

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Clough H. Rice House**

Hendersonville, Henderson County, HN0244, Listed 12/27/2011

Nomination by Diane M. Young

Photographs by Diane M. Young, October 2010



Overall view



Side elevation and rear wing

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

**1. Name of property**

historic name Rice, Clough H., House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

street & number 219 Stoney Mountain Road not for publication N/A

city or town Hendersonville vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Henderson code 089 zip code 28791

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide X locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official                      Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_____ entered in the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
_____ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
_____ other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Rice, Clough H., House  
Name of Property

Henderson County, NC  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**  
N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC secondary structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: I-house

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
STONE  
roof METAL  
WOOD  
walls WOOD  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Rice, Clough H., House  
Name of Property

Henderson County, NC  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

circa 1875

**Significant Dates**

circa 1875

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Rice, Clough H., House  
Name of Property

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County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .7

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing  
1 17 365940 3911340  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

Zone Easting Northing  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diane M. Young, President

organization Downtown Graphics Network, Inc. date 6/1/2011

street & number 1409 S. Fulton Street telephone 704-784-4208

city or town Salisbury state NC zip code 28144

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name David H. and Kathy Young

street & number 219 Stoney Mountain Road telephone 828-697-1210

city or town Hendersonville state NC zip code 28791

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

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

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National Park Service

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Clough H. Rice House  
Henderson County, North Carolina

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

#### Summary and Setting:

The Clough H. Rice House is located on a two-thirds acre parcel of land one and a half miles to the north of the center of Hendersonville, the county seat of Henderson County, in the mountainous western region of North Carolina. The property sits on the south side of Stoney Mountain Road, less than one tenth of a mile west from the intersection of Stoney Mountain Road and Asheville Highway. A short gravel drive leads from Stoney Mountain Road to the house, running up a slight hill in a northwest direction paralleling Stoney Mountain Road. The house sits on top of the hill and is visible from the road below, though partially concealed by trees along the northeast edge of the property. The property consists of the Clough H. Rice House and a non-contributing single-story garage on the rear, northwest edge of the property.

The property is visually divided by a row of massive boxwoods that were planted in front of the Clough H. Rice House, parallel to the façade. These plantings obscure the first story of the house from view as the house is approached from its private drive. The house and garage are on the west side of the boxwoods and to the east of these bushes is an open, grassy area framed by a massive magnolia tree next to the gravel drive and a ring of hydrangea bushes on the opposite side of the lawn. The gravel drive follows the north property line to just beyond the boxwoods and then turns to the southwest and runs between the boxwoods and the house.

Since its construction circa 1875, the Clough H. Rice House has undergone modest changes and stands today as Hendersonville's most intact example of a rural I-house constructed in the latter years of the nineteenth century, although it now stands within the Hendersonville city limits and is surrounded by dense residential development. For the purpose of this nomination the southeast facing façade is described as the east elevation, the rear as the west elevation, the southwest side as the south, and the side facing Stoney Mountain Road as the north elevation.

#### Exterior:

The Clough H. Rice House is a weatherboard, single-pile, two-story, side-gable I-house with a bay window on each of the side (north and south) elevations and a two-story, gable-roofed rear ell. The foundation is a rubble masonry wall of fieldstone under the main block and a pier and curtain wall under the ell, with stone piers at the ell and brick piers underneath the porch along

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the south elevation. Granite blocks are laid with a grapevine mortar joint between the piers. This same detail is found on the south porch and on the ell's west end. Windows are predominantly two-over-two wood double-hung with exterior storm windows, trimmed with flush wood surrounds, with a drip molding across the top, and plain wood sills. All outside corners are finished in flat corner boards with caps converging on a three-quarter round molding at the outside edge. Corner boards run from the top of the drip edge above the sill to the underside of the tall flat cornice under the eave. While the bay windows are roofed in wood shingles the rest of the house and its porches have metal roofs. Two stone interior chimneys with corbelled caps, one on the ell and one on the south end of the main block, serve seven fireplaces.

