United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Boone-Withers House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 305 Church Street

city, town Waynesville

state North Carolina

code 37

3. Classification

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4. Owner of Property

name Ernest Withers Boyd

street & number 4624 Spruce Street

city, town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

code 19139

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Haywood County Courthouse

city, town Waynesville

state North Carolina

code 28786

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Haywood County Historic Sites Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982-1983

X federal state X county local

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

city, town 13 Veterans Drive, Asheville

state N. C. 28805
7. Description

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The ca. 1883 Boone-Withers House is one of the finest examples of Victorian-era architecture remaining in the mountain town of Waynesville. It is a lively and eclectic combination of Eastlake, Victorian-Italianate and Stick style details, one of Waynesville's first residences to assimilate these nationally popular modes.

The house is sited at the center of a large corner lot composed of three standard size lots in a neighborhood of late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, just two short blocks west of Waynesville's central business district. The lot is bordered on the south by hedges and a low brick wall and by fir trees on the east and north. The site includes large expanses of lawn, the house (which is in excellent condition), a ca. 1935 garage (which replaced the original horse barn) and a small, early twentieth century servants' cottage.

A moderate amount of interior and exterior alterations were made in 1914 under the 1913 plans of Asheville architect W. H. Lord and reflect the then popular Colonial Revival style. At this time were added: a one-story, hip-roofed study on the northeast corner, a second-floor sleeping porch on the northwest corner and a narrow, two-story extension of the southwest corner (to accommodate two bathrooms).

The house is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure with a partial cellar. The rectangular main block lies under an asphalt-shingled truncated high-hip roof. From this block projects a large, two-story gabled wing to the north and three smaller, two-story bays projecting as follows: on the southeast corner (to the east) with a clipped gable roof; on the southwest corner (to the south) with a three-sided, one-story bay window; and on the center of the west facade, with a clipped gable roof and clipped corners.

At the center of the main (south) facade a false gable emphasizes the second-story window. A one-story, hip-roofed porch, which wraps around the southeast corner, shelters the main entry.

All the corners and floor levels are articulated with trim boards and the walls are sided with plain, poplar weatherboards except for the gables and portions of the second-floor which are sided with a variety of decorative wood shingles and panels of stickwork.

In addition, the east and west clipped gables have curvilinear bargeboards while the two south gables have solid semi-elliptical skirts; all these elements are embellished with a variety of decorative cut-outs or edged with sawtooth trim or cut-out rings.

The windows are single or paired 2/2 sash with original movable-slat wood shutters; they are enframed in simple surrounds, some of which have faceted cornerblocks.

American-bond brickwork appears in the foundation and two tall chimneys: an interior chimney within the southwest projecting bay and a single-shouldered (paved) exterior chimney with recessed-panels on the center of the east facade; both have corbelled heads.
The main porch is supported by six chamfered square posts topped by solid, curvilinear brackets. Curvilinear, sawn skirts with circular cut-outs span the bottom edge of the porch cornice between the posts. Both the porch and bay window cornices display concave modillions and the fret-like porch balustrade has alternating triangular or square panels with circular cutouts.

The double-leaf main door, under a two-paned transom, has upper panels of decorative frosted glass and is enframed by a flat surround with faceted cornerblocks.

Two small side-porches have been reduced in size due to the 1914 study addition on the northeast and a 1975 extension of the kitchen on the west. Both retain only a minimal amount of detail similar to the main porch.

The interior reflects both the 1880s Victorian architecture and the 1914 Colonial Revival modifications. The first floor has an irregular plan while the upstairs bedrooms are arranged around a long center hall. All the walls are plastered; the main hall, dining room and parlor have chestnut tongue-and-groove wainscoting as well. The original tongue-and-groove ceilings were covered with plasterboard in 1975. The floors are either pine or chestnut.

The upstairs rooms have molded picture rails about eighteen inches below the ceilings. The original chestnut doors have four raised panels. The upstairs window and door frames have applied moldings on the outer edges while those downstairs are composed of wide, flat incised trim. All downstairs doors have four bolection-molded panels and brass hinges, knobs and backplates except for glass-paneled double French doors (1914) separating the parlor and dining room.

The entry hall and main (east) parlor are delineated by an encased ceiling beam (which replaced a wall in 1914). These two rooms and the dining room have modern denticulated crown moldings.

The principal stairway rises in a 180° curve from the east wall of the hall. It has oak treads, walnut handrails and turned ballusters, and a notable Eastlake-style, square newel-post decorated with incised lines, pateras, spool moldings and an urn-shaped finial.

The main parlor mantel piece (1914) has a Classical entablature and panelled pilasters; it is the only wood-burning fireplace—the others have cast-iron, coal-burning grates. The dining room (chestnut) mantel has chamfered pilasters and an incised frieze decorated with ogee-shaped applied moldings while the south parlor (walnut) mantel has reeded pilasters, incised brackets and sawtoothe trim.

