

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rugby Grange

and or common

2. Location

street & number 1-26 at Fanning Bridge Road  
(Also, see continuation sheet)  not for publication

city, town Fletcher  vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Henderson code 089

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. George G. Westfeldt, Jr.

street & number P.O. Box 856, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732  
1435 First Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

city, town Fletcher North Carolina 28732  
New Orleans N/Avicinity of state Louisiana 70130

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Henderson County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Hendersonville state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Henderson Co. Historic Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History, Western Office

city, town 13 Veterans Drive, Asheville state North Carolina 28805

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Heading south on I-26, take Asheville Airport exit, go past airport, and turn left onto Fanning Bridge Road. Go approximately 1½ miles to dirt road across from St. John's Road. Turn right. Structures are approximately 1½ miles up this road.

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## 7. Description

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<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	(Minimally)	

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### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Rugby Grange today appears much the same as it did in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. Originally, there were approximately 750 acres associated with the property, bought by the Westfeldts from William Heyward in 1868. (Some family records indicate that approximately 250 additional acres were bought by the Westfeldts<sup>1</sup> soon after this, but the current owner has no recollection of this ever taking place). The 750 acres Westfeldt bought are the same ones William Heyward bought from James C. Harper in 1854.<sup>2</sup> The land, in the past as well as today, remains as an important element of the entire complex.

Today, these original 750 acres are still owned by Westfeldt family descendants. The land, up until the construction of Interstate Highway I-26, was one continuous parcel. As can be seen in the historic plat map, the land west and south of the "Big House" at Rugby Grant was, and still is, utilized for farming and pasture.<sup>3</sup> When I-26 was built, the western part of this land was cut away. It still remains in the family (owned by Mettha Westfeldt Eshleman, sister of George G. Westfeldt, Jr.), but due to the separation created by the highway, is not part of this nomination. Most of the remaining portion of the original 750 acres, located on the east side of the highway, is included. Approximately 127 acres owned by Jane Bunting, also a descendent of the Westfeldt family, is not included, nor is a small area of land (approximately ten acres) owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr., at the southeast corner of this parcel. The 300.17 acres owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr., which includes all of the historic structures associated with the property, is all that is included in this nomination.

Other than the division of the land created by the intrusion of the highway, very little has changed about Rugby Grange. The property included in the nomination is still bound approximately by Kimsey Creek on the north, I-26 on the west (originally the French Broad River), Cane Creek on the south, and a line running in a northeast direction from Cane Creek to Fanning Bridge Road as the eastern boundary (original boundary extended to just west of present day Highway 25, which is still the eastern boundary of the Bunting land). The carriage road, which enters the property at its northern boundary, remains today as it always did along the crest of the ridge where many of the buildings still stand. Dropping away from this ridge on all sides are the rich bottomlands of the creek and river valleys. At the northern boundary lies Kimsey Lake, which originally was a limestone quarry. Limestone can be seen all around the lake. As mentioned in the history, this quarry was worked for many years until it was accidentally flooded in the 1960s. Fletcher Limestone, immediately north of the Westfeldt property, is still an active limestone quarry.

Several additional gravel roads and jeep trails cross portions of the property today. The Quarry Road, which begins at the lower barns, winds along near the southern boundary of the property. Several jeep trails lead from the carriage road down the hill towards the farm and pasturelands to the west and south, and to the Quarry lake on the north.

Most of the historic buildings associated with Rugby Grange are located on a bluff at the end of the ridge which the carriage road follows. Rugby Lodge II, the "Big House", the Shanty, Uncle Martin's and Uncle Billy's cabins, the ice house, and several barns are all located here, within close proximity to each other. The Shanty is located within approximately fifty yards of the Big House, to the west, and the two cabins

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and ice house are at right angle to the Shanty, within 50 yards north of the Big House. The barns are located just north of the cabins and ice house, heading up the hill towards Rugby Lodge II.<sup>4</sup> East of the Big House, and down a hill slightly below this bluff is the Cottage. To the west of the Big House and down the hill are where most of the barns and structures associated with the dairy operation and farm are located. North of the Big House and just up the hill from the quarry lake is a log cabin which housed many of the hired hands on the farm in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The landscape surrounding the Big House, both immediately adjacent to it, and further north up the hill in the gardens, at one time was overflowing with an abundance of flowers, vegetables, and fruits. The gardens north of the house and up the hill was where the family grew vegetables and fruits. Portions of this orchard are still visible behind Rugby Lodge II. Philip Otto Ramsey Westfeldt (1852-1898), and then later the caretakers, cared for the flower gardens. Fresh flowers from this garden such as dahlias, heliotrope, roses, nasturtiums, verbena, clove pinks, and canterbury bells were often placed in the Big House. Some of the fruit trees planted there at one time included plum, peach, apple, and pear. Grapevines were also plentiful. Raspberries and strawberries were also grown. Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt, in his diaries, wrote often of the natural beauty at Rugby Grange. He remembered dogwoods, lily of the valley, lilies, and azaleas in the springtime.<sup>5</sup>

A circle of cedar trees at one time surrounded the Big House. Presently, many large oaks, some perhaps 150-200 years old, dot the landscape. Hemlocks, many with their branches spreading to the ground are also present in the lawn on the north and west of the Big House. Some of the views out from the house are grown up now, but at one time would have displayed panoramic views of the mountains off in the distance. At one time, too, a board fence, painted white, stepped down the hill from about where Rugby Lodge II is now to near the cabins by the Shanty. In keeping with the adventurous, often carefree spirit of life at Rugby Grange, tennis courts were built about one-half mile up the carriage road from the Big House. George G. Westfeldt, Jr. remembers them from when he was young. They are still on the property, but are completely overgrown at present.

As mentioned earlier, many of the outbuildings associated with the dairy operation and the farm are still intact. The wellhouse, a simple brick structure of square configuration was used as part of the dairy farm. Water from the well was run in pipes down the hill to the bottomlands where it formed part of the cooling system for the dairy product storage. A covered area shelters the well below. The roof is pressed tin shingles in a scalloped pattern. Some of the lower barns have been replaced by newer ones for the current beef cattle operation, but others remain as reminders of the past. All are simple wooden structures with haylofts above. A silo, which was used to store winter rations for the cows, is still present next to the barns. Pastures and fields extend west beyond the lower barns, broken now only by the intrusion of the highway. All of the major components of the farming operation are located close to the Big House, just as they were in the past.

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When entering Rugby Grange today, the traveler proceeds along the same gravel carriage road that has taken visitors and residents alike in and out of the area for over one hundred years. This road, built high up along the ridge with steep drops on either side served as the only transportation route, by horse-drawn coach, for the family. Today it remains as a winding, tree-lined approach into the property, looping down to the front (east) entrance of the Big House. A branching of the road about 1½ miles down from Fanning Bridge Road leads to Rugby Lodge II, built in 1981. Next to this recent addition to the property was the first Rugby Lodge which was torn down several years ago. The first Rugby Lodge was a two-story frame and pebbledash structure built ca. 1906-07 by Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt for his family. <sup>6</sup>

A water tank located in the second story made it possible for running water to be available in the house. The house cost approximately \$3200 to build, and the plumbing cost about \$400.<sup>7</sup> A porch extended across the front of the house, which contained many Craftsman details. Across from the entrance walk, (remains of which are still visible) boxwoods were planted which still remain today. A small log building, located just east of the Lodge, was used by the family and is now an office for George G. Westfeldt, Jr., the present owner.

