



**The Mayor Whitmire House**  
LOCAL LANDMARK REPORT

**201 Ewbank Dr**

Application for Hendersonville Local Landmark Designation  
August 1, 2025

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**Advised by:** Sunni L. Goodson, Interior Designer & Historic Preservation Consultant

**City of Hendersonville Community Development Department  
Hendersonville Historic Preservation Commission**

**Name of Designated Landmark (Historic and/or Common):**

The Mayor Whitmire House

**Property Address/ Location:**

201 & 203 Ewbank Drive

**Pin#:**

9569-24-7137 (former PIN: 9569-24-7161)

**Deed Book and Page Number:**

3659 / 429 (Mayor Whitmire Ownership: 453 / 29)

**Plat Book and Page Number:**

2015 / 9722 (Original Plat: Plat Book B / Page 054)

**Zoning:**

R-15

**Acreage to be designated:**

0.66 acres

Being a portion of that property described in Deed Book 3659 page 429, Henderson County Registry, BEGINNING at a point in the western margin of Ewbank Drive, said point being the southeastern most corner of the Solomon/Cundiff property as shown on that plat recorded in Plat Book 2015 at page 9722, Henderson County registry (hereinafter the “Solomon Plat”), thence N 84°51’28”W a distance of 190.86 feet, thence with the line identified as “Previous Property Line” on the Solomon Plat N 09°05’07”W a distance of 140.43 feet to a #4 rebar identified as “Corn” on the Solomon Plat, thence S 85°16’32”E a distance of 226.55’ to a ¾” open top pipe in the western margin of Ewbank Drive, thence with the western margin of Ewbank Drive S 05°37’42”W a distance of 137.77 feet back to the point and place of BEGINNING and being 0.66 acres, more or less.



**Interior to be designated?**

No

**Property Owner's Address & Phone:**

Matthew & Molly Manley

201 Ewbank Drive

864-201-8941

[matthewcmanley@gmail.com](mailto:matthewcmanley@gmail.com)

**Applicant's Address & Phone:**

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### ***I. Statement of Significance: Abstract***

The significance of the subject property is truly a combination of its unique associations with prominent figures from Hendersonville's past, most notably Mayor Boyce Whitmire, and the preservation of its original Craftsman style architectural character. These features, in tandem, make this home a Local Landmark worthy of preservation.

The subject property, which was originally associated with the locally prominent Ewbank family, maintains its original architectural character, replete with distinctive Craftsman style features, and presents today much as it did during the tenure of its most important resident, Mayor Boyce A. Whitmire. The historic setting features a variety of native plantings and fauna species, as well as hard landscape features such as locally quarried stone as seen in other notable, nearby historic properties, such as the Carl Sandburg homestead, Connemara. With only minor alterations during its 100-year lifespan, the property exhibits considerable architectural integrity as well as important local historic associations.

This historic bungalow sits prominently at the corner of Ewbank Dr & Higate Rd (formerly Highland Drive) in the neighborhood generally referred to as Druid Hills (historically platted in 1925 as "John Ewbank Property Adjoining Druid Hills"). Though the site was part of a 100-year old plat, the subject property is somewhat isolated from other contributing historic structures with the immediate surrounding properties having been constructed between 1950 and 1998. The property sits .25 miles from the nearby Druid Hills Local Historic District (platted in 1923). While there are other pre-WWII homes in the surrounding neighborhood, most of these have facades that have been significantly altered (see Appendix B: Proximity to Historic Resources map).

The platting of the property was performed by John Ewbank (1885-1939) who was a member of the prominent local Ewbank family and is likely to have been the original owner of the subject property. Most notably, the subject property was the home of Mayor Boyce Whitmire (1905-1989) who by all accounts ushered Hendersonville in to the modern era. He resided at the subject property from 1967 to 1989, which included his time serving as the City of Hendersonville's Mayor (1969-1977). Prior to this time period, Whitmire served a stint in the State House from 1959-1961. Mayor Whitmire is on the Hendersonville Walk of Fame (Class of 2017) and featured in the local People's Museum. The City of Hendersonville's recreation building on Lilly Pond Dr is also named in his honor. He served as the Mayor of Hendersonville during a period of significant achievement. Most notably, Mayor Whitmire lead the installation of the serpentine design on Main St and the construction of Spartanburg Highway (Mundhenk, 2016).

Estimated to have been built in 1924 or 1925, this 1-story Craftsman-style bungalow home features many original exterior features including roof line, fully-functioning windows and doors, porch piers/columns, and decorative exposed rafters, as well as original interior features such as arched doorways, doorknobs, sconce lights, millwork & trim and built-in cabinetry and shelving.

Additionally, a 2-story garage w/ apartment (203 Ewbank Dr) sits behind the principal structure. This accessory structure, which was presumably built at the same time as the principal structure, maintains its original exterior features as well and utilizes the same architectural style as the primary structure.

**Archeological Comments:** Terra Cotta pipe has been unearthed in the rear of the lot, bricks have been unearthed in various locations including along the southern driveway edge and near the concrete monument along southern boundary.

### ***Integrity Statement***

- **Location:** The home sits in its original location on Lots 1 & 2 of the John Ewbank Property platted in 1925
- **Design:** Though the architectural style is primarily emblematic of Craftsman style of architecture, the design features many elements from the 1920s period of significance including some features that reflect Prairie style architecture – both of which architectural styles represent the early modernist Arts & Crafts movement.
- **Setting:** The original setting was on Lots 1 & 2 of the John Ewbank 1925 Plat. This 6.5 Acre subdivision sits .25 mile from the boundary of the Druid Hills Local Historic District & National Register District (platted 1923). The immediate surrounding neighborhood was constructed primarily in the 1950s with some pre-WWII homes dispersed amongst nearby blocks. Other structures in close proximity to the subject property were infill developments occurring in the 1990s.  
The current property boundaries have expanded to include an additional .46 acres of primarily open lawn with a tree line at the rear. This added .46 acre property is not part of the Landmark application. From the rear of the original Lots 1 & 2, there are year-round views of Long John Mountain to the southwest (Appendix A 28).  
The perimeter of the home features a circular driveway which runs around the sides and rear of the principal home and in front of the accessory garage / apartment (Appendix A 26). The circular drive, which is reflective of a recurring landscape design theme across other historic properties in the area (Appendix A 43), consists of white pea gravel along the south and west portions and transitions to solid concrete along the northern drive and then to concrete tire paths between the front of the structure and Ewbank Dr. The south side of the driveway is lined with stone borders and Eastern Hemlocks (Appendix A 16), creating a quintessential Western North Carolina historic “summer camp” like setting - resembling the look and feel of driveways such as at Connemara and other historic properties in Hendersonville and the Village of Flat Rock (Appendix A 17A: 42-43). These hemlocks were unmaintained by previous owners but have been well cared for and repeatedly treated to combat wooly adelgid by the current owner. The current owner has also worked to repair the stone driveway border which functions to collect and convey stormwater runoff along the northern edge of the south driveway. The street frontage features a unique and striking stone sidewalk (Appendix A 18). There is also an unusual stone structure at the northeast corner of the property made of identical materials as the sidewalk (Appendix A 19). Ewbank Dr was once lined with

Silver Maple trees (Appendix A 16). In recent years many of these trees have succumbed to old age though two are still remaining at northeast corner of the subject property. Additionally, a set of mature Southern Magnolias on the south side of the property create an authentic experience and provide excellent year-round shade and serve as a place of refuge during hot summer days. These magnolias have become a focal point for outdoor entertainment during the warm months of the year (Appendix A 20).

The next generation of landscape design framing the home is being implemented by the current owner with a variety of new native plantings (such as oak trees, redbuds, replacement hemlocks, rhododendron and a variety of perennial wildflowers) and hardscapes (featuring stone footpaths and stone-lined curvilinear planting beds) (Appendix A 22 & Appendix A 23).