The balanced three-bay façade faces east and is dominated by a full-façade single-story hipped-roof porch with a central single-bay front-gabled second-story porch. The roof of the single-story porch is supported by square wood columns on square wood bases with molding. While these columns are modern replacements, the original chamfered pilasters remain. The porch is finished in tongue-and-groove wood flooring and a bead-board wood ceiling. Under the protection of the porch is a center single-leaf paneled and glazed wood entry door with rectangular transom and a single window to each side of the door. Between the square columns of the second-story porch is a simple railing with square balusters. The gable is finished in vertical bead-board siding with a centered louvered gable vent consisting of two narrow round-arched vents protected by a drip mold. As below, the porch roof protects a paneled and glazed door with transom leading from the second-floor hall to the porch. A tall flat cornice board runs below the façade's eave and returns on the gable ends of the main block. The side (north and south) elevations of the main block are identical with a bay window on the first story, a centered window in the second floor and a gable finished in vertical bead-board siding with a centered gable vent.

The two-story ell projects off the southwest corner of the main block. A single-story L-shaped porch (enclosed in the 1920s) fills the inside corner created by the main block and the ell. This hipped-roof enclosed porch repeats the corner board details found on the main block. On its north elevation is a smaller two-over-two double-hung window, believed to be added when the porch was enclosed. The enclosed porch's west elevation has one two-over-two double-hung window in its north/south leg. This window was most likely originally on the first story on the rear (west) elevation of the house and moved to the outside wall when the porch was enclosed. On the west elevation of the east/west leg is a smaller, fixed window with recently installed stained glass. On the rear (west) elevation of the main block the tall cornice board is repeated under the eave and above the single-story enclosed porch are two-over-two double-hung windows. These details are carried around to the north elevation of the ell, where a small two-over-two double hung window is on the first story and three two-over-two double-hung windows

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are located on the second-story. The end gable located on the west elevation of the ell is finished in weatherboard siding and void of the decoration found on the front and side gables of the main block. On the south side of the ell is a single-story hipped-roof porch that runs the length of the ell and ends at the bay window on the south elevation of the main block. This elevation also repeats the tall cornice board under the eave that is found on the main block and the north elevation of the ell. At the west end of the porch is an enclosed storage room, accessed from the porch through a paneled wood door on the room's east elevation. The storage room's small window on its west elevation is partially obscured by the metal shed roof of a small grade-level enclosed room attached to the storage room's west elevation. This enclosed room with exposed rafter tails is entered through a paneled wood door on its south elevation. A wide set of wooden steps under a shed roof with chamfered posts and an exposed roof system rises from the west to the east, terminating at the west end of a porch with a slab floor supported by a granite foundation wall and sheltered by a shed roof supported by square chamfered wood posts. The porch floor and roof match those of the porch on the façade; the porch ceiling is flush. A paneled and glazed wood door with transom leads from the porch to the living room at the east end of the ell and a second, shorter paneled and glazed wood door leads to the mudroom inside the west end of the ell. Between these two doors are paired two-over-two double-hung windows. Above the porch in the second story are three two-over-two double-hung windows.

### **Interior:**

The interior is a typical I-house plan with a wide center hall flanked by a room on each side, in this case a parlor to the south and a dining room to the north. To the west beyond the dining room and center hall is an L-shaped kitchen in the enclosed rear porch. After the porch was enclosed in the 1920s, it was divided into three small rooms, one of which was a bathroom. These changes have been removed within the last five years and the porch, while still enclosed, is now one room that serves as the kitchen. To the west (rear) of the parlor is the living room, with a small laundry room and bathroom beyond in the west end of the ell. A door on the north wall of the parlor leads to a closet under the stair, as does a door on the east wall of the living room located on the north side of the fireplace.

A quarter-turn stair with closed balustrade rises to the south along the west wall of the center hall to a landing, then turns to the east and rises to the second-floor hall. The second-floor hall runs in a north/south direction with a bedroom at each end and a third bedroom off the west side of the hall. A door leads from the hall to the second-story porch on the façade. On the west side of the intermediate stair landing is a door that leads to a short flight of stairs rising to the west to the



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master bedroom and bathroom, located in the second floor of the ell. The chimney that serves the fireplaces in the south bedroom and the master bedroom is enclosed between the west and east walls of these rooms respectively. The balance of the space between these two walls provides a closet for each room, accessed by a closet door on the south side of the fireplace in the master bedroom and the same on the north side of the fireplace in the south bedroom.