Continuing on down the carriage road, the Big House can be seen just around a bend in the road. The road continues on to the rear of the house and loops back towards Rugby Lodge II, or heads west down the hill towards the farm.

The Big House, as the main structure has come to be called over the years, is a striking example of Italianate architecture built with local materials by local craftsmen. It is sited on a bluff overlooking Cane Creek Valley and overlooks many of the same views it did originally except for the fact that the highway runs just below it now.

The foundation and exterior walls of the house are built of random coursed, undressed ashlar limestone obtained from a nearby quarry on Burney Mountain. No two pieces are alike. It is believed that the exterior walls of the building were all that was completed when the Westfeldts bought it in 1868. It is unknown exactly when William Heyward began construction of the house, but it was probably between 1854 and 1861. While the house is predominantly Italianate in its form, displaying many of the features of the style such as a low hip roof, a cupola, large decorative roof brackets, and an overall square, rather symmetrical appearance, it also contains elements of a Greek Revival influence. In particular, some of the windows, and portions of the exterior doorways have more of a feeling of the Greek Revival. The bay windows on the first floor are almost "textbook" examples of the more classical three-part (Palladian influenced) window. This feature along with the plain, straight granite lintels over all the windows are common elements of the Greek Revival style. The front doorway is perhaps the most striking example of the Greek Revival influence within this primarily Italianate piece of architecture. The doors themselves are picturesque examples of the gentle curving arches of the Italianate, yet are surrounded by sidelights and transom lights in a very square configuration so common in the Greek Revival. Clearly,

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Heyward must have been struck by the beauty of the "new" Italianate style but yet still incorporated much of what had been around for many years in the form of the Greek Revival.

The Big House forms an almost perfect square in its massing, except for the two-story wing located at the northwest corner of the building. The east and north sides of the structure are three bays wide. The south side has four bays, and the west side has five bays. The east and south sides in particular are very symmetrical in appearance, while the west and north sides break this pattern and become more asymmetrical and rambling.

Beginning on the east elevation, the entry into the house is up a set of granite steps (from nearby Balfour quarry) framed at the bottom by granite mounting blocks. A portico frames the entry leading to the front doorway as described above. Transom lights, most of which are now gone, were of etched glass. Sidelights are clear glass. The portico is surrounded by a balustrade with narrow turned supports. Paneled square columns with simple molded capitals support the roof. The east side of the house is basically three bays wide. A porch which continues on in an L-shape onto the northern facade is recessed back from the main elevation here. Second story windows here and throughout are 4 over 4, double hung, in pairs. The bay windows flanking either side of the portico are 3-part windows with the central window being 6 over 6 double hung and the side windows being 2 over 2. Pilaster-like mullions similar in design to the porch columns divide the three sections of the window. The porch to the northeast corner of this facade has been partially enclosed at the far end by a board and batten wall, with 6 over 6 windows placed on the east and north sides. It appears that this porch enclosure happened soon after the Westfeldts completed the interior because much of the interior cabinetry in what is now the butler's pantry is similar to what is found in other portions of the house. The far side of this porch (now the east wall of the vestibule) has also been enclosed and replaced by 4 over 4 double hung windows and a simple four-panel door with transom lights above.

The south elevation of the house has probably undergone the most change, since the porch roof and balustrade, identical in detail to those on the other three sides of the house, were removed in about 1945. The porch floor, originally limestone, has been replaced with irregularly shaped granite slabs. Other than this, however, the facade remains as it always did, with French doors opening out onto the porch or gallery. This side in particular appears very square and symmetrical and lacks much decoration other than the brackets beneath the roof overhang. The south side is four bays wide, with a window above, and a French door below in each bay.

The west side of the house still retains its original gallery, complete with balustrade and roof. The symmetry of this side is broken by the projection of the bay window (same as the front) at the southwest corner. This side is five bays wide, with typical windows of 4 over 4 in pairs in the two bays at the northwest corner, and French doors with windows above in the middle two bays. These doors open from bedrooms onto the gallery. A brick chimney rises between the two bays of the wing. This was probably added later when a stove was put into the kitchen below. A small window into the kitchen

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area beneath the dining room can also be seen on this elevation. A storage area with a dirt floor and a simple diagonally paneled wood door is located beneath the gallery.

The north side of the house displays the most rambling, assymetrical facade. Many different roof planes are visible. It is three bays wide, with typical windows visible in the upper story and also in the dining room at the northwest corner. A small window into the kitchen is also visible at this corner. Changes to the porch as described earlier, are also clearly in evidence here. A storeroom is located below the gallery, and the kitchen can be entered from beneath the porch. The kitchen has a dirt floor and a large fireplace at the south wall. Remnants of a small area of brick hearth and an opening for a flue for a wood stove are evident on the west wall. The walls here are completely limestone, so any kitchen fires most likely could have been easily contained!

Common to the Italianate style, a cupola crowns the top of the roof of the Big House. However, this serves a double function in that it is open at its base and thus works as a skylight for the upstairs hall. It is comprised, on all four sides, of two sets of casement windows. It has the same low hip tin roof and decorative brackets under the eaves as the rest of the house.

All of the exterior woodwork on the Big House is currently unpainted. Older photographs indicate it was painted a light color, perhaps white.<sup>8</sup>

The interior of the Big House is where the more elaborate embellishments of the Italianate style become more clearly evident. Woodwork throughout the house, except for the floors, which are pine, is primarily walnut, with some cherry. According to the current owners, all the wood came from on the property. (Walnut trees are still abundant). Many of the fine details found in mantels, doorways, and wainscotting appear over and over through the house, indicating it was indeed created by one master craftsman. Walls throughout are plaster, many with wainscotting halfway up the wall. Elaborate plaster ceiling medallions and molded cornices are found in every room downstairs except for the bedrooms.

The first floor plan of the Big House breaks from the overall formality and symmetry of the exterior and becomes much more rambling. While there is indeed a central hallway just inside the main entrance (the east side of the house) the rooms around this hallway enter onto it in a rather informal way. Rooms vary in size and shape. The dining room adds to this assymetry by the fact that it is located off to one corner of the house, away from the rest of the rooms. The second floor layout is somewhat more formal in appearance, with bedrooms located at each of the four corners of the central hall. However, this formality is also broken by the fact that the rooms are all different sizes, there is a fifth small bedroom opening off the center of the hall, and that one bedroom, like the dining room below it, exists off by itself.

The drawing room, running the full length of the south side of the downstairs, is one of the most elaborate rooms. It was used for parties and family gatherings quite often.