- **Workmanship:**

- Brick for foundation and brick for façade are distinct and likely sourced locally – (Appendix A 39). The Foundation Brick (Appendix A 39) is a vertical scratch brick, common from the early 1900s to 1920s. The Façade Brick (Appendix 40) is a wire-cut extruded brick, popular from 1930s to mid-century. The dating of the bricks supports the theory that the siding may have originally been lap wood siding that was replaced with a brick façade.
- Mortar is lime and sand – typical for pre-1930s construction.
- Exposed rafters appear to be hand-hewn, (Appendix 3a)
- Glass in windows/doors has wavy appearance - typical of pre-1930s construction (Appendix A 13a)

- **Materials:**

- Brick - façade and chimney;
- Concrete - porch and driveway;
- Asphalt Shingles – roof;
- Wood – all trim, doors, windows, beams, columns and false exposed rafters;
- Glass - window panes, Terra Cotta Tile - covered porch flooring

- **Feeling:** Quintessential pre-WWII, Western North Carolina aesthetic

- **Association:** Mayor Boyce A. Whitmire, John Ewbank, Robert Lee Whitmire

***Proposed Boundary Justification***

The proposed boundary would contain each of the historic structures (principal structure + accessory garage/apartment) including the principal landscaping/hardscaping that provide the unique, historic feeling and setting for the home. In principal, this area reflects the original Lots 1 & 2 from the John Ewbank Plat of 1925 (Figure 2).

## II. Maps and Floor Plan

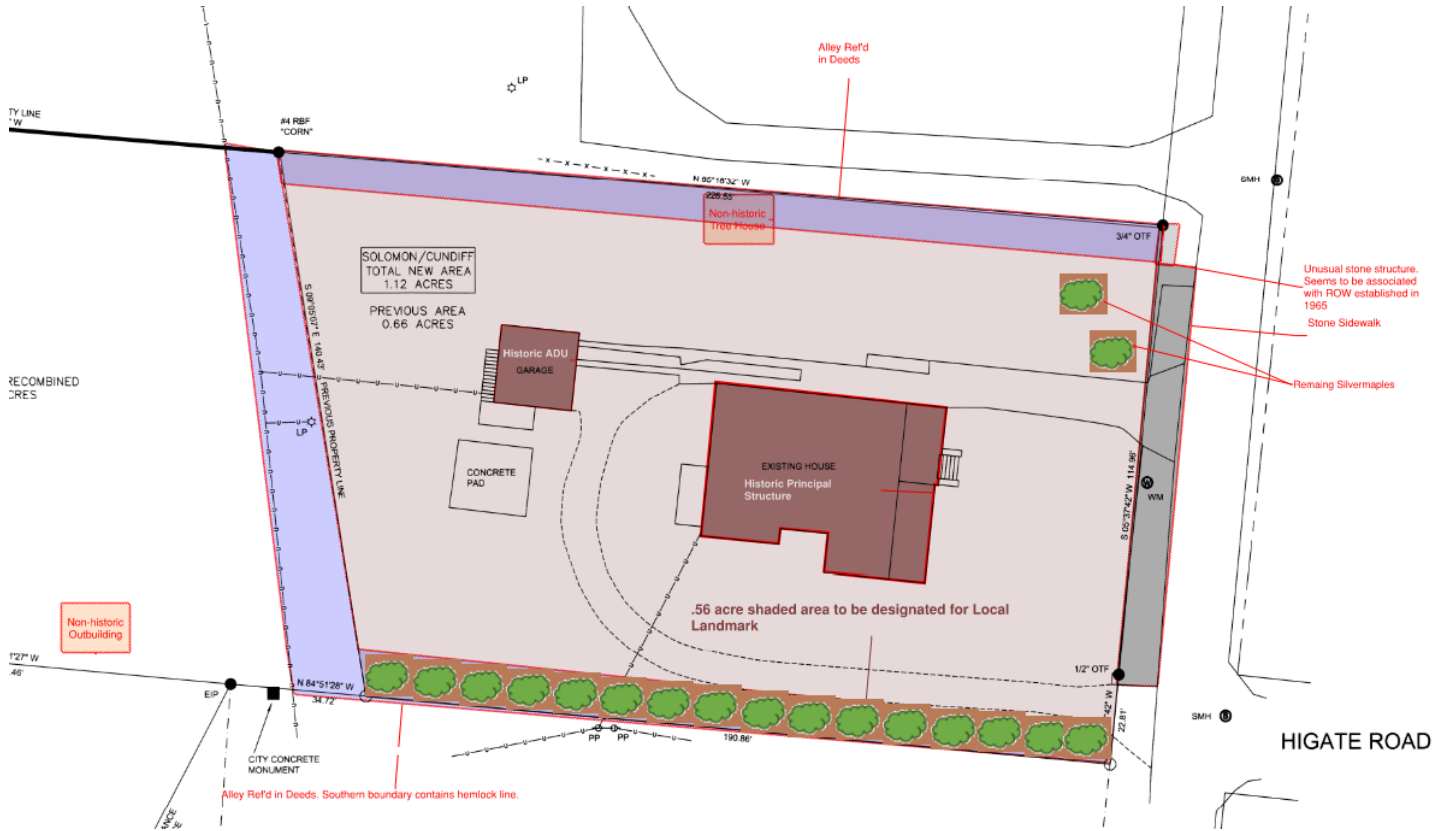


Figure 1: Map of Area to be Designated + Site Features



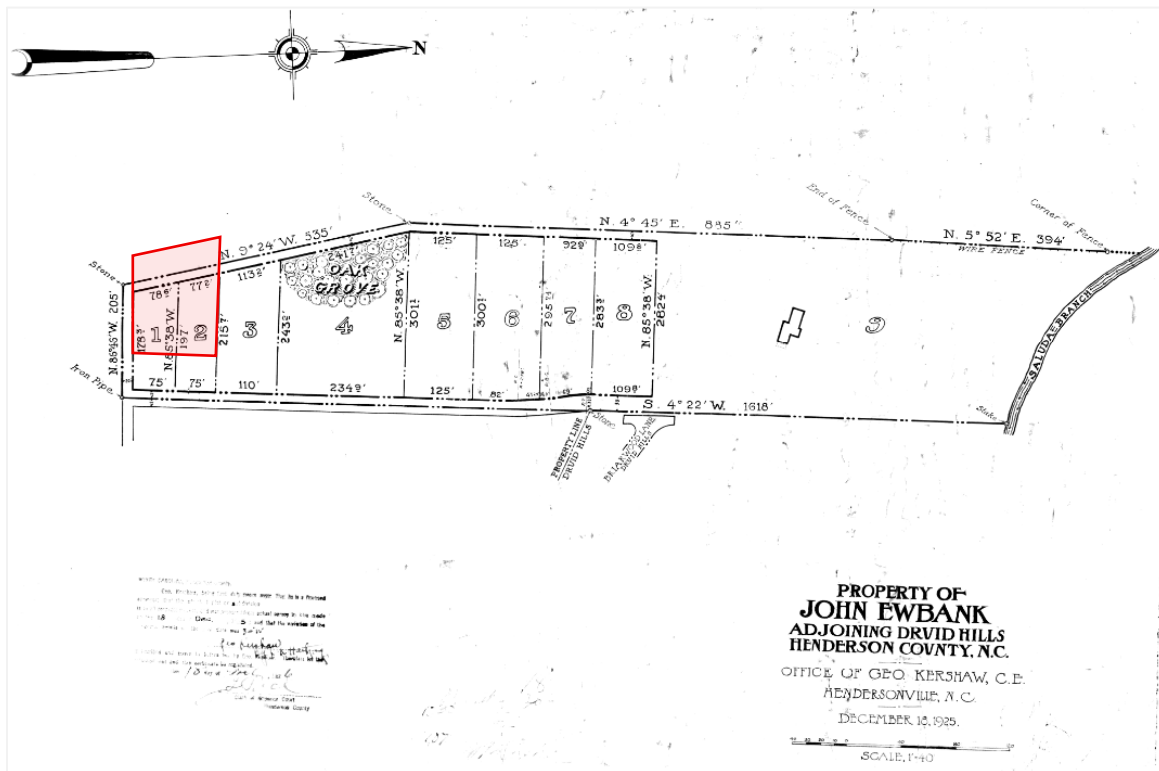


Figure 2: 1925 John Ewbank Plat (Lots 1+2) – Subject property marked in red outline

