, churches, public buildings, and other structures, as well as the sophistication of the masonry work, set Transylvania County apart as one of the most important locations of twentieth century stone buildings in North Carolina.¹⁵

¹⁴ Ormand, 48-49.

¹⁵ Phillips and Thompson, 79-84. Thompson and Hood, F 78-85.

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Much of the impressive stone work in Brevard is attributed to a group of skilled masons working from the 1920s through the 1950s. The best known of these masons were the Wright brothers—William Benjamin Franklin “Doc” Wright (1879-1936), James Robert Wright (1895-1959), and Joseph Few “Joe” Wright—who came to Brevard from Hendersonville around 1919. Three other brothers remained in Hendersonville, and all six of the Wright brothers had learned the trade from their father, James Wright. The one-armed black stonemason Fred Mills (1892-1981) learned the craft from the Wrights and worked for them in the 1920s and 1930s. Mills also went on to work individually and in partnership with another black stonemason, Avery Benjamin.¹⁶

East Main Street, like the rest of Brevard, saw construction come to a virtual halt during the Depression. Construction on the house at 617 East Main Street, which was designed before 1930, was suspended for over a decade, and not surprisingly the one-story, side-gable brick house was finished with only modest embellishment. The opening of the Ecusta Paper Mill in 1938 initiated a second-wave of growth and development in Brevard, which was seen most profoundly in the period following World War II. As part of the slow economic recovery that began before the war, Max and Claire Brombacher of Florida purchased land in 1939 at the far south end of East Main Street and commenced work on a one-story, Rustic Revival-style stone summer house with the Wright brothers serving as stonemasons. Completed in 1940, stonework for the house resembles the rough, natural look of the Grove Park Inn (NR, 1973) in Asheville, which Claire Brombacher wished to emulate.

Following World War II, residential architecture in Brevard followed national trends with an increased demand for housing as veterans returned from service and sought to purchase homes through the GI Bill. In this new era of home-ownership families often found comfort in the traditional domestic imagery of Period Cottages and the Colonial Revival style or desired new planning ideas and modern stylistic elements. Period Cottages encompass a range of modest house types typically influenced by the Tudor Revival style and English Cottages without a strong affinity for any particular style. The style became popular in the 1920s, was disseminated through house plan catalogs, and remained popular through the 1940s. Period Cottages typically present a combination of elements including one-and-a-half stories; medium to steeply pitched multi-gable roofs, sometimes with clipped gables; asymmetrical plans; over-scaled or façade chimneys; and tall, narrow window groups, frequently casements. Stucco, half-timbering, and patterned brickwork are common decorative elements of Period Cottages. The Brittain House at 542 East Main Street is a one-story brick Period Cottage built ca. 1928 and features a side-gable roof with clipped gable ends, façade chimney, and a asymmetrical front-gable bay with an inset, arched entrance best depicts the style within the district.

The Minimal Traditional style evolved in the late 1930s and became very popular in the post-war period. As the name suggests, the style combined established residential forms (frequently derived from Colonial or Tudor Revival models) with a modern preference for only minimal ornamentation. Minimal

¹⁶ Phillips and Thompson, 79-80.

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Traditional style houses are typically one story with an asymmetrical façade, front-facing gable, small covered or inset porch, and frequently a large multi-pane window or bay window. Side gable or hip roofs with shallow or no eaves is also a common characteristic. As an eclectic style, a variety of siding materials, simple window patterns, porch posts, and an occasional dentil cornice comprise the limited palate. Earlier examples of the style typically display a higher quality of craftsmanship and detail than ones constructed following World War II.

The first examples of the style along East Main Street date to the late 1940s, and the majority of Minimal Traditional houses within the district were built along East Main Street Extension (south of the intersection with Greenville Highway) in the 1950s, reflecting the outward push of residential development from downtown Brevard. The Kelley-Truesdail House at 683 East Main Street dates to ca. 1950 and is one of the best examples of the style. The one-story, side-gable, brick house features a front-gable bay with curved bay window, dentil cornice, decorative iron porch posts, diamond-pane window sash, side porch, and garage bay located in the basement. The Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church Manse, built in 1951, presents a bold front-facing gable containing a bay window, inset side wings, and a restrained off-center entrance.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, the simplified traditional forms of the Minimal Traditional style were succeeded by the Ranch house, whose low-pitched roof and open floor plan appealed to a modern lifestyle. The Ranch-style house originated in California in the 1930s, but as it was disseminated around the country it was adapted (often as an extension of the Minimal Traditional style) to provide functional one-level living with privacy for all family members at a relatively low cost. The typical Ranch style house is a one-story, hip or gable roof dwelling with a low horizontal orientation, presenting a much larger façade to the street than earlier house types. With minimal applied ornament, Ranch houses derive their visual distinction from asymmetrical facades, attached garages, sliding glass doors, and picture windows.

