

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lone Beech

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 206 Hillcrest Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Marion N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county McDowell code 111 zip code 28752

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. Price, Jr. SHPO 4-18-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- 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 _____

Lone Beech
Name of Property

McDowell County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Tin

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet.

Lone Beech
Name of Property

McDowell County, North Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1912-ca. 1915

Significant Dates

ca. 1912

ca. 1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lone Beech
Name of Property

McDowell County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately two acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7	4	0	8	3	4	0	3	9	4	9	3	2	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

3

Zone	Easting			Northing										

4

Zone	Easting			Northing										

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization _____ date 28 January 1995

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road telephone 704/462-4331

city or town Vale state N.C. zip code 28168

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Timber Ridge Investments

Sarah W. Buchanan, Managing Partner

street & number 6 Forest Road telephone 704/652-7259

city or town Marion state N.C. zip code 28752

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Lone Beech
Narrative Description

Lone Beech, a grand Classical Revival-style two-story frame house, stands proudly on a hilltop to the northwest of downtown Marion. The appearance of the house is dominated by the handsome two-story pedimented portico, supported by six fluted Tuscan columns, on its front, northeast elevation. The portico shelters entrances on each story and the second-story balcony: a one-story wrap-around porch carries across the facade, behind the portico, and down the house's side elevations. When built, Lone Beech was the seat of a substantial suburban holding on the edge of the original town plan of Marion. Over the years since the death of Daniel Edward Hudgins in 1929, portions of this large holding, including the site of present-day Hillcrest Drive, have been sold or otherwise developed. About 1948, when Hillcrest Drive was laid out, the original entrance drive to Lone Beech, coming in from the north, was abandoned and a new entrance was created off Hillcrest Drive which remains in use to the present. By 1984, when the property was deeded to Daniel Carter Hudgins (b. 1945), it was reduced to a tract of 13.65 acres. The front, east boundary of this residual tract remains along North Logan Street which was the east boundary of the holding which Daniel Edward Hudgins put together by purchases in 1898. Except for the clearing in which the house stands on its lawn, together with five outbuildings, the property is wooded and surrounded by medium density residential development.

In 1983-1984 a four-unit apartment building was built to the northeast of the house at the edge of its lawn: it is unsympathetic in both location and materials. Asphalt-paved parking spaces have also been created in the area adjoining the apartment building. In 1993, the asphalt paved apartment access drive was extended to the north of the house, and an informal parking area was paved among the trees here for restaurant parking. As a result, the acreage included in this nomination is an approximately two-acre parcel, generally rectangular in shape, which includes the site of the house and its outbuildings together with the portion of the house grounds which forms the setting of those buildings and the lawn which stretches down to Hillcrest Drive. This smaller tract, mostly open, is grass-covered and planted with various specimen trees and shrubs: these deciduous and evergreen plants include magnolia, golden-tip arborvitae, hemlock, dogwood, weeping cherry, maple, and boxwood. Now, just as when the house was built, there is a single beech tree growing in the south side yard of Lone Beech: it is a seedling of the original lone beech tree for which this house and the earlier house at this site was given its name. Boxwood, azaleas, aucuba, and other shrubs are used as foundation plantings around the front of the house. Standing to the rear, southwest of the house, are a servant's cottage and the car shed. A frame barn, privy, and crib stand near the edge of the woodland to the northwest of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

The finish of Lone Beech is relatively simple given its size, and much of the handsome character of the residence is conveyed through a consistent, symmetrical program of woodwork and the dominating presence of the portico and the one-story wrap-around porch. The weatherboarded elevations are enframed by chamfered cornerboards which rise to the molded frieze board carrying under the flush-sheathed, molded eaves. The fenestration of Lone Beech consists of single, paired, and trios of mostly one-over-one double-hung sash windows set in plain board surrounds: the lintels of these surrounds are enriched with projecting moldings across their tops.

Lone Beech is a center-hall, triple-pile-plan house covered with a hipped roof of patterned tin shingles: the shingles appear to be original (or early) and have been repaired and reinforced over the years with tar and periodically given a coat of metallic silver paint. The molded eaves of the house have interior gutters. The house is built on a low brick foundation: the taller, exposed foundation of the front porch features a series of diamond-shaped devices, having the appearance of blind brick latticework. The four brick chimneys, which rise through the roof and provide (eleven) fireplaces to each of the major rooms in the house, have decorative corbeling and are painted white. The house is generally rectangular in plan except for two projections from the principal mass: on the southeast side there is a broad pedimented gable-roof ell occupying the rear two-thirds of the elevation, and on the west end of the southwest, rear elevation there is a small one-story ell which originally housed the food pantry.

The symmetrical facade of Lone Beech, facing northeast, is three bays wide and is dominated by the broad, deep portico which occupies the center half of the elevation: the portico is flanked by single windows set in the elevations to either side. The six columns, arranged in L-shaped trios, rise from brick piers which connect with the brick ends flanking the flight of cement steps rising to the porch floor. The columns, in turn, rise to a molded frieze forming the base of the pediment. The face of the pediment is sheathed with decorative wood shingles and contains a broad traceried fanlight with a molded projecting keystone. The projection of the portico shelters a projection of the one-story porch which carries across the facade and down the northwest and southeast side elevations. The porch is supported by simple Tuscan columns connected by a thickly-proportioned handrail carrying a plain member railing. The soffits of both the porch and the portico are finished with recessed, molded panels, and the ceilings of both porch and portico are sheathed with tongue-and-groove ceiling. The floor of the porch is wood. The first-story entrance, behind the porch, repeats something of the heroic scale of the portico: it features a broad, molded arch-headed opening in which paired oak doors are enframed by sidelights and a wide single-pane fanlight. The double-leaf doors feature a large single pane above a molded panel: the sidelights, likewise, are comprised of a single pane above molded blind

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C

panels. Flanking the doorway there is a pair of Craftsman style oak porch swings which hang on chains from the ceiling and are painted black: they are original. Behind the portico there is a large second-story balcony, inset above the porch. It has an elegant balustrade featuring molded, paneled piers carrying both blind and vented lengths of railing. The entrance from the second-story hall is rectangular and heavily molded: it contains double-leaf French doors of fifteen panes each which, in turn, are flanked by ten-pane sidelights.

