

BROOKLAND

(CHARLES EDMONDSTON HOUSE)

299 Balsam Road

Hendersonville, North Carolina

Landmark Designation Report

Prepared by

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Southeastern Preservation Services

Asheville, North Carolina

November 7, 2013 (draft)

January 7, 2014 (final)

Local Landmark Designation Report
BROOKLAND
CHARLES EDMONDSTON HOUSE
Hendersonville, North Carolina

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Brookland
Charles Edmondston House

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CURRENT PROPERTY OWNER

Christopher Eugene Staton
Deborah Holmes Staton
299 Balsam Road
Hendersonville, North Carolina 28792

3. LOCATION OF PROPERTY, LEGAL DESCRIPTION, NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

- A. Street or State Route/Highway: 299 Balsam Road, Hendersonville, NC 28792
- B. Deed Book and Page Number: Henderson County Deed Book 1065, p. 678.
Recorded June 15, 2001. PIN# 9578-12-1961
- C. Local or National Register District, if applicable: none, individually listed

4. AD VALOREM TAX APPRAISAL

Henderson County tax records lists the appraised value of the property at \$511,000.00, which includes the house, outbuildings, and 9.53 acre parcel (9.29 acres on one parcel and .24 acres on a separate parcel) The tax appraisal for the house is \$249,500.00 and the land is \$261,500.00.

5. JUSTIFICATION OF LAND PROPOSED TO BE DESIGNATED

All of the 9.50 acres currently associated with Brookland was part of the original 277 acres historically associated with the house.

6. PROPERTY INCLUDED IN DESIGNATION AND BOUNDARY

This designation includes the exterior and interior features as noted of the main house, all of the historic acreage currently associated with the house (9.53 acres), and all contributing outbuildings. Interior features of the main house to be included are the current floor plan, staircase, heart pine floors, baseboards, doors, door and window trim, mantels, and stone fireplace surrounds and hearths. The property boundary is shown on the accompanying tax map.

7. DATES OF CONSTRUCTION

Brookland (main house). 1836. Contributing.

Servants Quarters/Guest House. 1830s; modern changes ca. 1977; 1982; 2001.

Contributing.

Carbide House . 1882. Contributing.

Food Storage shed. ca. 1882 - 1892. Contributing.

Slave House/Servants Quarters. ca. 1836-1841. Contributing.

Garden shed. ca. 1918. Contributing.

Garage. ca. 1918. Contributing.

7. PERIOD OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance of the property is from its construction in 1836, through 1964, when both of the Fickens passed away and the heirs divided and sold much of the property.¹

8. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1836, Brookland is of special significance to the City of Hendersonville because it represents the history of the community before the city was founded in 1847. Although its historical development is tied to the early-nineteenth-century development of the Village of Flat Rock, Brookland was located on the outskirts of Flat Rock and is now one of the few remaining buildings in Hendersonville that date to the first half of the nineteenth century. Having been restored and rehabilitated by the current owners, Brookland retains a very high degree of architectural integrity, particularly in the areas of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

Brookland is significant in the area of architecture for being representative of high style Federal, early Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles dating from 1836 through the early twentieth century, reflecting the changing needs of the owners through the years. Brookland is also significant for its contribution to the overall social history of Henderson County from the early decades of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century as an important estate located in an enclave of summer homes, built by wealthy families from the low country of Charleston and other coastal areas, in Flat Rock, known as the "Little Charleston of the Mountains". The remaining large estates of these families are located in Flat Rock, but Brookland is the only one of these located within the current city limits of Hendersonville.

¹ Henry Horlbeck Ficken (1892 – 1940); Julia Ball Ficken (1872 – 1964). Dates provided by current owners, from family records.

Additionally, Brookland is significant for its association with several historically important owners, including Charles Edmondston, a wealthy land owner and prominent Charleston, South Carolina businessman who owned one of the most prosperous wharfs in Charleston, Edmondston Wharf. In addition to his business ventures, Edmondston was an architect who designed and built his home in Charleston and later Brookland. Edmund Molyneux, the owner after Edmondston, was appointed as British consul in 1831, serving in that capacity until 1862, during the time he owned Brookland. Major Theodore G. Barker, the next owner, was a Charleston attorney, who purchased large tracts of land in Henderson County and was considered to be, at the time, the largest landowner in the county.² H. H. Ficken, the last of the owners within the period of significance, was a well-known Charleston banker and businessman who expanded upon the farming operations at Brookland.

9. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Brookland. 1836; alterations 1970s to 1980s (baths, HVAC, kitchen). Contributing.

Located in Hendersonville, North Carolina, just over the line from the Village of Flat Rock, approximately twenty-two miles south of Asheville, North Carolina, lies Brookland. While the property is currently within the city limits of Hendersonville, its history is associated with the development of Flat Rock as the “Little Charleston of the Mountains”.

Set high on a hill, Brookland is surrounded by a subdivision, Brookland Manor, which originally was part of the expansive landholdings of the estate. Approached by a winding gravel drive along the south side, the front of the house faces northwest towards a gently sloping meadow below. The basic form of the house is a two-story, double-pile, with a high hip roof. While not fully documented, the house retains some of its 1836 Federal style details in the mantels, wide floor boards, delicate balusters and newel post, six-panel doors, and nine-over-nine and nine-over-six windows.³ Window framing typically is plain, with gently pitched trim above the lintels, likely added under the ownership of Major Barker in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. There are three chimneys, all of which are stuccoed and hooded. The siding of the house is unusual, with a German siding profile and vertical indentations approximately every three feet. The current owners removed the pebbledash exterior applied to the house in 1892, uncovering this original siding beneath.

The façade (north elevation) is four bays wide on both levels, with a projecting front gable pedimented bay in the center, framed by pilasters which extend the full height. There is a

² Ibid.

³ It is possible that these windows were also early twentieth century replacements, done as part of the Colonial Revival renovations to the house.

central porch on the first floor with a front-gable-roof with returns, and tapering Doric columns. Paired entry doors with full-length paneled shutters open into the main parlor. It is likely that this porch and possibly the projecting pedimented bay were early twentieth century changes to the house, in a Colonial Revival style, possibly made by Major Barker, since he owned the house until 1918. Windows on the first floor, flanking the porch bay, are nine-over-nine, and all windows on the second floor are nine-over-six. To the east of the main block is a one-story addition to the house, very likely made after the Molyneux family purchased the property, in 1841. This addition greatly enlarged the original dining room, and since the Molyneux family lived in the residence on a more year-round basis, it is logical that they expanded upon the house. Molyneux, as British consul, may also have entertained at the house and would have needed a larger dining area. There is a single nine-over-nine window bay on this addition, identical to the original windows.

Moving around to the west elevation, the house is two window bays on the first floor and three above. The south (rear) elevation is three bays on the first floor, consisting of a double-leaf door with two transom lights and paneled shutters, flanked by windows, and three window bays on the second. It appears that there originally were taller windows flanking the door, later infilled on the lower level. As on the north side, there is a central, front-gable bay with full-height pilasters, but on this elevation it is flush with the house. On the first floor is a nearly full-width hip-roof porch with tapering Doric columns and off-set granite-block stairs. The east elevation consists primarily of the one-story addition, with a door with two transom lights, and two window bays, and visible above this, two window bays on the second story of the house.

The most major structural change to the house took place during the ownership of Major Theodore Barker and wife Louisa. They owned the house from 1882 to 1918, and in that time covered the house with pebbledash in 1892 and raised the roofline by several feet to make room for a cistern in the attic. This is still present, and in the attic, the original chimney height is visible. Since that time, as noted above, the pebbledash has been removed and the original German siding restored.

Inside, the house is seven rooms and a half bath on the first floor and five bedrooms plus three baths and a large hallway on the second. Floors throughout are wide board heart pine, stained a dark color, and walls and ceilings are plaster. Baseboards are approximately ten inches high. Door and window trim in most areas is relatively plain with simple molding. All doors are six-panel, and some have the same gently peaked trim as on the exterior windows, probably added in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century by Major Barker. The entry hall on the first floor, on the south side of the house, contains a grand L-plan sweeping staircase with delicate balusters and a tapering, narrow newel post. To the north of this is the entry parlor with its

Adamsesque, Federal mantel including fluted pilasters and garland swags. The breakfast room and the east side of the dining room on the first floor are part of the one-story addition. The dining room is the largest room on the first floor, running in an east-west direction, with a very subtle line in the flooring denoting where the addition begins.⁴ The mantel in this room is more plain than in the entry parlor. The two parlors on the west side of the house have similar detailing in doors and windows, and relatively plain post and lintel mantels. The kitchen is modern, and was not likely to have originally been located in the house.

On the second floor, the only structural change appears to be the addition of vertical tie rods connecting the attic and the stair railing. These were probably added at some point to help support the additional weight of the cistern above, but it is not known when they were placed. Door and window trim on the second floor is plain, and mantels are similar to most on the first floor. There is picture molding throughout. Closets and three bathrooms have been added.

