

HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY

D-272

MOSES H. CONE ESTATE

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

APRIL, 1987

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MOSES H. CONE ESTATE
BLOWING ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

by
Barry M. Buxton

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THE ORIGINS OF THE MOSES CONE ESTATE

The Community of Blowing Rock

The history of the Moses Cone Estate is inexorably linked to the community of Blowing Rock and to the Blue Ridge Mountains, which provide the setting for one of the South's leading summer resorts.

Since the early 1900's, Blowing Rock has gained a reputation for beautiful summers which feature a moderate climate and alluring views. The valleys are carpeted with violets, arbutus, and anemones and the hillsides blush with rhododendron, laurel, and dogwood. The soft blue haze of the mountains and the murmur of silvery streams rushing over rocks and crags make for a wonderful escape from the hectic life of cities. The cool, refreshing days and brisk evenings are a welcome relief to visitors from the piedmont, low country, Florida, and many other parts of the Southeast. Autumn is ablaze with the color of the season and can only be surpassed in beauty by parts of New England.

To this environmental wonderland traveled many of America's leading families. These included the Rockefellers, Cannons, Colts, and Snyders. They built summer homes and forever changed the character of this small mountain community. Blowing Rock became a village of considerable diversity and was home for families of modest means as well as the affluent.

In the early 1900's Blowing Rock was blessed with two golf courses, a tennis club, several luxury hotels, specialty shops, equestrian facilities, and beautiful lakes and trails for fishing and hiking.

But this is truly a tale of two communities, for Blowing Rock was, like most rural areas of Southern Appalachia at the turn of the century, a region of abject poverty. The native residents of Watauga County were largely subsistence farmers who struggled to make ends meet. Theirs was a life full of the hardships of unemployment and illiteracy.

It is into this dichotomous community that a young Moses Cone first visited with his father in the 1870's. And it was then that he declared, like Thoreau when speaking of Walden Pond, that "he would come to the woods because he wished to live deliberately."¹ Moses would later lovingly reevaluate this mountain community with the same vision, the same sense of creativity, and the same dedication that enabled him and his brother Ceasar to create a textile empire.

A History of the Land

The 3516 acres which comprise the existing Moses Cone Estate were acquired by Moses and Bertha Cone over a period of 35 years. The vast majority of the Estate, however, was acquired by Moses Cone in a seven year period from 1893 through 1899.

According to a title search which was conducted by Boone attorney Wade E. Brown, (whose father, incidentally, was Superintendent on the estate for many years) this land acquisition began in 1893 with the acquisition of the expansive Joseph C. Norwood tract. Three years later, in 1896, Moses Cone acquired the adjoining Joseph B. Clarke property. The following year was noteworthy because the Moses Cones acquired eight separate tracts of land. This included the large

William A. Lenoir tract and the equally large Maye B. Martin tract. The assimilation of the Estate continued in 1897 with seven deeds changing hands. It was in 1899 that Moses Cone purchased the Jefferson Brown farm. This was a very significant purchase. It was on this property, shortly thereafter, that the Cones began construction of their magnificent Manor House.

The years 1900 through 1908 saw eighteen different tracts of land further enlarge the Estate, making it easily one of the largest privately owned estates in Western North Carolina.

After Moses Cone's death in 1908, at the age of 51, his wife Bertha acquired four additional properties (one in 1909, two in 1910, and one much later in 1928). For all intents and purposes, however, the Estate was completed by Moses' death in 1908. The only significant purchase by Bertha Cone was the small J.L. Springs tract which was obtained in 1909.

While it is impossible to know the specific use of all the various tracts of property prior to acquisition by the Cones, it can be stated with accuracy that they were primarily farms or in forest.² Much of the area was suitable only for subsistence farming because of the steeply sloping topography.

Located principally in Blowing Rock Township, Watauga County, North Carolina, the Estate included Flat Top Mountain, neighboring Rich Mountain, approximately 500 acres of rolling farmland and significant patches of virgin hardwoods and evergreens. Smaller tracts had been the farms and homes of native highlanders. Throughout the acreage, rhododendron and laurel were abundant and the high meadows provided a spectacular vista of nearby Grandfather Mountain.³

By reviewing the map which lists the various tracts of land obtained by the Cones, (Appendix A) one can derive an appreciation of the size of the Estate and the variety of previous owners.

Development and Management of the Estate

The mountains of North Carolina during the 1890's and on through the turn of the century were in the process of becoming a major health resort. Luxurious hotels began to appear in towns like Flat Rock, Asheville, Warm Springs, and Blowing Rock. They advertised clean air, a mild climate, and fresh spring water containing minerals and offering relief from malaria and tuberculosis.

Moses Cone, like many others, sought relief from poor health and hoped to again experience the serenity of the mountains that he'd once known in his childhood. He wanted to fulfill a boyhood dream; to construct an estate of his own design and supervise its operation. An⁴ Estate which would be a shining example of self-sufficiency and natural beauty.

At the age of 36, Moses Cone began to buy land north of Blowing Rock. The land was purchased primarily from mountain natives who engaged in subsistence farming. Characteristically, Moses Cone asked many of these farmers to stay on as employees of the Estate and live in tenant houses. Some thirty families remained on the Estate and played diverse roles in its development and evolution.

According to Fred Mays, whose family lived on the Estate and told him many stories about the Cones, "Mr. Moses H. Cone originally came to the area as a merchandise household peddler. He rode a very fine horse packed from

front to back on a saddle made from leather. He peddled tin galvanized wash tubs, dish pans, egg beaters, cabbage graters, wash boards, wash pans, axes, picks, shovels, mattocks, and other useful tools. He made many friends in this area and they were satisfied to sell their land to him because they knew he loved the land."

After securing the Jefferson Brown farm in 1899, Moses began construction of the Manor House. Oxen were used to haul lumber some 20 winding mountainous miles from the railroad head at Lenoir and tenants were hired to help with construction.

The Manor House's gabled design included 20 rooms with four complete floors. The two main floors served as the living quarters for the Cone family and their guests. The basement housed two huge forced-air furnaces. On the main floors there were plaster walls and all the floors were of dark oak except the kitchen and bathrooms which were tile. The main staircase supported a banister made of cherry wood and above the landing, half way up the stairs, was a large Tiffany window with a stunning ornate design. A solarium graced the first floor and a widow's walk overlooked the lake below and the mountains beyond. On the side of the house was a carriage porch where Mrs. Cone embarked on her daily rides over the Estate.

The outside of the Manor House was a majestic white. A porch ran the full length of the front and was partially enclosed in glass providing a solarium effect. The house was situated on the top of a hill and looked down across five acres which would eventually be covered with orchards to Bass Lake.

Moses built three lakes on the Estate. One was used for spawning fish, which, when grown, were transported to Bass Lake or Trout Lake. According to Fred Mays, his mother Alice, made all the fish food and did all the feeding of the fish. She made the food out of rock ground corn meal. Mrs. Ruby Walters, who also grew up on the Estate, described the lakes as "beautiful — nobody went swimming because Mrs. Cone wanted the lakes to look at and admire. Bass Lake had water lilies, an island and, ducks, and a lot of wild animals. There was a little heart pool which is now broken and has not been repaired. Flowers and shrubs were just beautiful and plentiful." Indeed, the small heart-shaped pool was floored with native stone, stocked with trout, and fed by a mountain spring. Like the rest of the Estate, it was thoughtfully designed and crafted with loving care and deference to setting.