The Ranch style, with only five examples, was not as popular in the East Main Street neighborhood as elsewhere in Brevard, but a few good examples are found within the district. The house at 533 East Main Street, built around 1950, features a low side-gable roof, screened side porch, and wood siding that helps the structure blend in with its wooded lot. Three 1-story brick Ranch houses built in the mid-1960s on Woodside Drive are more typical examples of the style with asymmetrical facades, brick veneer, broad hip and side-gable roofs with deep eaves, picture windows, and, in the case of 3 Woodside Drive, an attached two-car garage.

One of the most significant building projects on East Main Street in the 1950s was the construction of the new Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church in 1956. The congregation purchased the old Franklin Hotel in 1950, holding services in the hotel's dining room until a new church was erected. The church hired Asheville architect Henry Gaines of the firm Six Associates to design the building, which featured clean modern lines and massing with a combination of cast-concrete embellishments and classical door surrounds. Gaines was brought back in 1965 to design rear additions to the building. Despite the sprawling rear wings, the scale of the church does not overpower its residential neighbors.

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Brevard's tremendous post-war growth continued into the early 1960s, spurred in part by the construction of the DuPont plant near Cedar Mountain. Brevard and Transylvania County have recently witnessed a third period of growth that began in the late 1970s with new development for seasonal residents and retirees, outdoor recreation, and cultural activities. Following the death of Joseph Silversteen's last surviving daughter, Silvermont was deeded to the county in 1973 for use as a public park and recreation facility. Despite the addition of basketball and tennis courts to the property, the preservation of Silvermont has given the East Main Street neighborhood a sense of stability in the late twentieth century and helped to maintain the neighborhood's persistent character into a new century.

The East Main Street neighborhood derives much of its character from the mix of architectural styles, grand and modest house sizes, and strong linear layout. East Main Street was one of Brevard's early residential streets and its stately houses, prominent churches, and established vegetation convey a sense of authority and stability that comes with its established and continued residential function. It is bordered to the west and southwest by modern residential development generally comprised of Ranch and split-level houses dating from the 1960s and 1970s. This later subdivision separates East Main Street from the Maple Street area, which along with Johnson Street, Minor Street, and Turnpike Road, shares some similarities with East Main Street neighborhood, particularly its strong linear layout and mix of large and small houses. The Maple Street area, however, is more definable as a bungalow neighborhood, with that as the dominant house type. Early subdivisions laid out in the 1910s and 1920s to the east and northeast of East Main Street, adjoining the park-like grounds of the Franklin Hotel, lack the strong overall character of East Main Street. These residential sections of Franklin Street, Woodlawn Avenue, and Park Avenue contain a similar mix of twentieth century architectural styles, although on a much more modest scale. The area around Park and Parkview avenues is defined by modest bungalows and period cottages on small lots typically of 1920s development. The consistency of scale and refinement in the surrounding areas contrasts sharply with East Main Street, where a variety of architectural scale and styles resides comfortably within their spacious and wooded surroundings.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The East Main Street Historic District in Brevard consists of the residential neighborhood located along the primary corridor formed by East Main Street between Rice Street and Wilson Drive. Resources located on several side streets—Rice Street, St. Philip's Lane, Woodside Drive, and Deacon Lane—are included within the boundary due to their physical relationship to East Main Street or a continuity of historical association and character. The district boundary is shown by a heavy black line on the accompanying map at a scale of one inch equals approximately 130 feet. The nominated boundary includes approximately forty-seven acres.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary for the East Main Street Historic District in Brevard includes all of the historic resources contiguous to the residential neighborhood that developed along East Main Street between Rice Street and Wilson Drive from the late-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The district begins near the northwest end of East Main Street as the visual character of downtown Brevard transitions from commercial to residential development and continues to where the street terminates at Wilson Drive. The boundaries were drawn to exclude twentieth-century subdivisions and platted areas to the west of East Main Street, as well as the Franklin Park neighborhood to the east. The boundaries also exclude clusters of resources less than fifty years of age on Greenville Highway, the north side of Gallimore Road, and at the southeast corner of East Main Street and Wilson Drive.

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Photograph Index

All photographs of East Main Street Historic District in Brevard, North Carolina by Clay Griffith of Acme Preservation Services in October and November, 2008. Digital images kept at the Survey and Planning Branch of North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh, North Carolina.

1. Lankford-Cleveland House, 7 Rice Street, oblique front view looking southeast.
2. Rev. C. D. Chapman, 431 East Main Street, oblique front view looking northeast.
3. Wyke-Barclay House, 600 East Main Street, façade, looking west.
4. Brevard-Davidson River Presbyterian Church, 249 East Main Street, oblique view to northeast.
5. James S. Bromfield House, 60 Woodside Drive, oblique front view looking south.
6. Galloway-Radford House, 33 Deacon Lane, façade, looking northwest.
7. Santa & Evelyn Nicholson House, 553 East Main Street, oblique front view looking east.
8. Carrier-Plummer House, 660 East Main Street, east side elevation, looking west.
9. Brittain House, 569 East Main Street, oblique front view looking southeast.
10. Kelley-Truesdail House, 683 East Main Street, oblique front view looking southwest.
11. East Main Street streetscape, looking south from intersection with Greenville Highway.
12. Dr. Charles Newland House, 20 Woodside Drive, façade, looking north (Non-contributing resource).