The current owners have restored the property back to its early appearance, replacing materials in-kind as necessary, and updating electrical and mechanical systems.

Servants Quarters/Guest House. ca. 1830s; modern changes ca 1977; 1982; 2001.

Contributing.

While not fully documented, it is likely that this hip-roof, asphalt-shingled, one-story building with a central, corbelled brick chimney, was constructed by Charles Edmondston. The building may have been built as a kitchen/servants quarters, but, being so close to the main house, was detailed much like the main house on the exterior. The current floor plan was completed by the current owners in 1982, who note that when they purchased the property in 1977 the building was one large room, with whitewashed walls and ceiling beams, with pebbledash walls, since removed.⁵ It is currently in use as a guest house for the owners. The building is a cruciform plan, with the same unusual German siding with vertical indentations approximately every three feet as on the main house, and nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows with the upper portion stationary, supported on a small ledge. The foundation is stone, and the full basement has stone walls. The room on the south side, currently in use as a wine cellar, may have been used for cold storage. Inside, the house consists of a kitchen, two bedrooms, two baths, and a living room on the first floor, and a second living area, office, bath, laundry, and wine cellar in the basement. The ceiling in the first floor living room is sloped towards the

⁴ This supports the idea that Molyneux did this addition, since detailing throughout, interior and exterior, is almost identical to original details from 1836.

⁵Staton, Gene and Debby Staton. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 3, 2013.

center, with water draining from this central valley, to capture rainwater, and the structure has been left exposed. The deck and handicap ramp at the front was added by the current owners in 2001.

Carbide house. ca. 1882. Contributing.

One-story, common-bond brick, hip-roof building with metal roof covering and stone foundation, built as the carbide house to house gas for the lighting system. The building is solid masonry construction, with its original roof framing. There is a wood door on the front and a four pane window on the rear, but no other openings. Likely built by Major Barker, for the lighting system available at this time.

Food Storage shed. ca. 1882 - 1892. Contributing.

One-story, hip-roof building, clad in asphalt shingles, with a cantilever over the front porch supported by knee braces. This building has a pebbledash exterior, and is the only building that retains this exterior finish, added in 1892, or possibly built this way in 1892. Pebbledash finish is framed by corner boards, a cornice, and skirting board with a drip edge. Foundation of the building is stone piers. The front door is modern, multi-light, and the window at the rear is wood six-over-six, double-hung. While not fully documented, this building was likely built by Major Barker, based upon the detailing and finishes. Inside, there are storage bins lining the walls which were likely used for grain and root storage. Walls and ceiling are bead board.

Slave House/Servants Quarters. ca. 1836-1841. Contributing.

The exact date of this building is not known, but likely was built by Edmondston or Molyneux to house slaves brought to the mountains in the summers. It may have been used later in the century as servants quarters. This is a one-story, hip-roof building with asphalt shingle covering, clad in weatherboard siding, and with stone foundation piers. The building is three bays on the front (south) elevation, consisting of a central door flanked by town windows, with a single window and a door on the rear. Windows are wood, double-hung, six-over-six and the wood doors are four-panel. Inside, there are two rooms, with whitewash finish on the walls.

Garden shed. ca. 1918. Contributing.

This one-story building has a standing-seam metal shed roof, weatherboard siding, a bead-board door in the center of the facade, and stone foundation piers. Although Molyneux likely had a garden shed since he was a gardener, and built an English garden on the property adjacent to this, it appears this is a replacement building, but built on the original foundation from ca. 1841. Current owners have a photo from the early 1930s with this building shown, and note that it did not appear to be new at that time.

Garage. ca. 1918. Contributing.

This one-story, front-gable, three-bay garage is the newest of the outbuildings, likely built by the Fickens. The standing seam metal roof is supported by knee braces and walls are clad in shingle siding. There are four-light, wood casement windows in the gable ends on the front and rear of the building. The foundation is stone. Garage doors are flush board, and the entry door on the façade is five-panel wood.