The Cones were naturalists before the term became popular and they worked to preserve and enrich their land. With the advice of their friend Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania and noted conservationist, they planted extensive white pine forests and hemlock hedges. Any tree that was cut was replaced. Fred Mays suggests that Sugar Maple Trees were transported directly from New Hampshire and that Mr. Cone took special pride in their beauty.

Moses imported whitetail deer from Pennsylvania and released them to roam inside the Estate. He had a special fondness for animals in their natural habitat and none of his employees were allowed to kill or frighten them. It has been suggested that to kill even one squirrel meant dismissal from employment on the Estate.

Later a dairy was constructed and a dairyman was employed to keep 10 Guernsey and 10 Jersey milk cows that furnished the Cones and the tenant families with all their dairy needs. The cows produced enough milk to be sold commercially. There was a steam sterilizer, according to Ted Pease, where the milk bottles

were purified. Interestingly, this was the first "Grade A" dairy in Watauga County. Lloyd Coffee remembers that after Mr. Cone's death, he would can "many quarts of cream and pounds of butter," package them in a chest filled with ice, and send them to Baltimore for Mrs. Cone to enjoy throughout the winter.

Consistent with Moses' goal of self-sufficiency, sheep, hogs, and chickens were raised on the Estate. A sheep was killed about every 10 days. Ruby Walters noted that after Mr. Cone's death, Bertha Cone sold the lambs and had the ewes sheared for wool.

Once construction of the Manor House was complete, Moses Cone supervised the construction of a Carriage House where they kept a "fast trotting horse" and "regular horses" to pull the surrey. There was a large collection of impressive harnesses that added a touch of class to the stable walls. Mrs. Cone was especially proud of her beautiful surrey. Advanced for its day, it was black with brass accents and rubber tires. She required that it be polished at all times and kept ready for her frequent carriage rides around the Estate.

The blacksmith was an important employee of the Estate. In addition to being responsible for the care of the horses, he attended to the management of the carbide plant which provided the house with gas for lighting. Water dripping on carbide produced the gas. He was also responsible for filling the water tank each week. The gas was piped into the house, according to Ted Pease, to small Y-shaped porcelain burners which were operated by a valve. The use of gas was but one of the many distinguishing characteristics of the Manor House. While such luxuries as gas and refrigeration were commonplace in New England and such Southern cities as Charleston and Savannah, they were indeed unusual for a home in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The Carbide Plant, Laundry, and Ice House were all in the same building, located just behind the Manor House. The ice for the Ice House was cut off Bass Lake in Winter and stored in big wooden iceboxes. The ice for refrigeration was cut at Bass Lake and Trout Lake in the winter and stored in ice houses located at the respective lakes. Later it was transferred to the Main Ice House behind the Manor where it was packed down with a layer of sawdust and stored in big wooden iceboxes.

A large vegetable garden containing such vegetables as corn, green beans, peas, squash, tomatoes, and potatoes, was situated behind the Ice House, separated from the Manor by a row of rhododendron and some evergreens.

Inside the Manor House, in "the room that opened out of the kitchen and then onto the back porch," describes Ted Pease, "was the heart of the phone system. There was a line to the apple barns, the spray sheds, the blacksmith shop, the foremen's houses and a connection to the servants' quarters. The phones were the old crank-type wall telephones." Ruby Walters remembers, "the telephone was set up within the Cone Estate only. This is something I've never heard of before. I had a friend who thought he could call into our house in spite of the fact that I told him it was a private phone. He couldn't understand that because it was so unusual."

A plentiful supply of water was essential to the growth and well-being of the Estate. It was supplied by three large wooden tanks. The tanks were made of California redwood and located on a hill northwest of the Manor House. The system worked through the use of gravity. A spring house stood at the foot of Flat Top Mountain where the butter and milk for Estate use was kept. This

self-sufficient style of living had served the Cones a generation before and remained an important part of the Cones' lifestyle into the twentieth century.

Along with the necessities, the Cones enjoyed luxuries which supported the lifestyle one would expect of the wealthy upper class at the turn of the century. There was a croquet field in the "back garden" and two fenced tennis courts. A bowling alley was erected near the vegetable garden and this diversion was often frequented by the men of the Cone family and the many distinguished friends who visited the Estate in the summer. There was a boat house on Bass Lake that stood two stories high. The gasoline powered boat and row boats were stored on the first level and the second level was used as storage for the rest of the boating equipment. As one would expect, these luxuries extended to the household furnishings. Fred Mays remembers the wicker furniture on the front porch, "it was the first I had ever seen — anybody around here had ever seen, I'd say. Oh, you see it now commonly but not back then. It probably came from China."

Moses and Bertha Cone appreciated the panoramic mountain vistas the Estate afforded. A lookout tower, referred to by the Cones as The Observatory, was constructed on top of Flat Top Mountain. It was stated in the August 13, 1932 issue of the **Blowing Rocket** that on a clear day six states were visible from the lookout tower. This was of course an exaggeration of the time. One could, however, see parts of Tennessee and much of the surrounding countryside. This tower was used frequently by the Cones for a luxurious view of the rolling hills. It was originally constructed of chestnut but after the Blue Ridge Parkway assumed possession of the Estate, the original structure was deemed unsafe so Parkway officials replaced it with a steel structure which was used as a fire tower.

One of Moses Cone's particular loves and a consuming hobby was engineering roads. He constructed thirty-five miles of carriage trails which gently wound their way through the Estate. Much of the trail was surrounded by beautiful rhododendron and artfully laid dry stone walls. One ex-tenant said that Moses would assemble a crew of men to follow him through the woods and "wherever he went, we would drive stakes in the ground." It wasn't long before they had constructed a road. The road would have to be handworked for perfection. Then, he said, Mrs. Cone would ride around the Estate in her carriage with a book in her lap. If she was jarred even slightly by a rock or stick, she would record its exact location and give the report to the boys the next day. The young boys would take the message to the workers and they would smooth the spot very carefully.

Ted Pease related a humorous story which he indicated he heard from a previous tenant about Mrs. Cone's surrey rides. "Mrs. Cone was good friends with the people who owned "Chetola," the adjoining property. I guess her name was Mrs. Snyder. It's a development now. But Mrs. Cone would get in her carriage and ride down to Chetola and call on Mrs. Snyder. They would often have tea together. Then Mrs. Snyder would get in her carriage and return the visit. They were good friends and visited back and forth. Well, then they fell-out. I don't know what over. But the next time you go down to Bass Lake you'll notice a road that goes straight on and close to the boundary line—there's a stone wall that goes up the bank and across the road. Mrs. Cone had that built, and she terminated the friendship right there." The wall is referred to now by previous tenants as the "spite wall."

Bertha Cone was demonstrably concerned with the welfare of the children who lived on the Estate. She always had an errand or small chore to keep them out of trouble until they were old enough to work on the Estate. Many of the young boys carried water to the men who worked in the vast acres of orchards.

These orchards provided the main livelihood for the tenants on the Estate. Moses Cone was a prize-winning orchardist. He raised 76 varieties of apples, 20 varieties of pears, 33 varieties of peaches, 10 varieties of plums, and 9 varieties of cherries (See Appendix B).