The floor, wall, and ceiling finishes of the house are for the most part original, although some significant deterioration has occurred due to water damage, resulting in the replacement of some finishes. Original flooring exists throughout the majority of the house. Original random-width pine floors are in the center hall, the living room, and the new laundry room and bathroom in the west end of the ell. The parlor floors were significantly deteriorated and had to be removed. Plywood subfloor has been installed and new pine flooring that matches the pine flooring in other areas of the house will be installed in this room. The dining room floors are oak over pine, and new pine floors exist throughout the kitchen. Original pine floors are throughout the second floor. The original plaster walls with horse hair remain in the center hall, dining room, kitchen, living room, stairway walls, and second-floor bedrooms and bathroom. The parlor walls are sheetrock. Original plaster ceilings remain in the center hall, living room, laundry room and bathroom, and upstairs bedrooms and bathroom. The plaster ceilings in the parlor, dining room, upstairs master bedroom and bathroom in the ell were deteriorated beyond repair and have been replaced with bead-board ceilings. The bead-board ceiling in the kitchen (former porch) is original. The plaster medallion in the center hall is original. The medallions in the parlor and dining room have been added.

The interior doors and the majority of the woodwork are also original. Tall wood baseboards with small cap mold are intact throughout all rooms. The original bead-board wainscot remains in the center hall and dining room, with the original chair rail in the center hall and a new chair rail in the dining room. (The original dining room chair rail was removed years ago when the walls were covered with sheets of paneling.) The walls in the north part of the kitchen have retained their horizontal bead-board paneling. The center hall door openings are trimmed with original molded door casings, plinth blocks, and bulls-eye corner blocks. The door casings in this space are interrupted by a molded block installed as part of the casing where the chair rail butts into the side of the casing. Throughout the rest of the house the door and window casings are flat and void of plinth and corner blocks. The one exception is the door casing and corner blocks at the door leading from the living room to the side porch. In this case the casings are fluted and the corner blocks are much smaller with stars, most likely a later addition. In rooms where wood ceilings have been installed a new dentilled crown has been added to conceal the joint between the walls and the ceiling. The interior doors are original four-raised-panel doors. Most of the

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door hardware is original, including the hinges. The front door and master bedroom door are both hung with German hinges. Rectangular transoms are located over the doors leading from the center hall to the dining room and kitchen, and from the kitchen to the living room.

Throughout the Clough H. Rice House are seven fireplaces with original stone hearths and fireboxes, and mantels with capped flat pilasters. The most elaborate mantel is in an unusual location, the center hall, and displays its original mirrored over-mantel with bracketed shelves and corniced crown. The mantel shelf is supported by paneled and chamfered pilasters. The other six fireplaces are located in the dining room, parlor, living room, master bedroom, and north and south second-floor bedrooms; each has a plain mantel shelf supported by sawn brackets in pairs on the first-floor mantels and single brackets on the second-floor mantels.

The interior stair in the center hall is highlighted by a square newel post finished in bead-board paneling with applied diamond-shaped wood moldings on the sides of the post. The post is capped by stacked graduated square wood blocks. Bead-board wainscot runs along the stair on the adjacent west and south walls. The solid bead-board balustrade is capped with a rounded handrail. While the actual date of the newel post and balustrade are unknown, they are not believed to be original to the center hall. The stair itself is finished with stained treads and painted risers.

### **Garage:**

The noncontributing, circa 1950 single-story side-gable garage is located on the northeast end of the property, with the front of the garage facing the rear of the Clough H. Rice House. The garage is constructed of unpainted concrete block walls and plywood, with vents in the end gables protected by large boxed eaves finished in wood. The garage door opening is offset to the right side of the façade and contains a large flat-paneled door with glass in the third row of panels. Aluminum-framed two-over-two windows with concrete sills are located on all four elevations. The roof is finished in V-groove metal.

### **Statement of Integrity:**

The Clough H. Rice House is a well-preserved example of a late nineteenth-century rural I-house in Henderson County. When the present owners purchased the house it was significantly deteriorated due to water damage. The restoration has been undertaken with great respect for the

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repair and preservation of original materials and is in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The original interior plan has also been kept intact while incorporating modern conveniences, such as additional bathrooms and a modern kitchen, into earlier spaces. Overall, a significant degree of architectural integrity has been retained.