Archeology Note:

The structures are closely related to the surrounding environment. Some former outbuildings are no longer part of the property or have been torn down. Archeological remains, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the property. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archeological record. Therefore, archeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structures. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

10. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early nineteenth century life in the mountains of western North Carolina consisted primarily of small family subsistence farms, with simple, practical homes. Some of the most difficult settlement issues in the area had been resolved by this time, and permanent residents had begun to move into the area. In 1828, the Buncombe Turnpike was completed from Paint Rock, on the North Carolina-Tennessee border, to the Saluda Gap on the North Carolina-South Carolina border. There it connected to the State Road of South Carolina that extended all the way to Charleston, South Carolina. The Turnpike followed the French Broad River valley from Tennessee to Asheville then followed improved old Indian trails that passed through what is now Henderson County and the Village of Flat Rock.⁶ Henderson County, North Carolina was formed in 1838 from a portion of Buncombe County, with Hendersonville as the county seat. However, even earlier than this, once the Buncombe Turnpike was nearing completion, several Charleston businessmen began looking for transportation routes linking Charleston with water routes to the west. When they returned home, they told others about the beautiful mountain country, and especially the climate, cool in the summers, and relatively free of the insects and disease so common in coastal areas.

⁶Davis, Ron. "Dunroy". Local Designation Report, 2013, p. 8.

Families from the “low country” (coastal areas from Charleston to Savannah), began to explore the mountains as a place to build second homes. The land selected by these low country families as places to build their summer homes was rugged and vast. Some of the earliest families to build in the area included Charles Baring and Judge Mitchell King. They began buying large tracts of land, selling off portions to other Charleston and low country plantation owner families as the word spread about the beauty of the area and the ideal summer environment for escaping the oppressive heat of the coast. At one time, there were over fifty estates owned by families from the Charleston area.⁷

Homes built by these summer residents contrasted significantly with those of the permanent residents. Wealth and luxury homes were what these families were accustomed to, and they built the same grand style of homes in the mountains as they built in South Carolina. Most families were slave owners, so labor was abundant to build their homes, and many brought a large number of slaves with them every summer to help around the house and the land.⁸ Typically, “...the main house was placed to face a delightful view of distant mountains. Long, quarter of a mile to a mile long entrance drives cut through the woods and usually ended in a carriage circle in front of the house. Formal gardens rich with boxwoods sloped over terraced hillsides. A separate kitchen building, servants houses, and supply buildings ranged back of the main dwelling, often resembling the plantation field hand ‘street’...”⁹

In the ca. 1900 booklet “Flat Rock, North Carolina: A Sketch of the Past”, the author notes that roads in early Flat Rock were “...densely wooded and shady....and even now, though much of the woodland has been destroyed, there are still some lovely drives which are most picturesque; and in Spring the wild violets fairly carpet the pathways, while festoons of the wild-rose hang from their bushes in sprays of delicate beauty...”¹⁰

This delightful environment was where many of these early Charlestonians set their sights, enduring what was not an easy venture to travel from the coast up to the mountains every summer. These trips, on primitive roads, often took as long as two weeks. Due to the fact it took so long to arrive, most would stay from May through October. These families knew each other at home in Charleston and surroundings, and thus formed a tight-knit group of neighbors in what came to be known as the “Little Charleston of the Mountains” (Flat Rock).¹¹

⁷ Southern, Michael and Jerry L. Cross. “Brookland”. National Register nomination, 1982, p. 8-1.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ “Flat Rock, North Carolina: A Sketch of the Past”. Asheville, North Carolina: The Inland Press, undated, ca. 1900, p. 3.

¹¹ Southern, Michael and Jerry L. Cross. “Brookland”. National Register nomination, 1982, p. 8-1.

Brookland was one of these early nineteenth century summer homes built by a wealthy, prominent Charlestonian. The land for Brookland, a total of 277 acres, was originally purchased on October 29, 1829, by Fredrick Rutledge of Hampton Plantation near Charleston. He built a log house on the property, and spent several summers there with his wife Henrietta Middleton Rutledge. They preferred the more “fashionable” lifestyle of Charleston, however, and on November 28, 1835, sold the property to Charles Edmondston for \$1,000.¹² Edmondston is credited for building Brookland, completing it within a year, in 1836. Charles Edmondston (1782 – 1861) arrived in Charleston from Unst, in the northern section of the Shetland Islands of Scotland, in the early 1800s. He was one of five brothers, three of which became doctors in Unst and Lerwick in Shetland, and in Newcastle, England. One brother, Thomas, inherited the family estate of Bunes, in Unst. One of Charles’ sons returned to Unst in 1854 and took over the family estate.¹³