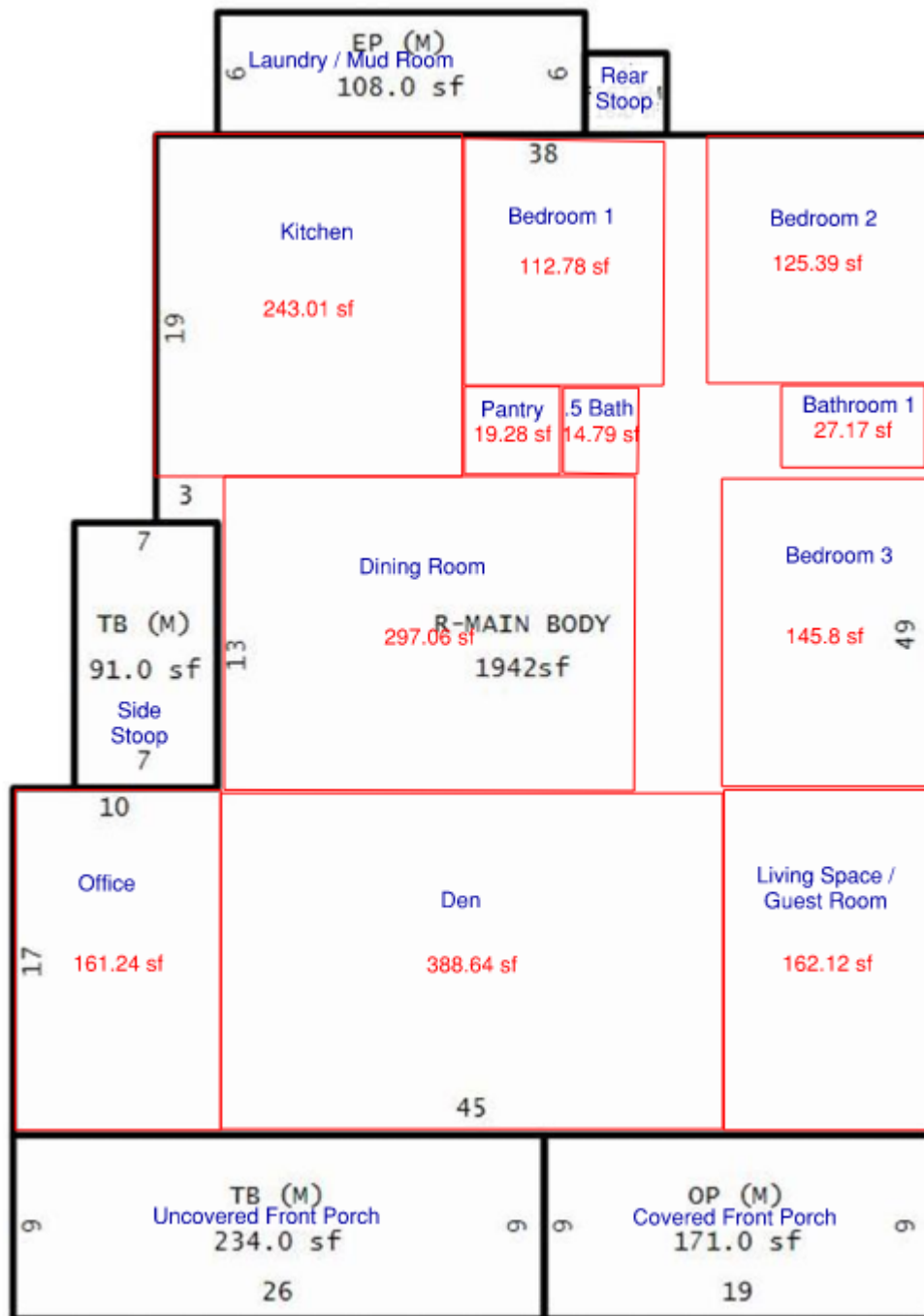


Figure 3: Floor Plan + Building Envelope

Imagery below showing 6.5 acres owned by A.F.P. King to the south of subject property. The Deed for this property from 1932 (DB 200 / P 287) makes reference to the ***“John Ewbank Residence Lot, Lot now owned by Lee Whitmire”***. Measurements shown equate to those described in the Deed (Figure 4 & Figure 5).



Figure 4: Confirmation of Measurements from Deed (DB 200 / P 287)

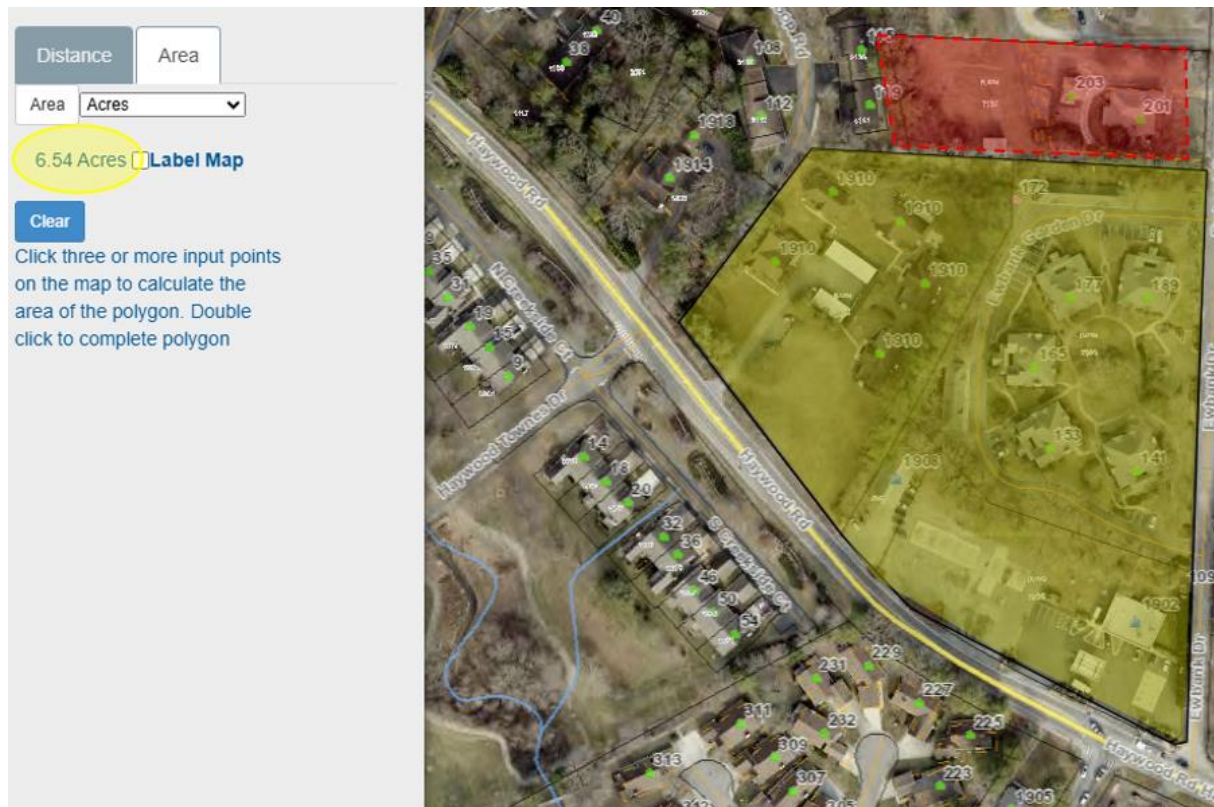


Figure 5: Confirmation of Area from Deed (DB 200 / P 287)

### ***III. Architectural Assessment***

#### ***Development of the Arts & Crafts Movement***

With featured elements that are primarily reflective of the “Craftsman” architectural style, the design of this 1-story vernacular bungalow is an example of a particularly unique subset of the early modernist Arts & Crafts Movement.

The Arts & Crafts Movement was a product of England originated by architect William Morris. The architectural movement prioritized workmanship featuring well-made, well-designed elements and use of natural materials. This was a rebuke of the two prevailing architectural trends at the time which ranged from the excess of the Victorian era to the boorish mass production of the Industrial Revolution (Tyler, 1994).