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Two walnut mantels are located on the north wall of the room. Both have fluted pilasters (of the same motif as the front door) capped by a double row of acanthus leaves which frame the granite fireplace. They both also contain a "tree of life" motif on the brackets supporting the mantel shelf. One has an angel carved into the space just beneath the mantel ledge. Traces of tile, blue and rose in color, said to have been imported from England, are evident on the hearth. The bay windows, one at each end of the room, contain fluted pilaster-like mullions similar to those on the exterior. Paneling frames the window bay, with the same pattern continuing on to the wainscot which reaches more than halfway up the walls.

The walnut wainscotting continues in the central hallway. Diamond-shaped panes are inset at the top of the wainscot where Minton tiles from England were originally placed. All of these tiles are now gone. Silver plated doorknobs were also brought from England. Plaster corner blocks of a bull's eye motif as part of the cornice molding appear along the tops of all the walls here. From the hallway a three-part stair winds upward. Wainscot follows the stairs as well. Turned walnut spindles and handrails have been removed. Delicate curvilinear brackets ornament the staircase stringer beneath each tread.

The morning room is less elaborately decorated, and has a simple walnut mantel. The bay window here is framed by paneling. The same plaster bull's eye motif continues into this room. This room was originally the billiard room. At that time colored panes lit the bay window.

The bedroom straight back from the front door (Uncle Cuddle's room on the floorplan) also contains this bull's eye detail, but overall is simple in its decoration. The mantel is plain, and a much simpler wainscot is present. French doors open onto the gallery. A nine-panel solid walnut door, which appears typically all over the house is in place here, too. Reportedly, hardware for all the doors and the windows in the house were made at a local blacksmith shop near Kimsey Creek.

The adjacent room (Uncle Tuppy's room on the floorplan) is perhaps the most striking room in the entire house. It is paneled on all surfaces with walnut, and has cherry wardrobes built in on either side of the mantel. The mantel is backed completely by mirrors. French doors also open onto the west gallery.

The vestibule and butler's pantry, added rooms as described earlier, are reached through a nine-panel door with transom and sidelights, at the end of the hallway. This, as well as the two additional paneled walnut doors leading into the dining room were obviously originally exterior doors opening onto the porch. The west wall of both of these rooms are solid limestone, an exterior wall. The dining room has a simple mantel like the morning room, and a simple wainscot. It too has elaborate cornice moldings, a ceiling medallion, and lighting from windows on two sides.

The upstairs hallway also has walnut wainscot, but it is much less elaborate than downstairs. Walnut cabinets, or linen closets, with the same fluted pilaster-like design as seen elsewhere, are located near the bedrooms. The inner portion of the cupola

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is paneled about halfway up, with a plaster medallion on the ceiling.

The bedroom at the northeast corner of the house has a simple mantel and no wainscot. Paneling can be found only surrounding the window. The southeast corner bedroom has a simple wainscot and the same window detailing. Grandma's bedroom has a fluted design wainscot, and a very simple mantel. Paneling surrounds the window here, too. This room as well as Grandma's summer room, (indicated on the floor plan) command magnificent western views out over the valley. Broken now by I-26, the view from here once must have enabled the viewer to purview almost all of the cultivated fields below.

Grandpa's room and Owny's room, indicated on the floor plan, are both very plain in their decoration. Both contain simple mantels and only one window. Owny's room is the only one with a closet.

Overall, the Big House appears to be in very sound structural condition. Replacement of some detailing, and cosmetic work such as repair of plaster, painting, and perhaps cleaning and refinishing of wood floors and woodwork are all that would be needed to restore it to its former glory.

Down the hill from the east side of the Big House lies the remains of the Cottage, built in 1870 for the Charles Fleetwood Westfeldts. It originally had three acres of land just around it, where the family grew crops, vegetables, and had a flower garden. Apple and peach trees were grown here, too, as were grapes trained on trellises. Stone gateposts mark the entrance now, all that remains of a fence which surrounded the land. Originally the Cottage was just two large cabins, each with a fireplace. One of these original large rooms served as the master bedroom and the other was the living room. Two rooms were added, a dining room on the south and a bedroom for Jenny F. Westfeldt and her sister Marie Louise on the north, with a fireplace. From the dining room, a back porch wrapped around the south and east sides of the house. The kitchen and cook's room were off the porch. Built on the slope of a hill, the cottage had two cellars. It was covered with board and batten siding on the first floor and horizontal siding above.<sup>9</sup> A porch extended across the front as well. A wood shed, corn crib, stable, and pigpen were located to the rear of the property. All water for the Cottage was brought up from the spring down the hill. It wasn't until 1904 that Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt had water put in. All that remains today of this structure are brick walls and window openings on the first floor, and the brick chimneys. The roof fell in several years ago.

The Shanty, located next to the Big House on the west side, was built ca. 1884 for Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt. It was originally an L-shape 1½ story structure with a hip roof. This remains true today except that the kitchen, downstairs bath, and screened back porch were added at a later time, probably by George G. Westfeldt, Sr.<sup>10</sup> The current owners enlarged the screened front porch slightly, but retained all of the original columns and railing.

The Shanty contains much of the same walnut woodwork found in the Big House. In

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particular, the mantel in the living room is every bit as elaborate as many in the Big House. In fact, it was planned by Uncle Tuppy. Paneled wainscot, painted white, surrounds this room as well. The same craftsmen were probably employed for the interior of the Shanty as were for the Big House.

Wooden floors exist throughout the Shanty. The bedroom to the right of the living room, off the porch, contains a beaded board ceiling, and a double door leading into what is now another bedroom. This room is paneled from floor to ceiling and has been left unpainted.

The exterior of the Shanty is covered with horizontal wood siding painted white. It has a tin roof, and two dormer windows that face the front. Windows are 6 over 6, double hung. It is built on stone piers. Concrete block has been placed under a portion of the front porch, and also serves as a foundation beneath the back porch. The Shanty employs many of the same details as the Big House, and is a simple, vernacular cottage built for family visitors.

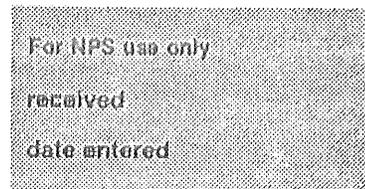
Uncle Martin's and Uncle Billy's cabins were both originally two separate one-room cabins with a fireplace in each. Uncle Billy's cabin, closest to the house, is a simple wood frame building, with a barn-type tin roof, covered with horizontal siding. It serves as a guest house for family members at present. George G. Westfeldt, Jr. believes his father joined this and Uncle Martin's cabins for use in this way. Three doorways open into the cabin from the covered entry. Windows are all 6 over 6. Two fireplaces are still present, which in the original cabins would have been on an end wall. Uncle Billy's is now divided into three bedrooms and has a small kitchen and a bath. New pine paneling has been installed in all three bedrooms.

Uncle Martin's cabin is very similar to Uncle Billy's, except two of the bedrooms (on the east side) have been sheetrocked. The bedroom on the west side still has 12" wide boards for walls, which have been painted white. The fireplace in this room has also been removed. The ceiling here has wide boards with exposed rafters. New wood floors have been installed here, but the floors in the other two bedrooms appear to be original. This cabin too has a barn-type tin roof, wood siding, and a stone foundation. The area where the two original cabins were joined has been left partially open so the original size and shape of the cabins are clearly evident.

