



Polk County Comprehensive Architectural
Survey
Phase I Scoping Report



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Introduction

Hurricane Florence made landfall in North Carolina on September 14, 2018, and for the following few days, left a rainy trail of damage and destruction across the state. Heavy rainfall, subsequent flooding, and strong winds were the main causes of devastation. Many parts of the state saw 20-30 inches of rain. In anticipation of the storm, Governor Roy Cooper issued a State of Emergency for the entire state.

Polk County experienced flood- and wind-related damage throughout the county due to Hurricane Florence and thus was deemed eligible for emergency public assistance. Sixty-one of North Carolina's 100 counties were granted federal emergency assistance for public recovery projects. Because the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) declared a major disaster in Polk County following Hurricane Florence, the county was made eligible for funds provided through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPPF). The ESHPPF is a program authorized by Congress to address disaster-related needs for historic properties. The program is funded from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. North Carolina, along with six other states, received ESHPPF assistance after experiencing significant damage from Hurricanes Florence and Michael. The ESHPPF supports the repair and recovery of properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). North Carolina also chose to allocate funding to support the survey of historic resources to determine the overall degree of damage, as well as provide data for resiliency planning.

Funds were allocated by the state to document and survey historic resources in six counties, including Polk County, that experienced damage from Hurricanes Florence and/or Michael. These resources will be included in future resiliency and disaster planning efforts. Material generated from the surveys will be archived as part of the statewide inventory of historic resources maintained by the HPO's Architectural Survey Program. Historic resources will be documented with photography, mapping, data collection, and research, and any visible hurricane-related damage will be noted in the GIS application CRSurveyor.

Under contract with the HPO as part of the ESHPPF grant program, JMT prepared this Phase I Scoping Report as the first part of a three-phase effort to complete a countywide intensive survey of the historic resources of Polk County. Although portions of Tryon, Saluda, and Columbus, as well as selected properties in rural Polk County, have been surveyed before, this is the first comprehensive, countywide survey to have taken place in Polk County.

Prior to this work, there have been three architectural surveys in Polk County. The first is a 1978 comprehensive survey of the town of Tryon undertaken by Diane Lea and Claudia Roberts (Brown), the results of which were published as *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina* in 1979. The second is the Western Regional Survey, a four-county reconnaissance survey completed by Ted Alexander in 1985. The third is the Downtown Tryon Survey, undertaken between 2007 and 2008 by Clay Griffith of Acme Preservation Services for the Town of Tryon and the Tryon Downtown Development Association. This survey assisted in the NRHP-listing of the Downtown Tryon Historic



District, which occurred in 2015. Additionally, Polk County has been included in one thematic survey. Polk County was one of four counties featured in an architectural survey designed as mitigation for the construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (US 221) in Rutherford County. The survey evaluated historic-age schools in Cleveland, Henderson, Rutherford, and Polk Counties and was completed in November 2014.

In Polk County, there are 26 properties listed in the NRHP, 15 properties on the Study List, and eight properties that have received a Determination of Eligibility (Appendix A). Of these, PL0052 Melrose Lodge (SL 1994) and PL0055 Bridge No. 44 (DOE 1994) have been demolished. Two of the properties listed in the NRHP are commercial districts containing multiple contributing resources: the Saluda Main Street Historic District (NR 1996) and the Downtown Tryon Historic District (NR 2015).

A primary objective for Phase I of the Polk County Comprehensive Architectural Survey was to update the existing survey data for the 295 properties previously documented. Six resources (PL0308, PL0309, PL0311, PL0312, PL0314, PL0315) have recently been listed in the NRHP and were not included in the resurvey under direction from the HPO. Additionally, the existing survey files for 21 resources were not updated because the properties have been demolished and/or could not be found, or because property owners did not grant permission for their property to be included in the survey (Appendix B). Existing documentation for a total of 268 resources was updated (Appendix C).

While in the field, architectural historians attempted to identify damage to historic properties that could be attributed to Hurricane Florence. While the storm resulted in flooding and downed trees in the area, no substantial damage to the county's buildings was noted. Surveyors also collected geospatial data for each property using the CRSurveyor Collector App, a survey tool that uses the Esri ArcGIS platform, and identified new properties, including neighborhoods and potential historic districts, that are potential candidates for survey in Phases II and III.



Methodology

Polk County has been selected as the subject of a comprehensive, countywide survey. The survey is divided into three Phases. Phase I, the scoping phase, involves re-survey of previously surveyed historic resources, as well as preparation and scoping for Phases II and III. Phase II, the rural survey phase, involves the intensive survey of rural areas of Polk County and the documentation of previously unsurveyed resources outside of municipal limits. Phase III, the urban survey phase, entails the intensive survey of previously unsurveyed historic properties in Saluda, Columbus, and Tryon. Across Phases II and III, approximately 500 new records will be added to the HPO's statewide inventory of historic resources. The following describes the Methodology for Phase I.

Phase I

Prior to the Phase I Survey, JMT Architectural Historians assembled a list of primary and secondary sources relevant to Polk County's history. These sources will be used to establish a context for the development of the built environment of Polk County in the Phases II and III reports. In order to identify the locations of historic resources within the county, JMT's Architectural Historians cross-referenced historic USGS topographic quadrangle maps obtained from the HPO's archives. These maps, along with the geospatial data available on HPOWeb via CRSurveyor, provided reference for the locations of previously surveyed resources, as well as extant buildings and structures that were not previously examined.

Prior to the Phase I survey, Caitlin Herrnstadt, Senior Architectural Historian, and Carolyn Gimbal, Architectural Historian, met in Polk County with Beth King and Hannah Beckman-Black from the HPO to review project expectations and areas of Polk County of particular interest to the HPO (including both previously recorded and previously unexamined properties). The visit occurred on April 4, 2022, and included a tour of Saluda, Tryon, and Columbus. Following this meeting, Ms. Herrnstadt and Ms. Gimbal selected 14 previously surveyed properties across Polk County, representing both urban and rural property types, for the initial survey. This initial survey was conducted in order to provide a small sample of the Phase I survey deliverables to the HPO for initial review and feedback. At this time, flyers were given to Jerry Soderquist of the Tryon Archival Research Center to disperse. The flyers informed residents about the survey and encouraged residents to submit information on properties in their communities that they would like to see surveyed. A number of historic resources have been identified as the result of this public outreach (Appendix D).

On April 5, 2022, Ms. Herrnstadt and Ms. Gimbal surveyed the selected properties, noting material changes and potential damage from Hurricane Florence. Data was collected using portable tablets loaded with CRSurveyor and a custom Survey123 application made in-house at JMT. Upon return to the office, the survey forms were edited using the Access database provided by the HPO and the resulting forms were printed. Photographs were organized onto photo pages and digital folders per the HPO's Digital Photography Policy, and all data was submitted to Beth King for review. Upon review, it was found that the photos obtained did not meet the file size requirements outlined in the Digital Photography Policy, as they become compressed when taken within the Survey123 app. This



and other feedback was used to modify the Phase I survey methodology for the documentation of the remaining properties.

The Phase I survey area consisted of the legal boundaries of Polk County. The survey took place from June 7 - 10, 2022, October 4 - 6, 2022, and March 27 - 31, 2023. Over 90 percent of the survey files corresponding to previously surveyed resources were updated (Appendices A-C). During October 2022 fieldwork, JMT found approximately 42 properties were not fully visible from the public right-of-way, were only accessible from a private road, or had physical barriers prohibiting public access. For these properties, JMT attempted to contact owners in advance of fieldwork in order to gain permission to access the property. Property owner information, including addresses and phone numbers, was pulled from the online Polk County GIS Portal. Prior to March 2023 fieldwork, letters were sent to property owners advising them that their property would be included in the survey and to expect JMT architectural historians in their neighborhood or at their door.

During March 2023 fieldwork, JMT identified potential historic resources worthy of recordation for Phases II and III. When appropriate and safe, flyers advising property owners or tenants of the survey activities in Polk County and that their property had been identified as a potential historic resource were left at these properties. Letters were sent in the mail to property owners when it was not possible to leave a flyer. As a result of this correspondence, 54 property owners reached out to JMT. A table of respondents is included in Appendix D. Additionally, these resources are discussed in the Architecture Overview section of this report. A list of addresses of potential Phases II and III properties is included in Appendix E.

Survey data was collected in the field using the CRSurveyor application provided by the HPO. Photographs were taken using portable tablets or digital cameras and recorded in a written photo log. Observable changes to previously recorded resources were noted on printouts of the existing survey site files kept in a binder. Surveyors aimed to take at least four photos of four different angles of each property. Hilly terrain and private access restrictions occasionally limited the number of photographs obtained. Properties previously determined to be demolished were not photographed. Properties that were determined to be no longer extant during fieldwork were surveyed to update the existing data in the HPO's survey files and on HPOWeb.

Upon completion of the survey, JMT Architectural Historians edited and updated the Survey Site Forms in the Access database with observations from the field, organized and labeled photographs, and prepared site plans using aerial photographs. A preliminary bibliography was prepared during Phase I, which will assist in identifying additional potential candidates for recordation in Phases II and III.

Throughout Phase I, Architectural Historians contacted local historians, residents, and other interested parties, including Libbie Johnson, Michelle Michael, Lily Corbis, Cindy Tuttle, John Vining, and Jerry Soderquist. These contacts assisted in identifying the following resources to be surveyed in Phases II and III:



- F.E.N.C.E. Farm – 3381 Hunting Country Road, Tryon
- Windrush Farm at Many Levels – 171 Ridgetop Road, Tryon
- Burnt Chimney – 1269 Hunting Country Road, Tryon
- Little Hilltop Farm – 1235 Screven Road, Tryon
- Mizzentop – 925 Hunting Country Road, Tryon
- Jigsaw Farm – 15 Hillbrook Road, Tryon
- 35 Page Farm Road, Tryon
- Sunnyside – 355 Mimosa Road, Tryon
- Melvin Hill Baptist Church – 525 Melvin Hill Church Road, Columbus
- 1863 Chesnee Road, Columbus
- Wilkins Store – Poors Ford Road south of Green River Church Road
- Dr. Head’s office – 1405 Chesnee Road, Columbus
- Cantrell’s Barber Shop – 8267 NC-9, Columbus
- McGinnis Crossroads – 3121 Chesnee Road, Columbus
- Jack Scruggs House and Store – Chesnee Road west of Melvin Hill Road
- Hip-roof Queen Anne houses, Chesnee and Poors Ford Road
- 366 Chisholm Street, Saluda
- 289 Carson Street, Tryon

The intensive phases of survey will focus on buildings with high material integrity and distinctive design elements, farmsteads with complexes of intact and well-maintained outbuildings, community buildings, properties or buildings related to the development of Polk County, and buildings associated with underrepresented populations.

A preliminary windshield survey of the county was conducted during Phase I. This windshield survey identified numerous potential properties to be documented in Phases II and III. However, several properties in rural Polk County are sited on long driveways where visibility from the right-of-way is minimal. In these cases, the Polk County GIS map and tax information were utilized to confirm dates of construction. For potential Phase II properties, property owners will be notified by mail or by phone in advance of survey work in the hopes of gaining owner permission to access the properties.



Brief Overview of Polk County – History and Geography

Encompassing approximately 237 square miles, Polk County is located at the transition between North Carolina’s Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains, in the foothills of western North Carolina. Henderson County is to the west, Rutherford County is to the north and east, and South Carolina is to the south.¹ The highest elevation in the county is 3,180 feet above sea level at Wildcat Spur. The lowest elevation in the county is 720 feet in the southeastern part of the county, along the Green River.²

The Green River runs east to west across Polk County, meeting with the Broad River in the easternmost part of the county. The North Pacolet River runs east through southern Polk County, and there are various streams and creeks throughout the county that form tributaries of the rivers. Generally, drainage is from northwest to southeast.³

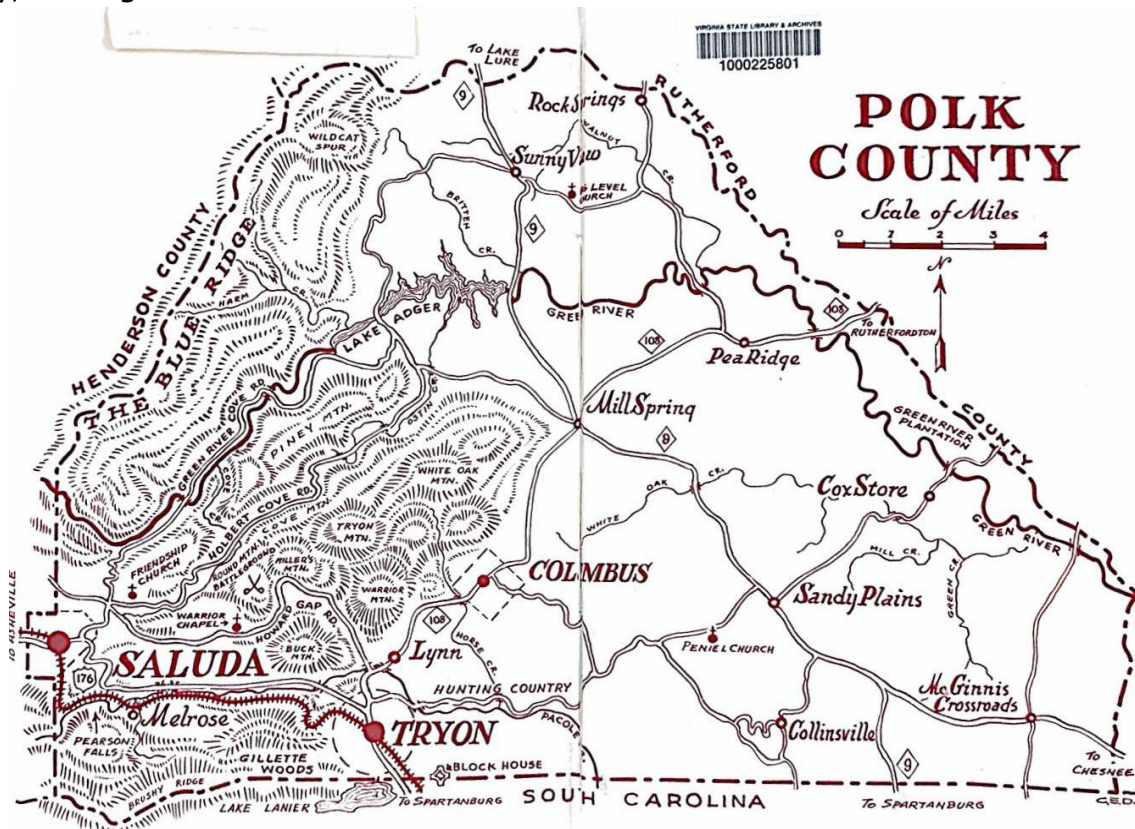


Figure 1. Map of Polk County, 1950 (Sadie S. Patton, Sketches of Polk County History, Asheville, NC: The Miller Printing Company, 1950).