The south, east and west bedroom mantels display incised friezeboards; the north bedroom mantel (1883) has simple carved Ionic pilasters.
The 1914 study features raised-panel chestnut sheathing on all walls; the 1946 kitchen, which occupies the original pantry, was remodelled in 1975. A small apartment (1946) on the house's north wall, occupies the original kitchen space.

An early twentieth-century rectangular servants' cottage lies immediately north of the main house; it has a hipped roof, recessed entry and two functional rooms. A ca. 1935 garage has novelty-siding, hip-roof and glass-panelled, folding wooden doors.
8. Significance

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Specific dates ca. 1883; 1913
Builder/Architect Sam Liner, Builder (ca. 1883); W. H. Lord, Architect (1914 alterations)

Situated on a large corner lot in a residential neighborhood of the mountain town of Waynesville, Haywood County seat, the circa 1883 Boone-Withers house was one of the town's first residences to adopt nationally-popular tastes in a distinctive combination of Victorian-Italianate, Stick, and Eastlake styles. The house uses native western North Carolina materials and was built by Haywood County native Sam Liner for John Kader Boone shortly after the Western North Carolina Railroad entered Waynesville and brought a period of economic, social, civic, and tourist development. John Boone played an important role in this development, being Clerk of Court for 18 years, chairman of the Board of Education, and owner of a local lumber yard. The house was used as a summer home for James Grant from 1913-1924 when Waynesville was a popular summer retreat, and modifications were made by Asheville architect W. H. Lord in the then popular Colonial Revival style. Ernest L. Withers, owner beginning in 1924, was a prominent Waynesville businessman active in the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Methodist Church, Civil Defense, and Board of Aldermen. During his productive years, the house was the scene of locally important social events. The house remains in a well-preserved, largely-original condition on its well-landscaped site and is a visible reminder of Waynesville's prosperous late-nineteenth century years.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. Associated with the significant social, civic and economic development of the western North Carolina town of Waynesville during a period of expansion in the late nineteenth century.

B. Associated with the lives of John Kader Boone and Ernest L. Withers, prominent leaders in the economic, educational, and civic development of Waynesville.

C. Combines elements of Victorian-Italianate, Eastlake, and Stick styles in a well-preserved and distinctive example of in-town domestic architecture that reflects Waynesville's increasing attention to nationally popular styles in the late nineteenth century.
The Boone-Withers House was built in the 1880s on a large lot at the northwest corner of Church and Haywood streets in the mountain town of Waynesville. The vacant lot was transferred from E. H. Bogle to John Kader Boone in 1882 and adjoined the Waynesville Baptist and Episcopalian Church lots. It is notable that John Boone purchased this lot in the same year that the Western North Carolina Railroad (now Southern) extended its line from Asheville; the effect of the railroad's arrival was to transform isolated Waynesville, described in 1882 as "an old dilapidated town, dirty and dingy" into a relatively prosperous center of commercial, political and tourist activity.

It was during this period of expansion, probably shortly after the purchase of the lot, that the house was built in a mixture of high-style Victorian-era architectural modes, one of the town's first residences to reflect nationally popular tastes. Tradition holds that it was built by Sam Liner, a Waynesville carpenter, with help by a Pete Francis.

The railroad's arrival made coal readily available in Waynesville and the house was equipped with eight coal-burning fireplace grates.

John Kader Boone was born in 1851 to Marcus L. and Miranda (Rogers) Boone in the Crabtree section of Haywood County. Marcus' father Kader Boone was the first of the family to settle the county having come from western South Carolina.

John Boone married Mary Kerr, daughter of a Methodist minister and had thirteen children, eleven of whom were born in the house. Boone was a prominent citizen of Waynesville, a successful educator, merchant and politician. In 1878, at age 27, Boone was elected Registrar of Deeds for Haywood County, and two years later elected as Clerk of Court, an office he held for 18 years until 1898. The courthouse where he served was only a short distance from his residence.

In the educational field, Boone served as a teacher in Haywood schools and was principal of the Waynesville Academy (ca. 1900). He served on the Board of Trustees of the newly-created graded school system in Waynesville and was its chairman in later years until his death in 1911.

In addition, Boone owned and operated J. K. Boone and Company Lumber in the railroad depot area of Waynesville, a few blocks north of his home. He died at the house in 1911.