On the northwest side of Lone Beech the one-story porch carries westward along two-thirds of the elevation. At its west end, there is a large three-sided bay window projecting onto the porch: it illuminates the dining room. Here the railing at the west end of the porch has been removed to allow access to the L-shaped handicapped ramp added in 1993 and which carries with the west end of the porch to the north and then turns to carry in a detached path, parallel with the porch. Above the porch the second-story elevation has a two-bay division reflecting the pair of bedrooms above the parlor and dining room. The rear part of the northwest elevation is recessed slightly behind the wall plane of the front block. It has a single window illuminating the china-and-glass pantry behind (west of) the dining room, and a paired window illuminating the kitchen: these two windows contain two-over-two sash. There is an enclosed exterior entrance to the basement, under the kitchen, below the kitchen window. The second level of this recessed block, above the china-and-glass pantry and the kitchen, is the result of a ca. 1915 addition and contains a window opening holding paired one-over-one sash. The one-story ell at the rear of the house, originally containing the food pantry, has a wide single-pane window on its northwest elevation: it rests on a brick and wood lattice foundation.

Lone Beech's southeast elevation, visible as one approaches the house from Hillcrest Drive, is dominated by a broad pedimented two-story ell. The house's one-story wrap-around porch carries from the front of the house, encircling the library in the left, front corner of Lone Beech, and terminates at the ell where a flight of poured cement steps descends to the lawn. Under the porch there is a three-part window unit, featuring a fixed shorter, multi-pane center which illuminates the library: above it is a single window on the second story illuminating the bedroom. The appearance of the broad gable-front ell owes to a ca. 1915 remodeling which added bedrooms and a bathroom across the rear of the house--behind what until then was apparently a double-pile plan on the house's second story. It appears likely that the quartet of large rectangular window openings in the face of the ell date from the remodeling and were added to capture the morning and mid-day light: each is fitted with a trio of one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Each of these four windows originally illuminated one of the four bedrooms in this block of the house. In the downstairs front bedroom (Mr. and Mrs. Hudgins's), behind the library, there is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

a pair of fifteen-pane French doors opening onto the wrap-around porch. The pedimented gable end of the ell is sheathed with decorative wood shingles and contains a long rectangular attic opening holding three bottom-hinged six-pane windows.

The rear southwest elevation of Lone Beech does not reflect the formal symmetry of the front and side elevations; however, the general patterns of the fenestration features windows on the second story in positions above like windows on the first story. In the near-center of the elevation there are horizontal window openings on each story which illuminate the first and second story bathrooms. The one-story food pantry and an enclosed shed roof service porch occupy the west end of the first-story elevation. There is a hipped roof dormer window rising above the center of the roof: it contains a trio of six-pane windows.

The interior of Lone Beech is finished with a consistently well-detailed program of interior woodwork which reflects the combined influences of the Classical and Colonial Revival styles of the period. The house is built on a center-hall plan with a front entrance hall and rear service hall flanked by a tier of three rooms on each side: there are separate staircases in the entrance and service halls and the bathrooms, positioned in the rear center of the house, open off the service halls. The house has survived remarkably intact following on the ca. 1915 addition. The only significant changes to the interior occurred in 1993 to accommodate the needs of restaurant use: they include the remodelling of the former kitchen and food pantry into one large commercial kitchen, the removal of the partition wall separating the front and rear first-story bedrooms to create a large room for receptions and parties, and the repartitioning the first-story bathroom to create separate lavatories for men and women. These changes do not affect the integrity of the house and in no way comprise the significance of its interior design. Unless noted, all the first-story rooms are finished with oak floors, tall molded baseboards, plaster walls and ceiling, molded picture railings, molded door and window surrounds, and five horizontal panel doors or multi-pane French doors. As was typical of finer houses of the early twentieth century, the reception rooms on the first story received the most lavish treatment. The finish on the second story is somewhat simpler; however, it is consistent and well-detailed. (NOTE: For the purposes of simplicity and ease of discussion the interior of the house will be described as if it was built on a true north/south, east/west orientation: the northeast front elevation will be described as east, the northwest as north, and so on.)

The first-story entrance/stair hall is the most handsomely treated room at Lone Beech. Here the woodwork retains its dark stained finish whereas the woodwork elsewhere in the house is painted. The hall has a tall, flat vertically-paneled wainscot below a molded rail. The walls are plaster. The front,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

entrance half of the hall is separated from the rear, stair hall by a continuation of the wainscot as a half-height screen across half the width of the chamber. This wainscot railing, topped by a globular light fixture, is fronted by an engaged hall seat which faces the front door. The splayed landing of the staircase is positioned behind the wainscot railing, and the stair rises in a U-shaped fashion with corner landings to the west along the hall's south wall. The staircase is finished with paneled, molded newels and a molded handrail which ramps in the climb of the stair to the second story: each tread supports four turned balusters, and the ends of the treads are molded and embellished with carved wing-like ornaments. The front, entrance part of the hall is finished with a heavily coffered ceiling fitted with stained beams and moldings which form panels carrying from the east front of the hall to the west to the wainscot railing. On the north and south sides of the entrance hall there are broad openings holding sliding picket doors with five horizontal panels per leaf. These open into the parlor on the right (north) and the library on the left (south). In the rear stair half of the hall there is a door into the dining room behind the parlor, a partially glazed door into the service hall, a door into the former first-story front bedroom behind the library, and a door into the closet under the staircase.

The parlor, in the front right corner of the house, is fitted with a Colonial Revival-style mantel featuring paired columns rising to a deep molded frieze and a segmental shelf which swells forward in the center. The fireplace is fitted with a cast-iron coal grate and cover: the hearth and firebox surround are faced with white ceramic tile. The light fixture, retrieved from storage and probably original to the house, is an Arts and Crafts-style beaten copper hanging fixture with three globes suspended on chains from the ceiling plate. There are molded aprons below the two windows in the parlor. To the right (north) of the fireplace a French door, fitted with fifteen panes of beveled glass, connects with the dining room to the west. The dining room is encircled with a vertically-paneled wainscot below the chairrail. The picture molding carries at ceiling level. The window and door surrounds in this room are different from those of any other room in the house and feature reeded faces with cornerblocks: there are intermediate blocks at the chairrail level. The mantel here includes a mirrored overmantel: both mantel and overmantel are supported by tall bracket-like consoles. The cast iron coal grate and cover are enframed with a brownish ceramic tile which also covers the hearth. Inset in the wall to the south of the fireplace is a china cabinet with drawers and blind doors at the bottom and two pairs of glazed doors opening onto the glass shelves for display. The bay window occupies most of the room's north wall and is fitted with a continuous window bench. A swinging five-panel door in the room's west wall opens into the china-and-glass pantry which is divided into two small spaces fitted with floor to ceiling shelves. A second swing-hinge five horizontal panel door opens from this pantry into the kitchen which is finished with modern materials and stainless steel counters, tables, and fixtures.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