Due to the fact that the office/ice house has late 19th century detailing in the way of decorative vergeboards and a decorative lattice porch enclosure, it is difficult to determine if this small wood frame building was built by 1868 or not. The details could easily have been added later onto a much older building. A new concrete block wall has been added in the lower portion (ice house) to help support it. This is all below grade. Brick walls support the remainder of the frame building above. The roof is tin, like the other cabins located here, and one brick chimney exists on the east wall. Inside, walls are finished plaster. This served as the Coachman's quarters in the time of the Westfeldts. The Shanty, the Uncles' cabins, and the ice house

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are all in very good condition.

Up the hill from these cabins are several additional wood frame outbuildings which include a smokehouse, a woodshed, a corn crib, and a stable. All of these are still in place except for the stables, which have been rebuilt down the hill from the Big House.

The log cabin, located just up the hill from the quarry, remains as an interesting example of vernacular log construction techniques. It is unknown by the present owners exactly when this was built, but descendants of some of the hired hands that lived there say it is at least 75-100 years old.<sup>11</sup> Judging by the size of the logs (12") used to build it, it could be much older, but there were many large trees on the property which could have yielded logs this size even in more recent times. Over time, the cabin has been up to six rooms, but all but one room have rotted away. It was built for hired hands on the farm and at the quarry. The current one-room building is 1½ stories. There is a doorway on three sides, perhaps indeed indicating these led into other rooms. Corners of the building are half dovetail joints with floor joists for the loft above visible from the outside. A brick chimney still exists on one end. It appears that a concrete or perhaps pure lime mixture has replaced the original chinking. The residents of the cabin grew their own crops right by the cabin, and also established flower gardens. Flowers planted there still come into bloom. The present one-room building is in sound condition.

The former quarry at the north edge of the Rugby Grange property, now known as Kimsey Lake, presently serves as a recreation spot for the family.

Inventory of resources of Rugby Grange:

- 1. "Big House" 1860-1870 Contributing
- 2. Rugby Lodge II 1981 Non-contributing
- 3. Shanty ca. 1884 Contributing
- 4. Uncle Martin's Cabin second half of 19th century Contributing
- 5. Uncle Billy's Cabin second half of 19th century Contributing
- 6. Ice House second half of 19th century Contributing
- 7. Lower Barns pre-1921
  - a. Double crib barn, frame Contributing
  - b. Double crib barn, frame Contributing
  - c. Silo and dairy building, concrete block Non-contributing
- 8. Cottage 1870 Contributing
- 9. Mobile Home ca. 1970 Non-contributing
- 10. Upper Barns pre-1921 Contributing
  - a. Frame single crib barn
- 11. Wellhouse second half of 19th century Contributing
- 12. Log House second half of 19th century Contributing
- 13. Log Cabin ca. 1886 Contributing

TOTAL: 13 Contributing(12 buildings, 1 site)  
3 Non-contributing

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Interview 8/7/86 with George G. Westfeldt, Jr., current owner of Rugby Grange, and great-grandson of Gustaf Adolphus George Westfeldt.

<sup>2</sup> Description of the properties, in both deeds, are identical. (Henderson County Deed Book 5, p. 366, and Henderson County Deed book 8, p. 463).

<sup>3</sup> See historic plat, included with the nomination. Plat map taken from 1878 survey by William Hume. Plat comprises a portion of a student project by James Campbell Posey, which also includes measured drawings of Rugby Grange. Reduced size copies of these drawings (undated) are available at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville, NC, and in the working file for Rugby Grange at the Western office of Archives & History in Asheville. Original drawings are located at the School of Design, North Carolina State University.

<sup>4</sup> See current plat, included with the nomination.

<sup>5</sup> Westfeldt family papers, NC Collection, Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC, (Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt diary).

<sup>6</sup> Louise Westfeldt McIlhenny, Biography of Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt, 1851-1916, (publisher not listed), p. 118. (photo. A copy of this photo is in the working file of the Western office, Archives & History, in Asheville).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, p. 119.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, pp. 100-101. (Copies of these photos are available in the working file of the Western Office, Archives & History).

<sup>9</sup> Westfeldt family papers, owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr., photo. A copy of this photo is available in the working file of the Western Office, Archives & History).

<sup>10</sup> Interview 8/7/86 with George G. Westfeldt, Jr.

<sup>11</sup> Interview 8/22/86 with C.C. Ballard, descendent of Ballard family, and Mindy Hudson, descendent of Hudson family.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** ca. 1860–1870 to 1921 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Rugby Grange serves as an example of "high style" rural western North Carolina architecture begun before the Civil War and completed soon thereafter. Sited high on a bluff overlooking Cane Creek Valley, it utilized native building materials (limestone and hardwoods such as walnut and cherry) and local craftsmanship. Unusual even for the wealthy new settlers to the mountain region in the early to mid-nineteenth century, Rugby Grange portrays a fine Italianate style architecture and the best craftsmanship available. Families such as the Heywards and the Westfeldts that settled in western North Carolina brought with them a degree of wealth and culture previously unknown to the mountain region. The Westfeldts in particular, by setting up a year-round residence and farming operation, contributed significantly to the economy and way of life of the mountains in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Although the "Big House" has not been occupied since 1921, the land is still actively farmed.

## Criteria Assessment

- A. Rugby Grange was built by Heywards and Westfeldts, both wealthy southern families. Beginning in the 1820s and continuing into the mid-nineteenth century, wealthy southerners, especially from Charleston, sought out the southern Appalachian climate as both a seasonal and, occasionally, a year-round retreat from the heat and humidity of the coastal south. Their visitation and settlement in the mountains made a significant impact on the regional culture, where high style trends and tastes had made few inroads.
  
- C. The Rugby Grange house is a distinctive, outstanding example of mid- to late-nineteenth century Italianate architecture which embodies characteristics of the "pure" style yet utilizes native mountain materials and craftsmanship which enables the structure to fit in harmoniously with its surroundings.

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The property now known as Rugby Grange, located in the Cane Creek Valley area of Henderson County, was bought in 1854 from James C. Harper by a man named William Heyward.<sup>1</sup> The 750 acres he bought included land stretching from Cane Creek on the south to Kimsey Creek on the north, and from the French Broad River on the west to just west of present day Highway 25 on the east. He began construction of a large Italianate style home there sometime after 1854, which was still incomplete when he sold the property in 1868 to Gustaf Adolphus George Westfeldt.<sup>2</sup>

Based upon information available in the Henderson County census records from 1860,<sup>3</sup> William Heyward was not a year round resident of the area. His name does not appear in the population schedule or slave schedule. In fact, in the 1868 deed of sale to Westfeldt,<sup>4</sup> he was still listed as being from South Carolina. It is likely that he, like so many other wealthy southerners, came to western North Carolina from Charleston, South Carolina sometimes after the Buncombe Turnpike was completed to escape the heat and spend their summers in the cool mountain climate. Before the coming of the railroad to the mountains in the 1880's, spending winters in the mountains was extremely difficult for most who were not used to the climate and hardships. Carriage roads, like the one still existing on the Rugby Grange property, were the only transportation routes in and out of the area, with stage coaches pulled by horses the only means of transportation.