Charles Edmondston was a prominent Charleston businessman, running many ventures, including ownership of a prosperous wharf in Charleston, Edmondston Wharf. He built, in 1825, a large house in Charleston, with a large section at the rear, for his slaves.¹⁴ On August 27, 1836, Charles and Mary Edmondston were among the twenty charter members founding the Episcopal Church in Flat Rock, St. John in the Wilderness.¹⁵

Edmondston considered himself to be the architect of the house. Indeed, at the time, architecture and building skills often fell to the owner of a house, as part of their professional endeavors. He insisted that the house be built of virgin lumber, likely in great abundance in the area. Lumber for the house was sawn at the Oleetah Falls sash sawmill near the Little Hungry River, with the cut lumber hauled to the house site by ox cart on a daily basis. While not fully documented, it is highly likely that the house was built by slave labor. At the time he was building the house, the Rutledge log cabin was still on the site, and it likely served as a kitchen/headquarters for his servants. Edmondston owned the property for only about six years, and on January 9, 1841 passed the “dwelling house and improvements” on to Edmund Molyneux for \$5,000.¹⁶

Edmund Molyneux (1790 – 1864) was born in Liverpool, England, and served in the British Foreign Service as a young man. Appointed as consul in 1831, he was sent to Savannah,

¹² Ibid, pp. 8-1 and 8-2. It should be noted that the National Register nomination spells his name as Edmonston, but the correct spelling is Edmondston.

¹³ Johnston, J. Laughton. Unpublished research paper about Charles Edmondston. 2002.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Southern, Michael and Jerry L. Cross. “Brookland”. National Register nomination, 1982, p. 8-2.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Georgia, living in the official residence there until 1862. He was also a successful merchant and traveled extensively around Savannah and nearby Charleston, South Carolina. On April 30, 1834, he married Eliza Herriott Johnston, from Savannah, and a year later had a son, Edmund. The Molyneux family lived for longer time periods at Brookland than most of the summer owners. He renovated the house, creating an English garden, and working as an amateur farmer. Crops were grown on the estate at this time. Molyneux was a member of St. John in the Wilderness, and a founding member of nearby Calvary Church in Fletcher, North Carolina. During the months the Molyneux family was at Brookland, Edmund Molyneux set up an office there and continued in his communications as British Consul. When the Civil War began, in 1862, Molyneux left his home in Savannah and in Flat Rock and returned to England. He died in 1864, and his widow Eliza inherited Brookland.¹⁷ Eliza died in 1872, and her will divided the estate equally among her children. The estate was not fully settled until 1882, at which time Major Theodore G. Barker purchased the house and 400 acres on June 2, 1882.¹⁸

Major Barker was a Charleston attorney and a Confederate veteran. At the time he bought Brookland, it had been seriously neglected. A vineyard built there by Edmund Molyneux remained, but extensive work needed to be done on most of the land and the house. Barker purchased additional land adjacent to Brookland and elsewhere in Henderson County, becoming, at the time, the largest landowner in the county.¹⁹ In 1892, at the end of ten years of renovation work, the house was covered in pebbledash. Barker expanded the farm operations of the property, building the first dairy barn in the county, and calling the house Brookland Manor. He gave a generous right-of-way to the railroad for expanding the line into Hendersonville, with a flag station built near the intersection of the main drive and the railroad tracks. Guests at Brookland Manor were dropped off right at the door, making the house an “unofficial” passenger depot.²⁰ During the ownership of Major Barker, he lived at the house in the summers, but the property also remained as a working farm year-round. There were numerous caretakers and tenants who lived on the property. During Barker’s ownership he made additional changes to the house, including raising the roof several feet to allow for the installation of a cistern in the attic, giving Brookland the first interior running water system in the county. Barker died in 1917, with his wife, Louisa P. Barker, inheriting the estate. However, under Major Barker’s will, executors of his will were allowed to sell off all or part of the estate as needed and this is indeed what happened. On November 1, 1918, approximately 161 acres, including the house, were sold to Julia Ball Ficken and her husband Henry Horlbeck Ficken.²¹

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 8-3.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid, p. 8-4.