The library, opposite the parlor, is the first of the three principal rooms ranked on the south side of the entrance and stair halls. The mantel here features Tuscan columns on tall bases which support the molded frieze and shelf; a backsplash carries behind the shelf. The hearth and firebox are fitted with olive green ceramic tile; the coal grate and cover are decorative cast iron. There are L-shaped bookcases, half the height of the room, in the front corners of the library and a third flat bookcase below the multi-pane center window on the south wall. The library contains a handsome four-light beaten copper chandelier in the Arts and Crafts style; a quartet of chains drop from the ceiling plate to a shallow decorative bowl fitted with brackets holding the pendant globes. The doorway on the north side of the fireplace opens into a passage--the width of the interior chimney--which is fitted with glazed front bookcases. The passage opens into the large reception room which was formed from the two first story bedrooms. At some point, probably in the 1930s, the original mantel in the front bedroom was replaced with a brick mantel featuring stepped corbelling on broad pilasters rising to the shelf. (It seems likely that this room might have become a family sitting room after the death of Mr. Hudgins in 1929.) The picture molding in this room carries at the ceiling level. The rear first-story bedroom, now conjoined with the front bedroom, is fitted with a conventional early-twentieth century classical mantel featuring columns with composite Ionic capitals rising to a shelf fitted with a backsplash. It has yellow ceramic tile enframing the cast iron coal grate and on the hearth. In the west wall of this room there are two partially glazed doors which open into two small rooms across the rear of the house. The one in the absolute rear corner of the house was originally a private bathroom for this bedroom which was occupied by Mrs. Carter from the 1910s until her death in 1920. The fixtures are replacements and the floor is covered with vinyl. The small room to the north, beside the bathroom, was a closet for Mrs. Carter. This rear bedroom was originally accessible from the rear service hall.

The service hall has an oak floor; however, the woodwork and staircase here is pine and finished with a dark stain. The stair has trios of turned balusters, per tread, rising to the turned handrail. The doorway into the ladies lavatory is the original door into the first-story bathroom which was repartitioned in 1993 to provide space for a men's lavatory which is reached through the original partially-glazed rear door of the house. The lavatories are fitted with new fixtures and vinyl floor coverings; the ladies lavatory retains what appears to be an original wall-mounted wood medicine cabinet with a mirrored door. There is also a door into the kitchen here at the foot of the staircase: below the staircase is an enclosed access stair to the partial basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Generally speaking the finish of the six second-story bedrooms is consistent. The floors are oak except for the two added rear bedrooms, ca. 1915, which have pine floors. The walls and ceilings are painted plaster. Most of the doors have a five horizontal panel arrangement and there is at least one closet per bedroom. The front bedrooms, above the parlor and library respectively, have symmetrically-molded surrounds with starburst corner blocks while the door and window surrounds in the rear four bedrooms have plain board surrounds with rounded edges and molded lintels with projecting fillets across their tops. Also, the picture railing in the front bedrooms carries at the normal position, dropped about a foot below the ceiling, while in the rear four bedrooms it carries at cornice level. The mantels in the bedrooms are generally simpler in their finish than those on the first story: the mantels in the front four original bedrooms are conventional in their design and factory made. The mantel in the bedroom above the parlor features a mirrored overmantel and both levels are supported by Corinthian columns. Vanilla ceramic tile covers the hearth and enframes the cast-iron coal grate and cover. Across the hall, in the bedroom above the library, the mantel and mirrored overmantel are flanked by tall Corinthian columns while the shelf is supported by brackets: green ceramic tiles cover the hearth and enframe the cast iron coal grate and its cover. The mantels in the center pair of bedrooms lack the mirrored overmantels of the front bedrooms. The mantel over the dining room has thin columns with Ionic capitals and vanilla ceramic tiles on the hearth and enframing the coal grate and cover. Across the hall, above the first-story front bedroom, the mantel has Corinthian columns and a green ceramic tile hearth and coal grate surround. The mantels in the two rear bedrooms, added ca. 1915, are carpenter-like in their design and feature simple board pilasters and plainly-molded shelves. The mantel in the rear left (south) bedroom has a simple dentil cornice: it has white ceramic tiles on the hearth and enframing the coal grate. The fireplace in the bedroom over the kitchen has yellow ceramic tiles enframing its coal grate and covering the hearth.

The ca. 1915 second-story bathroom, positioned in the rear center of the house, survives virtually intact to the present. The floor is fitted with white hexagonal tile and there is a square tile baseboard. The tile-covered wainscot has been painted: it is crowned by a molded wood chairrail. The pedestal sink, the commode with a wall-mounted water closet, and the corner tub are all original and retain their original fittings. Above the sink is an inset wood-framed mirror. Original chrome mounts hold white glass towel bars. The door connecting with the hall has a large pane of ribbed glass above two panels which allows some light to pass through to the hall. A door in the service hall opens onto the steep flight of stairs rising to the attic.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Outbuildings

Servant's Cottage

ca. 1912

Contributing Building

The servant's cottage, a small one-story frame building, stands west of Lone Beech and was erected as a dwelling for a black servant. The building stands on brick piers and is covered with weatherboards and a side-gable roof of tin shingles. A brick flue stack rises off-center through the roof. The cottage has two doors on the east front elevation and single two-over-two sash windows in each gable end; the rear elevation is blind. The doors open into each of the two chambers in the cottage. The larger room, on the south, was finished for occupancy and is fully sheathed in unpainted tongue-and-groove ceiling. The north chamber has a wood floor and is partially ceiled; however, it appears it was always used for storage. The brick flue, providing an opening in the partition wall for the finished room, rises from a bracketed shelf in this storage chamber.

Car Shed

ca. 1920

Noncontributing Building

Open on all sides, this three-bay car shed is raised on thick poles and is covered with a side-gable roof of 5-V sheet tin. It stands west of the house and immediately north of the servant's cottage. It has a dirt floor. The poles have Y-shaped braces of sawn members: the north and south gable ends of the building are sheathed with weatherboards. The noncontributing status of the building owes to its partial collapse on the west side and its neglected condition: it is now used for lumber and material storage.