All the workers on the Estate assisted in picking the apples at harvest time. One orchard labeled on the map as the China Orchard was on such a steep slope that a 15 horsepower trolley was used to haul the apples to the top of the hill where they could be loaded onto a truck. The trolley ran on kerosene and followed a steel rail up and down the slope using a pulley. Carl Hollars, who worked in the Orchards, remembers, "the crates held three bushels. You could put about eight to ten crates on the pulley." A big trucking firm shipped the apples. Some were sold locally and the ones that were not sold were brought back and divided among the tenant families. One year the orchards produced an estimated 50,000 bushels.

Clyde Downs, who lived and worked on the Estate for 72 years, notes that "when Daddy started, he got seven and a half cents an hour. As time went along, he made a little more. If he worked 10 hours, he made 75 cents."

"It was pretty nice, yes it was. It was a number one good place for poor people to live. We had a house, garden, no charges for that. We could pick up all the apples we wanted and we paid \$3 a cord for wood cut and hauled to you."

Workmen were later paid about 10 cents an hour and they generally worked 10 hours a day. Supervisors were paid 15 cents an hour. Payday was every two weeks, except for the supervisors who were paid once a month.

Tenant families respected the Cones and the available information suggests that they regarded it as a good life. Each tenant was allowed to keep a cow, have a barn, and half an acre for a garden of their own. The tenant houses had three to five rooms and were usually built in secluded spots near a spring. All were painted a uniform grey but they were not exactly alike. Some had been built before the Cones purchased the property which comprised the Estate. All the houses were kept in good repair. None of them, however, had electricity. Fred Mays estimates that the Estate employed approximately 100 workers. Among the men who served in supervisory positions at one time are the following: Jeff Brown, Pay Master; Arthur Moody, Superintendent of Labor; Ed Underdown, Superintendent of Labor and Apple Orchards Superintendent.

The employees of the Estate were primarily natives who were born and raised near the Estate. The three main categories of employees were orchard workers, woodcutters, and domestic servants. The flower gardens required the loving attention of two full-time gardeners, as did the prolific vegetable garden. A blacksmith was responsible for the horses and carriages and the general maintenance of the Carriage Barn. As mentioned previously, the blacksmith also oversaw the operation of the carbide plant. The dairyman was employed to manage the variety of responsibilities associated with a part of the Estate which was considered vital. During the summer season, a man was assigned the responsibility of keeping the lawn mowed and the shrubbery pruned. Orchard workers pruned trees and picked apples. Wood cutters were in charge of cutting the firewood for the furnaces in the Manor House a year ahead of time and picking up dead branches along the carriage trails. Domestic servants were in charge of running the laundry, cooking, and cleaning. There was also a butler and chauffeur who drove the Cones' 12 cylinder Lincoln limosine. (It is said that it took about 4 gallons of gas to drive to Blowing Rock and back — a trip of less than 10 miles. Incidentally, the Cones later purchased a high-priced Pierce-Arrow.)

While it is often difficult to make sweeping statements about the basic nature of individuals, previous tenants of the Estate suggest that the Cones were kind and generous people. Theirs was a conservative life style void of much of the ostentatiousness of the period. One can even go further to suggest that they relished their privacy and guarded it carefully. They treated their employees fairly and were kind to their neighbors. Their kindness was tempered, however, by their larger commitment to the well being of the community. Anything which threatened or disrupted community norms prompted a strong reaction from the Cone family. Such was their reaction to the Colt family. Mr. Colt (of Colt revolvers), who was leasing some land on the west side of Trout Lake. Mr. Colt had built a still on the spring that fed the lake. His property was the site of many wild parties. In fact, one of Mr. Colt's own sons was shot in the head during one of these parties. Moses Cone insisted that the Colts relocate and they acquiesced. This incident is representative of the seriousness with which Moses and Bertha Cone regarded their responsibility to the community.

Moses Cone died at the untimely age of 51. He was buried in a plot of his own choosing on top of Flat Top Mountain, two and a quarter miles from the Manor House. A monument was hauled by oxen and serves as his tombstone. On the back of the monument there is a fine tribute to Moses, his accomplishments, what he did for the community and for the South. The inscription on the monument was taken from an editorial published on December 10, 1908, by the late Joseph P. Caldwell, editor of the Charlotte Observer and a close friend of Mr. Cone. It was with Mr. Caldwell that Moses had exchanged confidences and imparted his ambitions and hopes about the mountain estate he was developing.

Moses Cone's gravesite is surrounded by a circle of fir trees and overlooks the rolling hills of the Estate, nearby Blowing Rock and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Ted Pease indicated, and newspaper stories confirm, that after Moses Cone had been buried about fifteen years his grave was vandalized. The vandals wrenched off one support brace from the bronze fence around the grave. They apparently used that to break into the coffin. Arthur Moody, an employee on the Estate, said that he went to the gravesite and discovered the open coffin. "I rearranged the bones and covered it over." Mrs. Cone was visibly shaken by the event and instructed Moody to fix the gravesite so that the coffin could not be broken into again. "I got several teams of horses and hauled the largest flat stones I could. After the area around the casket had been filled-in, I covered a great large area over the casket, then poured concrete on the top of that. Then I put soil back over it. I reseeded it and didn't mark the exact spot of the grave."

Bertha Cone outlived her husband by 39 years and for the rest of her life she was a widow in mourning. Under her management the Estate continued to run smoothly and efficiently as it had. She took care to keep it exactly the way Moses had left it. The dream for the Estate, however, was never to be fully realized. After Moses' death, Bertha Cone did not have the inclination to continue with its economic development.

One of the men who worked around the house described Mrs. Cone as a very bright woman. "She was very nice and she knew a lot about farming. She'd talk to you about that. She talked to you about cattle. She was highly respected."

Clyde Downs, who was five years old when his family moved onto the Estate, remembers Bertha Cone. The year was 1909, one year after Moses Cone's death. "She was a lean and attractive woman who dressed in black and always wore a hat. She'd let us younguns pick strawberries. All those fields would be just

about red. And she'd buy them from us and pay more than they would in Blowing Rock. She'd have jams and jellies made out of them."⁸ In the fall, she'd buy chestnuts from the children who lived on the Estate. "You'd get out there in the fall and it didn't take you long to pick up a gallon of chestnuts. I'd pick up enough to buy me some overalls. You could get the best grade overalls then for 40-45 cents."

Mrs. Cone was very particular about what people did on the Estate. Outsiders were welcome to come and walk or ride horses along the carriage trails. Many people would visit to walk around Bass Lake, but Mrs. Cone insisted that they stay on the roads. She shared the same respect for the natural habitat that was a hallmark of Moses Cone's life.

Bertha Cone lived in Baltimore during the winter and returned to the Cone Estate in the spring. She typically stayed at the Estate until October. Her two younger sisters lived with her in the Manor House. Sophie Lindau was a year younger than Bertha and Clementine was the youngest. Sophie was bright and beautiful and stayed socially active. She would often share rides around the Estate with Bertha in the carriage. The workers enjoyed talking to her and she always seemed to be pleasant. Clementine was very different from her sisters. She seldom spoke to anyone and was somewhat of a recluse. She was an avid birdwatcher. A nephew of Mrs. Cone's, Norman Lindau, visited the Estate with his family quite often.

In the winter, one of the tenant workers moved into the Manor House to keep the furnaces going. Even though Mrs. Cone wasn't there, the workers continued to do their jobs under the watchful eyes of several supervisors. The workers were paid year-round. Mrs. Cone sent Christmas presents for each of the tenant families. It was an especially joyous treat for the children.