Some families, however, such as the Robertsons (Struan) did establish year round working plantations, tilling the rich bottomlands around Cane Creek, Hoopers Creek, and the French Broad River. It is unlikely that Heyward had this intention, and most likely built his Italianate style home as a summer residence only. Westfeldt family records indicate that several small cabins (now known as Uncle Billy's and Uncle Martin's) were already built by the Big House<sup>5</sup> when the Westfeldts bought it, but these were not necessarily the beginnings of slave quarters for a plantation. Possibly these cabins were built by Heyward to house workers (perhaps slaves) who helped construct the house, but this is undocumented at present.

As mentioned above, Heyward probably began work on his home sometime before the Civil War. Clearly improvements had been made on the property by the time the Westfeldts bought it because of the difference in purchase prices between the 1854 sale and the 1868 sale. According to the deed, Heyward paid \$9000 for the property in 1854 (750 acres), and Westfeldt paid \$14,000 for the same number of acres in 1868.<sup>6</sup> Based upon the similarity in styles and building materials between "The Meadows" (owned by another family, the Blakes, and built ca. 1860, also in the Fletcher area), and the Rugby Grange building, it is possible that construction on them was going on at about the same time. Limestone for both buildings was obtained from Burney Mountain, and both contain elaborate woodworking utilizing woods available on site such as mahogany, maple, black walnut, cherry and oak.<sup>7</sup> It is a possibility that the same craftsmen worked on both buildings, although this is undocumented. The difference between these two buildings is that while "The Meadows" was completed and remained in the Blake family, the building later known as Rugby Grange probably remained unfinished through the War and was then sold by Mr. Heyward to Mr. Gustaf Adolphus George Westfeldt.

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Gustaf Westfeldt bought Rugby Grange when he was near retirement age, bringing with him to western North Carolina a rich and varied history. He intended from the beginning for this to be a permanent year-round residence for himself and his family. Gustavus Adolphus George de Wastfelt (original spelling of the name) came to Mobile, Alabama in 1835 from Sweden as Vice-Consul from his homeland. His uncle, Charles de Wastfelt, was Consul at the same time in Charleston, South Carolina. The Wastfeldts were of noble background, Gustaf's mother being Baroness Fleetwood. Once his term of office was up, Gustaf stayed on in Mobile where he set up a coffee importing business--George Westfeldt and Co. On January 15, 1838, in Mobile, he married Jane McLoskey.<sup>8</sup> The McLoskey family were wealthy landowners and slaveholders in Mobile. One of the wedding gifts presented to Gustaf and Jane was a slave known as William Webb. Not believing in slavery, Gustaf immediately gave William his freedom papers, but "Uncle Billy" remained as a servant to the Westfeldts from that day until he died.<sup>9</sup>

Gustaf and Jane had ten children. All of them were born before the Rugby Grange property was bought, but all of them became intricately tied to the history of Rugby Grange through the years. Most of the children, Charles Fleetwood Westfeldt, Marie Christine Westfeldt, Johanna Westfeldt, Meta Westfeldt, Amalia Westfeldt, and Helena Westfeldt, were born in Mobile. The Westfeldt family lived there until about 1847, at which time they moved to New Haven, Connecticut, where their son Charles was in school. They then moved, about 1851, to New York where Gustaf was involved in banking and financing of both imports and exports. (Westfeldt, Cross and Co.) Three more children, Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt, Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt, and Philip Otto Ramsey Westfeldt, were born in New York. In 1854, the Westfeldts moved to Europe and settled in Dresden, Germany for four years (to 1858). The last Westfeldt child, Claes Davis Westfeldt, was born there in 1856, but died at the age of one year, of typhoid fever. (Helena Westfeldt, twin of Amalia, also died at a young age, of typhoid fever). In 1858, the family moved back to New York, where they remained at a house on 33rd Street, until 1861. The Westfeldt daughters, Marie, Meta, Johanna, and Amy, remained in Dresden and Paris to complete their schooling.<sup>10</sup>

As threats of the impending Civil War began to be felt, Gustaf was warned to leave New York because he was a southerner. Mrs. Westfeldt moved with the family for a short time, in the winter of 1861, to Montreal, Canada. In April of 1862, the entire family moved to Leamington, Warwickshire, England where they lived for four more years. (to 1866). When the Confederacy fell, the family returned once again to New York. While in England, Gustaf met a man named Gilbert Tennent, originally from Charleston, who told Gustaf about the beauty of the western North Carolina mountains and about a house that was for sale near Asheville.<sup>11</sup> Gustaf sent his wife Jane McLoskey and daughter, Johanna, to look over the property, and, upon receiving favorable reports from them, bought the property of 750 acres in 1868. He named it "Rugby Grange" for Rugby School in Leamington, England which his sons attended.<sup>12</sup>

Gustaf did not move to Rugby Grange immediately, but sent his son, Charles Fleetwood Westfeldt, to live there and help supervise the completion of the "Big House".<sup>13</sup>

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All that had been finished before the War were the exterior walls. Charles moved with his family (wife Martha Ray McMillan, and daughters Jenny Fleetwood and Marie Louise) to Rugby Grange in 1870. They lived in one of the existing cabins until "The Cottage" was built. This structure, constructed for them by Dr. George Washington Fletcher (for whom the town of Fletcher was later named) was located just east of and down the hill from the Big House. The Cottage became the year round residence for the Charles Fleetwoods. Two more children were born there, Dodette Ottonio Westfeldt, and Charles Fleetwood Huntington Westfeldt. According to Charles' daughter Jenny, her father became an excellent farmer during his life at the Grange. Their own garden right by the cottage was always overflowing with flowers and vegetables. Charles, when he first began farming operations for the Grange, had a ditch dug from Kimsey Creek over to the French Broad River to help with drainage in times of flood. All four of the children and their mother remained at the Cottage after their father's death in 1895. Charles Fleetwood Huntington Westfeldt left Rugby Grange early in his life and moved to California. Marie Louise married in 1899, and Dodette Ottonio married in 1902. Jenny remained with her mother at the Cottage until Martha Ray McMillan Westfeldt passed on in 1903.<sup>14</sup>

Finishing work on the interior of the Big House was completed in about 1871. The finished woodworking, most of which was made of black walnut from on the property, was crafted by a Swiss cabinetmaker, Mr. Garreau. Garreau had come to the area many years before with a Mr. Wittenbach, and settled near Hendersonville.<sup>15</sup> He taught two negroes, "Boston" and John Bryson, his trade also. In addition to the paneling, built in cabinetry, and carving seen everywhere through the house, these three also built much of the furniture, based in part upon Eastlake style books Gustaf Westfeldt had. The house, when completed, sited beautifully on a knoll overlooking the valley and containing within its walls some of the most elaborate examples of skilled craftsmanship in the area, was known then and still remains today, as an outstanding example of western North Carolina rural architecture.