Barn

ca. 1912

Contributing Building

The barn is a well-crafted rectangular frame building standing on a brick foundation and covered with a gambrel-front roof of tin shingles: the elevations of the barn are sheathed with board and batten. Located to the northwest of the house, the barn has a broad opening on its front south elevation which opens onto the main floor of the building. There are two openings in the front of the barn into the loft area. The east and west side elevations of the barn are two bays wide and fitted with two six-over-six sash windows which illuminate the main floor. Inside, there is a flight of steps which descends to the stable area, also accessible through openings in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9 Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

brick foundation; that stair and a second flight of stairs to the loft are positioned above each other in the right, southeast corner of the barn. Although long abandoned for agricultural use, the building remains in fair condition and is scheduled for rehabilitation.

Privy
ca. 1912
Contributing Building

Erected for use by servants and outside help, this small privy stands on a brick foundation and is covered with weatherboards and a side-gable roof of tin shingles. It stands beside and to the east of the barn, and it has a door in the center of its south elevation which opens into a three-hole interior. There are rectangular openings in the east and west gable ends which are fitted with fixed louvers for ventilation. There is an opening in the north side of the brick foundation for the removal of waste.

Crib
ca. 1920
Noncontributing Structure

Standing to the west of the barn, and downgrade, the crib is a small rectangular gable roof frame building. It is deteriorated and mostly overgrown with vines and has long been abandoned.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Lone Beech

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

Lone Beech, a grand Classical Revival-style frame house dating to ca. 1912, is one of the most impressive and best preserved houses erected in Marion during its century-and-a-half as the county seat of McDowell County. The house, situated on a hilltop to the northwest of downtown Marion and having, therefore, a panoramic purview of the center of town, represents a dramatic overbuilding and expansion of a one-and-a-half-story residence erected here ca. 1905. That house, eclectic in its design and also known as Lone Beech, took its name from the single beech tree which stood in its south side yard. It was built for Daniel Edward Hudgins, and it was for Hudgins that the house was enlarged and rebuilt to its present appearance. Daniel Edward Hudgins (1869-1929), a native of Warrenton and an alumnus of the school of law at the University of North Carolina, came to Marion in 1892: he opened a law office which he operated as a partnership with a fellow student Elbert Franklin Watson (1867-1960). Hudgins prospered as an attorney, a businessman, and a civic leader in the years of the early twentieth century and this house, which he occupied until his death in 1929, represents his accomplishment. It remained the home of his descendants until 1984 and now houses a restaurant, Josephine's Cafe, which is named for Hudgins's wife, Josephine Carter (1872-1928). Lone Beech, with its handsome Tuscan portico and wrap-around porch and an equally impressive and intact program of interior design, satisfies Criterion C for listing in the National Register. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Classical Revival style popular in the opening years of the twentieth century and survives as the finest domestic example of the style in Marion.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Historical Background

Lone Beech, a grand Classical Revival-style frame house situated on a hill overlooking downtown Marion, was built for Daniel Edward Hudgins (1869-1929). Hudgins came to Marion in 1892 and began a practice of law in which he rose to local and regional prominence: he occupied this house until his death and it remained the residence of his descendants until 1984. Hudgins was born in Warrenton, North Carolina, to P. H. Hudgins and his wife Lucia J. Diggs: his father was a native of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and his mother was born in Anson County, North Carolina. Little is known of his early life in Warrenton or of his education prior to his enrollment at the University of North Carolina.¹

It was while a student at Chapel Hill that events occurred which set the course of his future career as an attorney. He arrived in Chapel Hill as a student in 1891: that same year Elbert Franklin Watson (1867-1960), a native of Glenville, Jackson County, North Carolina, was also enrolled as a student, and the two young men are said to have shared living quarters. In either 1891 or 1892, Watson returned to western North Carolina, apparently interrupting his studies, where he heard reports of business and professional opportunities in Marion which stirred his interest: about this time the two young men appear to have decided to practice in a partnership. In January 1892, Hudgins passed his examination before the North Carolina Supreme Court, and on 30 January 1892 his certificate to practice in North Carolina was signed by Augustus S. Merrimon, the chief justice. Sometime later in 1892 Hudgins moved to Marion and opened an office for the practice of law which was known as Hudgins and Watson. In 1893, Elbert Franklin Watson completed his study of law at Chapel Hill and returned to western North Carolina. Rather than join Hudgins in Marion, Watson opened an office of the partnership in Burnsville, the county seat of Yancey County which adjoins McDowell County to the northwest. First known as Watson and Hudgins, it underwent a succession of names and partners, and it continues in operation today at Spruce Pine as Watson and Hunt.²

Hudgins quickly made his mark in Marion and exercised leadership in his chosen community for nearly four decades. The paragraphs of his obituary which appeared in the MARION PROGRESS on 11 July 1929 describe the range of his business, professional, and civic activities.

He has seen Marion grow from a small village into a thriving industrial center, and he contributed much to that growth.

A natural diplomat, Mr. Hudgins' willingness always to accept a wise compromise and his powers of persuasion in getting others to do likewise are credited with having had much to do with the marked absence of factional differences and fights of various kinds in the town and country affairs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Recognized throughout this section of the state as an able lawyer, he has also been a moving spirit in the business life of the community. He was a charter member of the McDowell Building and Loan Association, he was especially active in the affairs of that organization. He was a director and large stockholder in the First National Bank of Marion; was a member of the boards of directors of a number of other business and industrial concerns in Marion and other towns of this section. He was one of the four men who organized, planned and developed the Lake Tahoma project several years ago. He was the senior member of the law firm of Hudgins, Watson & Washburn.