In the United States, the Craftsman style was inspired by the products of Charles and Henry Greene of Southern California. While high-style Craftsman were primarily concentrated in California, vernacular applications of the style rapidly spread across the country alongside the contemporaneous Prairie style architecture. One-story vernacular Craftsman residences are often referred to as bungalows – though the term bungalow can refer to other architectural styles as well. Craftsman-style architecture was popular from 1905-1930 before dropping out of favor. (McAlester, 2018). Catalog home sales resulted in the proliferation of Craftsman style bungalows and cottages across the country (Urban Design Associates, 2004).

The Craftsman style is noted for its use of low-pitched gabled, but occasionally hipped, roofs; deep eave overhangs; exposed roof rafters; decorative braces; and full or partial front porches with roofs supported by tapered columns (McAlester, 2018). Additionally, the style featured built-in furnishings, large rooms with window expanses, asymmetrical window and door arrangements, and utilization of natural materials (Urban Design Associates, 2004). Vernacular varieties were adapted for local needs and featured locally-sourced materials such as stone and brick.

In Western North Carolina, the mountain landscape outside of Asheville was largely underdeveloped during the early Arts & Crafts movement. The design and construction of the Biltmore Estate (1895) brought architectural attention to the region and resulted in prominent architect Richard Sharpe relocating to the area. Other landmarks such as the Grove Park Inn (1913) and the Monford Neighborhood (1890-1920) helped to define the region’s architectural style. The sphere of influence radiating from these works resulted in the region developing a significant inventory of Arts & Crafts style homes with their own unique Appalachian aesthetic. Key features include use of local stone and brick, deep eave overhangs, shaped wood columns, and hand sawn brackets in the eaves (Urban Design Associates, 2004).

In Hendersonville, Craftsman style bungalow homes are found throughout the City’s residential historic districts including Druid Hills, Hyman Heights, and the West Side National Register Historic Districts. These homes were generally all constructed in the mid-1920s. A comparison of the subject property to some of these examples of contributing Craftsman bungalows is found in Appendix B.

#### ***Craftsman Architectural Style of Subject Property***

The roof line of the subject property, is low-pitched and hipped (with no dormers or gables). This is unique in that less than 10% of Craftsman homes had hipped roofs and this small subset of Craftsman homes resembled Prairie style homes (McAlester, 2018). The distinguishing

Craftsman style features of the subject property's roof include the deep eaves and decorative exposed rafters.

The masonry façade was also uncommon for Craftsman homes located in the Southeastern US (McAlester, 2018), but specifically in Western North Carolina, use of locally-sourced brick was common for this style (Urban Design Associates, 2004). It should be noted that a local mason has theorized that the brick façade is not original. This theory is supported by the age of the bricks in the façade (Appendix A 40), which are wire-cut extruded and typically not as old as the bricks in the foundation (Appendix 39), which are vertical scratch bricks. Vertical scratch bricks were popular in the early 1900s-1920s while wire-cut extruded bricks became popular in the 1930s to mid-century, suggesting that the two brick types were crafted at different times (Goodson, 2025). It is possible that the home originally featured wood siding, a common material for Craftsman houses. Meanwhile, the stone masonry facade on the front porch (Appendix A 1) was installed in 2013 after the original brick failed (Appendix A 5). The stone, while not original, is a common historic material and reflective of the mountainous setting and use of natural materials common amongst Craftsman-style homes, especially in Western North Carolina (Urban Design Associates, 2004). It is also the only confirmed substantial modification to the original design and materials of the exterior of the home.

The front porch features box, brick pier supports extending from ground level to two feet above the porch floor level where they are capped with concrete square slabs. On top of the caps sit tapered wood columns with decorative moldings which provide transitions both where the bottom of the column meets the concrete pier caps and where the top of the column meets the porch beam. A streetview photo from 2008 shows a pier with no column on the southeast corner of the uncovered front porch (Appendix A 5). This pier has been removed at the porch level (Appendix A 4). Remnants of the pier, including the concrete cap, are in the current owner's possession. The columns and their piers are common amongst Craftsman style porches (McAlester, 2018). It is hard to fully detect, but a copy of a newspaper add from 1991 appears to possibly show a similar brick column and possibly a retaining wall at the front right property boundary adjacent to the driveway and running parallel with the street and sidewalk (Figure 16). Some stone found in this area could be indicators of a stone wall in this location.

The fully-functional original windows (6 over 1) and exterior doors (15 lite, 3 pane x 5 pane + 2 pane x 5 pane sidelites on far front entry and side stoop entry) are also common among subcategories of the Arts & Crafts Movement (Appendix A 11-15). The grouping of the windows in pairs or threes is common of the Craftsman style (Appendix A 9-10). The decorative exposed rafters featured across the entire exterior of the home (due to the lack of gables) are also representative of the Craftsman architectural style (McAlester, 2018).

The interior of the home features unique arched doorways. These doorways link the library, den and an additional living space which combine to establish the front row of interior spaces which overlook the front porch (Appendix A 29-29). These rooms as well as the dining room feature original sconces light fixtures. These fixtures feature a botany theme and were likely originally unpainted (Appendix A 33-33). Original wood floors are present throughout the living spaces as well as original wood trim.

A complimentary 2-story garage w/ upstairs apartment sits prominently behind the 1-story principal structure. This accessory structure was constructed in the same time period as the primary home and maintains its original exterior features as well and utilizes the same architectural style as the principal (Appendix A 25-25).

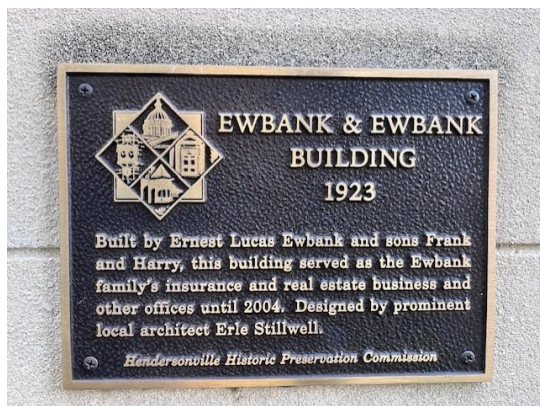


The architectural significance of the home is important for several reasons. The combination of traditional Craftsman style architecture and unique features such as the hipped roof, alongside specific architectural elements common to Western North Carolina, make the subject property a unique, one-of-a-kind structure that exemplifies the prevailing schools of thought, both nationally and regionally, during the period of construction. The fact that so many of the original elements of the home are intact also makes the home a valuable landmark worthy of continued preservation. Furthermore, the inclusion of multiple architecturally identical, intact structures (home and garage apartment) makes this a unique opportunity for preservation. And lastly, the interface between the architecture of the structures and the surrounding landscape typify the aesthetic history of Hendersonville and Western North Carolina in a unique and valuable way.

#### **IV. Historical Significance**

The home (subject structure/residence/property) sits prominently at the corner of Ewbank Dr & Higate Rd (formerly Highland Drive) in the neighborhood generally referred to today as Druid Hills - though it was originally platted in 1925 as the *"John Ewbank Property Adjoining Druid Hills"* [PB B / P 107]. The subject property, prior to being platted by John Ewbank, was part of a large estate settlement in which hundreds of acres owned by the McCrary Family were divided amongst heirs in 1881. The subject property was part of "Lot 1" of this settlement [DB 26 / P 205].

The home was most notably the residence of the prominent historical figure, Mayor Boyce Whitmire, who resided at the home from 1967 to his death in 1989 which includes the time of his tenure as Mayor. However, prior to his time as the caretaker of the property, the home has other interesting associations worth exploring.



John Ewbank (1885-1939), who purchased and platted the original 10+ acre tract, was a member of the prominent Ewbank family. He was the youngest son of local businessman, Ernest Lucas Ewbank and Virginia Wyttenbach Ewbank and the brother of Frank A., Harry H. and E.W. Ewbank – all of which were involved in the well-known family insurance and real estate business, Ewbank & Ewbank (Kelley, 2004) (Orr, 2018).