There were only two occasions when changes were made in the way in which the Estate was operated. During the depression, the work week was reduced to 40 hours by Mrs. Cone but she did not let any of her workers go. In the early 40's, many of the men went off to war. Lacking enough help to keep the dairy going, she decided to sell the cows and close the dairy.

In 1946 Clementine Lindau died. She had suffered from a mental illness during the latter stages of her life and had to be accompanied by a nurse at all times. She was buried near Moses Cone's gravesite on Flat Top Mountain. Her tombstone reads: "Clementine Lindau — Beloved Sister of Mrs. Moses H. Cone."

The following year (1947), at the age of 89, Mrs. Cone died of heart trouble. An additional plaque was mounted on Moses Cone's monument reading: "Bertha Lindau Cone—Born April 1, 1858—Died June 8, 1947." Sophie Lindau died the following year and is also buried on Flat Top Mountain.

When Bertha Cone died, she left many of her belongings to the tenant families who lived on the Estate. Some received furnishings from the Manor House and some received generous bequests of money. Bertha Cone provided in an indenture of 1911 that upon her death, at least \$10,000 annually be spent on the Estate to maintain it as a park for the public to enjoy. She put the title of the land in the name of the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital. Her indenture also provided that \$250 annually be given to Appalachian State University. Three years after her death, in 1950, the land was deeded to the State of North Carolina in order that the Blue Ridge Parkway, a division of the National Park Service, could manage it. When the National Park Service obtained the Estate, it was

in need of a good deal of maintenance and repair. Many of the tenant families had moved off the land soon after Mrs. Cone's death to look for jobs. The few that remained were hired by the Parkway to help preserve and manage the Estate. All but one of the tenants' houses were removed. According to Ted Pease, the houses were sold on a bid basis and torn down. Many of the support buildings were also torn down and the Orchards were left to nature's elements. The National Park Service did not have the money, staff, or stated mission which would support their running the Estate as the Cones had.

THE CONE FAMILY

Family Origins

The Cone Family originated in Altenstadt am Iller, Bavaria - now a state of Germany. Moses (or Samson) Kahn (b. 1781, d. 1853), a Jewish merchant married Klara Gidelle Marx (d. 1829) who gave birth to ten children, Babette (1810-1891), Nanette (1812-1881), Elsa (1813-1893), Samson (1815-1886), Karoline (1817-1889), Mina (1821-1897), Sofie (1825-1916), Herman (1828-1897), who was the youngest, and two others, Fanny and Bella.

Herman, at the age of 17, immigrated to America in 1846 and joined his married sister in Richmond, Virginia. At some point the family name was translated to Cone. Herman worked as a dry goods peddler in the southern states and by 1855 assumed co-ownership with an Adler cousin of a grocery store in Jonesboro, Tennessee. In 1856 he married Helen Guggenheimer of Natural Bridge, Virginia, and over the next twenty years they had thirteen children, ten boys and three girls. Moses, the eldest, was born in 1857 and Frederic, the youngest, in 1878. Albert, born in 1886, died in infancy, and Monroe, the fourth child, died in 1891 before his thirtieth birthday. The eldest daughter, Carrie, was born in 1861; married in Baltimore in 1883 to Moses Long, she eventually established her own family household in North Carolina. Claribel, the fifth child (born November 14, 1864), Etta, the ninth child (born November 30, 1870), and Frederic, the thirteenth, never married and eventually maintained a joint household in Baltimore under Miss Etta's management.

Having lived through the Civil War with apparently minimal disruption, in 1871 Herman sold his half share in the Jonesboro grocery store and moved with his wife and eight children to Baltimore where he bought a house on Lavale Street in Bolton Hill and opened a wholesale grocery store. In 1878 the business was renamed H. Cone & Sons, reflecting the active involvement of eldest sons Moses and Ceasar (born 1859), who worked as "drummers" throughout the south for their father's business. By 1880 the family moved to a more spacious and elegant brownstone at 1607 Eutaw Place, a then fashionable residential district, and participated in the social life of a large German-Jewish community, including numerous Guggenheimer relatives. The Cones were members of the neighborhood congregation and Helen Cone attended weekly services, but religion was not a central part of the family life. In May of 1882, with Moses in charge of the family business and Carrie smoothly managing the family household, Helen and Herman Cone departed for a four-month European trip to visit German relatives and to make the "Grand Tour." The business prospered and in 1890 H. Cone & Sons was dissolved, with Herman Cone's profits loaned to Moses and Ceasar who in turn founded Cone Export and Commission Company based in New York City. Within a few years the Cone brothers had become owner-operators of many small southern cotton mills, the base of what would become an enormously successful financial empire. In 1893 the company established a main office in Greensboro, North Carolina, and expanded with construction of the Proximity Manufacturing Company (cotton mills), the White Oak Mills (the largest denim manufacturing plant in the world), and the Proximity Print Works (printing mattress ticking, indigo drills, and khakis). The Cone Mills, known as a "community" rather than as a company and recognized as a leader in employee welfare, operate to the present day (though, since 1984, no longer under Cone family control). Herman Cone suffering from heart trouble, retired when his business was dissolved; the family was supported from that time by Moses and Ceasar through the success of Cone Export. Herman died in 1897 and Helen in 1902.

were purified. Interestingly, this was the first "Grade A" dairy in Watauga County. Lloyd Coffee remembers that after Mr. Cone's death, he would can "many quarts of cream and pounds of butter," package them in a chest filled with ice, and send them to Baltimore for Mrs. Cone to enjoy throughout the winter.

Consistent with Moses' goal of self-sufficiency, sheep, hogs, and chickens were raised on the Estate. A sheep was killed about every 10 days. Ruby Walters noted that after Mr. Cone's death, Bertha Cone sold the lambs and had the ewes sheared for wool.

Once construction of the Manor House was complete, Moses Cone supervised the construction of a Carriage House where they kept a "fast trotting horse" and "regular horses" to pull the surrey. There was a large collection of impressive harnesses that added a touch of class to the stable walls. Mrs. Cone was especially proud of her beautiful surrey. Advanced for its day, it was black with brass accents and rubber tires. She required that it be polished at all times and kept ready for her frequent carriage rides around the Estate.

The blacksmith was an important employee of the Estate. In addition to being responsible for the care of the horses, he attended to the management of the carbide plant which provided the house with gas for lighting. Water dripping on carbide produced the gas. He was also responsible for filling the water tank each week. The gas was piped into the house, according to Ted Pease, to small Y-shaped porcelain burners which were operated by a valve. The use of gas was but one of the many distinguishing characteristics of the Manor House. While such luxuries as gas and refrigeration were commonplace in New England and such Southern cities as Charleston and Savannah, they were indeed unusual for a home in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The Carbide Plant, Laundry, and Ice House were all in the same building, located just behind the Manor House. The ice for the Ice House was cut off Bass Lake in Winter and stored in big wooden iceboxes. The ice for refrigeration was cut at Bass Lake and Trout Lake in the winter and stored in ice houses located at the respective lakes. Later it was transferred to the Main Ice House behind the Manor where it was packed down with a layer of sawdust and stored in big wooden iceboxes.

A large vegetable garden containing such vegetables as corn, green beans, peas, squash, tomatoes, and potatoes, was situated behind the Ice House, separated from the Manor by a row of rhododendron and some evergreens.