The public offices which Mr. Hudgins held have included membership on the town's board of aldermen, the board of trustees of the Marion Graded Schools, the board of education of McDowell and a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Church of Marion. He was also a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Church; was a Kiwanian, a Mason, belonged to the order of the Knights of Pythias and was a member of the Woodmen of the World.³

Clearly Hudgins prospered in Marion in the years around the turn of the century just as Marion itself grew from a village to a small town, and in 1898 Daniel Edward Hudgins both acquired the property on which this house would be built and he was married. On Wednesday afternoon, 28 September 1898, Hudgins was married to Josephine Carter (1872-1928): she was the daughter of Thomas Dewitt and Sarah Ann Elizabeth (Brown) Carter (1835-1920) and was born in Madison County. THE MESSENGER, the Marion newspaper of the period, reported the news of the wedding in its 30 September number. The issue also carried a second news item which also related to the couple: "Attorney D. E. Hudgins has had the finishing touches made on his pretty cottage near the Southern depot where he will live." The newspaper further reported that he was having a rental cottage built adjacent to his dwelling.⁴ In 1898, Hudgins made two purchases of land including property which would become the site of Lone Beech. On 8 February 1898, he purchased lot #56 in the town of Marion, facing onto Logan Street, from John and Harriet Carson. Three months later, on 12 May 1898, he acquired a tract from the estate of E. T. Greenlee: it was described in the deed as ". . . that tract of land lying west of lots Nos. 55-56-57 & 58 and adjoining the lands of the Presbyterian church lot and the A. M. Finley lot, and others." On 4 September 1899, Hudgins acquired town lot #55 from J. E. Conley.⁵

It is unclear at present how long Hudgins lived in the cottage to which he and his bride returned from their wedding trip to Connelly Springs in Burke County. One source suggests that Hudgins had built his first house on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

former Greenlee property about 1901; however, family tradition suggests the house was built in 1905.⁶ If that is correct, the ca. 1905 house is probably the one which was standing in 1909 and which was illustrated in a special "Booster Number" of the MARION PROGRESS on 11 November 1909. Bearing the caption "Residence of D. E. Hudgins," the photograph showed a substantial one-and-a-half-story frame house whose principal feature was a two-level, pedimented center bay porch with a porte cochere which projected in front of the porch. It was probably that house which was briefly described in an account of a party, hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Hudgins, which appeared on 20 January 1910 in the MARION PROGRESS.

Among the many handsome residences of Marion none are admirably adapted for large social functions than "Lone Beech," the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Hudgins.

Built in Colonial lines of simplicity and elegance, this commodious home situated on the crest of a hill overlooking the town is surrounded by a grove of grand old oaks, some of which have stood the blast of more than a century, yet proudly lifting their magnificent heads to the blue vault of heaven.⁷

In the absence of known evidence or a family tradition to the contrary, it is likely that the present appearance of Lone Beech is a major remodeling and overbuilding of the early-twentieth-century house. That renovation and the creation of the very handsome Classical Revival-style house which survives today probably occurred ca. 1912. It reflects both the increase in the Hudgins household and the prosperity which accompanied Mr. Hudgin's practice. The couple's first child, Mary Douglas Hudgins (1899-1992), named for her maternal uncle Judge Eugene Douglas Carter (1856-1898), was followed by six additional children, four of whom lived to adulthood: Sarah Josephine Hudgins (1901-1988) who married attorney John Montgomery Oglesby; Margaret Hudgins (1903-1904); Carter Hudgins (1905-1994); Daniel Edward Hudgins, Jr. (1907-1991), a Rhodes scholar who had a distinguished law practice as general counsel and vice president of Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company; Mildred Hudgins (b. 1909) who married Norman C. Cooper (d. 1972); and Kathrine Hudgins (1911). In 1900 Margaret Hudgins (1864/1865-1949) came to live with her brother and his family and remained in residence with them except for the period of her brief marriage (1916-1921) to L. L. Witherspoon of Murphy (d. 1921). The household was increased again, probably in 1904, when Gertrude Jones, the daughter of Mrs. Hudgins's sister Gertrude Carter (1870-1901) and Dr. Wylie Preston Jones (1863-1904) came to live with her aunt, uncle, and cousins and remained at Lone Beech until her marriage. The final addition to the Hudgins household was Mrs. Hudgins's mother, Sarah Ann Elizabeth (Brown) Cooper who came to Lone Beech in the 1910s and remained in residence until her death on 23 July 1920. It appears likely that the final significant construction project at Lone

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Beech, the addition of two second-story bedrooms, above the kitchen and the downstairs rear bedroom, and the present second-story bathroom and rear service hall coincided with Mrs. Carter's arrival at Lone Beech, perhaps ca. 1915.⁸

Following the death of Mrs. Carter in 1920 and the return of Margaret Hudgins Witherspoon to Lone Beech in 1921, the Hudgins household remained relatively stable until the end of the 1920s. On 6 December 1928, Josephine Carter Hudgins died and her body was buried the following day in the family plot in Oak Grove Cemetery in Marion where her brother, sister, two daughters, and mother had earlier been interred. Mr. Hudgins's health failed in the later 1920s and on Wednesday morning, 10 July 1929, the man who was described in an obituary as "One of the Best Known Attorneys in W. N. C." died of a heart attack at Lone Beech. He was buried from the Methodist Church on Thursday afternoon and his body was interred beside his wife's with full Masonic rites. Judge Robert Heriot Clarkson (1863-1942), associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, expressed the regrets of the law fraternity in comments which were reprinted in an obituary.

". . . his death was a great loss to the state. He was loved by everyone. He will be sadly missed in this section of the state by everyone. His integrity and high character gave him an influence excelled by no one. A great lawyer and good business man,--a kind father and loyal friend, a Christian gentleman.⁹

For fifty-five years following Daniel Edward Hudgins's death, Lone Beech remained a family residence and home to his children until their marriages. For the first twenty years of that period, Margaret Hudgins Witherspoon presided as matriarch of the family until her death on 27 July 1949. On 11 July 1942, Carter Hudgins was married to Clara Freeman (b. 1906), a native of Surry County and the daughter of Richard C. Freeman: they raised their family there and occupied Lone Beech until 1984. Carter Hudgins was a widely known and well respected geologist and botanist and student of paleontology. The couple were the parents of two sons: Daniel Carter Hudgins (b. 1945) and Richard Freeman Hudgins (1946-1965). On 13 April 1982, in two separate deeds, Carter and Clara F. Hudgins and Mary Hudgins, the unmarried, eldest child of Daniel Edward Hudgins, conveyed their one-half interests in Lone Beech and its grounds to Daniel Carter Hudgins.¹⁰ On 16 April 1984, Daniel Carter Hudgins and his wife conveyed the Lone Beech property to Timber Ridge Investments, a partnership comprised of Daniel Carter Hudgins and Mrs. Sarah W. Buchanan.¹¹ In 1983/1984 a four-unit apartment building was erected by the partnership on the property and in 1984, Carter and Clara Hudgins moved out of Lone Beech and into apartment #1. Carter Hudgins remained a resident of the apartment block until his death on 17 October 1994: Clara Freeman Hudgins now resides in the Friends Home West, a retirement center at Greensboro.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Lone Beech stood largely furnished but unoccupied for some nine years until the second half of 1993 when restoration and renovation efforts were undertaken by Don Offe, a carpenter, and his son Troy Offe, the husband of the Buchanans's daughter Angela. This project, to outfit the house for use as a restaurant, included the restoration of the fabric of the house and the installation of a commercial kitchen in the former kitchen and pantry of Lone Beech. The first-story bathroom and service porch were remodeled to provide separate restrooms for men and women. The only significant structural change to the house was the removal of the partition wall between the first-story rear bedrooms to create a large room for receptions and parties. Josephine's Cafe, operated by Angela and Troy Offe, opened for business in December 1993 and continues in operation of Lone Beech.¹²