Figure 6: Plaque on side of Ewbank & Ewbank Building

John, in particular, was a real estate investor, newspaper editor, lawyer and member of the NC General Assembly from 1931-1933 (Jones J. "., n.d.). The Ewbank family were notable members of the Hendersonville society with a deep history as businessmen, lawyers, bankers, industry

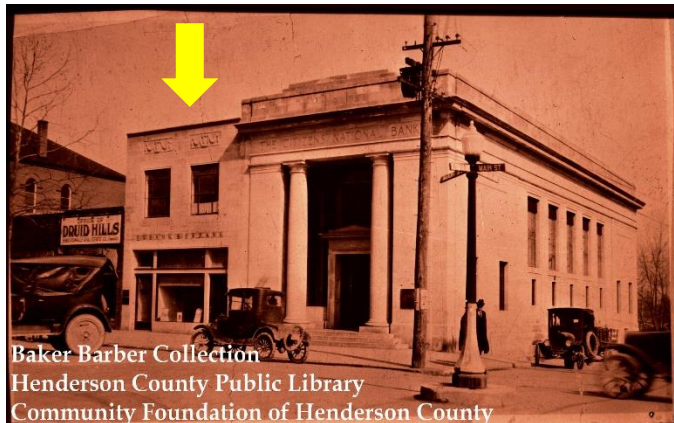


Figure 7: Ewbank & Ewbank Building at 408 N Main St

men, elected officials etc. Some of the Ewbanks' most noteworthy contributions to Hendersonville include Jackson Park (which was the former Ewbank estate), the McClintock Chime Clock at the corner of Main St and 4<sup>th</sup> Ave E. (installed in 1927 for public enjoyment while E.W. Ewbank was president of Citizens National Bank), and the Ewbank & Ewbank building at 408 N Main St (Edney, 1997) & (Figure 7). There are many notable members of the family including that of Frank W. Ewbank who is featured in the Hendersonville

Walk of Fame (Hendersonville, n.d.). The family is connected to a number of other prominent figures from Hendersonville's history including famed architect, Earle Stillwell. Stillwell designed several structures for the Ewbank's beginning as early as 1920 and including at least one for John Ewbank (undated), the location of which is very similar to the subject property as it is described in newspaper clippings (Figure 17) and in *Buildings as History: The Architecture of Earle Stillwell*. The published photo of the "John Ewbank Home" that is attributed to Stillwell is clearly a different structure than the subject structure at 201 Ewbank (Mitchell, 2006).

Based on references from a deed for A.F.P. King, who served as Mayor of Hendersonville from 1905-1906, from 1932 (DB 200 / P 287) for an adjacent property (Figure 4 & 5), the subject property at 201 Ewbank Dr is referenced as,

"the John Ewbank Residence lot, Lot now owned by Lee Whitmire"(Figure 14). This makes John Ewbank the most obvious initial owner of the home\*\*. Meanwhile, Lee Whitmire is likely a reference to Robert Lee Whitmire Jr. (aka. R.L. Whitmire or R. Lee Whitmire (1898-1970) who served Henderson County in the NC State House from 1949 to 1955 and State Senate from 1957 to 1957 (Jones J. "., n.d.). He was a local attorney who served as the Superior Court judge (Edney, 1997) and City Attorney (Jr., 1972) and was also the older brother of our notable resident, Boyce August Whitmire (more details below). Amongst several connections between the Ewbanks and Whitmires, E.W. Ewbank practiced law with Mr. R. Lee Whitmire (Edney, 1997) & (Figure 8).

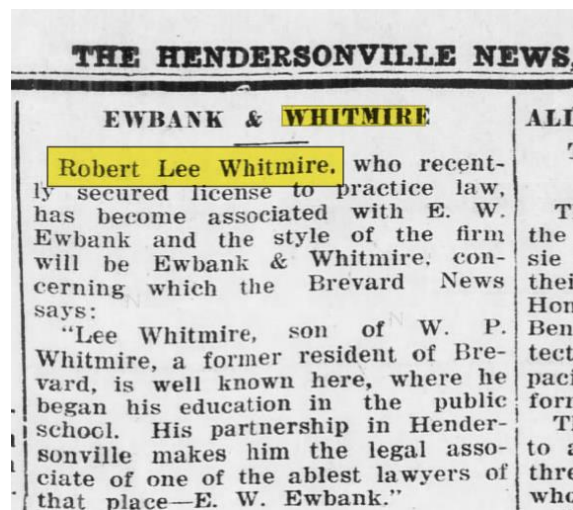


Figure 8: March 24, 1921 Clip of Hendersonville News



**\*\*Note:** Additional verification of the subject residence being the home of John Ewbank and/or Robert Lee Whitmire is needed. We do have records that John Ewbank purchased the tract of land and platted the lots of the subject property (including the subject property Lots 1 & 2). And it is documented by one neighboring deed reference to the subject lot as Ewbank's "residence" and that a "Lee Whitmire" owned it in 1932. We also have documentation that John Ewbank owned a home designed by Stillwell located at the end of Ewbank Dr near the intersection of Blythe St and Haywood Rd. It is purely conjecture, but it is possible that John Ewbank had the subject home built in the mid-1920's before having another nearby home built (designed by Stillwell) and thus sold the subject property to Robert Lee Whitmire. This also makes a connection to the home later becoming owned by R.L. Whitmire's his younger brother, Mayor Boyce Whitmire. It would be further conjecture to presume that Stillwell designed the subject property - though the time period of construction and architectural style of the home are supportive of this notion.

During the 1950s the property was home to the Knoop Family. Newspaper records show the home was used for a variety of different social gatherings during this time period.

In the subject property's long history, it was notably the home of Mayor Boyce A. Whitmire (1905-1989) (Figure 13). He resided there from 1967 until the time of his death. This makes the subject property Mayor Whitmire's residence during his time serving as Hendersonville's Mayor (1969-1977). Prior to this time period, Whitmire served a stint in the State House from 1959-1961. Mayor Whitmire is on the Hendersonville Walk of Fame (Class of 2017) and featured in the People's Museum (Figure 10). The City of Hendersonville's recreation building on Lilly Pond Dr (Figure 9) was also named in his honor in 1999 (Hendersonville, Ordinance 99-0323 Renaming of Toms Park Building after Mayor Whitmire, 1999). He served as the Mayor of Hendersonville during a period of significant achievement. Most notably, Mayor Whitmire was responsible for the Flat Rock Playhouse being designated as the State Theatre of North Carolina (City of Hendersonville Historic Preservation Commission, n.d.). He was instrumental in the development of Patton Park and the public pool that served the City for generations until it was ravaged by Hurricane Helene (Kermit). He was also the force behind the reconfiguration of downtown with the installation of the character-defining serpentine design on



Figure 9: Whitmire Rec Building at Toms Park

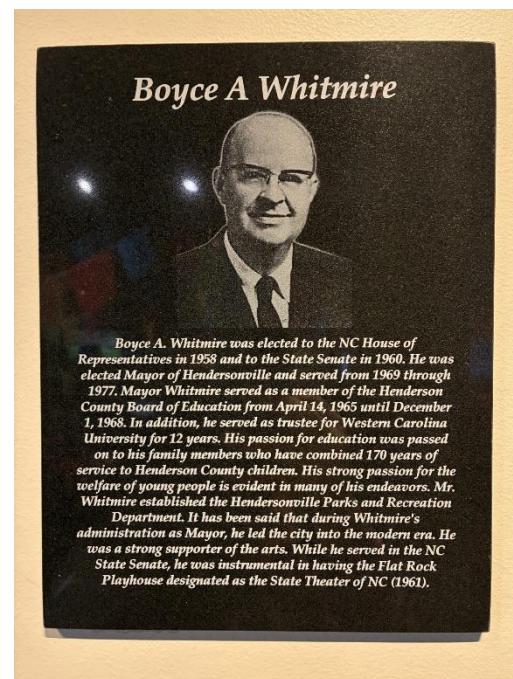


Figure 10: People's Museum Walk of Fame Exhibit

Main St (Figure 12). He also lead the effort for the construction of Spartanburg Highway (Mundhenk, 2016) and participated in the dedication of numerous achievements including the Teen Canteen and the Opportunity House Arts & Crafts Center amongst many other civic achievements (Hendersonville, Ordinance 99-0323 Renaming of Toms Park Building after Mayor Whitmire, 1999). Mr. Whitmire also helped to establish and lead the Elks Camp for Boys and served as a high-ranking member of the National Elks Organization (Orr, 2014). He also was instrumental in establishing the local YMCA (Kermit).