In 1912, James D. Grant bought the house (and another Boone property on Racoon Creek) for $8,300 at a public sale. Grant was from New Orleans and used the residence from 1913-1924 as a summer home; a large number of tourist homes and mountain inns had recently been built in western North Carolina. Grant had W. H. Lord, an Asheville architect (formerly of Syracuse, New York) draw plans for modifications to the house which were carried out in 1914. These included installation of electricity, and two bathrooms, a one-story study on the northeast corner, and the opening of the hall and parlor to one room with a new Colonial Revival style fireplace.
In 1923, the house was sold to Ernest L. Withers who had a coal-fired furnace installed. Withers was born in 1884, son of William Andrew (born 1850) and Matticia (Allen) Withers (born 1860).

Ernest Withers married Lilly Satterthwaite, daughter of Samuel Clemens and Hester Anne (Smathers) Satterthwaite, married in 1881; Lilly's father owned the successful Eagle's Nest Hotel, one of Haywood's large summer inns while her grandfather, J. C. Smathers was owner of the Turnpike Hotel, a stage and railroad stop on the Haywood-Buncombe County line.

Ernest Withers was prominent in the business, civic and social life of Waynesville. He operated a real estate and insurance business, E. L. Withers and Company, the oldest private business on Main Street (the town's main business district). His involvements in the community included: governor of 58th district of Rotary International; president of Waynesville Rotary; member of Stewards of First Methodist Church; Chairman of Haywood County Civil Defense; member for several terms of the city's Board of Aldermen; director and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Withers family, like the Boone family, was associated with the rather well-defined, well-to-do professional and merchant-class of Waynesville. Although the Depression affected Waynesville's economy, the Boone-Withers house was the site of social gatherings in the 30s and 40s, one of which, held for the Withers' daughter Hester Ann, was described as follows:

One of the most brilliant of the many social events of this week was the bridge-dance given this Wednesday...the entire lower floor of the Withers house was en suite for the occasion. Pink roses and delphinium were arranged in the library and den. Quantities of garden flowers added their beauty to the attractiveness of the living rooms and halls. Japanese lanterns lighted the broad lawn where punch was served...bridge was played during the early part of the evening...the guests were entertained with dancing until a late hour.

The daughter, Hester, ran her father's insurance and real estate business for a short time after her father's death and married Lt. (now Col.) Harwell Lucius Boyd at the house in 1945. Hester added three small summer rental apartments to the house, (converted from the old kitchen) a sleeping porch, and storage areas. Harwell Boyd, father of the present owner, was an electrical engineer-graduate of Mississippi State and came to Haywood County in 1939 to survey the last link of the Blue Ridge Parkway between Soco Gap, in Haywood County and Cherokee, N. C.

Between 1971 and 1981, under the direction of Col. Boyd, the house has been improved, stabilized and partially restored. It is well furnished with antiques from the Satterthwaite, Smathers and Boyd families, with notable pieces of the Chippendale, Empire, Eastlake and Renaissance-Revival styles.
FOOTNOTES

1 Family tradition holds that the house was built in 1883, one year after John Kader Boone bought the lot; although there is no documentary evidence, a Boone family Bible (in possession of Mrs. Hugh Massey, Francis Cove, Waynesville) shows that Boone's eldest child Mark was born in 1882; it is known that he was an infant in the house.

2 Haywood County Deed Book Q, p. 512.


5 Allen, p. 456.

6 Allen, p. 456.

7 Allen, p. 456-457 and interview with Harriet Massey.

8 Allen, p. 457.

9 Allen, p. 457 and interview with Harriet Massey.

10 Allen, p. 457.

11 Interview with Robert Boone.


13 Boyd, "Chronology."


15 Boyd, "Chronology."

16 Boyd, "Chronology."

17 Boyd, "Chronology."


20 Boyd, "Chronology"; Mountaineer, Satterthwaite obituary.

21 Cabins and Castles, p. 135.

22 Mountaineer, Withers obituary.

23 Mountaineer, Withers obituary.


26 Mountaineer, Withers marriage.

27 Interview with Col. Harwood Boyd.

28 Boyd, "Chronology."
9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: .85 acre

Quadrangle name: Waynesville, N.C.

UMT References

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Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification
The nominated property includes the lot defined as Lot #262, map #8615-10 (in the Haywood County Tax Supervisor's Office) approximately 290' x 130' and includes the house, servant's cottage and garage. See map.

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: James Randall Cotton, Preservation Consultant

organization: N.C. Division of Archives and History

date: April 14, 1983

street & number: 13 Veterans Drive

telephone: 704-298-5024

city or town: Asheville

state: North Carolina

28805

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

[ ] national  [ ] state  [x] 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: [signature]

date: June 2, 1983

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration


Edmonston, Charles Ninian. My Own Edmonstons and a Few Others. Published by author, 1971.

Haywood County Records: Deed Books, Tax Maps.

Interviews: Robert Boone, 2/26/83; Harriet (Boone) Massey, 2/28/83; Col. Harwell Boyd, 2/21/83.