¹ Jay Mazzocchi, "Polk County," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/polk>.

² Scott C. Keenan, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1998, p. 2.

³ *Ibid.*



The western third of Polk County is within the Blue Ridge Mountains physiographic province of the Appalachian Mountains and can be described as a mountainous plateau with steep slopes. The remaining two-thirds of the county are in the Piedmont Physiographic Province and can be described as fairly hilly adjacent to the mountains and rolling hills moving farther east into the Piedmont.⁴

Settlement and Early Development

Polk County was originally inhabited by the Cherokee, part of the Iroquoian language group.⁵ The Cherokee occupied most of the southern Appalachian Mountains since at least 12,000 years ago.⁶ In the late eighteenth century, white colonists of English and Scotch-Irish descent settled in much of Appalachia, including Polk County, and began trading with the Cherokee.⁷

In 1767, as tensions rose between the Cherokee and European settlers, the colonial governor of North Carolina, William Tryon, visited on a diplomatic mission to establish a boundary between white colonists and the Cherokee. A land survey around this time named Tryon Peak in Governor Tryon's honor.⁸ In 1838, the U.S. government forcibly removed the Cherokee from their lands in North Carolina on the Trail of Tears. A small number of Cherokee were able to stay in North Carolina in Haywood, Jackson, and Swain Counties, and in 1866, they and their descendants were formally recognized by the U.S. government.⁹

The physical features of Polk County influenced European settlement of the region in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The earliest white settlers found homes in the eastern Piedmont region of the county, mostly along the Green River, where land was more level and could more easily be cleared. As much of the western third of the county consists of the Blue Ridge Mountains, settlement of this part of the county started later. By 1927, very little land had been cleared in the mountains; land clearing that had occurred mostly took place along streams or in coves and in the vicinity of Saluda.¹⁰

The first roads established by white settlers in western North Carolina were originally footpaths used by the Cherokee. By the end of the 1700s, one of these footpaths had transitioned to a major wagon

⁴ William D. Lee and Samuel F. Davidson, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, 1927, p. 331; Keenan, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, p. 2; David Campbell, *An Inventory of the Significant Natural Areas of Polk County, North Carolina*, Hendersonville, NC: Conserving Carolina, 2018, p. 3.

⁵ William L. Anderson and Ruth Y. Wetmore, "Cherokee: Part II Cherokee Origins and First European Contact," *NCpedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/cherokee/origins>.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ William L. Anderson and Ruth Y. Wetmore, "Cherokee," *NCpedia*; Robert J. Cain, "Scottish Settlers," *NCpedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/scottish-settlers>; Mazzocchi, "Polk County," *NCpedia*.

⁸ Diane E. Lea and Claudia Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina*, Robert M. Leary and Associates, Ltd., 1979, p. 1.

⁹ William L. Anderson and Ruth Y. Wetmore, "Cherokee: Part V The Trail of Tears and the Creation of the Eastern Band of Cherokees," *NCpedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/cherokee/trailoftears>; William L. Anderson and Ruth Y. Wetmore, "Cherokee: Part VI Federal Recognition and the Fight for Cherokee Rights," *NCpedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/cherokee/rights>.

¹⁰ Lee and Davidson, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, p. 335.



trail, "Old Stock Road," connecting northeastern Tennessee to South Carolina. The road was used to bring livestock from Tennessee to Spartanburg, South Carolina. The Old Stock Road eventually turned into part of the Buncombe Turnpike, one of the first improved roads in this part of the state, which was completed in 1827. While the Old Stock Road and the Buncombe Turnpike did not pass through Polk County, several spurs did, including Cooper's Gap, Deep Gap, Howard's Gap, Jude's Gap, and Mill's Gap Roads.¹¹

These early roads brought new settlers from Charleston and the low country of South Carolina, and with them, a cosmopolitan life that was fashionable in England, including horse racing. During the colonial era in southeastern Polk County, along the bottoms of the Green and Broad Rivers where land was level, race paths were laid out and utilized by sportsmen who came to the area during the summer.¹² Eventually, horse racing gave way to fox hunting,¹³ and in the 1920s, equestrian activities once again gained popularity in the county. Even today, Polk County is a renowned destination for equestrian sports and is home to the Tryon International Equestrian Center, constructed in 2016.¹⁴ The Phase II report will discuss the county's broad history and development of recreational activities, especially equestrian activities.

Agriculture has been the primary industry in Polk County for most of its history. The first settlers grew corn, wheat, and other subsistence crops. Surplus crops were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, the closest market for farm products.¹⁵ As settlers continued moving to the area, land in the Piedmont region of the county continued to be cleared, as it quickly declined in productivity without a system of crop rotation. In the mid- to late 1800s, most farms in the Piedmont grew cotton to send to market, while farms throughout the county grew wheat, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, and potatoes, and raised livestock.¹⁶ The Phase II report will explore early agricultural trends, as well as the history of enslaved African American laborers in the county.

In the mid-to-late 1800s, mining became a small but attractive industry in Polk when gold and other valuable mineral deposits were found in the southeastern part of the county, most notably in the current-day unincorporated area of Green Creek (in a community then called Collinsville), as evidenced by newspaper articles from nearby Shelby, North Carolina.¹⁷ By 1896, at least 15 gold mines were in operation in the county.¹⁸ Mining had been prominent in the state since the beginning

¹¹ Terry Ruscin, *A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2016), p. 20-1, 30-5, 43-6, 48-53; Sadie S. Patton, *Sketches of Polk County History*, (Asheville, NC: The Miller Printing Company, 1950), p. 8-10.

¹² Patton, *Sketches of Polk County History*, p. 21.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Samuel Robinson, "Tryon International Equestrian Center construction update," *Tryon Daily Bulletin* [Tryon, NC], 2019.

¹⁵ Lee and Davidson, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, p. 335.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ "Our Mineral Resources: The Wonderful Natural Wealth of Cleveland, Rutherford, and Polk," *New Era*, Shelby, NC, June 15, 1887, p. 1; "Polk Points: Movement for a Railroad – Crop and Mining Notes," *New Era*, Shelby, NC, June 15, 1887, p. 2.

¹⁸ Gwendolyn W. Luttrell, *Gold, base-metal, and related deposits of North Carolina*, U.S. Geological Survey, 1978, p. 10 - 484.



of the nineteenth century,¹⁹ but only one notable mining operation in Polk County remained by 1911: the Double Branch Mine.²⁰ Additionally, other minerals were mined in Polk County at this time, such as granite.²¹ During the Phase I windshield survey, historic resources relating to mining/mineral extraction were not observed.²²



Figure 2. Detail of 1833 map of North Carolina, showing southwestern Rutherford County and southeastern Buncombe County (later, Henderson County), which would later become Polk County (Robert H. B. Brazier, A new map of the state of North Carolina, Fayetteville, NC, 1833. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2006459002/>).

Before the formation of the county in 1855, educational opportunities for residents of Polk County were minimal and consisted of small subscription schools, which were subsidized by residents and

¹⁹ Jean H. Seaman, "Gold Rush," *NCpedia*, 2006, <https://ncpedia.org/gold-rush>.

²⁰ Joseph Hyde Pratt, *The mining industry in North Carolina during 1911 and 1912*, North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, Economic Paper No. 34, 1914, p. 23.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 168.

²² It is JMT's understanding that there may be visible pits left from the Double Branch Mine in Collinsville. Prior to Phase II fieldwork, JMT will reach out to the Polk County Historical Association for assistance locating these pits.



families.²³ A subscription school was located in Columbus until 1891,²⁴ and a log schoolhouse served Saluda until 1891, when the first building at Saluda Seminary (later, PL0295 Saluda School) was constructed.²⁵ In 1885 and 1890, frame schoolhouses were constructed in Tryon and Collinsville, respectively, by the Polk County Board of Education.²⁶

Polk County was named after Colonel William Polk, a North Carolinian who served in the American Revolutionary War. It was formed from portions of Henderson and Rutherford Counties in 1847 following the advocacy of Dr. Columbus Mills, a state senator and notable Polk County resident,²⁷ but was not formally recognized as a county until 1855 as residents were unable to agree on a location for the county seat.²⁸ The county seat, named Columbus after Dr. Mills, was established by commissioners who laid out the town in the approximate geographic center of the county.²⁹ Polk County first participated in the US Census in 1860. It was predominantly rural with a total population of approximately 4,038 people (3,312 white people, 106 free people of color, 620 enslaved people).³⁰

Civil War and Reconstruction

Within six years of Polk County's formation within North Carolina's state governing system, the Civil War broke out, and North Carolina joined the Confederate States of America in April 1861. Approximately 303 men from Polk County were drafted into the Confederate Army.³¹ There are no reports of significant fighting between the Union and the Confederacy in the county during the Civil War.³²

The conclusion of the Civil War and the loss of the Confederacy ushered in a period of uncertainty throughout the former Confederate States. No group felt this uncertainty more than the thousands of displaced formerly enslaved Black people, who made strides toward land ownership in the decades after the Civil War. Prior to the Civil War, the majority of Black residents in the county were enslaved: 620 of 726 Black residents were enslaved in 1860.³³ By 1870, the number of Black residents in Polk County had grown to 978 people, roughly 23 percent of the total population.³⁴ After Emancipation, many previously enslaved people aspired to land ownership, even though land was not easy to acquire. Many freed Blacks in Polk County resorted to sharecropping and tenant farming, reflecting a

²³ Heather Fearnbach, *Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools*, North Carolina Department of Transportation, 2015, p. 109.

²⁴ Fearnbach, *Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools*, p. 113.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 124.

²⁶ W. Ted Alexander, *Polk County History*, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, 1985, p. 9; Fearnbach, *Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools*, p. 129.

²⁷ Mazzocchi, "Polk County," *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/polk>.

²⁸ Alexander, *Polk County History*, p. 4.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, *Population of the United States in 1860: North Carolina*, 1860.

³¹ Patton, *Sketches of Polk County History*, p. 41.

³² Patton, *Sketches of Polk County History*, p. 45.

³³ U.S. Census Bureau, *Population by Counties – 1790-1870: Table II. State of North Carolina*, 1870, p. 54.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 53-4.



state- and nationwide trend.³⁵ The Black community leaned into their kinship and social networks to establish communities, notably Stony Knoll (outside of Mill Spring), which was established during Reconstruction and features the home of Rev. Joshua D. Jones (Figure 3), multiple dwellings, a ca. 1950 church, a ca. 1940 school, and a library (PL0051 Stony Knoll Community Library and Recreational Building).³⁶ The Phase II and III reports will further explore and contextualize the history of Polk County's Black population, including the communities of Stony Knoll and Sandy Plains.



Figure 3. PL0010, Reverend Joshua D. Jones House, Stony Knoll/Mill Spring, constructed ca. 1897.

The expansion of railroad infrastructure across the United States after the Civil War propelled the development of Polk County's three towns – Tryon, Saluda, and Columbus. Civil engineers had

³⁵ David Walbert, "A North Carolina History Online Resource: North Carolina in the New South (1870-1900), Changes in Agriculture, Sharecropping and Tenant Farming," *NCPedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/anchor/sharecropping-and-tenant>.

³⁶ Carolyn Humphries, *Rev. Joshua D. Jones House*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1991), Section 8, Page 1-3.



scouted parts of Polk County for potential rail routes since the 1830s, although plans for construction did not come to fruition until 1873, when ground broke for sections of the Asheville-Spartanburg Railroad through Tryon (PL0302 Figure 4).³⁷ The railroad continued northwest from Polk County, joining the Western North Carolina Railroad in Asheville and connecting the region to Tennessee and the Ohio Valley.³⁸ According to Terry Ruscin, “the railroad abolished the isolation of western North Carolina,” connected the region to new markets and communities, and created new industries, such as tourism, as a byproduct.³⁹



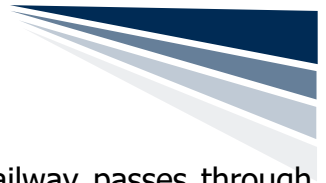
Figure 4. PL0302, Asheville-Spartanburg Railroad, Tryon, constructed ca. 1873.

Most notably, Polk County is home to the Saluda Grade, the steepest standard gauge mainline railway grade in the United States. Workers began constructing the Saluda Grade in 1876. It was constructed under the direction of Captain Pearson as lead engineer and utilized convict labor for construction.

³⁷ Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina*, p. 1-2; Ruscin, “A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina,” p. 69-81.

³⁸ Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina*, p. 2.

³⁹ Ruscin, “A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina,” p. 69.



The first train traveled through the Saluda Grade on July 4, 1878.⁴⁰ The railway passes through downtown Saluda, and when the town was chartered in 1881, the boundaries were set at one square mile with the railroad tracks at the center.⁴¹ Similarly, Tryon was incorporated in 1885 and was formally laid out in a circle around its railroad depot.⁴² Tryon became a frequent stopover location, as northbound trains prepared for the grueling climb of the Saluda Grade and southbound trains cooled their wheel bearings and brakes.⁴³ The Phase III report will further discuss the importance and history of the railroad industry to Tryon, Saluda, and Columbus.