Inside the Manor House, in "the room that opened out of the kitchen and then onto the back porch," describes Ted Pease, "was the heart of the phone system. There was a line to the apple barns, the spray sheds, the blacksmith shop, the foremen's houses and a connection to the servants' quarters. The phones were the old crank-type wall telephones." Ruby Walters remembers, "the telephone was set up within the Cone Estate only. This is something I've never heard of before. I had a friend who thought he could call into our house in spite of the fact that I told him it was a private phone. He couldn't understand that because it was so unusual."

A plentiful supply of water was essential to the growth and well-being of the Estate. It was supplied by three large wooden tanks. The tanks were made of California redwood and located on a hill northwest of the Manor House. The system worked through the use of gravity. A spring house stood at the foot of Flat Top Mountain where the butter and milk for Estate use was kept. This

self-sufficient style of living had served the Cones a generation before and remained an important part of the Cones' lifestyle into the twentieth century.

Along with the necessities, the Cones enjoyed luxuries which supported the lifestyle one would expect of the wealthy upper class at the turn of the century. There was a croquet field in the "back garden" and two fenced tennis courts. A bowling alley was erected near the vegetable garden and this diversion was often frequented by the men of the Cone family and the many distinguished friends who visited the Estate in the summer. There was a boat house on Bass Lake that stood two stories high. The gasoline powered boat and row boats were stored on the first level and the second level was used as storage for the rest of the boating equipment. As one would expect, these luxuries extended to the household furnishings. Fred Mays remembers the wicker furniture on the front porch, "it was the first I had ever seen — anybody around here had ever seen, I'd say. Oh, you see it now commonly but not back then. It probably came from China."

Moses and Bertha Cone appreciated the panoramic mountain vistas the Estate afforded. A lookout tower, referred to by the Cones as The Observatory, was constructed on top of Flat Top Mountain. It was stated in the August 13, 1932 issue of the **Blowing Rocket** that on a clear day six states were visible from the lookout tower. This was of course an exaggeration of the time. One could, however, see parts of Tennessee and much of the surrounding countryside. This tower was used frequently by the Cones for a luxurious view of the rolling hills. It was originally constructed of chestnut but after the Blue Ridge Parkway assumed possession of the Estate, the original structure was deemed unsafe so Parkway officials replaced it with a steel structure which was used as a fire tower.

One of Moses Cone's particular loves and a consuming hobby was engineering roads. He constructed thirty-five miles of carriage trails which gently wound their way through the Estate. Much of the trail was surrounded by beautiful rhododendron and artfully laid dry stone walls. One ex-tenant said that Moses would assemble a crew of men to follow him through the woods and "wherever he went, we would drive stakes in the ground." It wasn't long before they had constructed a road. The road would have to be handworked for perfection. Then, he said, Mrs. Cone would ride around the Estate in her carriage with a book in her lap. If she was jarred even slightly by a rock or stick, she would record its exact location and give the report to the boys the next day. The young boys would take the message to the workers and they would smooth the spot very carefully.

Ted Pease related a humorous story which he indicated he heard from a previous tenant about Mrs. Cone's surrey rides. "Mrs. Cone was good friends with the people who owned "Chetola," the adjoining property. I guess her name was Mrs. Snyder. It's a development now. But Mrs. Cone would get in her carriage and ride down to Chetola and call on Mrs. Snyder. They would often have tea together. Then Mrs. Snyder would get in her carriage and return the visit. They were good friends and visited back and forth. Well, then they fell-out. I don't know what over. But the next time you go down to Bass Lake you'll notice a road that goes straight on and close to the boundary line—there's a stone wall that goes up the bank and across the road. Mrs. Cone had that built, and she terminated the friendship right there." The wall is referred to now by previous tenants as the "spite wall."

Bertha Cone was demonstrably concerned with the welfare of the children who lived on the Estate. She always had an errand or small chore to keep them out of trouble until they were old enough to work on the Estate. Many of the young boys carried water to the men who worked in the vast acres of orchards.

These orchards provided the main livelihood for the tenants on the Estate. Moses Cone was a prize-winning orchardist. He raised 76 varieties of apples, 20 varieties of pears, 33 varieties of peaches, 10 varieties of plums, and 9 varieties of cherries (See Appendix B).

All the workers on the Estate assisted in picking the apples at harvest time. One orchard labeled on the map as the China Orchard was on such a steep slope that a 15 horsepower trolley was used to haul the apples to the top of the hill where they could be loaded onto a truck. The trolley ran on kerosene and followed a steel rail up and down the slope using a pulley. Carl Hollars, who worked in the Orchards, remembers, "the crates held three bushels. You could put about eight to ten crates on the pulley." A big trucking firm shipped the apples. Some were sold locally and the ones that were not sold were brought back and divided among the tenant families. One year the orchards produced an estimated 50,000 bushels.

Clyde Downs, who lived and worked on the Estate for 72 years, notes that "when Daddy started, he got seven and a half cents an hour. As time went along, he made a little more. If he worked 10 hours, he made 75 cents."

"It was pretty nice, yes it was. It was a number one good place for poor people to live. We had a house, garden, no charges for that. We could pick up all the apples we wanted and we paid \$3 a cord for wood cut and hauled to you."

Workmen were later paid about 10 cents an hour and they generally worked 10 hours a day. Supervisors were paid 15 cents an hour. Payday was every two weeks, except for the supervisors who were paid once a month.

Tenant families respected the Cones and the available information suggests that they regarded it as a good life. Each tenant was allowed to keep a cow, have a barn, and half an acre for a garden of their own. The tenant houses had three to five rooms and were usually built in secluded spots near a spring. All were painted a uniform grey but they were not exactly alike. Some had been built before the Cones purchased the property which comprised the Estate. All the houses were kept in good repair. None of them, however, had electricity. Fred Mays estimates that the Estate employed approximately 100 workers. Among the men who served in supervisory positions at one time are the following: Jeff Brown, Pay Master; Arthur Moody, Superintendent of Labor; Ed Underdown, Superintendent of Labor and Apple Orchards Superintendent.

The employees of the Estate were primarily natives who were born and raised near the Estate. The three main categories of employees were orchard workers, woodcutters, and domestic servants. The flower gardens required the loving attention of two full-time gardeners, as did the prolific vegetable garden. A blacksmith was responsible for the horses and carriages and the general maintenance of the Carriage Barn. As mentioned previously, the blacksmith also oversaw the operation of the carbide plant. The dairyman was employed to manage the variety of responsibilities associated with a part of the Estate which was considered vital. During the summer season, a man was assigned the responsibility of keeping the lawn mowed and the shrubbery pruned. Orchard workers pruned trees and picked apples. Wood cutters were in charge of cutting the firewood for the furnaces in the Manor House a year ahead of time and picking up dead branches along the carriage trails. Domestic servants were in charge of running the laundry, cooking, and cleaning. There was also a butler and chauffeur who drove the Cones' 12 cylinder Lincoln limosine. (It is said that it took about 4 gallons of gas to drive to Blowing Rock and back — a trip of less than 10 miles. Incidentally, the Cones later purchased a high-priced Pierce-Arrow.)

All of the domestic servants were black and stayed in the servants' quarters on a hill behind the Manor House.

There were two entrances to the Estate and each was secured by an iron gate, according to Ted Pease. "Down at the Flannery Fork Road, at the sheep barn, people could get onto the Estate but it was not open to the public." When asked about security for the Estate he said, "Well, I don't know but Mr. Moody kept a 30:30 rifle at his bed with him."