### **Archaeological Potential:**

The structure is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning patterns of land use, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

#### Narrative Summary:

The Clough H. Rice House was constructed circa 1875 by the Rice family, farmers from Abbeville County, South Carolina. One of the most intact examples of a late nineteenth-century I-house in Henderson County, it displays a blend of Italianate, such as its round-arched entry door glass and round-arched gabled vents under drip molding, and classical details, such as the tall flat cornice boards and capped corner boards, and has the typical center-hall I-house plan. Its exterior and interior have retained a significant degree of architectural integrity, and it meets National Register Criterion C for local architectural significance. The period of significance is circa 1875, the date of its construction.

#### Historical Background:

Henderson County was carved out of the southwest portion of Buncombe County in 1838. The county took its name from Judge Leonard Henderson, one of three judges on the state's first Supreme Court. The location of the county courthouse was established three years later in a portion of Henderson County that, in 1847, was designated by the North Carolina General Assembly as the town of Hendersonville (Bailey and Barber 1988, 17 – 20).

Located in the southeast region of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Henderson County's early inhabitants were predominantly of Scotch-Irish and English descent, coming to this region from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the flatlands of South Carolina over trading paths (Bailey and Barber 1988, 17). The first travelers to come through Henderson County were herders arriving on foot or horseback driving cattle, hogs, and turkeys to southern markets. This was followed by stagecoaches bringing prominent coastal South Carolina families to Flat Rock, located just south of Hendersonville, to escape the oppressive summer heat. In 1852, the North Carolina state legislature chartered the Asheville and Greenville, South Carolina, Plank Road, running up Main Street in Hendersonville on its way through Henderson County to its terminus in Asheville in neighboring Buncombe County. The road was heavily traveled by stagecoaches carrying tourists. The next mode of transportation to arrive was the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad, which pulled into Hendersonville for the first time on July 4, 1879. The railroad brought not only vacationers but also patients (primarily from Florida) suffering from yellow fever and looking to convalesce in the mountains. These opportunities combined to create a flourishing tourist

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industry leading to an economic boom for Hendersonville and Henderson County, sparking the construction of a large number of hotels and boarding house establishments (Bailey and Barber 1988, 25). The summer tourism industry remained strong in this region well into the 1950s when Northerners and Midwesterners began to relocate here as year-round residents (Bailey and Barber 1988, 88).

According to Henderson County deeds William G. Rice, a Greenwood, South Carolina, farmer and Civil War Lieutenant Colonel, purchased over 747 acres in Henderson County in 1873 (Henderson County Register of Deeds). Of his ten children by his wife, Sarah, only William's eldest son, Clough H. Rice (1856 – 1935), moved to Hendersonville, sometime between 1870 and 1880 and occupied this house while following in his father's footsteps as a farmer (United States Census Records). Clough H. Rice married E. Cordelia McDowell in 1879 and remained in Hendersonville until after the turn of the century, eventually making his final home in Woodruff, South Carolina (Cawyer and Culbreth 1982, South Carolina Death Certificates). Over the years William G. Rice sold the land off as multiple parcels to several owners. By 1925, much of this land was owned and subdivided by the Hendersonville Real Estate Company as part of the Arlington Extension of the Druid Hills subdivision. The remaining Clough H. Rice House property encompasses four parcels within this residential development.

A later owner of the house, Thomas W. Combs, attributed the construction of the house to William G. Rice's son, Clough H. Rice. While there is no written documentation to support Clough as the builder of the house as opposed to his father, Clough appears to have been the only member of William G. Rice family to have settled in Hendersonville on this site between 1870 and 1880 and therefore is assumed to have been the first owner of the house. The circa 1875 construction date is derived from deed research. The land was purchased in 1873 and an 1885 deed refers to a house on this property.

### **Architectural Context:**

The I-house is rooted in English folk culture and is considered the dominant folk house type in the Upland South from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. The term "I-house" was coined by cultural geographer Fred B. Kniffen in his 1936 study of Louisiana house types (Oklahoma Historical Society). Kniffen noted that this vernacular house type found in rural Louisiana was also found in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, all states that began with the letter "I" (Swaim 1978, 83). While an abundance of I-houses were constructed in these three states, he also commented that it is not restricted to Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana (Oklahoma Historical Society).

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Kniffen also felt the term was appropriate due to the type's tall, narrow profile (Swaim 1978, 83). This house type is two stories in height, typically single-pile, with a center-hall plan two to three rooms wide (three if the center hall is large) with the main entrance on the house's long side, and a rear ell. The fact that it presented the largest façade possible for a house of only four rooms with a center hall made it widely popular. Its prolific use throughout the South is also attributed to its good ventilation properties (Swaim 1978, 71).