Gustaf and Jane spent the summers in the "Big House" for several years until Gustaf retired in about 1878. The Big House then became a year-round residence for them, too. Daughters Johanna Westfeldt and later Marie Christine Westfeldt Price and her son Overton Westfeldt Price lived there, too. Philip Otto Ramsey Westfeldt also lived there later on. Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt and Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt spent many seasons there with their families, and Patrick also lived in the Big House for a while.<sup>16</sup>

Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, daughter of Charles Fleetwood Westfeldt, grew up at Rugby Grange, and also lived in the Big House during the summers in the latter part of her life. In her younger years, she was tutored at the Big House by Mrs. Randall, who also tutored her cousin Overton Westfeldt Price, and neighboring children Preston Bynum and Stella Fletcher.<sup>17</sup> In winter they held classes in the dining room at the Big House and in the summer they met in the spring house. Jenny never married. She devoted her life to teaching, work with Calvary Church,<sup>18</sup> and charitable work with the Red Cross. She, like most of her family, loved the outdoors, and was a

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charter member of the French Broad River Garden club. Jenny and her mother, Martha Ray McMillan, often spent winters with Miss Julia Tennent on Montford Avenue in Asheville. After her mother died, Jenny spent summers with Johanna Westfeldt ("Aunt Doddy") at Rugby Grange, and with her sister Dodette Ottonio Westfeldt Grinnell ("Dot") in Washington, D.C. the rest of the year.

Jenny's sister, Marie Louise Westfeldt, also grew up at Rugby Grange. She married Dr. Gaillard Stoney Tennent, of the same Tennent family which originally told Gustaf about the Grange property. She and Dr. Tennent lived on Pearson Drive in the Montford neighborhood of Asheville.<sup>19</sup> Marie Louise and her husband were avid nature lovers and woodcarvers. Dr. Tennent was known all over Asheville for walking everywhere, and spent every free moment from his medical practice as an oculist hiking, writing, travelling or painting. Tennent Mountain in Pisgah Forest is named for him.

Marie Christine Westfeldt ("Aunt Sissy"), eldest daughter of Gustaf and Jane, married Overton Moseby Price in 1872.<sup>20</sup> They had two sons, Overton Westfeldt Price and Harold Fleetwood Price. Harold died at a young age. When Overton Moseby Price died in 1883, Marie brought her young son Overton to live at the Big House at Rugby Grange. Overton W. Price ("Owney") grew up there, and also became intensely interested in the beauty, flora, and fauna of the mountains. He studied forestry at the newly created School of Forestry on the Biltmore Estate. His classes were held in Antler Hall on the estate in the winter, and in the "pink beds" on Mt. Pisgah in the summer. When he completed his work there, he took his mother to Germany where he studied in the Black Forest and obtained another degree in Munich. He later became assistant forester under Gifford Pinchot and wrote two books. One, written in 1900, when he was Superintendent of Working Plans, Division of Forestry, USDA, was entitled "Practical Forestry in the Southern Appalachians", and the other, written in 1912, was called "The Land We Live In, or Conservation for Boys". Owney, in 1914, took his own life at Rugby Grange.<sup>21</sup>

Philip Otto Ramsey Westfeldt ("Uncle Tuppy"), Gustaf's third oldest son, lived at the Grange for the latter part of his life. He was a businessman, but was never directly involved in the Westfeldt Brothers coffee importing business in New Orleans. (George Westfeldt & Co. later became Westfeldt Brothers and moved to New Orleans). He was a lively, sensitive man, who possessed much musical talent and loved to entertain all the children who lived at or visited Rugby Grange. His room, decorated with oak and cherry paneling with a mantel backed by mirrors, was located at the end of the entrance hall in the Big House. He had this special paneling crafted especially for his room.<sup>22</sup>

When Gustaf retired from the coffee business around 1878, two of his sons, Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt (grandfather of the present owner, George Gustaf Westfeldt, Jr.) and Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt ("Uncle Cuddle") ran the business, then called Westfeldt Brothers.<sup>23</sup> Patrick spent most of his summers at Rugby Grange with his family. After 1904, they lived at the Cottage, and had water put in. All his life, Patrick wrote

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extensive descriptions of the natural beauty of the Rugby Grange gardens and the surrounding countryside in his journals. He was a talented painter and created many water-colors of scenery at the Grange as well as a self-portrait, and a portrait of Uncle Billy. Patrick was a deeply sensitive man, who was an artist at heart and a dedicated civic leader in New Orleans.<sup>24</sup>

Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt ("Uncle Bo") spent the fall months at Rugby Grange. Soon after he married Louise Dugan in 1879, Patrick, at Jane McLoskey's request, had a building constructed on the grounds of the Grange later known as "the Shanty". This was completed in 1884, and contains many of the same fine walnut woodworking details that can be found in the Big House.<sup>25</sup> Later, around 1906, Gustaf Reinhold built Rugby Lodge, just up the hill and north of the Shanty.<sup>26</sup> (This is no longer in existence). When Gustaf Adolphus George Westfeldt died in 1890, Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt was the son who inherited all of the Rugby Grange property, which then passed on through his family line to the current owner George Gustaf Westfeldt, Jr.<sup>27</sup> The current owner also runs Westfeldt Brothers with his son in New Orleans which was passed on to him from Wallace Ogden Westfeldt, George Gustaf Westfeldt, and Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt, Jr.<sup>28</sup>

The story of Rugby Grange would not be complete without mentioning two other important characters--William Webb and Sidney Lanier. As mentioned earlier, William Webb was given to Gustaf and Jane at their wedding in 1838.<sup>29</sup> However, even when "Uncle Billy" was given his freedom, he decided to stay on with the Westfeldts and remained as their faithful servant until he died. "Uncle Billy" lived in the cabin adjacent to the Shanty with his wife, who everyone called "Mammy". Uncle Billy trained all the servants at the Grange,<sup>30</sup> bottled the wine, told stories to the children, and travelled everywhere with the Westfeldts. He nursed Gustaf when he was ill, and was a pallbearer at his funeral. He is buried next to Gustaf in Calvary Church. When Uncle Billy died, Mammy left Rugby Grange and went to Frankfort, Kentucky to be with Meta and her children on their farm, Fleetwood Farm.<sup>31</sup> She remained there the rest of her life. In their many travels, the Westfeldts (Gustaf and Jane) happened one time to spend the night at the hotel of Sidney Lanier and his wife Mary. At this time, an intense, binding friendship developed between the poet Lanier and Gustaf. Later, the Laniers visited Rugby Grange often and eventually moved to Tryon, North Carolina. As one of his last requests, just before he died Sidney Lanier dedicated the poem "Sunrise" to Gustaf Westfeldt of whom Lanier had said "I have been searching all my life for the father of my spirit, and I have only found him now...Send him my Sunrise, that he may know how entirely we are one in thought."<sup>32</sup>

Rugby Grange, from the beginning of its ownership by the Westfeldts, was a working farm. Hired hands and a family of overseers, the Lances, helped run the place. Many of the hired hands, in particular two families, the Ballards, and later the Hudsons, lived on the property in a log cabin which still exists today. According to Mindy Hudson, a descendent of one of these families, the cabin was built about 100 years ago. Miss Hudson, who is 93, remembers the cabin being there when she was a small child.<sup>33</sup> The Lance family also owned farmland nearby, but one member of the family always worked

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at Rugby Grange, managing day to day farming activities there. Newton Lance was the first overseer, followed by Harvey Lance, Deavor Lance, Martin Lance, and most recently Claude Lance. Deavor and Martin Lance lived in the cabin just behind Uncle Billy's, known as "Uncle Martin's" cabin. Some of the duties of the various overseers included caretaking of the Big House, managing the farm, livestock and stables, and tending the fruit and vegetable gardens. Deavor Lance was also a cobbler and was active in Calvary Church.