Moses Cone, usually dressed in knickers, liked to wander about the Estate in the morning, supervising and aiding his workers. He took great pride in the Estate and no detail was above his considered attention. He was a natural leader and the workers responded to that leadership. Mrs. Cone inspected every job when it was completed and she was perhaps more demanding than her husband. The workers on the Estate considered her to be a perfectionist. While she was demanding it was tempered with a love and respect for the workers.

On a summer's evening, Moses and Bertha may have been seen dressed in their formal attire entertaining influential guests like the Secretary of the Navy, the Governor of North Carolina, or the President of the Southern Railroad Company. As a matter of fact, the Cones and the Estate attracted a wide variety of influential Americans and Europeans. This was especially true during the delightful summers and spectacular autumns. While they had no children of their own, they often entertained children from the Estate and the community. On these occasions, they served home-churned ice cream. This relationship between the Cones and local children was, according to previous tenants, very supportive and nurturing.

The Cones were both interested and involved in educational endeavors in Watauga County. In fact, because of Moses Cone's generous offer, Appalachian State University was almost built in Blowing Rock. In 1903, Appalachian Training School was approved by the State Senate. Capt. E.F. Lovelle, F.P. Moore, J.M. Barnhardt, and Moses Cone headed the Executive Committee to choose a site for the new school. Blowing Rock offered \$1,000 in cash, a beautiful site on the Estate and a personal gift of \$1,500 from Moses Cone. In spite of this generous offer, the committee voted for the Boone site which included \$1,500 in cash and free use of Watauga Academy. Moses Cone served on the original Board and for many years was its largest contributor. According to Boone attorney Wade Brown, Moses Cone also served as a member of the Watauga County Board of Education. This service reflects his strong commitment to egalitarian education and a good public school system.

Moses and Bertha Cone also insisted on providing an education for the children who lived on the Estate. In those days, the nearest school was many miles away and was only open for two months out of the year. In 1908, the Cones built their own school at Sandy Flats. It served all the children of the tenant families plus a few from outside the Estate. It accommodated 30 to 60 students, in grades ranging from first through eighth. Charlie Isenhour says, "it was a two-teacher, two-room school." The teachers were originally hired to teach two months by the state but the Cones paid them to stay additional months.

By 1928, the public school system was providing transportation for all students. This facilitated school consolidation and ultimately the closing of Sandy Flats School. Sandy Flats School was then converted to Sandy Flats Baptist Church. Mrs. Cone allowed the building to be used as a church with a provision that if the congregation ever disbanded, the building was to revert back to the Estate.

Etta and Claribel Cone and the Baltimore Museum of Art

Moses Cone had nine brothers and three sisters. His siblings were very loyal to Moses and held him in high regard. While his accomplishments in creating a textile empire brought him wealth and national acclaim, two of his younger sisters also established the Cone name as preeminent in another field of endeavor. Here I speak of Claribel and Etta Cone and their love of modern art.

Claribel and Etta Cone, younger sisters of Moses, were devoted to their older brother. Etta often spent summers with Moses and Bertha on the Blowing Rock Estate. In 1906 Moses, Bertha, Etta and Claribel Cone took a trip around the world together. Meeting in Italy, the four would travel from the fall of 1906 until the spring of 1907, visiting Egypt, India, Turkey, Japan, and China. The journal of Etta Cone expresses delight at the exotic peoples they encountered, describing their activities, and hinting at the stresses of traveling in such familial proximity. Claribel kept ¹⁰ notes of her shopping successes and of historical or sociological observations.

Herman Cone left a modest inheritance for his wife and for each son and daughter upon his death in 1897. The elder Cone brothers gave their shares to their two unmarried sisters, each of whom thus had a private annual income of about \$2,400 (equivalent to approximately \$30,000 in today's dollars, a substantial personal annuity at the turn of the century). It was this income which provided the opportunity for the sisters to become involved in art collecting.

When Dr. Claribel Cone died in 1929, she left her personal art collection to her younger sister, Miss Etta Cone, with the suggestion "that in the event the spirit of appreciation for modern art in Baltimore becomes improved," the combined collections of Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta be donated to The Baltimore Museum of Art. In 1949, when Etta died, her will revealed that she had indeed bequeathed the enormous and very distinguished Cone Collection to Baltimore's Museum. Today The Cone Collection is widely acclaimed as the keystone of The Baltimore Museum's permanent collections.

The Cone Collection features incomparable holdings of work by Henri Matisse and major examples of Picasso, Cezanne, Gauguin, van Gogh, Renoir, and other masters of early twentieth-century French art. The masterpieces of The Cone Collection are known internationally. However, the Collection includes altogether approximately 3,000 objects acquired by the sisters between 1901 and 1949 including important works by American artists, hundreds of prints and drawings, illustrated books, a large group of textiles (ranging from Coptic fragments to Middle Eastern silks), eighteenth and nineteenth century jewelry, furniture and other decorative arts, Oriental rugs, objects of African art and adornment, Japanese prints, and antique ivories and bronzes. The Cone bequest also included the Cone sisters' archives (including correspondence, miscellaneous personal papers, newspaper clippings, and surviving diaries and account books) and their personal library numbering 1,250 volumes. The Cone Collection thus represents not only one of the most extraordinary art holdings in any museum in the world, but also constitutes a unique resource for students and scholars of modern art and culture.

Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta Cone together formed one of the world's preeminent collections of modern art at a time when modern art was not widely collected, and when there were few patrons of the avant-garde.

Both Claribel and Etta graduated from Baltimore public high school, and Claribel went on to complete her medical degree. Dr. Claribel would eventually be internationally esteemed for her research and scholarly papers in the field of pathology, but after World War I she gradually grew away from her medical interests and focused rather more intensely on art collecting as a vocation. Miss Etta managed the Cone family household and in 1901 made the first of what would become almost annual trips abroad where under the tutelage of Leo and Gertrude Stein, she became a passionate art collector. Etta and Henri Matisse, whom she first met in 1906, became lifelong friends. The Cone sisters' commitment to the art of Matisse resulted in their acquisition of forty-two of his oils (at least one painting representing every year of the artist's work between 1917 and 1940), eighteen sculptures, thirty-six drawings, 155 prints, seven illustrated books, plus 250 items related to the artist's illustrations for Mallarmé's Poesies. With almost equal intensity, the sisters collected early works on paper by Pablo Picasso, eventually including 113 works by the artist in their collection, the majority dating from 1905-1906.

The first Cone Wing at The Baltimore Museum of Art, endowed through a funding bequest of Etta Cone, was dedicated on February 23, 1957. The Cone Wing was renovated and reinstalled, with the important addition of the reconstructed Cone apartment room sponsored by Cone family members, in 1974. The Cone Wing 1986, dedicated on June 14, 1986, features major renovations made possible through generous grants from Black & Decker, and from the City of Baltimore, the State of Maryland, and the National Endowment for the Arts. The Cone Wing 1986 includes modernized security and climate control systems as well as entirely new lighting, ceiling, wall, and floor treatment. A special orientation area in the Wing focuses on two vignettes reconstructing rooms from the Cone sisters' original Marlborough Apartments, recreated in recognition of the Cone Family sponsorship. The expanded gallery space of The Cone Wing 1986 has permitted a broadened and enhanced presentation of The Cone Collection, including display of many works previously in storage. Specially designed cases allow the exhibition, on a rotating basis, of important works on paper from The Cone Collection, often displayed in conjunction with major paintings and sculpture of related subjects.