Tryon and Saluda alike had few goods and services to offer in the early days of the railroad, and the 1870s and 1880s were focused on improving accommodations and sites for rail travelers making their way through both towns. The first hotel to be constructed in Saluda, Mountain House, was built by a contractor for the Asheville-Spartanburg Railroad, Col. Andrew Tanner; the first hotel in Tryon was the Tryon City Hotel, opened by Theodore Thomas Ballanger, later renamed Oak Hall (PL0061 – no longer extant).⁴⁴ Hoteliers were influential community members during the heyday of the railroad: Col. Tanner became Saluda’s first mayor and Ballanger became Tryon’s first mayor.⁴⁵

In the early twentieth century, eight trains passed through or stopped in Saluda daily.⁴⁶ By the late nineteenth century, Tryon had gained a reputation for its climate and recreational opportunities, resulting in a notable increase in visitors. The beauty and climate of the area was a draw for artists and writers, as well as people seeking fresh mountain air as treatment for tuberculosis. Many sanitariums constructed in Tryon and Saluda were later modified for short-term guests.⁴⁷ The Phase III report will explore the development and the effects of the tourism and recreation industries on Tryon and Saluda’s built environment, and on the county as a whole.

Early Twentieth-Century Growth

By the turn of the twentieth century, the population of Polk County had increased to 7,004 people. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Polk County’s population slowly but consistently increased between 1870 and the 1920s (Table 1).

Year	Population
1870	4,319
1880	5,062

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 77-79.

⁴¹ Patton, “Sketches of Polk County History,” p. 67.

⁴² Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon, North Carolina*, p. 3.

⁴³ Clay Griffith, *Lynncote*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010), Section 8, Page 9.

⁴⁴ Ruscin, *A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina*, p. 92; Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon*, p. 2.

⁴⁵ Ruscin, *A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina*, p. 94; Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon*, p. 8.

⁴⁶ Ruscin, *A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina*, p. 79.

⁴⁷ Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon*, p. 3.



1890	5,902
1900	7,004
1910	7,640
1920	8,832
1930	10,216

Table 1. Population of Polk County from 1870-1930, U.S. Census Bureau.

New agricultural pursuits, which included viticulture and fruit orchards, had become more popular by the early twentieth century. Although many farms had small home orchards, commercial orchards were established in the late 1800s near Tryon, in part due to magazine and newspaper advertisements that touted the region for its superior climate. Peaches and grapes were shipped by rail to various markets. Early growers included George Edward Morton, who operated Valhalla Fruit Farm in present-day Valhalla, between Tryon and Saluda on US-176. General Ulysses Doubleday, who owned a large amount of land on Laurel Avenue in Tryon, brought Alexis J. Lamort to Tryon to improve his property for grape growing.⁴⁸ Additionally, after the turn of the twentieth century, apple orchards near Saluda produced apples commercially, and farms throughout the county produced apples for home consumption.⁴⁹ By the 1920s, on the smoother slopes of the mountainous side of the county, cabbage was grown extensively in the late fall as a cash crop sold outside the county.⁵⁰ The Phase II report will discuss the diversification of agricultural pursuits and production in Polk County in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Lee and Davidson, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, p. 336, 351; D. William Bennett, ed., *Polk County, North Carolina History* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 2006), p. 71.

⁵⁰ Lee and Davidson, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, p. 336, 351.



The early twentieth century saw the establishment of public utility systems, such as plumbing and electricity. In 1912, Saluda began to pipe water into town through hollow logs from springs on Heatherly Mountain.⁵¹ Early and small-scale damming efforts by the Tryon Electric Company provided power to industrial factories in the 1910s, and by the 1920s, a large-scale damming operation was constructed by the Blue Ridge Power Company: Turner Shoals Hydroelectric Station (PL0310). At this

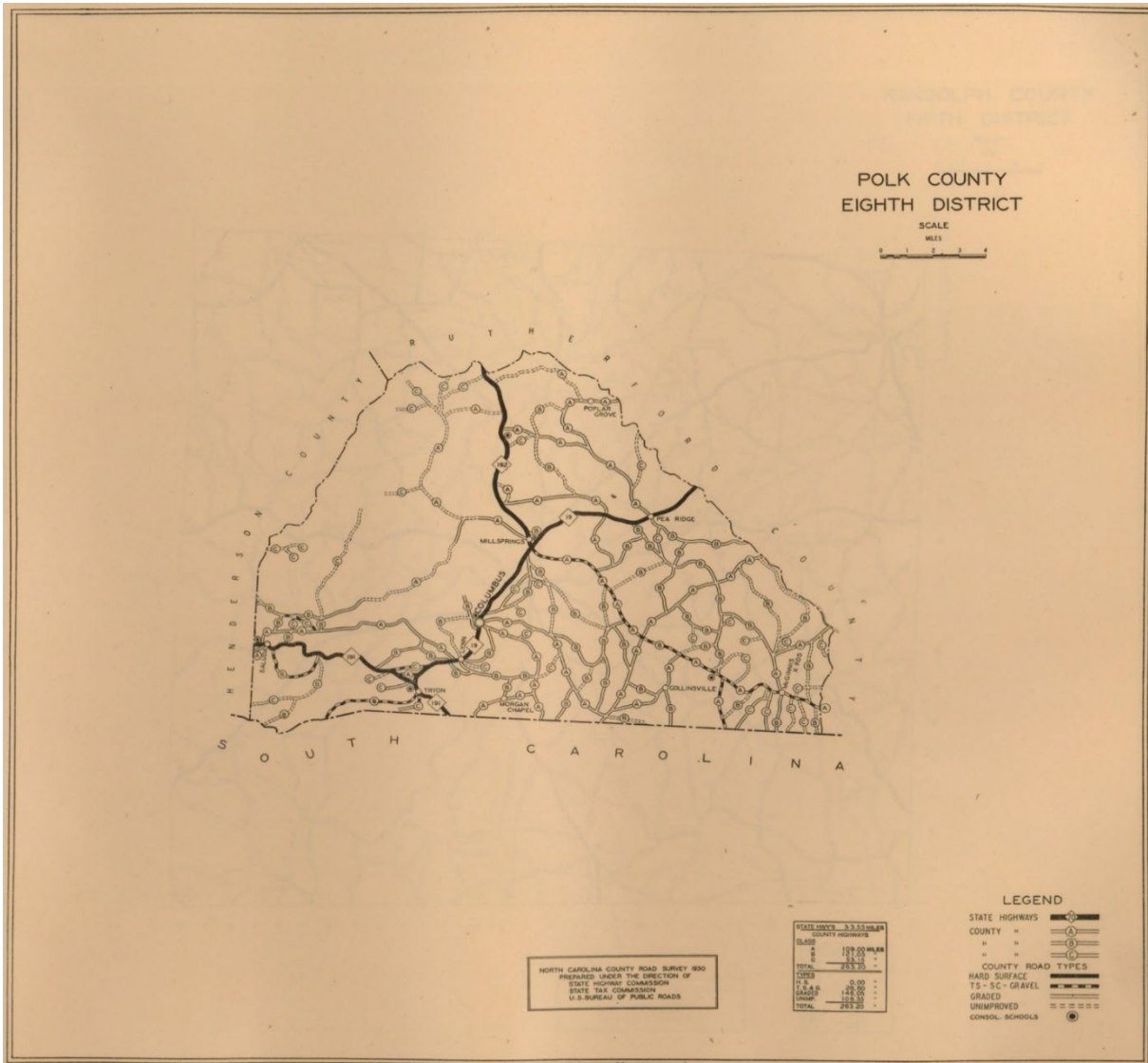


Figure 5. 1930 Road Map of Polk County, North Carolina (State Highway Commission, North Carolina County Road Survey 1930: Polk County Eighth District, Raleigh, NC, 1930. Map. https://www.carolana.com/NC/Counties/Polk_County_Road_Map_1930.html).

station, the Green River was dammed to form Lake Adger.⁵² Rural communities of Polk County were not provided with electricity until late 1939, when the first pole was set on the eastern edge of the

⁵¹ D. William Bennett, ed., *Polk County, North Carolina History* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 2006), p. 70.

⁵² Clay Griffith, PL0310: Turner Shoals Hydroelectric Station Survey File (2018, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Asheville).



county.⁵³ The Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation expanded and upgraded its equipment throughout the 1940s and 1950s, despite shortages of material and manpower that slowed progress during World War II.⁵⁴ By 1940, 22 percent of the total number of farms reported in the Census of Agriculture had electricity; in 1945, 40 percent of farms had it.⁵⁵

After the turn of the twentieth century, automobiles became more and more prevalent throughout the county, state, and nation, and thus, the need for good and reliable roads increased. The State of North Carolina hoped to develop better state-supported infrastructure with the advent of the Good Roads Campaign in 1899.⁵⁶ However, by the 1920s, only the state highway between Tryon and Columbus was paved; although unpaved, the highway between Saluda and Tryon was considered to be in good condition.⁵⁷ According to a 1930 map created by the North Carolina State Highway Commission (Figure 5), the roads that connected Saluda, Tryon, Columbus, and Rutherford County had been improved and were finished with a hard surface or gravel. These roads include current-day US-176, NC-108, and NC-9 (US-176 connects Saluda to Tryon; NC-108 connects Tryon to Columbus and continues into Rutherford County; NC-9 connects Mill Spring to Lake Lure in Rutherford County). Many other roads had been graded by this time, although much of the western third of the county featured unimproved roads, if any (Figure 5).⁵⁸

⁵³ "First Pole Set on Big Addition," *Charlotte Observer*, October 27, 1939, p. 9; "Rutherford Secures Power and Produces Winners," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 30, 1939, p. 8.

⁵⁴ Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation, "History," <https://www.remc.com/about-us/history>. Accessed October 9, 2023.

⁵⁵ United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, *1945 Census of Agriculture Volume 1*, p. 50.

⁵⁶ Alexander, *Polk County History*, p. 10; Robert E. Ireland, "Good Roads Campaign," *NCPedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/good-roads-campaign>.

⁵⁷ Lee and Davidson, *Soil Survey of Polk County, North Carolina*, p. 332.

⁵⁸ State Highway Commission, "North Carolina County Road Survey 1930: Polk County Eighth District." Raleigh, NC: Prepared under the direction of State Highway Commission, State Tax Commission, and U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, 1930. Map.



The values of simple living and hand craftsmanship of the Arts and Crafts Movement aligned with the culture and heritage craft skills of Appalachia at large but were especially influential in Western North Carolina. In nearby Asheville, the prominent Vanderbilt family funded a craft training program,



Figure 6. PL0125, Toy House, Tryon, constructed ca. 1925 as a workshop for the Tryon Toy Makers and Wood Carvers, founded by Eleanor Vance and Charlotte Yale.

Biltmore Industries, spearheaded by Eleanor Vance and Charlotte Yale, in 1905.⁵⁹ In 1915, Yale and Vance retired to Tryon and became involved in training locals in various arts and hand crafts, including weaving, wood carving, furniture making, and toy making. They established the Tryon Toy Makers and Wood Carvers in the Toy House (PL0125; Figure 6) and assisted in establishing the Tryon Hand Weavers (PL0298).⁶⁰ The Phase III report will explore the history of the arts and crafts industry in Polk County.

Land speculation related to the tourism trade reached its zenith in 1925 when development was brought to a halt after the Lake Lanier Dam broke. One large project particularly affected by this disaster was the development of the Hogback Mountain Club by Blue Ridge Development Company. The Company purchased the Thousand Pines Inn, William Gillette's former home (PL0278), and planned to redevelop it into a lodge and clubhouse for members of the Hogback Mountain Club. After the dam broke, redevelopment of the surrounding area for recreation was not feasible. Instead, the Gillette Woods Company was formed, and the land was subdivided and sold as individual homesites.⁶¹ The Phase III survey will include resources within Gillette Woods and the report will further discuss the development of the neighborhood.

⁵⁹ Rob Neufeld, "The early roots of Biltmore Industries: Visiting Our Past," *Citizen Times* [Asheville, NC], October 10, 2021.

⁶⁰ PL0298: Tryon Hand Weavers Survey File (North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Asheville); Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon*, p. 6.

⁶¹ Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon*, p. 7.



An increase of population in the 1880s and 1890s brought new residents to the county, many of whom perceived the education in Polk County to be substandard and sought to alleviate this by establishing private schools. In 1890, private schools were constructed in Columbus, Saluda, and Mill Spring by these philanthropic residents. In Columbus, the Columbus Institute was established by Frank Stearns, an educator from Ohio; in Saluda, the Saluda Seminary was established by Emily Prudden, an educator from Connecticut; in Mill Spring, the Baynard Academy was established by O. L. Baynard, an educator from South Carolina. By the 1920s, the Polk County Board of Education had absorbed these private schools and began to implement a more expansive and inclusive education system, to be accessible to all Polk County students. Existing school campuses, such as the Saluda Seminary, were expanded and renamed (PL0295, now known as Saluda Elementary School); and new school campuses were built to serve rural communities, such as the Green Creek School (PL0296, originally constructed ca. 1915, rebuilt in ca. 1924 and ca. 1936).⁶²

African American students in Polk County, of whom there were 372 enrolled in county schools in 1900, were served by modest, one-room frame schoolhouses located in Stony Knoll (Mill Spring vicinity), Saluda, and Tryon. By the 1920s, 330 African American students were enrolled in county schools and the Polk County Board of Education decided to construct new buildings as part of an expanded education system plan. To finance these new schools, donations from the public were matched with grants from the Rosenwald Fund. Between 1921 and 1924, five schools in Polk County received monies from the Rosenwald Fund: Coxe, Pea Ridge, Rosenwald, Tryon, and Union Grove. These schools were located in southeastern Polk County, except for Tryon, and served the African American community until 1951, when Cobb School was constructed. Cobb School was located in Green Creek and was constructed to serve all African American students in the county. Cobb School closed when the county schools were integrated in 1967.⁶³

Modern Polk County

The Great Depression affected the county in many ways but notably slowed the tourism industry and increased reliance on subsistence farming in the region.⁶⁴ Many hotels closed, estates or second homes were sold, and land was redeveloped into private residential properties.⁶⁵ The number of operating farms increased, as did the number of subsistence farmers, because “more people turned to the land as the most reliable source of food production.” Crops included corn, grains, and vegetables.⁶⁶ In 1920, there were 1,200 farms in Polk County and by 1935, 1,565 farms were

⁶² Fearnbach, *Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools*, p. 109-131.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ Alexander, *Polk County History*, p. 12

⁶⁵ Lea and Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Tryon*, p. 15-18.