The Westfeldt farm was entirely self-sufficient except for those goods that could be bought at Dr. Fletcher's store in Fletcher, or later, once the train arrived, specialty items brought twice yearly by Jane McLoskey from New York. Candles and bread were all made on the farm. Meat could be obtained through hunting or slaughtering of livestock on the grounds, and vegetables and fruits grown in the summer were canned for use during the winter months. The farm operation, according to agricultural schedules from the 1880 census records,<sup>34</sup> was really quite extensive. For example, for the year 1879, 400 of the approximately 800 acres of the property was listed as improved. 200 acres were permanent meadows, and 200 were woodland. The farm was valued at \$11,000. Machinery was valued at \$600, and livestock at \$1600. \$2000 had been spent for labor that year (for 520 weeks of white labor, and 520 weeks of black labor). Value of the farm products was \$2500. As of June 1, 1879, the inventory of livestock for Rugby Grange included 11 horses, 3 mules, 2 oxen, 12 milk cows, 22 other cattle, 172 sheep, 40 swine, and 200 poultry. 60 sheep and 12 cattle had been slaughtered that year. 11 tons of hay, 400 gallons of milk, 200 pounds of butter, 160 pounds of cheese, 1200 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats, and 400 bushels of Irish potatoes were produced. Most of the hay and corn produced was probably used for livestock feed, with the remainder used by the family. In its history as a farm, one of the main production activities was the dairy operation. According to the current owner, in later years milk was sold to Biltmore Dairy Farms where pasteurization was completed.<sup>35</sup> Thanksgiving and Christmas in particular were special days at Rugby Grange. At Thanksgiving, when the crops were all in, Jane McLoskey would bring out the best silver, linen, and crystal and a feast would be had by all.

By the late 1800's, many of the surrounding lands to the Westfeldts had also become large farm operations. Some of these included property owned by the Blakes (The Meadows), the Westons, (Rock Hall), the Sales, the Beales, and the Fletchers. New summer homes had also been built by then, as the railroad brought even more people into the Fletcher area.

In addition to the farm operations at Rugby Grange, the land was blessed with a rich limestone vein. Beginning in about 1900, Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt and Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt began renting out this land to the Blue Ridge Lime Co. of Asheville for use as a limestone quarry. Stone for building was taken out of it, as well as lime for burning in industrial uses. The quarry was worked until about 1961<sup>36</sup> when too much stone was removed and it was accidentally flooded. A narrow gauge train was put in around the quarry which ran across the farm road just east of Kimsey ford, on through the bottomlands at the base of the Big House, and on to Fletcher. Limestone products were then loaded onto railroad cars for distribution in other places.

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Life at Rugby Grange is remembered by family descendants as a pleasant, lively, exciting place. Summers were filled with picnics, parties, dances at Rugby Grange (in the "drawing room") and at neighbors' houses, and close family gatherings. Many trips were made into Hickory Nut Gap and Bat Cave. Due to the difficulty of travel, many times the family would stay overnight at Sherrill's Inn and continue home the next day. It was a year-round home for some and a summer adventure for others. Cousins from New Orleans and Kentucky would often come to visit.<sup>37</sup>

Johanna Westfeldt lived in the Big House and ran it after Jane McLoskey Westfeldt died in 1899. She stayed on in the Big House until she passed on in 1921. No one has lived in the Big House since. But even so, the quarry operations continued for many more years, and the land is still actively farmed. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Westfeldt, Jr., still spend every summer there, escaping the New Orleans heat and helping to oversee the beef cattle operations. Until Rugby Lodge II was completed by them in 1981, this line of the Westfeldt family spent every summer at the Shanty, much like Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt had done. Children and grandchildren still eagerly visit Rugby Grange, much as they did in the past. Crops are still grown, and the place remains much as it was. Only the more obvious modern changes such as noise from the interstate just below the bluff where the Big House rests, and the roar of airplane engines from the nearby Asheville Airport intrude upon the serenity that has always been a part of Rugby Grange.

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<sup>1</sup>Henderson County Deed Book 5, p. 366. Name is spelled Hagwood, but the purchase was for 750 acres, and the description of the property is identical to what Westfeldt later bought in 1868.

<sup>2</sup>Westfeldt family papers, NC Collection, Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC, (Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, "A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange, Near Fletcher, North Carolina," 1953), p. 5.

<sup>3</sup>1860 census records, Henderson County, (Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, NC).

<sup>4</sup>Henderson County Deed Book 8, p. 463.

<sup>5</sup>Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, "A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange...", p. 9.

<sup>6</sup>Henderson County Deed book 5, p. 366, and Henderson County Deed Book 8, p. 463.

<sup>7</sup>National Register nomination for "The Meadows", Henderson County, prepared, 1979.

<sup>8</sup>Jane McLoskey was of Irish descent. One of her uncles, John McLoskey, became the first American Cardinal of the Catholic Church.

<sup>9</sup>Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, "A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange...", p. 3.

<sup>10</sup>Westfeldt Family papers, owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr. Contains geneological and biographical information, as well as historic photos. A geneological outline is located in the working file of the Western Office, Archives and History, Asheville, North Carolina.

<sup>11</sup>Mr. Tennent lived at the time in Antler Hall, which later became part of the Vanderbilt estate. It is unknown whether this building still remains.

<sup>12</sup>Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, "A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange...", p. 6.

<sup>13</sup>This can be verified by the 1880 population census for Henderson County which includes the Charles Fleetwood Westfeldt family as year round residents.

<sup>14</sup>Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, "A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange...", pp. 10-12.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid, p. 14.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid, p.17, p. 21.

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid, p. 36.

<sup>18</sup> Calvary Episcopal Church, founded in 1857, was the focus of much of the Westfeldts' lives and is where several family members are buried.

<sup>19</sup> The Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, *Historic Montford*, (Asheville, 1985), p. 32. A copy of this photo is located in the working file of the Western Office, Archives and History.

<sup>20</sup> Westfeldt family papers, owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr., Geneological outline.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Interview 8/7/86 with George G. Westfeldt, Jr.

<sup>24</sup> Westfeldt family papers, (Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt diary).

<sup>25</sup> Louise Westfeldt McIlhenny, Biography of Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt..., p. 77.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. p. 119.

<sup>27</sup> Westfeldt family papers, owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr., Geneological outline.

<sup>28</sup> Interview 8/7/86 with George G. Westfeldt, Jr.

<sup>29</sup> Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, "A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange...", p. 3.