Throughout the nineteenth century the I-house adopted variations of architectural styles while keeping its basic two-story, center-hall plan. The earliest I-houses, built before 1810, took on details found in Georgian-style buildings, with three- to five-bay-wide facades, a concentration on verticality, and massive exterior-end chimneys. From circa 1800 to circa 1840 the Federal style became widely used. Transoms and sidelights were used at front entrances and exterior-end chimneys became smaller in scale. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century architecture was influenced by the romantic revivals. During the Greek Revival style's popularity from circa 1830 to 1865 the I-house produced almost exclusively three-bay facades that took on a shorter, wider appearance. Windows became less vertical and squarer. Corner boards become wider and flatter, and single-story pedimented porches began to appear. The Italianate style (circa 1850 to 1880) added bracketed cornices and curvilinear sawn brackets and turned balusters and porch columns to single-story porches. Two-over-two windows were common. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the I-house grew in popularity. I-houses of this period had a shorter, horizontal façade with sashes made up of a smaller number of larger panes of glass. The roof overhung the gable ends and chimneys were reduced in scale, moving in many cases to the interior of the house (Swaim 1978, 71 – 81). The Clough H. Rice House is an example of this latter period, with its interior chimneys, roof overhangs, two-over-two sashes, three-bay façade, and chamfered posts on the side porch.

The I-house became popular in the rural areas of Henderson County during the mid-nineteenth century, mostly built on large tracts of farm land owned by well-to-do South Carolina families. These houses are two-stories in height constructed with a center-hall plan with a room to each side with large ells on the rear elevations (Williams 1980). The Clough H. Rice House is Henderson County's most intact example of a rural I-house constructed in the latter part of the nineteenth century on what was then a sizeable parcel of land at that time, and combines Italianate details with earlier classical influences. Its three-bay façade, square windows with two-over-two sash and interior chimneys are defining characteristics of I-houses built post-1860. The curved glass in the front door, round-arched gable vents, drip moldings, bay windows, two-over-two sashes, and interior moldings and mantles are Italianate details found in many late nineteenth-century structures. The wide cornice boards returning on the gable ends, capped

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corner boards, and front-gabled second-story porch are a continuation of earlier popular classical details.

The two other notable examples of rural Henderson County I-houses are the Ladson House (608 Banner Farm Rd., Mills River vicinity, circa 1840) and the Joseph Lee House, also known as the Hermitage (32 School House Rd., Mills River vicinity, circa 1855) (Williams, 1980). Both houses were constructed earlier than the Clough H. Rice House and exhibit detailing typical of I-houses constructed in the mid-nineteenth century including exterior-end chimneys. Both houses also experienced a loss of architectural integrity. One of the five bays on the Ladson House façade has been removed and a full-height pedimented porch constructed at a later date. The Joseph Lee House has had one exterior-end chimney removed, asbestos siding installed, and a large 1940s pedimented portico constructed. In contrast to the mid-nineteenth-century Ladson House and the Joseph Lee House, the Clough H. Rice House stands as the county's most intact example of a late nineteenth-century I-house with a significant degree of both exterior and interior architectural integrity.

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### **GEOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

#### **Verbal Boundary Description:**

The property being nominated is identified as Henderson County Parcel ID #9966335, on the accompanying Henderson County Tax map by a heavy line. The map is at a scale of 1 inch equals 156 feet.

#### **Boundary Justification:**

The property being nominated consists of the remaining .7 acre of land historically associated with the Clough H. Rice House and provides an appropriate setting for the house.

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Henderson County, North Carolina

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Clough H. Rice House  
Hendersonville, NC 28791  
Henderson County  
Diane M. Young, photographer  
October, 2010  
Location of negatives – North Carolina Historic Preservation Office

- # 1 - View from driveway looking west toward house
- # 2 – East and north elevations
- # 3 – North elevation
- # 4 – North and west elevations where the rear porch was enclosed
- # 5 – West elevation of ell
- # 6 – South elevation
- # 7 – South and East elevations
- # 8 – Interior, center hall
- # 9 – Interior, stair
- #10 – Interior, mantle
- #11 - Garage