⁶⁶ Alexander, *Polk County History*, p. 12.



operating within the county.⁶⁷ By 1945, the number of farms operating in the county had decreased to 1,153.⁶⁸

The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), funded by the New Deal, provided funds to numerous projects in Polk County. Between 1936 and 1938, funds were utilized to construct gymnasiums and cafeteria buildings, stone retaining walls, and improved landscaping at Saluda Elementary School (PL0295), Green Creek School (PL0296), Mill Spring School (PL0297), Stearns School Gymnasium (PL0274), and Tryon Elementary School (PL0093).⁶⁹ Other New Deal-funded projects in Polk County include various road repairs, construction of fire lanes to prevent forest fires, and the erection of sanitary privies.⁷⁰

Through World War II, Polk County continued to function as a predominantly agricultural and rural county. According to the U.S. Census, population numbers were stable, staying between 11,000 and 12,000 from 1940 to the end of the 1970s (Table 2). Reliance on automobiles continued to increase, effectively decreasing the need for rail travel, and in 1968, the last passenger train passed over the old Asheville-Spartanburg track.⁷¹ The Saluda Grade was not officially decommissioned until 2001.⁷²

Year	Population
1940	11,874
1950	11,627
1960	11,395
1970	11,735
1980	12,984
1990	14,416
2000	18,324
2010	20,510
2020	19,328

Table 2. Population of Polk County from 1940 to 2020. U.S. Census Bureau.

Between 1956 and 1976, Interstate 26 was constructed through Polk County, connecting Asheville to Charleston by a paved interstate highway⁷³ and bisecting the once untouched rural landscape through the southwest and south-central part of Polk County. The Phase II report will discuss how the

⁶⁷ United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, *1925 Census of Agriculture Volume 1*, p. 276; United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, *1935 Census of Agriculture Volumes 1 and 2*, p. 454.

⁶⁸ United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, *1945 Census of Agriculture Volume 1*, p. 33.

⁶⁹ Fearnbach, *Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools*, p. 21-23.

⁷⁰ Gina Malone, "Imprint of WPA remains on area landmarks," *Blue Ridge Now Times-News* [Hendersonville, NC], April 24, 2016.

⁷¹ Ruscin, *A History of Transportation in Western North Carolina*, p. 80.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 179.



construction of Interstate 26 altered the built environment in the south-central section of the county (“Hunting Country”).

Due to school consolidation in the early twentieth century and desegregation in the late 1960s, many historic school buildings in Polk County have been demolished or are no longer in use in an educational capacity. Today, the county operates seven schools, only four of which operate in historic buildings.⁷⁴

As suburbanization increased throughout the country, partially fueled by post-WWII military benefits, Polk County did not experience the surge in population that other communities did. However, by the 1970s, population numbers began to slowly rise for the first time since the 1930s. Residential neighborhoods developed in and around Columbus during this time and industries like textiles and furniture factories became leading employers, rather than agriculture.⁷⁵ The Phase III report will explore the post-World War II residential development around Columbus, as well as how the industry and economy of Polk County changed in the latter half of the twentieth century.

In more recent history, Polk County has seen an influx of retirees who have relocated from various parts of the country and are drawn to the area by the natural beauty, climate, and other amenities that Polk has to offer.⁷⁶

⁷⁴ Fearnbach, *Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford County Schools*, p. 109-131.

⁷⁵ Holland Consulting Planners, Inc., *Polk County 20/20 Vision Plan*, Polk County Board of Commissioners, 2010, p. III-17.

⁷⁶ Polk County Health and Human Services Agency, *Polk County Community Health Assessment*, 2021, p. 13.



Architecture Overview

The survey files for a total of 268 previously surveyed properties were updated in Phase I. Many of these resources had been surveyed in 1979, 1985, the mid-1990s, or the mid-2000s. The earlier surveys focused on resources in Tryon and Saluda, and nineteenth-century rural resources. These resources tend to have possessed a high amount of material integrity at the time of survey, featured unique or distinctive design elements, or were related to the early history of Polk County. Many of the earliest extant buildings in the county have been previously surveyed, while later buildings and much of the rural areas of the county have had minimal documentation.

Phase II

During the Phase I windshield survey, a handful of pre-1900 properties were identified in rural Polk County. Older buildings have been well documented in and around Tryon and Saluda, but not in the eastern and more rural areas of Polk. The Phase II report will further explore the early, rural architecture of the county and will include a summary and description of rural architecture dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These properties will include buildings constructed in varying styles, such as Federal-Greek Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Rustic Revival, and Ranch styles. Additionally, at least one log cabin constructed by Carter



Figure 7. PL0011, John Hiram Johnson House, Saluda vic., constructed ca. 1887.

Brown, a prominent Polk County builder, will be documented. These resources will be analyzed in their historic and architectural context in Polk County in the Phase II report.



At least 10 residential resources located within the rural residential development of Hunting Country, a large area situated east of Tryon between NC-176 and Interstate 26, will be documented during Phase II. The development is closely associated with equestrian activities, recreation, and agriculture in the county. Additionally, in the residential areas that developed outside of Columbus, Tryon, and Saluda over the course of the mid-to-late-twentieth century, there are many second/vacation houses or retirement houses that will be included in Phase II, permitting owner access.

There are seven unincorporated communities that will be included in the Phase II survey and report, including the following: Mill Spring, Sunny View, Stony Knoll, Lynn, Pea Ridge, Sandy Plains and Green Creek. These rural communities feature residences, commercial buildings, churches, and schools that serve the rural population of Polk County. The resources in these communities will help to contextualize the rural development of Polk County in the mid-1900s, which will be included in the Phase II report.

Vernacular buildings constructed through the twentieth century will also be studied in Phase II. These structures demonstrate traditional forms and construction methods and show varying degrees of stylistic influences.

Agricultural properties are an important component of the history of Polk County. Agriculture was the chief occupation of rural Polk County residents through most of its history. Few examples of nineteenth-century farm architecture have been previously surveyed within Polk County. The Phase II report will include an analysis of farming practices before and after the Civil War, utilizing previously surveyed resources and newly documented resources, and the architecture associated with those practices. It will also summarize and analyze any farming trends found in Polk County, such as the



Figure 8. PL0294, Foy Barn, Mill Spring, constructed ca. 1910. The farm and property associated with Foy Barn will be documented and evaluated during Phase II.



horse farms and the decline of mid-sized farms in favor of larger, commercial operations in the second half of the twentieth century.

Other types of resources identified in the rural parts of Polk County include churches, recreational facilities, commercial buildings, and schools. Historically, these properties acted as centers for rural communities. Although many school buildings in rural Polk County have been lost, remaining churches dating from the first three quarters of the twentieth century will be documented, analyzed, and contextualized as part of the Phase II report. It is anticipated that other resources documented during Phase II will include farmsteads, residences, churches, and commercial buildings. Additionally, infrastructure-related resources such as, but not limited to, bridges, dams, and fire towers may be included. The report will include a contextualization of all resource types in rural Polk County.



Figure 9. PL0178, Green Creek Recreation Center, Green Creek, constructed ca. 1918.

Phase III

The Phase III survey will document notable properties in each municipality, including additional residential, commercial, institutional, municipal, religious, and tourism-related/recreational resources. Resources will be chosen for documentation based on their age, historic and material integrity, the presence of distinct or unusual design elements, or their connection to the history of Polk County



and/or their respective municipalities. The report will include a summary and analysis of building styles and resource types found in each municipality, utilizing existing survey records and files and newly documented resources. Additionally, a historic context will be developed for Tryon, Saluda, and Columbus and will include an architectural context for the varying types of resources found in each town.

The earliest extant buildings in Tryon and Saluda were constructed after the extension of the Asheville-Spartanburg Railroad ca. 1877. Many of the early and more notable structures in Tryon were documented in the 1979, 1985, and 2007 surveys; in Saluda, many of the early and notable structures were surveyed in 1985 and 1995-1996. In Columbus, only a handful of resources have been previously surveyed. The 1979 survey of Tryon resulted in the listing of the Downtown Tryon Historic District (PL00058). Between 1995 and 1996, a survey was undertaken in support of a National Register nomination for the Saluda Main Street Historic District (PL0012). Additional commercial and governmental buildings located throughout Columbus, Saluda, and Tryon will be documented in the Phase III survey. The Phase III report will include a summary and description of twentieth-century commercial architecture.

Although many notable resources have already been surveyed in Columbus, Saluda, and Tryon, there are many resources from the mid-to-late twentieth century that are worthy of recordation in each municipality. Residential resources representing a number of architectural forms and styles will be surveyed as part of Phase III. In Tryon, these residential resources are located within Gillette Woods, a residential community developed in 1927 that covers nearly a quarter of Tryon's municipal footprint, and northeast Tryon, which is associated with Tryon's Black community. In Saluda, residential resources are located throughout the municipality. In and around Columbus, there are post-World War II residential developments that will be included in Phase III. Additionally, vernacular residential construction will be included and addressed. The Phase III report will address and contextualize the various types of residential development seen throughout the municipalities of Polk County.

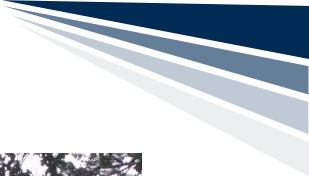


Figure 10. PL0220, Mooar Apartments, Tryon, constructed ca. 1890 as a boarding house.



Figure 11. PL0012, Saluda Main Street Historic District, Saluda.



Findings

The 1979 and 2007 surveys of Tryon, the 1985 reconnaissance survey of Polk County, the listing of the Saluda Main Street Historic District in the NRHP in 1996, and smaller subsequent survey projects resulted in the documentation of 295 individual properties within Polk County. The Phase I survey resulted in updates to the survey files for 268 of the resources. The remaining 27 resources were not surveyed for a number of reasons (Appendix B). As part of the updated documentation, properties were classified under the following categories, as defined by the HPO: No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Substantial Change by Improvement, Removed from Site, Not Found, No Access, or Outbuilding Loss (Appendix F). Property forms were updated for material integrity (high, medium, low, or gone), overall condition (good, fair, deteriorated, ruinous, or gone), and any exterior changes and/or losses since the previous survey.

Field Survey Challenges

Phase I fieldwork posed a number of challenges. Many resources were sited on properties with long driveways, with limited visibility from the right-of-way, gated driveways, and “No Trespassing” or “Private Property” signs. In response, JMT sent letters to property owners of resources having limited public visibility, notifying them of surveyors’ presence in their neighborhood and to expect surveyors to knock on their door. Despite these letters, four resources were unable to be surveyed due to the presence of a gated driveway. Additionally, two property owners refused permission to photograph and document their properties (Appendix B).

Additional challenges included general safety concerns, lack of property owner presence, and mapping issues. Many times, property owners were not on site and surveyors took minimal photographs from the driveway or public right-of-way. When this occurred, surveyors left a letter at the front door; the letter provided the property owner with information about the survey and contact information for JMT and HPO staff. In two cases, inadequate location information was provided for previously recorded resources. During fieldwork, surveyors attempted to find the Ed Thompson House (PL0198) and the Simmons House (PL0207) and were not able to. These resources were classified as Not Found.

Demolition

Twenty-seven previously surveyed resources have been confirmed demolished. Many of the resources that have been demolished are located within Tryon, and their demolition can be attributed to fire or new construction/development. In Tryon, the Melrose Avenue Historic District (PL0050, SL 1985) has lost a significant amount of historic fabric due to fire and new development. The remaining demolished resources are located in the rural areas of Polk County and can be attributed to natural deterioration and eventual removal.

Additionally, all 10 bridges that had been previously surveyed in the county have been replaced with new bridges; in some cases, the location of the new bridge is slightly different from the location of the old bridge due to road realignment.



Alterations

Of the previously surveyed resources, 95 resources were classified as Substantial Change by Alteration. This classification is based on a comparison to archival photos and narrative summaries from prior surveys. Many of the alterations included the installation of replacement windows, doors, and siding and/or incompatible roofing and/or porch materials. In many cases, multiple components have been replaced or altered.

No Change and Improvement

One-hundred fifty-one of the previously surveyed resources were classified as No Substantial Change and six resources were classified as Substantial Change by Improvement. There were no discernable patterns among any of these resources, and they included various functional types, including residences, commercial buildings, churches, and institutional buildings. The No Substantial Change classification means that form and materials have not been altered since the previous survey and does not mean that the resource is in good condition or retains material integrity.



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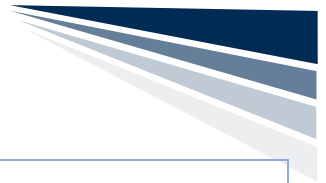
Appendix A – NRHP-Listed Resources, NRHP-Eligible Resources, and Study Listed Resources

The following table includes National Register Listed and Eligible resources and resources on the Study List within Polk County.