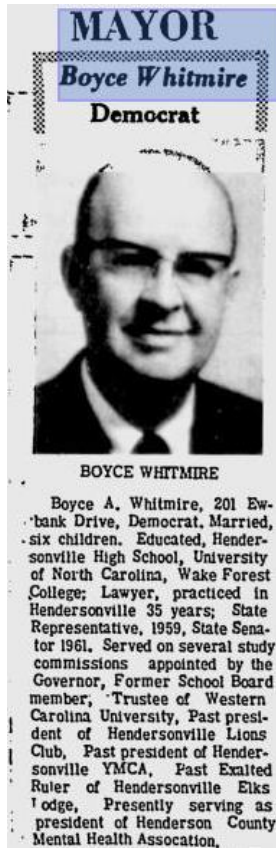


Figure 11: Clip from April 8, 1969 Times-News Mayoral Election Information

Mayor Boyce Whitmire's legacy is one that continues to carry significance 50 years after his last term as mayor. Many bold decisions and integral investments were made during Mr. Whitmire's time at the helm of the City. His record of accomplishments reflects that of a man who worked tirelessly for his community. When he was away from the dais, outside of council chambers, seeking respite before facing his next politically arduous decision or campaign battle, he was at his place of refuge at 201 Ewbank Dr. It was there, alongside his life-long sweetheart and avid supporter, Patrica Bean Whitmire, that Boyce was able to center himself, rest and regroup, and focus on the most important aspect of his legacy, his family. The Whitmire's had five boys and one girl. Three of their sons became important educators in the community and are recognized in the Henderson County Education Hall of Fame. With all of the accolades and accomplishment credited to Mr. Whitmire, he and his family's greatest legacy is their contributions towards serving the youth of Henderson County (Orr, 2014).



Figure 12: Plaque on Main St honoring Mayor Whitmire

## V. Bibliography

**Deed Research** - via [Henderson County Register of Deeds](#) & [Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society](#)

Deeds pertaining to 201 Ewbank Dr				
Book	Page	Buyer	Year	Notes
3659	429	Manley	2021	
1623	221	Solomon	2015	Recombination of .46 acres
1451	528	Solomon		Former PIN 9569-24-7161
1029	305	Hamblin	2000	
798	531	Whitmire-Jackson	1992	Boyce Whitmire Sr. (1905-1989)
453	29	Whitmire (Mayor)	1967	Mayor 1969-1977
284	62	R.M. Knoop	1948	Property intact as stands today. Higate Rd was called Highland Drive
		C.V. Peck		
		Lee Whitmire	1932	Brother of Boyce Whitmire
135	64	John Ewbank	1925	
110	254	A.F.P. King	1921	
94	91	Fletcher	1914	
		Dermid		
26	205	Elizabeth McCrary	1881	
Other Transactions of Interest				
432	155	Knoop	1965	Koop / Issac 18' ROW on north side of current lot
271	210	Peck	1947	Rear Portion of Current Lot Sold by Anders to Peck
200	287	Keith	1932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Makes reference to current lot being that of "John Ewbank Residence Lot now owned by Lee Whitmire"</li> <li>- Conveyed by A.F.P. King</li> <li>- Creates 20' ROW on south side of current lot</li> <li>- Deed for 6.5 acres of land south of current lot to Haywood Rd.</li> </ul>



D.K.  
P.W.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF HENDERSON

29

**This Deed**, Made this 18th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and Sixty-seven, between  
MARTHA B. KNOOP (widow)  
of the County of Henderson, and State of North Carolina, of the first part, and  
BOYCE A. WHITMIRE, Sr. and wife, HAZEL PATRICIA WHITMIRE  
of the County of Henderson, and State of North Carolina, of the second part,

Figure 13: Boyce Whitmire Purchase Deed (1967)

Beginning on a locust stake by an oak the South west corner of the John Ewbanks Residence lot, Lot now owned by Lee Whitmire, and running thence N. 86° W. 270

Figure 14: Screenshot of King/Keith 1932 Deed

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[https://www.hendersoncountync.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/historic\\_resources\\_commission/page/136573/without\\_application\\_-\\_brightwaters\\_application\\_package\\_reduced.pdf](https://www.hendersoncountync.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/historic_resources_commission/page/136573/without_application_-_brightwaters_application_package_reduced.pdf)
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## Additional Resources:



Figure 15: Clip from Times-News December 9, 1991 with poor image of home. Potential column located adjacent to driveway

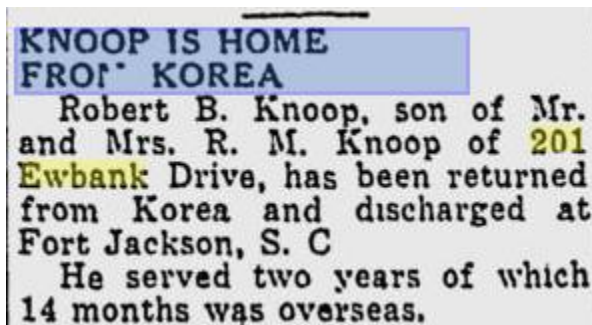


Figure 16: Clip from Times-News July 26, 1954 confirming Knoop Ownership

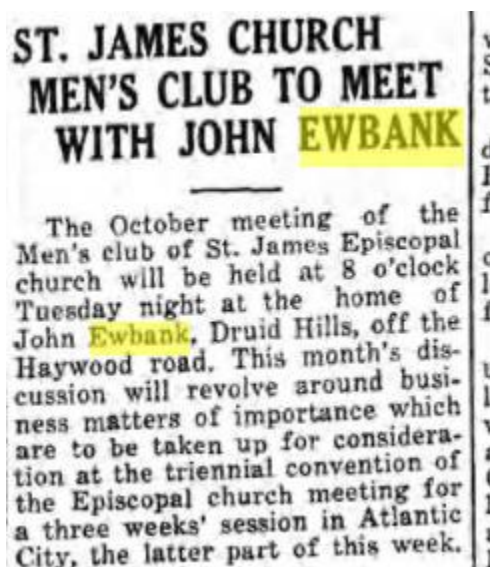


Figure 17: Clip from Oct. 8, 1934 Hendersonville Times News noting the general location of John Ewbank's home





*Appendix A 1: Front of House at Midday*



*Appendix A 2: Front of House at Dusk*





Appendix A 3a: Underside of Eaves

Appendix A 3: Front Porch



Appendix A 4: Location of missing pier

Appendix A 5: 2008 image - pier and brick porch facade are present





*Appendix A 6: North Side*



*Appendix A 7: Southside patio*





*Appendix A 8: Rear of Home*



*Appendix A 9: Set of 3 wood cased 6 over 1 windows featuring 3 small lights over 3 vertical lights over 1 single pane*



*Appendix A 10: Interior view of fully-functioning windows*





*Appendix A 11: 15 Lite Primary Front Door*



*Appendix A 12: 15-Lite Front Library Door featuring 2 - 10-pane Sidelites*



*Appendix A 14a: Example of original "wavy" glass*

*Appendix A 13: 15-Lite Side Stoop Door featuring 2 - 10-Pane Sidelites*



*Appendix A 15: Original sectional overhead garage doors featuring 4x4 panels with 4 panes across upper-mid section*





*Appendix A 16: Silver Maples Lining Ewbank Dr (2013)*





*Appendix A 17: Hemlock Lined Border with Stone Edge – additional stonework under vegetation on right*



*Appendix A 18: Stone Sidewalk*





*Appendix A 19: Unusual Stone Ramp/Structure at Street*





*Appendix A 20: Magnolia Grove*



*Appendix A 21: Vegetable Garden behind Garage Apt*





*Appendix A 22: Curvilinear Landscaping*



*Appendix A 23: Stone edging and steppingstone path*





*Appendix A 24: Play area behind garage apartment*



*Appendix A 25: ADU (southeast corner)*



*Appendix A 26: ADU (north side + rear) behind Principal Structure*





*Appendix A 27: Treehouse in Side Yard*



*Appendix A 28: Accessory Storage Building (non-historic) with view of Long John Mtn in distance*