Samples of the Cone Collection and additional information on the Baltimore Museum are provided in Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta (Appendix C).

Family Genealogy

As stated previously, Moses Cone was the eldest son of Herman Cone (1828-1897) and one of thirteen children born to Herman and Helen Guggenheimer Cone. In 1888, at the age of 30, Moses Cone married Bertha Lindau of Baltimore. Theirs was, by all accounts, a life of love and devotion to one another. They did not, however, have children.

Bertha had two sisters, Clementine and Sophie, who spent summers on the Estate with Moses and Bertha. Both sisters were also from Baltimore and they never married. Clementine was said to be somewhat eccentric and was under psychiatric care in later years. She always wore black and spent most of her time alone. She seldom left the Estate and never attended social functions in Blowing Rock. Sophie, on the other hand, was more social and enjoyed exchanging pleasantries with workers on the Estate. She had her own car and often attended social functions in the Blowing Rock community.

Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta Cone, younger sisters of Moses, never married. Frederick, youngest brother of Moses, was also an avid art collector who lived with Claribel and Etta in their Marlborough Apartment.

Monroe and Solomon, also younger brothers of Moses, were bachelors. Monroe died at the age of 29. Solomon was a cotton broker and involved himself in the family textile business.

Cesar, closest brother of Moses and partner in the development of Cone Export and Commission Company and Cone Mills which followed, was vitally important in the textile enterprise. He married Jeanette Siegal and fathered three sons, the youngest of whom died recently in 1986. Cesar II was the last surviving son of the co-founder of Cone Mills Corporation.

Julius and Clarence, also younger brothers of Moses, were both involved with the Cone Textile Mills. Both married and both fathered two children.

Sydney, the eighth child of Herman and Helen, was an orthopedic surgeon in Baltimore. He married and fathered three sons.

Bernard practiced law in New York and represented Cone Mills Corporation legal interests. He and Elaine Wolfon had one son.

Carrie, the only sister of Moses Cone to marry, became Carrie Long and lived in Asheville. She had one son and two daughters.

Since Moses and Bertha Cone had no children of their own, the Cone family heirs today consist mainly of 3rd, 4th, and 5th generation descendants of the brothers and sisters of Moses. The family genealogy has been meticulously maintained by Sydney Cone, Jr., who now resides in Greensboro. He was kind enough to provide the detailed information which is provided in Appendix D.

Moses Cone Remembered

Moses H. Cone — Disciple of Beauty, True Benefactor

From a 1930 edition of The Greensboro Daily News

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson, who summered in the Blowing Rock area, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Moses H. Cone in an editorial which appeared in The Greensboro Daily News. The editorial reads as follows:

Most visitors to the mountains miss seeing some of the most majestic views and interesting places because they are not accessible to automobiles. The commanding mountain view in northwestern North Carolina is Grandfather, upon the summit of which is outlined the head of a serene grand old man, dignified and satisfied. That surpassing view is visible from Blowing Rock Hotel, Mayview Manor and from many of the cottages. It grows upon the imagination as one gazes and regazes. It is difficult to see when it is most beautiful — when the full sun gives it something of life, or when the moving clouds give variety of view and a subdued radiance falls upon it. When it appears above the low-lying clouds, the Grandfather looks protected and grand. But because it requires a two-mile walk to the top, not oversteep, not many visitors give themselves the joy of the glorious panorama spread out before the eye from its summit.

It is equally true that the magnificent views from Flat Top and Rich Mountains on the Moses H. Cone Estate are missed by most visitors, and thereby they lose views which would give them delight to let memory rest upon in the succeeding days of their life. The reason most people omit to feast their eyes on Flat Top and Rich Mountains is because they can be reached only by walking and it is "a far piece" for pedestrians or horsback riding or in a horse-drawn buggy or surrey. The grounds with 30 miles of drives in this estate of 3,500 acres are open to all visitors who walk or ride horseback or travel in horse-drawn vehicles. In this fast age, the automobile is the chief means of transportation — in fact, the only means of locomotion to most people — inasmuch as, because of the narrowness of the good dirt roads, it is inadvisable to admit automobiles, most people think they have seen the best of Blowing Rock because they do not know the views permissible by substituting the horse for the motor car. So you see the age of the horse has not fully passed. When you come to Blowing Rock I advise you to say: "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," for you will need it unless your legs will carry you over the 30 miles of road on the Cone Estate, up to Grandfather, or the footpath from Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, and Green Park Hotels to the Rock and to John's Valley, or to the score of other beauty places, including the magnificent Green Hill, purchased by Governor and Mrs. Morrison, on which they contemplate building a summer residence.

It was in the late seventies that merchants of this section of the state came to know a young Hebrew grocery drummer who traveled the mountains on horseback soliciting orders for the Cone wholesale grocery firm doing business in Jonesboro, Tennessee. He was an attractive and interesting young drummer who had genius as a merchant. People just could not resist his selling qualities. When Moses Cone came into their places of business their selling resistance vanished. They tell us poets are born. So are great merchants like John Wanamaker and A.T. Stewart. If you will study the history of the cotton mill business in North Carolina, you will see that the men who won the largest measure of success with cotton mills were men who were merchants as well as

manufacturers. The early manufacturers like the Holts and Steeles and Fries and Chathams, to mention only a few pioneers, were also great merchants. The success of W.A. Erwin, of Erwin Mills; David Y. Cooper, of Henderson, South Carolina; Vann, of Franklinton; Cannon, of Cabarrus; Efrid, of Albemarle - to mention only a few very successful men in cotton manufacturing, was largely due to the fact that they were extraordinarily good merchants. They had the genius to sell what they made. And that is true of the Cones, most of them, particularly of Moses H. Cone, the oldest of a dozen children. As young Moses Cone traveled through these mountains and took orders for groceries, the lure of the heights and the valleys and the fine stuff of the people got into his blood. He loved the bracing air, the cool water from its sparkling springs, the grandeur of the mountain peaks and the lovely and sweet meadows and the music of the streams. They held him and went with him as later, Moses and his brothers, made connections with big textile mills whose products they sold all over the country. It was not long before Moses Cone saw that southern mills received too little because they depended chiefly on selling yarns and cheaper fabrics, and so he and his brothers resolved to construct finishing mills, which they did at Greensboro, and later at other places. It was selling before making that laid the foundations for the big Cone fortune. It was said they could sell anything they offered.