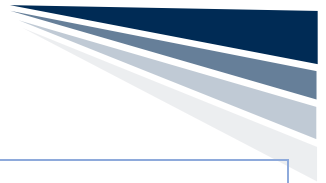
SSN	Name	Location	Status, Date
PL0001	Blackberry Hill	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 11/21/1974
PL0002	Block House Site	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 10/15/1970
PL0003	Green River Planation	Cox Store vic.	NRHP, 3/28/1974
PL0004	Polk County Courthouse	Columbus	NRHP, 11/8/1974
PL0005	Seven Hearths	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 3/26/1976
PL0006	Pine Crest Inn	Tryon	NRHP, 4/15/1982
PL0007	Mills-Screven Plantation	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 2/3/1983
PL0008	Church of the Transfiguration	Saluda	NRHP, 11/26/1982
PL0009	J. G. Hughes House	Columbus	NRHP, 5/5/1989
PL0010	Reverend Joshua D. Jones House	Mill Spring	NRHP, 9/26/1991
PL0011	John Hiram Johnson House	Saluda vic.	NRHP, 2/7/1994
PL0012	Saluda Main Street Historic District	Saluda	NRHP, 5/19/1996



PL0035	Friendly Hills	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 6/26/1998
PL0037	Railway Clerks' Mountain Home	Saluda vic.	NRHP, 7/28/2000
PL0039	Metcalf House	Columbus	Study List, 10/11/2001
PL0040	Cain-McDonald House	Tryon	Study List, 10/14/1993
PL0041	Mimosa Inn	Tryon vic.	Study List, 6/12/2003; Determined Eligible, 3/2/2018
PL0042	Charlton Leland	Saluda	NRHP, 4/5/2006
PL0043	Ryder Hall	Saluda	NRHP, 9/15/2005
PL0044	Good Shepherd Episcopal Church	Tryon	Study List, 10/13/2005
PL0045	Bank of Tryon Building	Tryon	NRHP, 1/17/2008
PL0046	Lanier Library	Tryon	Study List, 7/26/1982
PL0047	The Villa	Tryon vic.	Study List, 5/14/1979
PL0048	Ivy Terrace	Saluda	Study List, 1/10/1992
PL0049	Lynncote	Tryon	NRHP, 8/30/2010
PL0050	Melrose Avenue Historic District	Tryon	Study List, 4/11/1985
PL0051	Stony Knoll Community Library and Recreational Building	Mill Spring	Study List, 4/8/1993



PL0052	The Melrose Lodge (Gone)	Tryon	Study List, 4/14/1994
PL0053	Saint Luke's Hospital	Tryon	Study List, 4/14/1994
PL0054	The Oaks	Saluda	Study List, 7/15/1994
PL0055	Bridge #44 (Gone)	Tryon vic.	Determined Eligible, 8/26/1994
PL0056	River House	Tryon vic.	Determined Eligible, 11/21/1996
PL0057	Mill Farm Inn	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 1/22/2009
PL0058	Downtown Tryon Historic District	Tryon	NRHP, 12/15/2015
PL0059	Stone Hedge	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 4/21/2015
PL0148	Sunnydale	Tryon	NRHP, 12/7/2011
PL0160	Adams-Millis Corporation Mill	Tryon	Study List, 10/16/2008
PL0161	Tryon Country Club	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 2/5/2013
PL0194	Jones-Waldrop House	Mill Spring vic.	Determined Eligible, 08/20/2015
PL0240	Mostly Hall	Tryon	Determined Eligible, 3/2/2018
PL0298	Tryon Hand Weavers	Tryon	Study List, 6/12/2014



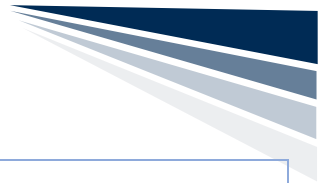
PL0304	Eunice Waymon Birthplace (Nina Simone Birthplace)	Tryon	NRHP, 5/18/2023
PL0306	Jed Washburn House	Tryon	Determined Eligible, 3/2/2018
PL0308	Over the Way (Wiegel House)	Tryon	Determined Eligible, 3/2/2018
PL0310	Turner Shoals Hydroelectric Station	Mill Spring vic.	Determined Eligible, 9/7/2018
PL0311	The Cotton Patch	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 5/25/2021
PL0312	Lynncote Historic District	Tryon vic.	NRHP, 7/28/2022
PL0316	Horne House	Green Creek vic.	Study List, 10/14/2021



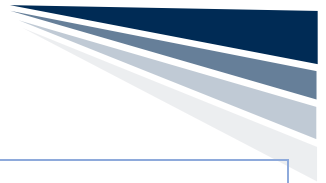
Appendix B – Resources Unable to be Surveyed in Polk County

The following table includes the resources for which updates to the existing survey files were not provided during Phase I of the Polk County Comprehensive Architectural Survey. JMT attempted to contact owners of properties noted with an asterisk by sending letters using information from the online Polk County GIS Portal.

SSN	Name	Location	Reason
PL0002	Block House site	131 Blockhouse Road	Surveyed incorrect resource. Will revisit in Phase II.
PL0035	Friendly Hills	Tryon vic.	*No Access (Gated driveway)
PL0038	(former) Pacolet Baptist Church (Mills-Mosseller Building) (Gone)	Tryon vic.	No longer extant
PL0092	Wilson House (Gone)	Tryon	No longer extant
PL0137	Pea Ridge Fire Lookout Tower	White Oak	No Access
PL0175	Collinsville School (Gone)	Green Creek	No longer extant
PL0176	Foster House	Saluda vic.	*No Access (Gated driveway)
PL0177	Frost House (Gone)	Saluda vic.	No longer extant
PL0180	Jackson Farm	865 Regan Jackson Road	Surveyed incorrect resource. Will revisit in Phase II.



PL0187	Adolphus Mills House (Gone)	Valhalla	No longer extant
PL0188	John Moore House	Green Creek	No longer extant
PL0189	William Morris Log Cabin (Gone)	Saluda vic.	No longer extant
PL0191	Pinckney House	Saluda vic.	*No Access
PL0192	Rosenwald School (Gone)	Green Creek vic.	No longer extant
PL0198	Ed Thompson House	Unknown	Unable to Locate (Inadequate information provided)
PL0207	Simmons House	Unknown	Unable to Locate (Inadequate information provided)
PL0235	Holmes-Stone House	Tryon	*Property owner denied access to property
PL0239	House (Gone) (514 Lockhart Road)	Tryon	No longer extant
PL0275	House (Gone) (71 School Street)	Tryon	No longer extant
PL0283	House (Gone) (N. Trade Street)	Tryon	No longer extant
PL0307	Glencroft	Tryon vic.	*No Access (Gated driveway)



PL0308	Over the Way	Tryon vic.	Recently listed as part of PL0312 Lynncote Historic District
PL0309	Uchtmann-Landrum House	Tryon vic.	Recently listed as part of PL0312 Lynncote Historic District
PL0311	The Cotton Patch	Tryon vic.	Recently listed
PL0312	Lynncote Historic District	Tryon vic.	Recently listed
PL0314	Wren's Nest	Tryon vic.	Recently listed as part of PL0312 Lynncote Historic District
PL0315	Corwin Log House	Tryon vic.	Recently listed as part of PL0312 Lynncote Historic District

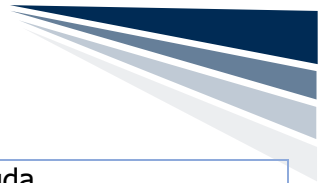
*JMT contacted the owners of these resources via a letter in the mail.



Appendix C – Resurveyed Resources in Polk County

The following table consists of the 268 resources in Polk County that were surveyed as part of Phase I.

SSN	Name	Address	Location
PL0001	Blackberry Hill	888 S. River Road	Tryon vic.
PL0003	Green River Planation	6333 Coxe Road	Cox Store vic.
PL0004	Polk County Courthouse	1 Courthouse Square	Columbus
PL0005	Seven Hearths	60 Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
PL0006	Pine Crest Inn	85 Pine Crest Lane	Tryon
PL0007	Mills-Screven Plantation	868 Screven Road	Tryon vic.
PL0008	Church of the Transfiguration	72 Charles Street	Saluda
PL0009	J. G. Hughes House	202 N. Peak Street	Columbus
PL0010	Reverend Joshua D. Jones House	3661 Fox Mountain Road	Mill Spring
PL0011	John Hiram Johnson House	99 Holbert Cove Road	Saluda vic.
PL0012	Saluda Main Street Historic District	N & S sides Main Street between Cullipher & Carolina Streets	Saluda
PL0013	Southern Railway Tracks	Between Cullipher & Carolina Streets	Saluda
PL0014	(former) Top Service Station	101 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0015	Commercial Building	78 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0016	Western Auto Building	70 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0017	M. A. Pace Store	60 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0018	(former) Princess Theatre	48 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0019	Commercial Building	40 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0020	(former) United States Post Office	38 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0021	Thompson's Store	24 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0022	Commercial Building	21 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0023	Commercial Building	16 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0024	Saluda City Hall	6 E. Main Street	Saluda
PL0025	Spring Park	Church Street	Saluda
PL0026	Pebbledash Building	18 Church Street	Saluda
PL0027	Commercial Building	27 Church Street	Saluda
PL0028	Commercial Building	42 Church Street	Saluda



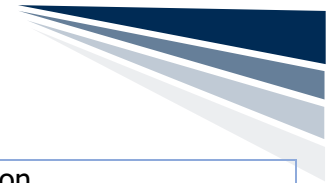
PL0029	J. L. Hart Store	123 Henderson Street	Saluda
PL0030	Saluda Gun Shop	7 W. Main Street	Saluda
PL0031	Saluda Realty Building	20 W. Main Street	Saluda
PL0032	(former) Saluda Depot (Current site)	32 W. Main Street	Saluda
PL0033	Commercial Building	44 W. Main Street	Saluda
PL0034	Saluda Presbyterian Church	54 Carolina Street	Saluda
PL0036	(former) Goelet Memorial Library	155 Seminary St.	Saluda
PL0037	Railway Clerks' Mountain Home	100 Orchard Inn Lane	Saluda vic.
PL0039	Metcalf House	64 Peniel Road	Columbus
PL0040	Cain-McDonald House (Approximate site)	27 Markham Road	Tryon
PL0041	Mimosa Inn	65 Mimosa Inn Lane	Tryon
PL0042	The Charlton Leland	229 Greenville Street	Saluda
PL0043	Ryder Hall	305 Seminary Street	Saluda
PL0044	Good Shepherd Episcopal Church	814 Markham Road	Tryon
PL0045	Bank of Tryon Building	16 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0046	Lanier Library	72 Chestnut Street	Tryon
PL0047	The Villa	115 Villa Barbara Lane	Tryon
PL0048	Ivy Terrace	300 Ivy Terrace Drive	Saluda
PL0049	Lynncote	3318 Lynn Road	Tryon
PL0050	Melrose Avenue Historic District	Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0051	Stony Knoll Community Library and Recreational Building	3508 Fox Mountain Road	Mill Spring
PL0053	St. Luke's Hospital	330 Carolina Drive	Tryon
PL0054	The Oaks	339 Greenville Street	Saluda
PL0055	Bridge #44	SR 1155/Palmer Road	Mill Spring
PL0056	River House	390 River Road	Columbus vic.
PL0057	Mill Farm Inn	701 Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
PL0058	Downtown Tryon Historic District	Trade Street	Tryon
PL0059	Stone Hedge	222 Stone Hedge Lane	Tryon vic.
PL0060	Rock House Art Gallery	107 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0062	Commercial Building	226 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0063	Ballenger Building (Peeble's Department Store)	10 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0064	North Trade Building	22-26 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0065	W. J. Wilkins Building	28 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0066	Commercial Building	20-26 Maple Street	Tryon
PL0067	Brock's Cleaners	46 Maple Street	Tryon
PL0068	House	62 Maple Street	Tryon
PL0069	House	74 Maple Street	Tryon



PL0070	Thermal Belt Telephone Company	169 Oak Street	Tryon
PL0071	Missildine's Pharmacy (Blue Ridge Weavers)	13 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0072	(former) Tryon Federal Savings & Loan	15 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0073	Jackson Building	17 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0074	South Trade Building (Tryon Toymakers) (Bryson & Wall Realty)	25-27 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0075	Commercial Building	31 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0076	Commercial Building	35 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0077	Tryon Bank & Trust Co.	39 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0078	Tryon Theatre	45 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0079	Tryon Supply Company Building	49 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0080	Commercial Building	55 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0081	Service Station	75 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0082	Burrell's Fuel	30 New Market Road	Tryon
PL0083	Farmer's Federation Warehouse	135 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0084	Butler Dairy	215 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0085	(former) First Union Bank	255 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0086	House	355 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0087	House	345 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0088	House	335 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0089	House	319 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0090	Commercial Building	289 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0091	Commercial Building	431 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0093	Tryon Elementary School	100 School Place	Tryon
PL0094	Whitney House	35 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0095	Dr. M. C. Palmer Office Building	136 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0096	Jackson and Jackson Building	126 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0097	Dr. Allen Jervey Office Building	120 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0098	Commercial Building	98 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0099	Commercial Building	92-96 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0100	Commercial Building	90 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0101	Commercial Building	84 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0102	(former) United States Post Office	78 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0103	Commercial Building	70 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0104	Commercial Building	60 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0105	Southern Railway Depot	22 Depot Street	Tryon
PL0106	Tryon Fine Arts Center	34 Melrose Avenue	Tryon