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Lone Beech, believed to have been raised and enlarged ca. 1912 from a smaller yet substantial house, is a grandly proportioned Classical Revival house which holds an important position in the architectural history of Marion and McDowell County. Although no comprehensive survey of historically and architecturally significant buildings in the county and county seat has been conducted, the great frame house erected for Daniel Edward Hudgins clearly numbers among Marion's important buildings of the early twentieth century. In size, refinement of detail, and its remarkable state of preservation it occupies a signal place in the history of town and county in much the way its physical position, elevated above the town, holds sway in the landscape of Marion.

From a review of the surviving buildings in Marion, established as the county seat of McDowell County in 1844, there are relatively few buildings in the city which survive from the nineteenth century: those that do usually follow the conventions of carpenter-like building which appeared throughout the rural stretches of western North Carolina in the decades after the Civil War. The principal surviving building of this period is St. John's Episcopal Church, a Carpenter Gothic-style building largely completed in 1883. By the end of the nineteenth century, the town was still a village of mostly frame buildings with a few brick buildings including the McDowell County court house which imparted an air of permanence. Whatever buildings were standing in the center of Marion were nearly all destroyed by a calamitous fire which swept through Marion on 25 November 1894--a half century after the town's founding--and virtually destroyed the main business district and the frame houses which stood on adjoining lots. Without a public water supply, the town's citizens were forced to stand and watch the fire blaze its way to its end, destroying the frame houses and stores and gutting the few brick buildings.¹³

In the score of years which followed this fire, Marion experienced a rebirth of construction and commercial activity, a broadening of its economic base, and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

marked increase in its fortunes and prosperity. As a result of the fire, much of the rebuilding of Marion's commercial district was in brick rather than frame construction. In 1896 the Commercial Bank (later the First National Bank) was organized and eight years later the McDowell Building and Loan Association was organized: Daniel E. Hudgins was a charter member of the building and loan association board and on his death a resolution of appreciation was passed by the board.¹⁴ About 1900 Albert Blanton organized his wholesale grocery business, A. Blanton Grocery Company; his brother J. D. (1870-1960) opened his dry goods business about the same time and shortly added a hardware store to his commercial operations. Public improvements included the opening of the Marion Academy in 1903 and the construction of a city water system and the organization of the Marion Fire Department in 1907. (The Marion Main Street Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1991.)

The most important event of 1908 was the completion of the Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railroad between Johnson City, Tennessee, and Marion which greatly expanded trade for Marion's merchants and manufacturers who were both growing in number. The Mount Ida Hoisery Mill and the Marion Knitting Mill both began operation in 1909: the Marion Manufacturing Company was organized in 1909 and its first factory block began operation in 1910. The Methodist congregation completed its new sanctuary in 1909 and that same year plans were drawn by J. M. McMichael of Charlotte for the Hotel Marion (Marianna Hotel) which joined the handsome four-story Eagle Hotel (1905) on Main Street. One of the most interesting indications of the city's economic renewal and growth occurred in November 1909 when the MC DOWELL DEMOCRAT was renamed the MARION PROGRESS and a special "Booster Number" of the newspaper was issued on 11 November to mark that transition and celebrate the vitality of the county seat. The 1910s saw further commercial and manufacturing activity in Marion as the Clinchfield Mill was opened in 1914 followed by the Cross Mill in 1916 and the construction of the Marion plant of the Drexel Furniture Company in 1918.¹⁵

Concurrent with Marion's commercial and industrial expansion, there was a marked increase in residential construction. The number of new houses was likewise accompanied by a new stylishness in their design and finish: they lined the town's principal streets and encircled its center. The first identifiable group of dwellings from this period are a small group of surviving Queen Anne-style houses including the Decker house on Morgan Street: this house stood near the Payne and Decker Lumber Company and was the home of George Dewitt Shephardson (1851-1929), a builder/carpenter, who was married to Ella M. Decker, the sister of one of the firm's principals, John E. Decker.

The three houses which appeared in individual photographs in the MARION PROGRESS on 11 November 1909 represent the eclectic character of houses built in the first decade of the twentieth century: they reflect the continued influence of the Queen Anne style in building practice while the use of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 17

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

classical orders and a marked symmetry indicate the coming heyday of the Classical Revival style. They are the Dr. Joseph Gillespie Reid House, the J. William Pless House, and the original Lone Beech. Of these three, the J. William Pless House, built by Hendersonville builder Henry Jordan and known as View Point Bungalow, survives virtually intact (at least on the exterior) at 304 View Point Drive: it is a one-story frame house with a richly embellished porch, eaves, and door and window openings.¹⁶ The Reid House, standing at 220 South Main Street, is a large two-story hip-roof frame house. In the 1909 photograph, the principal feature of the dwelling was a two-story Corinthian portico surmounted by an unusual Second Empire-style mansard-roof element which appears to be independent of the house's main roof: a one-story porch carried across the facade and behind the portico. As far as can now be determined, the Reid house was probably the first residence in Marion to have a two-story classical portico.¹⁷ Sometime after 1909, the mansard-roof element was replaced by a classical pediment which survives; however, the integrity of the house has been compromised by an unsympathetic renovation and expansion for use as a funeral home.

It is believed that the original Lone Beech, boasting a two-level pedimented center-bay porch and a porte cochere, was dramatically remodeled and overbuilt, ca. 1912, to create the very handsome Classical Revival-style house which survives to the present. There is a local tradition that Lone Beech and the Gillespie house were built by George Dewitt Shephardson.¹⁸ At this point it is unclear whether Shephardson, in conjunction with the Payne and Decker Lumber Company, was responsible for the construction of the two houses--as they appeared in 1909--or whether he was the contractor/builder responsible for the conversion of the eclectically detailed houses into handsome Classical Revival-style buildings. Either contemporary with these 1910s renovations or dating shortly thereafter are two additional houses in Marion which are distinguished by two-story classical porticos. The most impressive of these is the large house erected at 241 South Main Street for grocer Albert Blanton. It boasts a portico facing southwest onto Main Street and a second portico of like dimensions on its southeast elevation. It, too, has been compromised by adaptations for commercial uses. A fourth early-twentieth century house featuring a two-story classical portico stands in the 200 block of East Court Street; however, its construction history is not known.