<sup>30</sup> According to the 1880 census records for Henderson County, there were four other servants besides William Webb listed: James Foster, age 25, Jane Anderson, age 16, Helen Anderson, age 19, and Henry Brown, age 19.

<sup>31</sup> Westfeldt family papers, owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr.

<sup>32</sup> Mary Lanier, ed., Poems of Sidney Lanier, (New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1912), p. 2-9.

<sup>33</sup> Interview 8/22/86 with C. C. Ballard and Mindy Hudson.

<sup>34</sup> 1880 Census records for Henderson County, agricultural schedule.

<sup>35</sup> Interview 8/7/86 with George G. Westfeldt, Jr.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Page ten

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<sup>37</sup>Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange...",  
p. 26.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 300.17

Quadrangle name Skyland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached plat map with boundaries indicated in red.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date August 28, 1986

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (704) 253-1392

city or town Asheville state North Carolina

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Finis, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date March 18, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

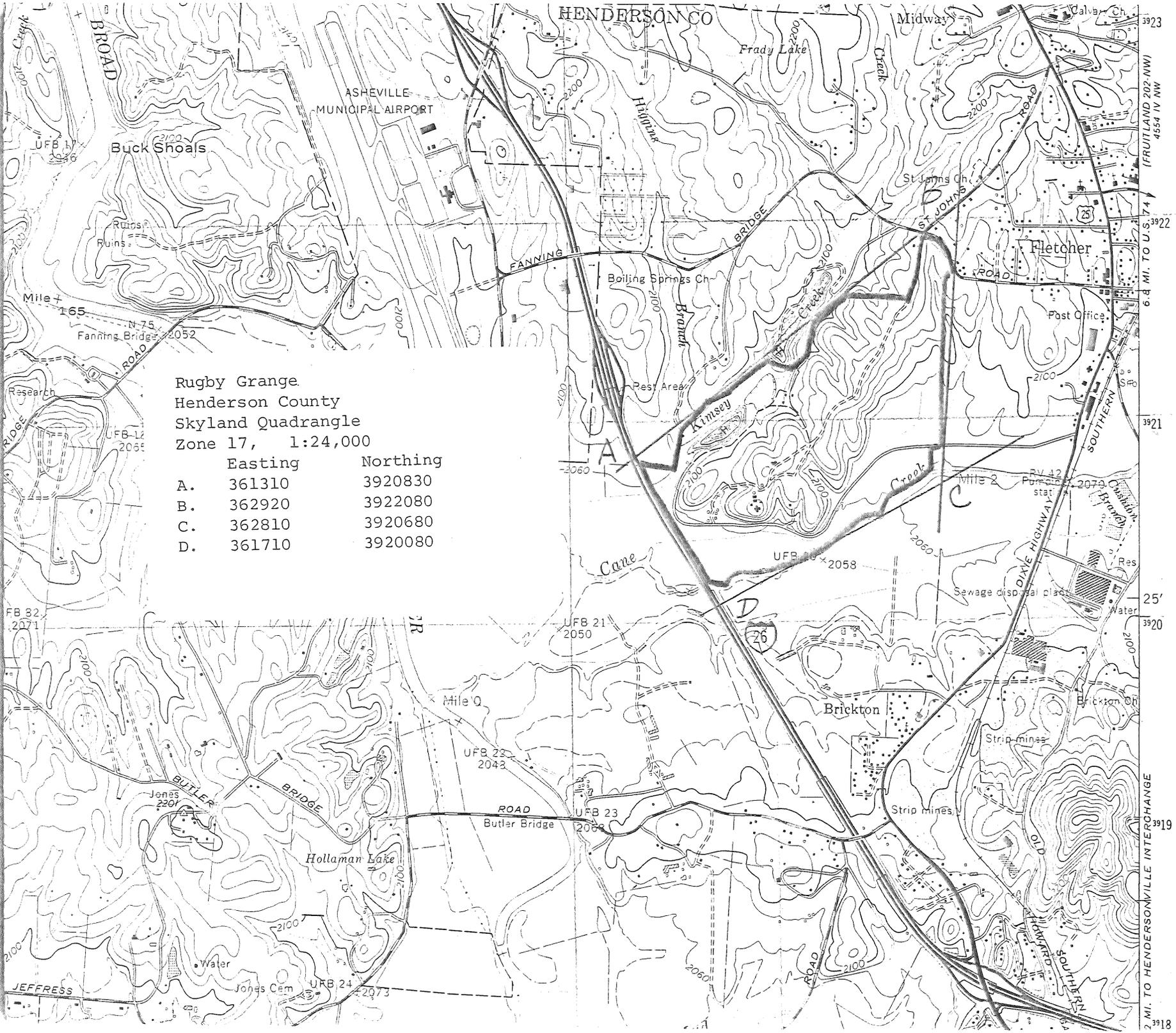
National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet	Item number	Page
	9	one
McIlhenny, Louise Westfeldt. <u>Biography of Gustaf Reinhold Westfeldt, 1851-1916</u> . Publisher not listed.		
Patton, Sadie Smothers. <u>Flat Rock: The Little Charleston of the Mountains</u> . Asheville: Church Printing Co., no date.		
"Rugby Grange Looms Tall Over New I-26". Asheville Citizen-Times, 27 August 1967.		
"The Westfeldt Family of Rugby Grange". Asheville Citizen-Times, 27 August 1967.		
Westfeldt, Eleanor and George G., Jr. Owners of Rugby Grange, Fletcher, North Carolina. Interviews 8 August 1986 and 15 August 1986.		
Westfeldt Family Papers, Owned by George G. Westfeldt, Jr. Includes geneological and biographical information, and photographs.		
Westfeldt Family Papers, NC Collection Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, North Carolina. Includes: Book III, compiled and published by Mettha Westfeldt Eshleman, 1979. This book includes personal diary of Patrick McLoskey Westfeldt (1898-1905), in original handwritten form and transcribed.		
"Calvary Church, Fletcher, North Carolina," by Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt.		
"A Brief Sketch of the Life of Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt," by Dodette Westfeldt Grinnell, 1955.		
"Concerning a Few Interesting Matters in this Part of Western North Carolina," by Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, 1940.		
"A Short History and Memories of Rugby Grange, Near Fletcher, North Carolina," by Jenny Fleetwood Westfeldt, 1953.		
Measured drawings of Rugby Grange by James Campbell Posey, NCSU, student project.		
Historic photographs.		
National Register nomination for "The Meadows", prepared 1979.		
Henderson County census records 1860: population schedule, slave schedule		
Henderson County census records 1880: population schedule, agricultural schedule		

Rugby Grange  
 Henderson County  
 Skyland Quadrangle  
 Zone 17, 1:24,000

	Easting	Northing
A.	361310	3920830
B.	362920	3922080
C.	362810	3920680
D.	361710	3920080



3923  
 (FRUITLAND 202-NW)  
 4554 IV NW  
 6.8 MI. TO U.S. 74  
 3922  
 3921  
 25'  
 3920  
 3919  
 2 MI. TO HENDERSONVILLE INTERCHANGE  
 3918