*Appendix A 29: Den featuring arched entryway to Living Space/Guest Room (entry was formerly doored but no original doors remain)*



*Appendix A 30: Reverse view showing original fireplace, wood floors, sconces and arched entryway to Library in distance (this entry was also formerly doored)*





*Appendix A 31: View of Library with Built-in Shelves - said to be the office Mayor Whitmire*



*Appendix A 32: Reverse angle of Library towards front porch entryway*





*Appendix A 33: Double Scones in Dining Room*



*Appendix A 34: Scones Close-up of Botanical Design*



*Appendix A 35: Example of Original Door Knobs*



*Appendix A 36: Built-in Cabinetry in Kitchen*



Appendix A 37: Cellar

Appendix A 38: Concrete front porch has been stabilized and sealed previously but attempts to reseal have not held. Water intrusion is a concern and a permanent fix, including possibly covering the uncovered section, is needed

### ***Needed Repairs***







*Appendix A 39: Portions of the brick facade need repointing. Also visible in photo is the distinction between the brick used for foundation and brick used for façade*

### **Brick Details**



*Appendix A: 39 Foundation Brick*



*Appendix A: 40 Façade Brick*



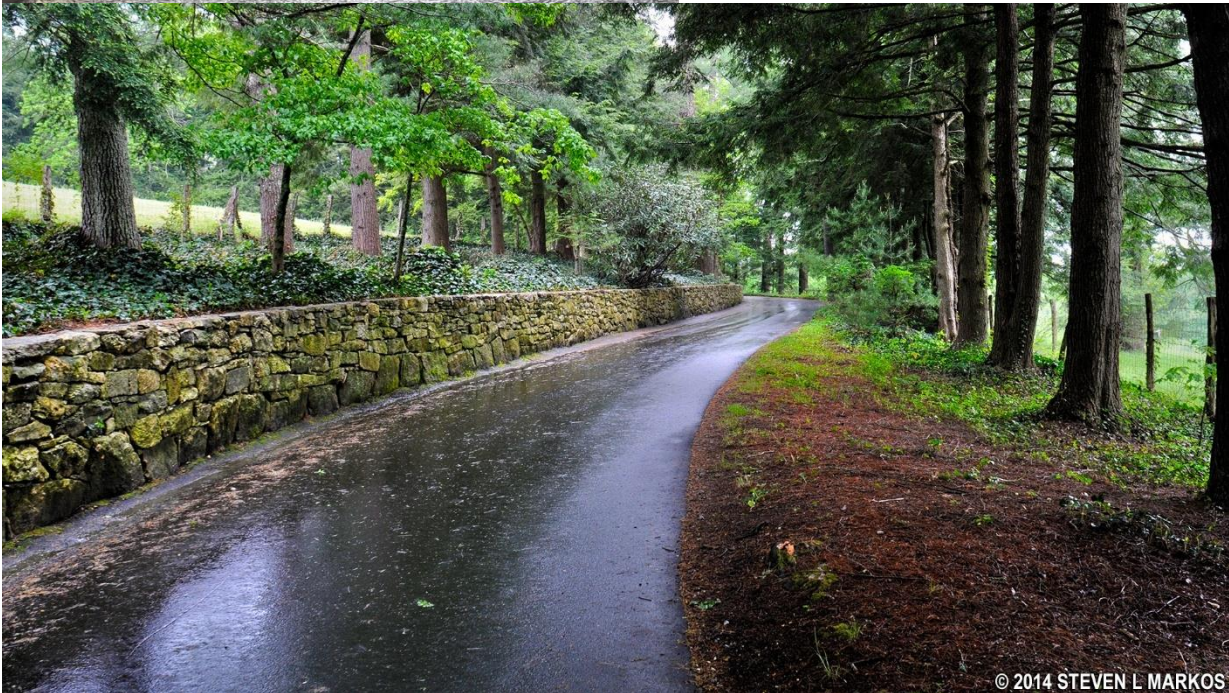
*Baler Appendix A: 41 Soldier Course between foundation and facade*



*Examples of Similar Historic Settings*



Appendix A 42: Images of  
Connemara - Carl Sandburg Home  
Driveway



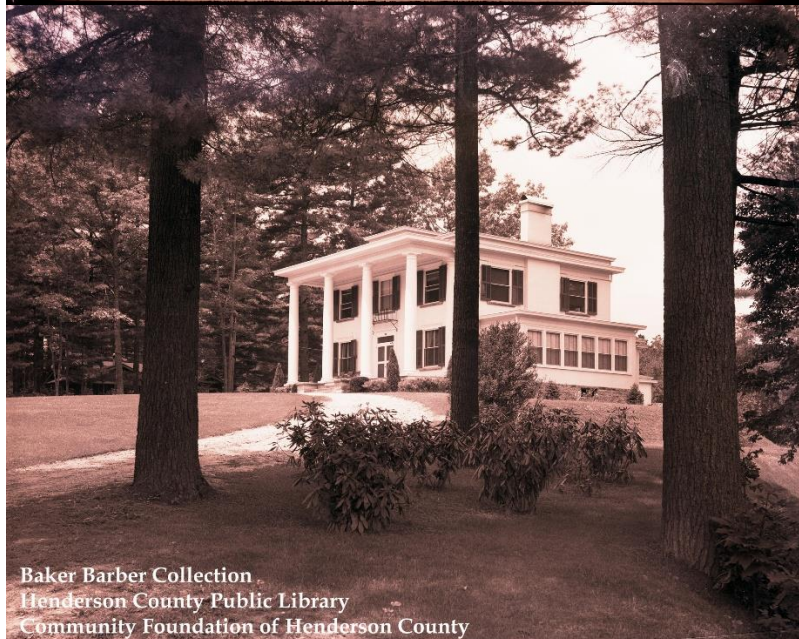
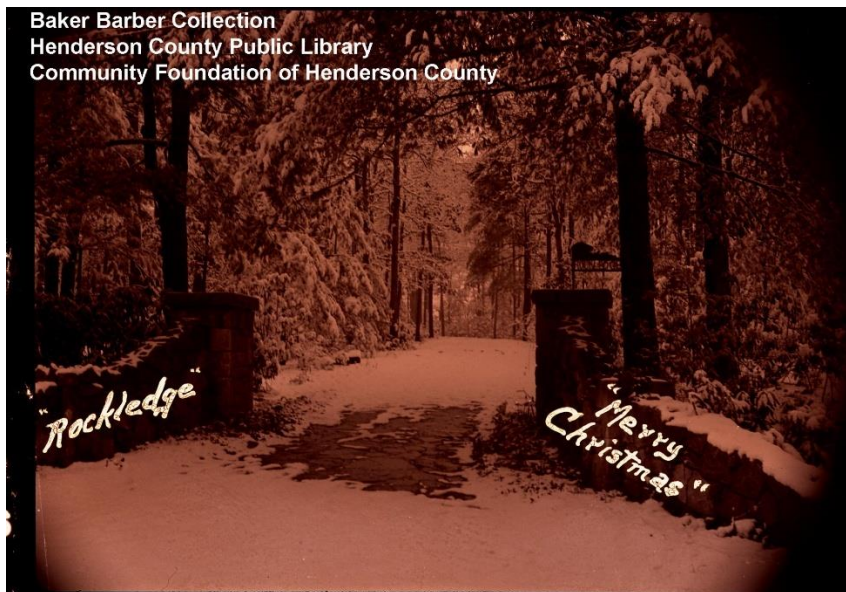
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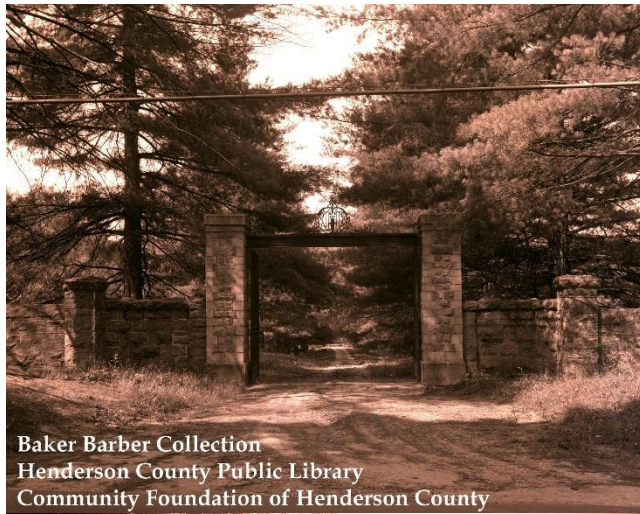
***Baker Barber Collection Images - Examples of Similar Historic Settings***



Appendix A 43: Various local images of similar settings featuring native vegetation, stone work, curvilinear designs and gravel drives.