H. H. Ficken was a well-known Charleston banker and businessman. In addition to the 161 acres sold to them in 1918, the Fickens acquired adjoining farmland and continued a small farming operation. The Fickens changed the name of the house from Brookland Manor to Brookland House. The name was shortened later to just Brookland.²² Heirs of the Fickens sold the property in 1969, with a portion becoming Brookland Manor, a subdivision which surrounds Brookland on all sides. The property was sold to J. Marion Ross, MD and wife Ann B. Ross in 1969.²³ Dr. Ross was an ob/gyn and Mrs. Ross is the author of the “Miss Julia” series of books.²⁴ In 1977, the current owners purchased the property and approximately nine and one-half acres. Eugene Staton, one of the current owners, has several ties to the property, where his grandfather, John F. McGraw worked as a caretaker, and where his grandmother, Jannie Lee Gurley, lived as a child.²⁵ The Statons have restored many of the buildings back to their original appearance, including removal of the pebbledash on the main house and the servants quarters/guest house, to bring back the original siding of these buildings. The deteriorated roof covering of the main house was replaced with Duraslate and aluminum gutters were replaced with copper gutters. The owners have also been instrumental in restoring many of the interior features of the house. The property was annexed into the City of Hendersonville in 1994.

11. MAPS (tax map; survey and sketch map, with boundaries shown)

²² Ibid.

²³ Henderson County Deed Book 470, p. 637.

²⁴ Staton, Gene and Debby Staton. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 3, 2013.

²⁵ Southern, Michael and Jerry L. Cross. “Brookland”. National Register nomination, 1982, p. 8-4.

12. PHOTOGRAPHS (taken October 2013)



1. Original entry gates



2. South elevation, view NW



3. North elevation, view S



6. Siding detail



9. One-story addition, view NW



10. East elevation, view W



11. West elevation, view NE

14. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Davis, Ron. "Dunroy". Local Designation Report, 2013.

"Flat Rock, North Carolina: A Sketch of the Past". Asheville, North Carolina: The Inland Press, undated, ca. 1900.

Henderson County Deed Records.

Johnston, J. Laughton. Unpublished research paper about Charles Edmondston. 2002.

This information is included in the book Victorians 60* North, published in 2007, by the Shetland Times, Ltd., Gremista, Lerwick, Shetland, by J. Laughton Johnston.

Southern, Michael and Jerry L. Cross. "Brookland". National Register nomination. 1982.

Staton, Gene and Debby Staton. Interview with Sybil H. Argintar, October 3, 2013.

15. SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

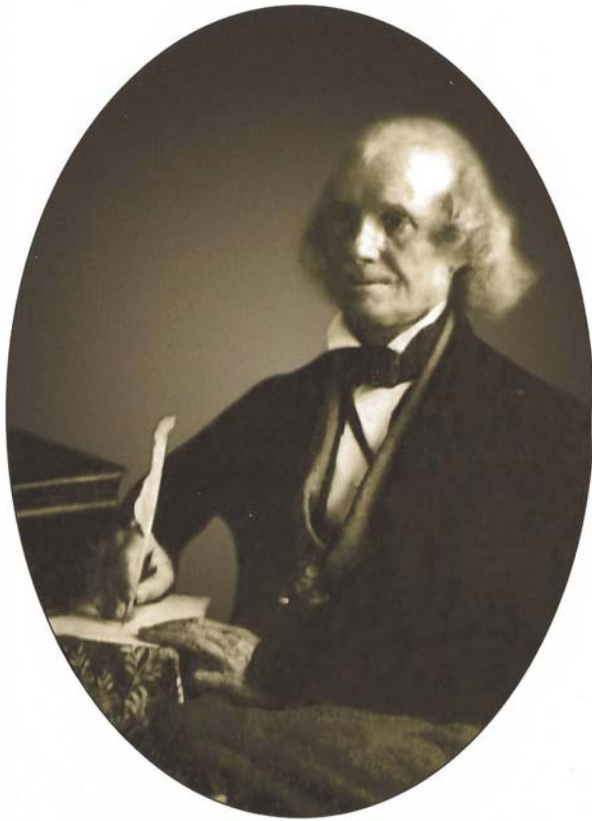
Documentary photographs of previous owners, shown below.



Frederick Rutledge



Henrietta Rutledge (seated), wife of Frederick Rutledge



Charles Edmondston



Mary Edmondston



Edmund Molyneux



Eliza Herriott Molyneux, wife of Edmund Molyneux



Major Theodore Barker



Louisa King Barker and Major Theodore Barker



Julia Ball and Henry Ficken

16. APPLICANT OR CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION (if other than owner)

Name Sybil Argintar, Preservation Consultant Telephone (828) 230-3773

Firm Southeastern Preservation Services

Address 166 Pearson Drive

City/State Asheville, North Carolina Zip Code 28801

Signature Sybil H. Argintar Date January 7, 2014

17. This application is submitted (check one of the following):

by the owner or at the request of the owner

with the owner's knowledge but not at his or her request