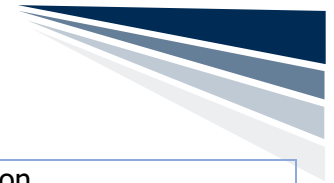
PL0107	North Carolina National Bank	201 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0108	United States Post Office	95 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0109	Tryon First Baptist Church	125 Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0110	Commercial Building	157 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0111	Commercial Building	163 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0112	Oak Hall Condominiums	77 Chestnut Street	Tryon
PL0113	Commercial Building	66-73 Ola Mae Way	Tryon
PL0114	Filling Station	177 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0115	Burrell's Fuel Building	231 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0116	Arledge Printers	255-257 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0117	Carrie Lee Massey Building (Gone)	123 W. Howard Street	Tryon
PL0118	Commercial Building	187 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0119	Ballew House	231 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0120	Tryon Town Hall	301 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0121	(former) Tryon Fire Department	291 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0122	Commercial Building	285 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0123	Tryon Federal Savings & Loan Bank	341 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0124	Duke Power Office	25 School Street	Tryon
PL0125	Toy House	43 E. Howard Street	Tryon
PL0126	(former) Tryon Presbyterian Church (Jeff L. Nelson Lodge)	59 Freeman Hill Road	Tryon
PL0127	Stott's Ford	220 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0128	Morris House	65 Palmer Street	Tryon
PL0129	Blue Ridge Lawn and Power Equipment Co.	83 Palmer Street	Tryon
PL0130	Tryon Maintenance Department	77 Maple Street	Tryon
PL0131	House	200 E. Howard Street	Tryon
PL0132	House	160 E. Howard Street	Tryon
PL0133	Commercial Building	65 Palmer Street	Tryon
PL0134	Service Station	62 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0135	Commercial Building	70-74 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0136	Commercial Building	78-82 N Trade Street	Tryon
PL0138	Commercial Building	86 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0139	Gentry Building	90-98 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0140	Tryon Hosiery Mill (Grover Industries)	65 Clarence Rhodes Road	Lynn
PL0142	Cowan's Supermarket	112 N Trade Street	Tryon
PL0143	Commercial Building	120 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0144	Andrews Furniture Co. Building	148 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0145	Commercial Building	152 N. Trade Street	Tryon



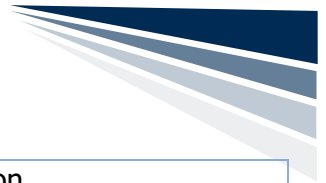
PL0146	Commercial Building	104 Palmer Street	Tryon
PL0147	Cowan's Hardware	104 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0148	Sunnydale	334 S Trade Street	Tryon
PL0149	Tryon IGA	370 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0150	Commercial Building	354 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0151	House	120 E. Howard Street	Tryon
PL0152	Commercial Building	38 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0156	Commercial Building	145 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0157	Commercial Building	133 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0158	Tryon Fire Department	56 W. Howard Street	Tryon
PL0159	Commercial Building	158 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0160	Adams-Millis Corporation Mill	93 Horse Shoe Curve Road	Tryon
PL0161	Tryon Country Club	393 Country Club Road	Tryon vic.
PL0162	A. M. Law Cottage (Windover)	1473 US Highway 176	Tryon vic.
PL0165	Bridge #9	SR 1102 over Pacolet River	Saluda vic.
PL0166	Bridge #16	SR 1506 over Pacolet River	Tryon
PL0167	Bridge #17 (Replaced)	SR 1516 over Pacolet River	Tryon vic.
PL0168	Bridge #19	SR 1517 over Pacolet River	Tryon
PL0169	Bridge #21	SR 1501 over Pacolet River	Tryon
PL0170	Bridge #47 (Replaced)	SR 1151 over Green River	Saluda vic.
PL0171	Bridge #61	SR 1313 over Green River	Mill Spring vic.
PL0172	Bridge #105 (Replaced)	SR 1151 over Green River	Saluda vic.
PL0173	Bridge #129	SR 1502	Tryon
PL0178	Green Creek Recreation Center	9110 S. NC Hwy 9	Green Creek
PL0181	Charles G. Little House	115 Little House Road	Tryon vic.
PL0183	Lovdall House	107 Miller Drive	Tryon vic.
PL0184	Oliver Lynch House (John Lynch Ancestral Home)	251 Deerview Drive	Cooper Gap
PL0186	Mill Spring Sandwich Shop	SE corner jct NC 9 & NC 108	Mill Spring
PL0193	Stearns School	125 E Mills Street	Columbus
PL0194	Jones-Waldrop House (Thomas Joseph "Toddy Joe" Waldrop House)	John Shehan Road at intersection with NC 9	Mill Spring vic.



PL0195	John Mills House (White Oak Plantation)	3234 Sandy Plains Road	Cox Store vic.
PL0199	Coates House	85 Coates Street	Saluda
PL0200	Woods House	130 Henderson Street	Saluda
PL0201	H. L. Capps House	289 Greenville Street	Saluda
PL0202	Tranquill Hill "Calumet" (Approximate site)	16 Main Street	Saluda
PL0203	Infants & Childrens Sanitorium	78 Smith Hill Drive	Saluda
PL0204	Saluda United Methodist Church	132 Greenville Street	Saluda
PL0205	Gilbert-Tillinghast House	664 Substation Road	Saluda
PL0208	Sidney Lanier House (Old Wilcox House)	2738 Lynn Road	Lynn
PL0209	Clarence A. Lightner House	216 Carson Street	Tryon
PL0210	House	124 Beaver Street	Tryon
PL0211	Roraima (Doubleday House)	40 Bethloyal Hill	Tryon
PL0212	Gordon Apartments	44 Bickford Avenue	Tryon
PL0213	Judge Charles B. Godshaw House	90 Bickford Avenue	Tryon
PL0214	House	21 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0215	Green House	54 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0216	Peattie House	39 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0217	House	95 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0218	House	113 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0219	House	143 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0220	Mooar Apartments	175 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
PL0221	Blakely House	101 Second Street	Tryon
PL0224	Strawberry Hill (Beach House)	60 Freeman Hill Road	Tryon
PL0226	Fraser-Watson House	191 Freeman Hill Road	Tryon
PL0227	The Tower ("El Taarn")	510 Glenwalden Circle	Tryon
PL0228	Nash House	550 Glenwalden Circle	Tryon
PL0229	Yale-Vance House	31 Grady Avenue	Tryon
PL0230	House	204 Grady Avenue	Tryon
PL0231	Coogan-Vance & Yale House	188 Grady Avenue	Tryon
PL0232	House	238 Grady Avenue	Tryon
PL0233	Erskine-Dell House	329 Grady Avenue	Tryon
PL0235	Holmes-Stone House	103 Hyde Avenue	Tryon
PL0236	Stoney Crest	51 Jackson Street	Tryon
PL0237	Palmer House	205 Laurel Avenue	Tryon
PL0238	Saint John's Church	180 Laurel Avenue	Tryon
PL0240	Mostly Hall	66 Fox Trot Lane	Tryon
PL0244	Pentecostal Holiness Church	584 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0245	Spanish Court	21 Hidden House Lane	Tryon



PL0246	Hidden House	221 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0248	John Orr's Barn	303 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0249	Tryon Lodge	Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0251	Chapel of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church	150 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0252	Wilson-Jervey House	145 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0253	Congregational Church of Christ	210 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0254	"Woodcarver's Cottage"	21 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0255	Kale House	210 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0256	Embury House	244 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0257	Cutting-Benkert House	265 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0258	Frost House	335 Melrose Avenue	Tryon
PL0259	Little White House of Tryon	55 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0260	Searles-Stearnes House	80 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0261	Watson-Searles House	115 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0262	House	130 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0263	Gray Gables	223 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0264	House	171 Melrose Lane	Tryon
PL0265	House	220 Melrose Circle	Tryon
PL0266	Kelley House	134 Melrose Lane	Tryon
PL0267	Garrigues House	140 New Market Road	Tryon
PL0268	Orr-Jones House	206 New Market Road	Tryon
PL0270	Avant-Green House	201 Payne Street	Tryon
PL0271	Dennison Studio	220 Pine Crest Lane	Tryon
PL0272	Dennison-Tallman House	220 Pine Crest Lane	Tryon
PL0273	Fassett-Rumsey House	190 Pine Crest Lane	Tryon
PL0274	Stearns School Gymnasium	125 E. Mills Street	Columbus
PL0276	Pettigrew Guest House	100 Second Street	Tryon
PL0277	Pettigrew House	140 Second Street	Tryon
PL0278	William Gillette House	105 Thousand Pines Lane	Tryon
PL0279	Adams House	120 Thousand Pines Lane	Tryon
PL0284	House	536 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0291	House	31 Whitney Avenue	Tryon
PL0292	Norman-Butler House	79 Whitney Avenue	Tryon
PL0293	Morgan House	100 Whitney Avenue	Tryon
PL0294	Foy Barn	5970 NC Hwy 108	Mill Spring vic.
PL0295	Saluda Elementary School	214 Main Street	Saluda
PL0296	Green Creek School	25 Shields Drive	Green Creek
PL0297	Mill Spring School	156 School Road	Mill Spring



PL0298	Tryon Hand Weavers	687 N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0299	Giles W. Pearson, Sr. House	3164 Pearson Falls Road	Saluda
PL0300	Nina Simone Plaza	54 S. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0301	Morris, the Tryon Horse	S. Trade Street and Pacolet Street	Tryon
PL0302	Asheville and Spartanburg Railway Railroad Right-of-way	Trade Street	Tryon
PL0303	Rotary Plaza	N. Trade Street	Tryon
PL0304	Eunice Waymon Birthplace (Nina Simone Birthplace)	30 E Livingston Street	Tryon
PL0306	Jed Washburn House	2855 Lynn Road	Tryon
PL0310	Turner Shoals Hydroelectric Station	3045 NC Hwy 9 N	Mill Spring vic.
PL0313	(former) State Prison	135 Locust Street	Columbus
PL0316	Horne House	70 Coxe Road	Green Creek
PL0317	Commercial Building	2030 US 176	Tryon vic.



Appendix D – Phase I Correspondence

The following table describes correspondence between JMT Architectural Historians and various Polk County residents, property owners, or interested parties. Some of this correspondence occurred after JMT left flyers at or sent letters to property owners of historic resources that may be documented in Phases II and III. This correspondence includes e-mails, phone calls, voicemails, and site visits during fieldwork. Notes taken during site visits will be included in the survey database.

Date	Property/Address/Topic	Contact	Message/Notes
4/6/2022	Womack-Elliott House, 716 Womack Road, Mill Spring vic.	Ted Alexander	E-mails included in survey file. Potential historic resource for Phase II.
6/24/2022	141 Greenstoke Loop, Tryon	Donna Peay	E-mail. Property owner and resident would like their home included in the survey; ca. 1926 home in Gillette Woods constructed by J. Foster Searles.
12/7/2022	366 Chisholm Street, Saluda	Mary Boehm	E-mail. Property owner and resident would like their home included in the survey; ca. 1900 home in Saluda (Columbia Heights).
3/2/2023	Gillette Woods, Tryon	Billie and Joe McConnell	E-mail. Property owner and resident would like their home included in the survey; home in Gillette Woods.
3/19/2023	Carter Brown	John Vining/Michael McCue	E-mail. Information on Carter Brown, architect and important resident of Polk County in the 1900s.
3/27/2023	PL0011 John Hiram House	Anne Lewis	E-mail. Property owner gave permission to access property and information on how to get to the resource. Interested in the survey.
3/28/2023	PL0237 Palmer House	David Wallen and family	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken of resource with property owner permission.
3/28/2023	PL00257 Mill Farm Inn	James Blanton and Gary Corn	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken only from driveway and front yard at property owner's request.



3/28/2023	PL0278 William Gillette House	Claire Wharton	Voicemail. Property owner requested photos of their property taken by JMT.
3/28/2023	PL0041 Mimosa Inn	Kevin Parker	Voicemail. Property Owner interested in survey.
3/29/2023	PL0236 Stoney Crest	Son of Property Owner	Site visit. Property owner's son
3/29/2023	PL0047 The Villa	Jerry Pospisil	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken only from driveway and yard at property owner's request.
3/29/2023	PL00182 Tootin' Hill	Doris Hinds	Site visit with property owner. Property owner did not allow JMT to take photos and informed JMT of minimal changes that have occurred on the property.
3/29/2023	PL0211 Roraima	Phillip Feldman	Site visit. Property owner did not allow JMT to take photos.
3/30/2023	PL0184 Oliver Lynch House	Camellia Lynch	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken of resource with property owner permission.
3/30/2023	PL0048 Lynncote	Linda Haynes	E-mail. Property owner provided information on their property.
3/30/2023	Polk County Architectural Survey	John Vining	Met at site visit of PL0003 Green River Plantation. Interested in status of project and information about project.
3/31/2023	PL0164 George A. Branscum House	Craig Taffaro	Site visit at demolished resource with property owner.
4/3/2023	PL01853 Lovdall House	Candace Newman	Phone call. Interested in survey. JMT sent photos taken of property over e-mail after phone call.
4/3/2023	PL0235 Holmes-Stone House	Marianna Roberts	Phone calls from property owner requesting property not be included in the survey.



4/7/2023	289 Carson Street, Tryon	Debbie Keaveney	E-mail. Property owner and resident would like their home included in the survey; "railroad house" in Tryon.
4/14/2023	PL0182 Tootin' Hill	Michael McCue	E-mail. Information on Tootin' Hill and Carter Brown.
4/17/2023	PL0001 Blackberry Hill	Phil Burruss	Site visit with property owner and HPO.
4/17/2023	814 Hunting Country Road*	James Mooney	Site visit with HPO. Property owner did not allow JMT to take photos or include their property in the survey.
4/17/2023	Chinquapin Farm (1184 Hunting Country Road)	Elizabeth Walker	Site visit with HPO. Property owner did not allow JMT to take photos or include their property in the survey.
4/17/2023	400 Red Fox Road, Columbus*	Thomas Waite	Voicemail. Property owner requests property not be included in survey.
4/18/2023	Windrush Farm at Many Levels (171 Ridgetop Road, Tryon vic.)	Debra Faraone	Site visit with property owner, HPO, and Libbie Johnson. Property owner took surveyors on tour of house and property. Resource will be included in Phase II.
4/18/2023	Burnt Chimney (1269 Hunting Country Road, Tryon vic.)	Anne Loving	Site visit with property owner, HPO, and Libbie Johnson. Property owner took surveyors on tour of house and property. Resource will be included in Phase II.
4/18/2023	Mizzentop (925 Hunting Country Road, Tryon vic.)	Patricia and Harold Peacock	Site visit with property owner, HPO, and Libbie Johnson. Property owner took surveyors on tour of house and property. Resource will be included in Phase II.
4/18/2023	1078 Floyd Blackwell Road, Tryon*	Janice Blackwell	E-mail. Property owner requests property not be included in survey.
4/18/2023	6864 NC-9, Columbus*	Daniel Kerr	Voicemail. Property owner requests property not be included in survey.