Whether Lone Beech, as it stands today, was the work of builder George Dewitt Shephardson cannot presently be answered; however, there is no doubt about its significance in the architectural history of Marion. Of the Classical Revival-style houses in the city, it is the most intact and best preserved. Crowning the hilltop to the northwest of the court house and overlooking the downtown commercial and governmental center of Marion and the neighboring First Presbyterian Church, Lone Beech is also one of the most important and impressive examples of domestic architecture in the city which has been the county seat of McDowell County for a century and a half.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Endnotes

1. The principal sources on the life of Daniel Edward Hudgins are three obituaries which appeared in local or regional newspapers at his death: clippings of these survived among the family papers and photocopies were made available to the author. One of the three was the obituary which appeared in the MARION PROGRESS 11 July 1929: the place of publication for the other two and a biographical sketch headed "Folks Worth While in W. N. C." is unknown. See also the biographical sketch of the Hudgins family by Mildred Hudgins Cooper which appears in Joanne S. Johnston, ed., MC DOWELL COUNTY HERITAGE: NORTH CAROLINA (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1992), 326. Hereinafter cited as MC DOWELL COUNTY HERITAGE. The facts of his parentage were obtained from his death certificate.
2. Frank Hampton Watson, telephone interview with author, 24 January 1995. Frank Hampton Watson (born 1914) is the son of John A. Watson and the nephew of Elbert Franklin Watson.
3. MARION PROGRESS, 11 July 1929.
4. THE MESSENGER (Marion, North Carolina), 30 September 1898.
5. John and Harriet Carson to Daniel Edward Hudgins, 8 February 1898, Book 26, p. 347; E L. Greenlee, commissioner, to Daniel Edward Hudgins, 12 May 1898, Book 26, p. 417; J. E and Annie Conley to Daniel Edward Hudgins, 4 September 1899, Book 27, p. 564, McDowell County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, McDowell County Court House, Marion, North Carolina. The Greenlee property was purchased at public auction at the court house on 4 April 1898. The acreage of the Greenlee property was not cited in the deed conveying the property to Hudgins.
6. Frank Hampton Watson interview.
7. MARION PROGRESS, 20 January 1910. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Gillespie Reid were among the guests at the party: their house was also illustrated in the special "Booster Number" of the MARION PROGRESS.
8. The proposed dates of ca. 1912 for the enlargement of the original Lone Beech to the existing Classical Revival house and ca. 1915 for the addition of the bedrooms and second story bathroom are approximations based on existing knowledge and the list of family members who made their home there for periods of time. Until the author's discovery of the photograph of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

one-and-a-half-story house identified as the "Residence of D. E. Hudgins" in the MARION PROGRESS on 11 November 1909, there was no knowledge of an earlier "Lone Beech" among surviving members of the Hudgins family. An interview with Mildred Hudgins Cooper, born in 1909, failed to provide further clarification of the matter. Copies of the weekly MARION PROGRESS through 30 June 1910 were read by the author in search of documentation: in a column of local news, "Local and Personal," there were various mentions of building projects by the town's leading citizens.

9. The quote is taken from a long obituary and account of Hudgins's funeral which was made available to the author: the identify of the newspaper is unknown at present; however, the article, by internal references can be dated to 12 July 1929.
10. Carter and Clara F. Hudgins to Daniel Carter Hudgins, 13 April 1982, Book 309, p. 685; Mary Hudgins to Daniel Carter Hudgins, 13 April 1982, Book 309, p. 686; Carter and Clara Hudgins to Daniel Carter Hudgins, 13 April 1982, Book 309, p. 688; McDowell County Deeds. In 1983 a second pair of deeds conveying the same property was made to Daniel Carter Hudgins.
Oddly, the acreage of the residual tract was not cited in any of these deeds or in the subsequent deed by which Daniel Carter Hudgins conveyed the tract to Timber Ridge Investments.
11. Daniel C. and Michelle S. Hudgins to Timber Ridge Investments, 16 April 1984, Book 330, p. 139, McDowell County Deeds.
12. Sarah W. Buchanan, interviews with author, Marion, North Carolina, 15 July 1994 and 16 January 1995.
13. MC DOWELL COUNTY HERITAGE, p. 26.
14. MARION PROGRESS, 25 July 1929.
15. The information in this paragraph is gleaned from various articles and scattered references in MC DOWELL COUNTY HERITAGE. For the Hotel Marion see the MC DOWELL DEMOCRAT (Marion, North Carolilna), 20 May 1909.
16. MC DOWELL DEMOCRAT, 14 January 1909.
17. Ermine Camilla Neal, interview with author, Marion, North Carolina, 16 January 1995. Mis Neal (born 1910) is the nice of Dr. Reid (1870-1918) and his wife Luna Ernestine Neal (1873-1928). Dr. Reid was a dentist.
18. Ermine Camilla Neal interview. For George Dewitt Shepardson see his obituary in the MARION PROGRESS, 17 October 1929. The son of Ezra Thayer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 20

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

and Cynthia A. (Potter) Shephardson, he was born in Gibson, Pennsylvania and came to Marion in 1898. His obituary described him as ". . . a skilled carpenter and for a number of years has been connected with the firm of Payne & Decker."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 21

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Buchanan, Sarah W., interviewed by Davyd Foard Hood, Marion, North Carolina, 15 July 1994 and 16 January 1995; interview notes in the possession of the author.

Cooper, Mildred Hudgins, interviewed by Davyd Foard Hood by telephone, 25 January 1995; interview notes in the possession of the author.

Johnston, Joanne S., ed., MC DOWELL COUNTY HERITAGE: NORTH CAROLINA. Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1992.

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THE MESSENGER, Marion, North Carolina, 30 September 1898.

McDowell County Death Certificates, Office of the Register of Deeds, McDowell County Court House, Marion, North Carolina.

McDowell County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, McDowell County House, Marion, North Carolina.

MC DOWELL DEMOCRAT, Marion, North Carolina, 14 January 1909.

Neal, Ermine Camilla, interviewed by Davyd Foard Hood, Marion, North Carolina, 16 January 1995; interview notes in the possession of the author.