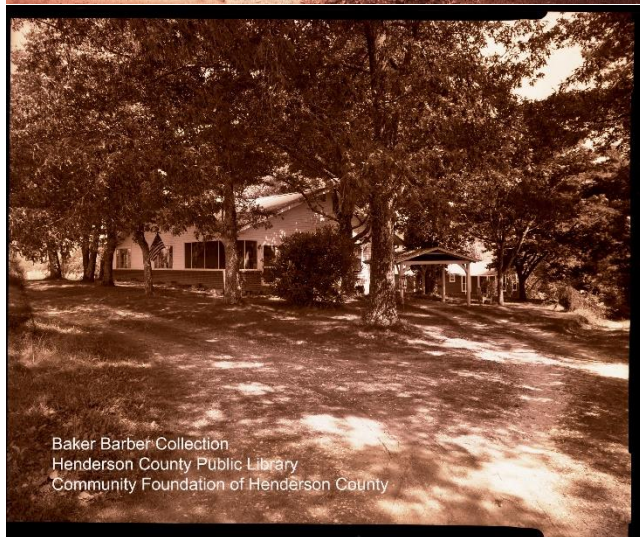




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Community Foundation of Henderson County



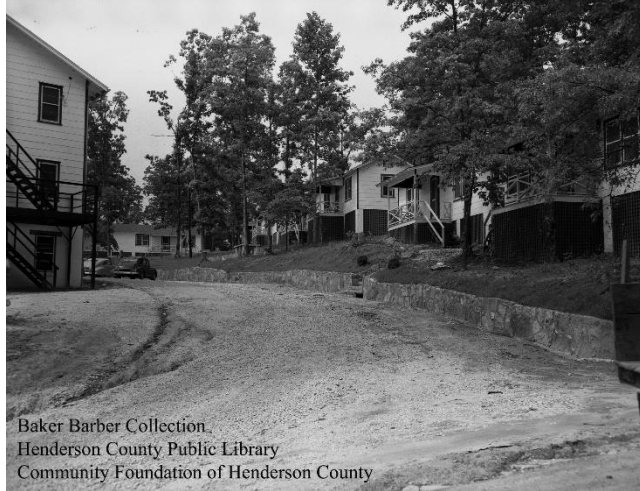
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Henderson County Public Library  
Community Foundation of Henderson County



Baker Barber Collection  
Henderson County Public Library  
Community Foundation of Henderson County

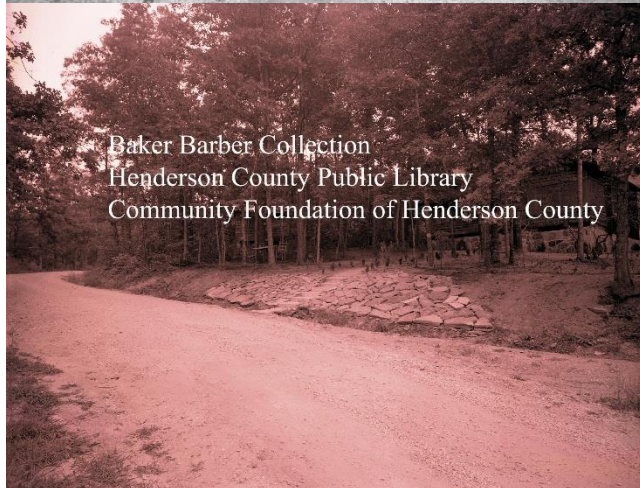
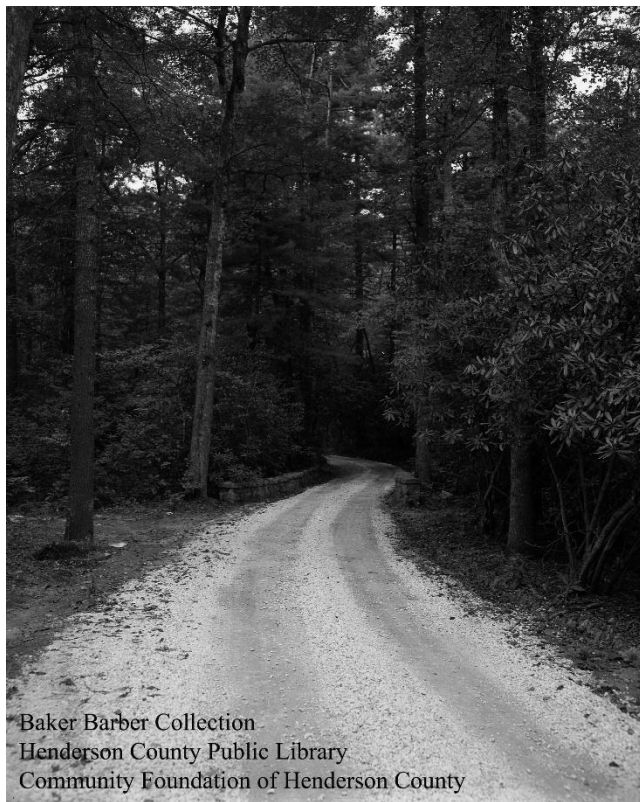


*Baker Barber Collection  
Henderson County Public Library  
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Baker Barber Collection  
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**VII. Appendix B – Local Context & Comparison**

**Comparison of Subject Property to Other Local Contributing Craftsman/Bungalow Structures  
(Commission, 2025)**

	Address	District	Year Built	Description
	201 Ewbank Dr	Subject Property – Local Landmark Candidate	1924	<b>Principal Structure -</b> One-story brick Craftsman bungalow with hip roof, deep eaves, exposed rafters, front porch with tapered columns. <b>Contributing Garage –</b> Two-story, two bay with matching materials and architectural features.
	1629 Druid Hills Ave	Druid Hills	1926	<b>Principal Structure -</b> One-story Craftsman Bungalow style with a hip roof and brick veneer walls. There is an attached porch with a front gable roof supported by knee braces. Details include a brick archway beneath the gable roof, a brick balustrade, brick cheekwalls on the central steps, and brick posts. Windows are six-over- one, single, double, and triple. Front door is three-light over panel. Steps have river rock cheekwalls, and there is a river rock retaining wall along the base of the hill. <b>Contributing Garage -</b> Two-story hip roof building with brick veneer on the first level and shingles and board and batten siding on the second.



	<p>622 4<sup>th</sup> Ave W</p>	<p>West Side</p>	<p>1925</p>	<p><b>Principal Structure -</b> One-story Craftsman bungalow with a notable green tile hip roof, striated tan brick walls, and a porte cochere on the east side.</p> <p><b>Contributing Garage -</b> Notable one-story, two-bay, brick veneer garage with green tile hip roof like main house.</p>
	<p>1423 Ridgecrest Dr</p>	<p>Hyman Heights</p>	<p>1926</p>	<p><b>Principal Structure -</b> Vernacular Bungalow style one-story plus basement at rear house with a hip roof. Walls are brick veneer. Attached front porch has brick posts and a hip roof. Windows are three-vertical-over-one.</p>
	<p>910 Highland Ave</p>	<p>Cold Spring Park</p>	<p>1935</p>	<p><b>Principal Structure -</b> This one-story-plus-basement, side-gable Craftsman bungalow has exposed rafter ends, complex knee braces, German siding, and a front-gable front porch with knee braces, replacement posts and balustrade. There is an interior brick chimney, brick foundation, windows are paired and single one-over-one replacement sash, and door is single-light-over-panel.</p>

**Proximity to Pre-WWII Historic Structures / Historic Resources**