4/18/2023	Various properties in eastern Polk County	Michelle Michael	<p>E-mail. List of recommended properties to survey, rural areas of interest, and information regarding rural communities (McGinnis Crossroads).</p> <p>Recommended properties: Melvin Hill Baptist Church; 1863 Chesnee Road; Cantrell's Barber Shop (Chesnee Road; Mid-Century Modern); Dr. Head's office (Chesnee Road; Mid-Century Modern); Wilkins Store (Poors Ford Road); Jack Scruggs House (Chesnee Road west of Melvin Hill Road); Hip roof Queen Anne houses along Chesnee Road and Poors Ford Road.</p> <p>These resources will be included in Phase II.</p>
4/19/2023	88 Miller Drive, Tryon*	Mary Catherine and Bob Alexander	E-mail. Property owner interested in project and would like house to be included; ca. 1913 summer home for Westinghouse family. Resource will be included in Phase II.
4/25/2026	106 S Peak Street, Columbus*	Daughter of Property Owner	Phone call with property owner's daughter. Interested in the survey and gave information on house (notes taken and will be included in survey file). Not interested in having photographs taken of house.
4/26/2023	121 Hampton Street, Columbus*	Natalie Harris	Phone call with property owner's daughter. Interested in the project and having their property included in the survey. Resource will be included in Phase III.
4/27/2023	PL0279 Adams House	Lisa Martin	E-mail. Property owner provided information on property and house.
4/27/2023	291 Henderson Street, Saluda*	Myra Ashley	Phone call with property owner interested in grant money opportunities. Explained the purpose of our project to property owner and gave Beth King's contact information.
4/27/2023	Eskdale House, 21 Harwood Lane, Tryon vic.*	Alice Kraebber	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken of property with property owner permission. Resource will be included in Phase II.



5/9/2023	35 Page Farm Road, Tryon vic.*	Lily Corbis	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken of property with property owner permission. Resource will be included in Phase II.
5/9/2023	Sunnyside, 355 Mimosa Road, Tryon	Bob Rossier and Eldrid Hudson	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken of property with property owner permission. Resource will be included in Phase II.
5/9/2023	710 W Melvin Hill Road, Columbus*	Heidie Balling	Voicemail. Property owner interested in survey and requests property be included. Resource will be included in Phase II.
5/10/2023	Bessie Jackson House, 935 Jackson Grove Road, Columbus*	Mark Eden	Site visit with property owner. Photos taken of property with property owner permission. Resource will be included in Phase II.
5/16/2023	244 New Market Road, Tryon*	Barbara Oklesen	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and requests property be included. Would like any information found on property. Resource will be included in Phase III.
5/24/2023	50 Lyncourt Drive, Tryon*	Victoria Stewart	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and requests property be included. Would like any information found on property. Resource will be included in Phase III.
5/26/2023	106 Maple Street, Saluda*	Dorothy Williams	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and has information on history of property but would prefer to meet in person. Resource will be included in Phase III. JMT will meet with property owner during Phase III fieldwork.
5/29/2023	190 E Columbia Avenue, Saluda*	Wade Kolb	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and requests property be included. Would like any information found on property. Resource will be included in Phase III.
5/30/2023	221 E Columbia Avenue, Saluda*	Hal Green	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and requests property be included. Resource will be included in Phase III. Property owner followed up with subsequent phone calls and an e-mail requesting



			information and survey photos of their house. JMT will send when information is compiled.
5/31/2023	474 Henderson Street, Saluda*	Rachel Militana	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and requests property be included. Resource will be included in Phase III.
6/1/2023	359 Greenville Street, Saluda*	Jonathan Gant	Phone call with property owner. Interested in survey and requested property be included. Would like any information found on property. Resource will be included in Phase III
6/7/2023	601 Louisiana Avenue, Saluda*	Dr. Lewis	Phone call to HPO. Property owner interested in survey.
6/14/2023	601 Louisiana Avenue, Saluda*	Celia Lewis	Voicemail and e-mail. Property owner interested in survey and requested property be included. Would like any information found on property. Resource will be included in Phase III.
6/15/2023	30 E Columbia Avenue, Saluda*	Beth Black	E-mail. Property owner shared information on house and requests property be included in survey. Resources will be included in Phase III.
6/30/2023	388 Esseola Street, Saluda*	John Wadsworth	E-mail. Property owner shared information on house and requests property be included in survey. Resources will be included in Phase III.
8/14/2023	Sites in/around Columbus	Susan Speight	E-mail. Interested Polk County resident shared information regarding four historic sites on White Oak Mountain: ca. 1885 Camp Skyuka; ca. 1900 White House; Slick Rock; ca. 1930s The Narrows. Will contact prior to Phase II.

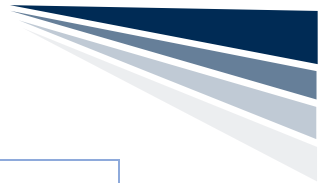
*Potential historic resources identified by JMT during Phase I fieldwork.



Appendix E – Historic Resources Considered for Inclusion in Phases II and III

The following list includes addresses of historic resources that are being considered for documentation in Phases II or III, identified by JMT Architectural Historians during Phase I fieldwork. Address and property owner information was found using information from the online Polk County GIS Portal.

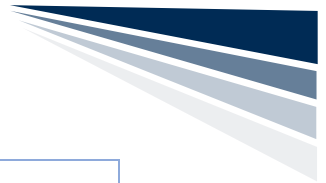
Address	Location
3231 US-176	Valhalla
3111 Hwy 176	Valhalla
3183 Hwy 176	Valhalla
2986 Hwy 176	Valhalla
2421 Hwy 176	Valhalla
2444 Hwy 176	Valhalla
2418 Hwy 176	Valhalla
Bridge at 35.228451685299326, -82.23374853261095	Lynn
Bridge at 35.22353885033869, -82.2558488685482	Tryon vic.
1530 Stoney Knoll Road	Mill Spring vic.
3600 Lake Adger Road	Mill Spring vic.
830-890 Lake Adger Road	Mill Spring vic.
7469 NC-9	Mill Spring vic.
6700 Big Level Road	Mill Spring vic.
534 Coxe Rd	Green Creek
9020 NC-9	Green Creek
9110 NC-9	Green Creek
525 Melvin Hill Road	Green Creek
1871 Melvin Hill Road	Green Creek
710 W Melvin Hill Road	Green Creek
1165 W Melvin Hill Road	Green Creek
560 A Wilson Road	Green Creek
200 Melvin Hill Road	Green Creek
253 School Road	Mill Spring
Mill Spring (just north of intersection of Silver Creek Road and Post Office Road (west of NC-9))	Mill Spring
45 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
55 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
67 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
81 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
144 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
4320 NC-108	Mill Spring



Columbus vic. (35.253588, -82.228733)	Columbus vic.
2850 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
7849 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
3381 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
3893 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
460 Cherokee Hill Lane	Tryon vic.
3030 Red Fox Road	Tryon vic.
171 Ridgetop Road	Tryon vic.
1269 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
1235 Screven Road	Tryon vic.
925 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
25 Jackson Grove Road	Columbus vic.
935 Jackson Grove Road	Columbus vic.
15 Hillbrook Road	Tryon vic.
21 Harwood Lane	Columbus vic.
7933 N NC-9	Rutherfordton
40 Park Road	Mill Spring
50 Park Road	Mill Spring
Coopers Gap Road	Mill Spring
730 Coopers Gap Road	Mill Spring
601 Coopers Gap Road	Mill Spring
25 Coopers Gap Road	Mill Spring
7090 NC-9	Mill Spring
7163 NC-9	Mill Spring
6901 NC-9	Mill Spring
6880 NC-9	Mill Spring
6864 NC-9	Mill Spring
6689 NC-9	Mill Spring
6200 NC-9	Mill Spring
6950 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
5790 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
5609 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
5590 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
4940 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
5400 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
98 Edgerton Road	Mill Spring
580 Edgerton Road	Mill Spring
4724 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
4468 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
4467 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
47 Rocky Lane	Mill Spring



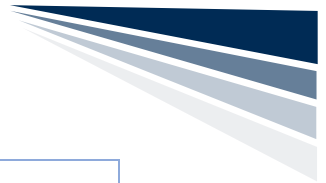
4033 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
2615 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
2596 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
2330 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
Womack Road	Mill Spring
2190 Polk County Line Road	Mill Spring
1331 Womack Road	Mill Spring
Powell Road	Mill Spring
1260 Powell Road	Mill Spring
5705 S Wilson Hill Road	Mill Spring
5771 S Wilson Hill Road	Mill Spring
5961 S Wilson Hill Road	Mill Spring
5807 NC-9	Mill Spring
5781 NC-9	Mill Spring
5763 NC-9	Mill Spring
114 E McGuinn Road	Mill Spring
328 McGuinn Road	Mill Spring
Sunny View Church Lane	Mill Spring
4884 N NC-9	Mill Spring
55 McGuin Road	Mill Spring
126 McGuinn Road	Mill Spring
712 McGuinn Road	Mill Spring
5091 N NC-9	Mill Spring
57 Deerview Drive	Mill Spring
5165 N NC-9	Mill Spring
4733 N NC-9	Mill Spring
4651 N NC-9	Mill Spring
40 Half Moon Lane	Mill Spring
3695 NC-9	Mill Spring
2853 N NC-9	Mill Spring
NC-9	Mill Spring
1030 NC-9	Mill Spring
265 NC-9	Mill Spring
205 NC-9	Mill Spring
165 NC-9	Mill Spring
225 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
1467 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
Martin Walker Road	Mill Spring
2631 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
4391 Silver Creek Road	Mill Spring
5970 E NC-108	Mill Spring



60 Mountain Range Road	Mill Spring
6271 NC-108	Mill Spring
6402 E NC-108	Mill Spring
662 Mountain Range Road	Mill Spring
255 Mountain Range Road	Mill Spring
2429 Whiteside Road	Mill Spring
33 Pea Ridge Road	Mill Spring
7284 E NC-108	Mill Spring
7284 E NC-108	Mill Spring
8311 E NC-108	Pea Ridge
8653 E NC-108	Pea Ridge
8732 E NC-108	Pea Ridge
34 Manus Chapel Road	Pea Ridge
32 Manus Chapel Road	Pea Ridge
10 Manus Chapel Road	Pea Ridge
8221 E NC-108	Mill Spring
15 Big Level Road	Mill Spring
8144 E NC-108	Mill Spring
1970 E NC-108	Columbus
1970 E NC-108	Columbus
2731 E NC-108	Columbus
3200 E NC-108	Columbus
Intersection of Highway 9 & 108	Mill Spring
91 N NC-9	Mill Spring
9232 E NC-108	Mill Spring
E NC-108 over Green River	Mill Spring
Manus Chapel Road	Mill Spring
Robertson Road	Mill Spring
1071 Manus Chapel Road	Mill Spring
951 Pea Ridge Road	Mill Spring
733 Pea Ridge Road	Mill Spring
824 Pea Ridge Road	Mill Spring
2880 Pea Ridge Road	Mill Spring
4336 Pea Ridge Road	Rutherfordton
5620 Pea Ridge Road	Rutherfordton
6635 NC-9	Columbus
714 Collinsville Road	Columbus
495 SR 1541	Columbus
7531 NC-9	Columbus
7538 NC-9	Columbus
684 Coxe Road	Tryon vic.



36 McEntire Road	Tryon vic.
1121 McEntire Road	Tryon vic.
1078 Floyd Blackwell Road	Tryon vic.
6350 Poors Ford Road	Rutherfordton
7038 Poors Ford Road	Rutherfordton
7675 Poors Ford Road	Rutherfordton
8030 Poors Ford Road	Rutherfordton
382 Sandy Springs Road	Columbus
4251 Chesnee Road	Rutherfordton
1390 Airport Road	Rutherfordton
4948 Chesnee Road	Rutherfordton
4856 Chesnee Road	Rutherfordton
2800 Chesnee Road	Columbus
2343 Chesnee Road	Columbus
2180 Chesnee Road	Columbus
35 Page Farm Road	Tryon vic.
3424 Skyuka Road	Tryon vic.
3476 Skyuka Road	Tryon vic.
355 Mimosa Road	Tryon vic.
1514 Old Highway 19	Tryon vic.
183 Flat Rock Hill Road	Tryon vic.
20 Watertown Road	Tryon vic.
133 Green Creek Drive	Columbus
8267 NC-9	Columbus
10895 NC-9	Columbus
2425 Chesnee Road	Columbus
1863 Chesnee Road	Columbus
1141 Chesnee Road	Columbus
1405 Chesnee Road	Columbus
1886 Green Creek Drive	Columbus
2880 Ken Miller Drive	Rutherfordton
875 Tanner Road	Rutherfordton
864 Tanner Road	Rutherfordton
938 Green Creek Drive	Columbus
1401 Coxe Road	Columbus
7786 NC-9	Columbus
333 Fox Mountain Road	Columbus
464 Fox Mountain Road	Columbus
584 Fox Mountain Road	Columbus
1616 Fox Mountain Road	Columbus
620 Smith Waldrop Road	Columbus



923 Bill Collins Road	Columbus
1237 Bill Collins Road	Columbus
2078 Hugh Champion Road	Tryon vic.
2026 Hugh Champion Road	Tryon vic.
5393 Peniel Road	Tryon vic.
30 Old Owens Lane	Tryon vic.
221 Red Fox Road	Tryon vic.
400 Red Fox Road	Tryon vic.
1496 Red Fox Road	Tryon vic.
2425 Hunting Country Road	Tryon vic.
250 Warrior Mountain Road	Tryon vic.
226 Warrior Mountain Road	Tryon vic.
85 Warrior Mountain Road	Tryon vic.
50 Warrior Mountain Road	Tryon vic.
35 Warrior Mountain Road	Tryon vic.
1157 NC-176	Tryon vic.
2969 NC-176	Tryon vic.
50 Vineyard Road	Tryon vic.
235 Vineyard Road	Tryon vic.
508 Vineyard Road	Tryon vic.
879 N Trade Street	Tryon vic.
876 N Trade Street	Tryon vic.
895 N Trade Street	Tryon vic.
NC-176	Tryon vic.
15 NC-176	Tryon vic.
10 Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
90 Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
430 Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
35 Miller Drive	Tryon vic.
459 Warrior Drive	Tryon vic.
240 Warrior Drive	Tryon vic.
137 Mimosa Inn Lane	Tryon vic.
Friendship Road	Saluda vic.
6900 Howard Gap Road	Saluda vic.
5165 Howard Gap Road	Saluda vic.
25 Hanging Rock Road	Saluda vic.
3533 Howard Gap Road	Saluda vic.
15 Tompson Road	Saluda vic.
6944 NC-176	Saluda vic.
5008 NC-176	Saluda vic.