Watson, Frank Hampton interviewed by Davyd Foard Hood by telephone, 23 January 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 22

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property included in this nomination is an approximately two-acre generally rectangular parcel of land, being a part of the 13.65-acre parcel, #1701.07-58-3 71 on McDowell County Tax Map 1701.07, which is outlined on the enclosed map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The property included in this nomination is the acreage which comprises the site of Lone Beech and its five frame outbuildings, and the immediately surrounding house grounds including the lawn which stretches southward to Hillcrest Drive. The house currently sites on a residual 13.65-acre tract and that acreage, intact since 1898, would have been included, as otherwise appropriate, in this nomination had not a two-story brick veneer and frame apartment house been erected in 1983-1984 to the northeast at the edge of Lone Beech's front lawn. As shown on the enclosed map, the boundaries of the nominated property are drawn to use the existing legal property line along Hillcrest Drive and the shared property lines with the lots to each side. The other sides of the boundary are drawn along the edge of the apartment building parking and in a straight-line fashion through the woodland to enclose the setting of the house and its outbuildings: there are no legal or physical features in the woodland to otherwise, appropriately anchor these lines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Additional Documentation
Section number _____ Page 23

Lone Beech, McDowell County, N.C.

Photographs

Lone Beech: Schedule of Photographs

The following information applies to all of the photographs.

Name of property: Lone Beech
206 Hillcrest Drive
Marion
McDowell County
North Carolina

Photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

Date of photographs: 22 October 1994

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

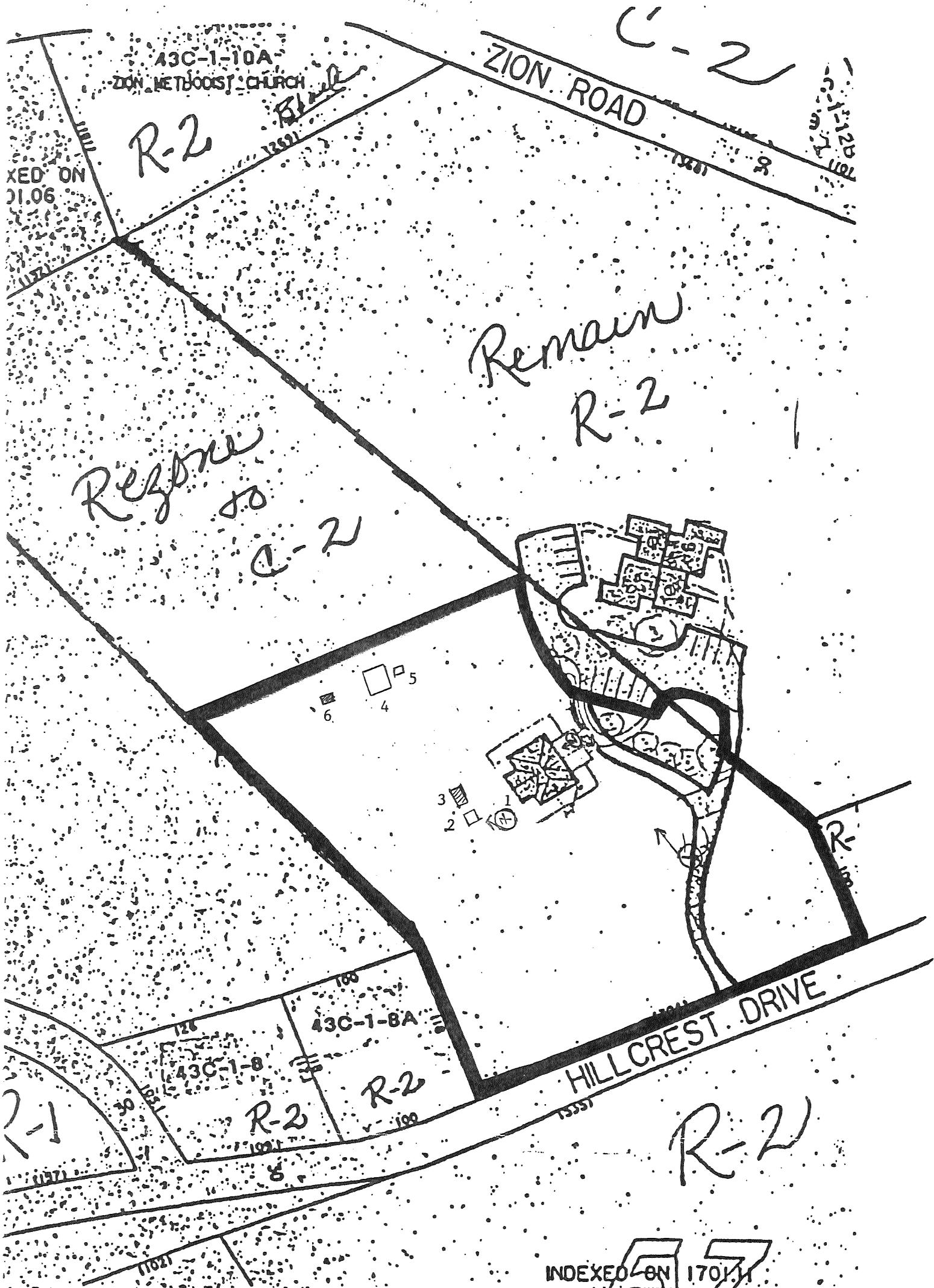
1. Lone Beech: Overall view showing northeast (front) and southeast side elevations, looking northwest.
2. Lone Beech: Front door and porch, looking southwest.
3. Lone Beech: Entrance/stair hall, looking southwest.
4. Lone Beech: Fireplace wall in the dining room, looking north.
5. Lone Beech: Fireplace wall in the library, looking south.
6. Lone Beech: Fireplace wall in the north front bedroom, looking southwest.
7. Lone Beech: Servant's cottage, looking northwest.



Lone Beech
McDowell County,
North Carolina
Easting-408340
Northing-3949320
Zone 17
Marion West Quad

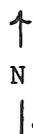
(MARION EAST) 4655 III NW
NEBO J 5161
HICKORY 33
GLENWOOD 4 MI
RUTHERFORDTON 23 MI

3952
42'30"
3951
3949
40'
3947
3946



- LONE BEECH
 McDowell County, NC
1. Lone Beech
 2. Servant's Cottage
 3. Car Shed
 4. Barn
 5. Privy
 6. Crib

Scale: 1 3/8" = 100'



- Contributing
- non-contributing

♂ photograph angle and number