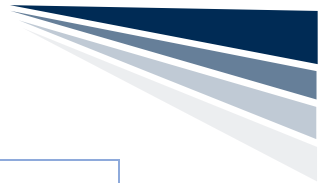
NC-176 over North Pacolet River (35.221748634722054, - 82.30868323431424)	Saluda vic.
NC-176 over North Pacolet River (35.22207070664316, - 82.30719493120205)	Saluda vic.
3310 NC-176	Tryon vic.
3548 NC-176	Tryon vic.
303 Valhalla Drive	Tryon vic.
3573 NC-176	Tryon vic.
88 Miller Drive	Tryon vic.
255 Baker Road	Tryon vic.
264 Baker Road	Tryon vic.
1581 NC-176	Tryon vic.
139 Story Road	Tryon vic.
339 Thermal View Road	Tryon vic.
2519 Story Road	Tryon vic.
2536 Lynn Road	Tryon vic.
2134 Lynn Road	Tryon vic.
3161 NC-176	Tryon vic.
Wall Rd	Valhalla
25 Wall Rd	Valhalla
430 Glengarnock Rd	Tryon vic.
Carolina Dr	Tryon vic.
Carolina Dr	Tryon vic.
2035 US-176	Valhalla
1986 US-176	Valhalla
134 E Mills Street	Columbus
142 E Mills Street	Columbus
148 E Mills Street	Columbus
170 E Mills Street	Columbus
192-198 E Mills Street	Columbus
200 E Mills Street	Columbus
202 E Mills Street	Columbus
206 E Mills Street	Columbus
210 E Mills Street	Columbus
214 E Mills Street	Columbus
222 E Mills Street	Columbus
232 E Mills Street	Columbus
242 E Mills Street	Columbus
191 E Mills Street	Columbus
306-308 E Mills Street	Columbus
261 E Mills Street	Columbus



37 Hammett Street	Columbus
291 E Mills Street	Columbus
74 Hammett Street	Columbus
64 Hammett Street	Columbus
343 E Mills Street	Columbus
72 Ogle Street	Columbus
71 Ogle Street	Columbus
140 N Peak Street	Columbus
504 E Mills Street	Columbus
137 Park Street	Columbus
40 E Mills Street	Columbus
45 E Mills Street	Columbus
40 Ward Street	Columbus
53 S Peak Street	Columbus
127 S Peak Street	Columbus
156 S Peak Street	Columbus
174 S Peak Street	Columbus
175 S Peak Street	Columbus
105 Simms Street	Columbus
56 E Constance Street	Columbus
396 S Peak Street	Columbus
370 S Peak Street	Columbus
391 S Peak Street	Columbus
265 S Peak Street	Columbus
227 S Peak Street	Columbus
35 Julia Street	Columbus
46 S Peak Street	Columbus
505 Blanton Street	Columbus
494 Blanton Street	Columbus
510 Blanton Street	Columbus
600 Blanton Street	Columbus
614 Walker Street	Columbus
21 Peniel Road	Columbus
21 Catherine Drive	Columbus
121 Hampton Street	Columbus
107 Hampton Street	Columbus
45 Houston Road	Columbus
37 W Mills Street	Columbus
706 N Trade Street	Tryon
101 Hospital Drive	Columbus
185 McDonald Street	Tryon



145 McDonald Street	Tryon
59 Beaver Street	Tryon
40 Beaver Street	Tryon
1001 Markham Road	Tryon
1006 Markham Road	Tryon
462 Markham Road	Tryon
416 Markham Road	Tryon
411 Markham Road	Tryon
North side of Markham Road, west of intersection with E Livingston Street	Tryon
600 Markham Road	Tryon
586 Markham Road	Tryon
North side of Jackson Street, east of Shepherd Street	Tryon
755 E Howard Street	Tryon
500 E Howard Street	Tryon
69 Woodlawn Road	Tryon
132 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
164 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
157 Broadway Avenue	Tryon
170 Whitney Avenue	Tryon
169 Whitney Avenue	Tryon
63 Whitney Avenue	Tryon
195 New Market Road	Tryon
3872 Lynn Road	Tryon
646 N Trade Street	Tryon
151 Henderson Street	Saluda
187 Henderson Street	Saluda
213 Henderson Street	Saluda
257 Henderson Street	Saluda
291 Henderson Street	Saluda
324 Henderson Street	Saluda
240 Poplar Stret	Saluda
265 Poplar Street	Saluda
250 Screven Road	Tryon
177 Glenwalden Circle	Tryon
838 N Trade Street	Tryon vic.
850 N Trade Street	Tryon vic.
835 N Trade Street	Tryon vic.
373 Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
Harmon Field Road	Tryon vic.
481 Louisiana Avenue	Saluda vic.



87 Hill St	Saluda
Hill St	Saluda
224 E Main St/51 Hill St	Saluda
106 Maple St	Saluda
150 Greenville St	Saluda
133 Greenville St	Saluda
91 Greenville St	Saluda
79 Greenville St	Saluda
43 Ervin St	Saluda
72 Chestnut St	Saluda
303 Greenville St	Saluda
315 Greenville St	Saluda
314 Greenville St	Saluda
359 Greenville St	Saluda
565 Greenville St	Saluda
450 Greenville St	Saluda
9 Patterson St	Saluda
36 Patterson St	Saluda
346 Lulie Lane	Saluda
Louisiana Ave	Saluda
1130 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
1042 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
Louisiana Ave & Hillside Dr	Saluda
740 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
718 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
676 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
601 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
560 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
545 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
527 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
494 Louisiana Ave	Saluda
259 US-176	Saluda
81 Gaffney St	Saluda
92 Gaffney St	Saluda
87 Gaffney St	Saluda
98 Gaffney St	Saluda
125 Andrews St	Saluda
168 Gaffney St	Saluda
319 Poplar St	Saluda
75 W Columbia Ave	Saluda
383 Henderson St	Saluda



397 Henderson St	Saluda
425 Henderson St	Saluda
441 Henderson St	Saluda
473 Henderson St	Saluda
479 Henderson St	Saluda
218 Cemetery St	Saluda
Cemetery St	Saluda
493 Pine St	Saluda
472 Pine St	Saluda
441 Pine St	Saluda
340 Esseola St	Saluda
474 Henderson St	Saluda
30 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
424 Henderson St	Saluda
520 Esseola St	Saluda
E Columbia Ave	Saluda
150 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
161 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
20 Park St	Saluda
190 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
191 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
220 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
221 E Columbia Ave	Saluda
140 Church St	Saluda
131 Church St	Saluda
200 Church St	Saluda
107 Florida Ave	Saluda
77 Charles St	Saluda
115 Florida Ave	Saluda
112 Charles St	Saluda
75 Charles St	Saluda
250 Seminary St	Saluda
170 Towhee Ln	Saluda
Towhee Ln	Saluda
322 Chisholm St	Saluda
366 Chisholm St	Saluda
424 Chisholm St	Saluda
436 Chisholm St	Saluda
481 Chisholm St	Saluda
Chisholm St	Saluda
477 Chisholm St	Saluda



345 Seminary St	Saluda
244 Hart St	Saluda
365 Hart St	Saluda
555 Crescent Dr	Saluda
369 Whispering Woods Dr	Saluda
672 Laurel Dr	Saluda
289 Carson St	Tryon
265 Carson St	Tryon
974 S Trade St	Tryon
S Trade St	Tryon
34 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
50 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
90 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
110 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
129 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
130 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
140 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
150 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
162 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
172 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
182 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
53 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
35 Lyncourt Dr	Tryon
172 Melrose Ave	Tryon
161 Melrose Ave	Tryon
55 Melrose Ave	Tryon
54 Melrose Ln	Tryon
94 Melrose Ln	Tryon
150 Melrose Ln	Tryon
120 Melrose Ln	Tryon
135 Melrose Cir	Tryon
151 Melrose Cir	Tryon
180 Melrose Cir	Tryon
378 Essola St	Saluda
388 Esseola St	Saluda
544 Henderson St	Saluda
150 Pacolet St	Tryon
160 Pacolet St	Tryon
180 Pacolet St	Tryon
143 Chestnut St	Tryon
157 Chestnut St	Tryon



22 Galax Cir	Tryon
35 Galax Cir	Tryon
21 Galax Cir	Tryon
283 Melrose Ave	Tryon
325 Melrose Ave	Tryon
55 Laurel Ave	Tryon
77 Laurel Ave	Tryon
80 Laurel Ave	Tryon
98 Laurel Ave	Tryon
125 Laurel Ave	Tryon
64 Forest Ln	Tryon
114 Forest Ln	Tryon
51 Glengarnock Rd	Tryon
188 Glengarnock Rd	Tryon
301 Glengarnock Rd	Tryon
430 Glengarnock Rd	Tryon vic.
Carolina Dr	Tryon vic.
Carolina Dr	Tryon vic.
225 Hillswick Rd	Tryon
766 Carolina Dr	Tryon
Thousand Pines Ln	Tryon
10 Hillswick Rd	Tryon
941 Braewick Rd	Tryon
275 Glenwalden Cir	Tryon
145 Glenwalden Ln	Tryon
Glenwalden Ln	Tryon
Carolina Dr	Tryon vic.
135 Doubleday Rd	Tryon
212 Doubleday Rd	Tryon
Melrose Ave Exn & Doubleday	Tryon
444 Melrose Ave Exn	Tryon
345 Melrose Ave Exn	Tryon
Forest Ln	Tryon
34 Lockhart Rd	Tryon
133 Lockhart Rd	Tryon
Embury	Tryon
Embury	Tryon
Lockhart	Tryon
409 Lockhart Rd	Tryon
421 Lockhart Rd	Tryon
Sunny View Community Building – 95 Coopers Gap Road	Sunny View



Pea Ridge Community Building – 207 Big Level Road	Pea Ridge
Sandy Plains Community Building	Sandy Plains
Sunny View School – 86 Sunny View School Road	Sunny View
Sullivan Temple Missionary Baptist Church – Chestnut Street	Saluda
St. Matthews Church – Irvin Street	Saluda
Textile Plants (3)	Columbus
Howard Gap Monument	Columbus
Double Branch Mine	Collinsville
Historic vineyards	Tryon vic.
Tryon Peak Fire Lookout Tower	Tryon vic.



Appendix F – Classifications of Previously Surveyed Properties in Polk County

The following classification information was pulled from “*How to Populate the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office’s Historic Property Data Entry Form (Microsoft Access)*”, a document provided to JMT by the HPO. These classifications were used when updating the Data Entry Forms for previously surveyed resources in Polk County during Phase I.

No Substantial Change: To be classified under this category, the resource should, at a minimum, retain the same windows and siding present at the time it was last surveyed. “Same” can include materials that have been replaced in-kind. Insubstantial changes may include new paint schemes, new roof cladding replaced with compatible materials, porch or trim elements replaced with compatible materials, and changes to landscape features that do not support the surveyed site’s significance in some way.

Substantial Change by Alteration: Substantial changes include alterations to the exterior of a building. This includes one or more of the following: windows, siding, or roofing materials not replaced in-kind, additions to one or more primary elevations, relocation of the primary entrance or access point, the addition or loss of dormer windows, loss or enclosure of a front or side porch, elevation of the foundation, changes to the height of a building, façade obscured with EIFS, plywood, or sheet metal, or alteration to the interior plan.

Substantial Change by Deterioration: The condition of the resource has substantially changed in a way that seems in keeping with the natural passage of time, rather than because of direct human action. Most likely a result of human *inaction*.

Substantial Change by Improvement: The resource has experienced change(s) that are more in keeping with its historic character. Positive changes include appropriate treatments according to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and may also include selective reversal of later alterations or correction to general deterioration.

Removed from Site: Since the last survey, the primary resource has been removed from the site. This might be the result of demolition, disaster, or relocation to another site.

Not Found: Most appropriate when a surveyed site was inadequately mapped during prior survey work, and HPO staff has been unable to definitely locate the resource in recent years. During active survey, the surveyor has been unable to retrace the steps of a prior surveyor, and the continued existence of the resource has neither been proven nor disproven.

No Access: This is an appropriate classification when a resource has been located, but the surveyor was physically prohibited from viewing it in adequate detail. Frequently, this is the result of locked gates blocking a private road to a resource that is far from the public right-of-way or that is obscured



by vegetation. Surveyors should be able to see enough of the resource from a distance or from recent aerial photographs to confirm its continued existence.

Outbuilding Loss: One or more outbuildings present at the time of last survey are no longer extant.