As young Moses drank in the glory of the mountains and traveled from place to place, he spent his spare moments in reading. He later said that any man could read himself into a good education. That is what he did. He had received only the sort of public school instruction which Jonesboro, Tennessee offered in the late 1860's and early 1870's. But he had great curiosity. Everything that concerned man interested him. He first learned men. He learned how to win them. Then he learned books. An indefatigable reader, he mastered what he read. With remarkable mind and keenness of intellect of the best of the Hebrew race, he was as keen for knowledge all his life as he was for orders in his youth as a traveling drummer. Economics, history, literature, art - all intrigued him, and by the time he saw the possibility of the Vision of Beauty he incarnated here, and made it permanent in his noble estate he had become an educated man at the age of 40. Thenceforward, he alternated business with the development of the Moses H. Cone Manor. He came here for his health after he became rich. The early lure held him fast. He purchased 3,000 acres of mountain and valley and meadow and set about developing it. He first bought land and started to build on the beautiful land that looks toward Lenior. Later he caught the vision of Flat Top and Rich Mountains, and the farm which he converted into orchards of thousands of apple trees and into beautiful lakes. Biltmore, near Asheville, is known the world over. Comparatively few people are familiar with the Cone Estate near here. Mr. Cone built a home that would be called a mansion in New York or a castle in the old country. It became in his last days the home of genuine and generous hospitality to his many friends and large family connections and so remains a place of delight to those fortunate to be friends of Mrs. Cone. Indeed, she keeps the place as near as possible in every way to how Mr. Cone designed it, with his own constant improvements. "If an apple a day keeps the doctor away" there are enough apples in the Cone orchards to starve thousands of disciples of Aesculapius. The Cone orchard is one of the show places of America. Many see it. But the sight of sights on the Estate is the drive to Rich Mountain and to Flat Top. On top of both mountains, Mr. Cone built observatories from which one can see five states on a clear day and feel literally that he is on top of the world. On Rich Mountain there are scores of haw trees - the most beautiful haw trees in all the world - and just now the red berries, to be crimson by September, are a riot of beauty and glory. Standing under the shade of such trees, you can see Grandfather and a score of other mountains. I was fortunate enough to be on Flat Top to look down on the clouds below and to stand in the

observatory when a grand display of lightning and reverberating thunder made a scene never to be forgotten. The drive up to Rich Mountain goes along by the springs and streams and about the sheepfold where many beautiful Shropshire sheep graze and give quiet beauty to the landscape. On the drive to Flat Top, you pass through gardens of vegetables (cabbages are at their best) and flower gardens of acres of hydrangeas, azaleas, gladioli, double larkspur of many colors, dahlias in profusion and every flower indigenous to the mountains and to either mountain, between borders of ferns and flowers, with magnificent trees, and a million rhododendron of all colors and sizes and shades. When in bloom the very mountains are aflame with color and glory.

Mr. Cone died early — soon after he had completed his home and laid off his 3,500 acre estate. He lived to see the work and to pronounce it "good," and died at the comparatively young age of 50. But he achieved far more than most successful men of threescore and ten. His last days were brightened by concerning and carrying out his plans for the beautification of his Watauga Estate. It is a memorial that will outlast his business structures, enduring as they are, and will give happiness to this and future generations. His other enduring monument will be the Moses H. Cone Hospital to be erected at Greensboro and for which provision was made by him while in the flesh. Mrs. Cone shares all her husband's dreams of beauty and philanthropy and will see that what he envisioned of beauty and benevolence will come into the possession of the people of North Carolina, his adopted state which was the object of his love and pride, particularly Watauga County where he loved to work and play, and Greensboro where he was a great captain of industry and built giant industrial plants.

When the end came, Mr. Cone had the consciousness that he had achieved. In early life he had bent every energy toward the success which crowned his life. Later he achieved his dream of beauty in the great Moses H. Cone Estate. He made provision for the hospitalization of people in the city of his business residence. He planned that the beautiful Estate should be enjoyed by the many who were to come after him. And then he saw the sands of life bringing him near the sunset of life, he confided to his wife that he wished to be buried on the spot 4,500 feet above sea level, on the meadows near Flat Top, the serene beauty of which had caused him to buy that mountain and the lands between the heights and his home facing the lake he had constructed and orchards he had planted. It is an ideal sepulchre for one whose soul was lifted up to the mountains, whose loftiness gave him vision to see the practical. As I stood by the modest granite over his grave, my mind recalled the lines about the burial place of the great law giver:

"By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN REVIEW
 Address by Bernard M. Cone
 at Cornerstone Laying Ceremonies of
 The Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital
 Greensboro, North Carolina, May 2, 1951

A little over a hundred years ago, in 1845, to be exact, there came to our country from a small village in Germany, a lad of seventeen years. That lad was my father, Herman Cone, and the story is that he brought with him just forty cents which he invested in toys for his sister's children.

Nevertheless, he prospered and in the short space of eleven years had established himself as a successful merchant in the town of Jonesboro, Tennessee, where he had settled.

In 1856, he married a sweet and beautiful young girl of eighteen, Helen Guggenheimer, of Gilmer's Mill near Natural Bridge, Virginia, and proceeded to raise a family, small perhaps for those days, of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters.

The first born of these children was one of the sons, and his parents being as of yet unaware of their coming wealth in blessed events, he was named in honor of his paternal and maternal grandfathers and given the name, Moses Ceasar Cone.

Two years later when the second son arrived, Moses was shorn of half his title and Moses and Ceasar Cone became two individuals. But, if ever two men became as one, if ever there were two brothers, fulfilling the ancient legend of Damon and Pythias, these men were my two oldest brothers, Moses H. and Ceasar Cone.

In 1870, my parents with the Tennessee half of their growing family moved to Baltimore where my father established a wholesale grocery business, and as each of the older sons reached the age of twenty-one, he was taken into the firm which for many years, back in the seventies and eighties, was well known and highly regarded throughout the South as the firm of H. Cone & Sons of Baltimore, Maryland. The success of that firm was mainly due to the personal efforts of these two older brothers who became its "drummers" as traveling salesmen of those days were called, and I know they always had a soft place in their hearts for traveling salesmen. I remember hearing one of them say to a hesitating apologetic salesman soliciting an order at one of our mills: "You don't need to feel apologetic for asking me for an order. You do me as great a favor selling me goods as I do you in buying them."

I believe that was my brother Ceasar, but my favorite story of those early days is one about my brother Moses. One day I was accosted by an elderly man who used to run a crossroads country store in a small town in North Carolina. "I'll never forget your Brother Moses," he said. "I used to buy groceries from him. But one time I had a fire in my store and was burned out completely. A few days later I got a letter, postmarked Baltimore, and with the name H. Cone & Sons on the envelope." "Ah! Ah!", I said. "There it is. They want their money." I opened the letter. It read like this: "Sorry to hear about your bad luck. When you get straightened out let me know what goods you need and I will ship them. Don't worry about the old account. You can pay when you are able. Signed: Moses H. Cone."

"Mr. Cone, when I read that letter, I just sat down and cried. But I want to tell you I paid the old account and also for the new goods he shipped me."

Well, that story is typical of my older brothers. They were smart but they were kind. If ever there were two men whose hearts were filled with the milk of human kindness, they were my brothers, Moses H. and Ceasar Cone.

Traveling in the South, my brothers came in contact with the growing textile industry and decided that it held greater possibilities than that of staple groceries. In 1887 they had already acquired an interest in the C.E. Graham Manufacturing Company, a small cotton mill at Asheville, North Carolina, and in the early nineties, Moses H. Cone established the Cone Export & Commission Company at New York and Ceasar Cone the Proximity Manufacturing Company at Greensboro, North Carolina, the one being a sales organization, the other a manufacturing plant to make goods.

Both of these companies grew and prospered. But Moses Cone did not live to see his hopes and plans come to full fruition.

Born on June 29, 1857, he died at the early age of fifty-one on December 8, 1908. He left no children and his widow, Bertha Lindau Cone, inherited half of his fortune. Being a loving wife, devoted to the memory of a great man, she decided to use this fortune in the establishment of a perpetual memorial in the form of this hospital we are about to dedicate, and in May, 1911, she caused to be formed under the laws of North Carolina a hospital corporation to be known as The Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital. To this hospital corporation she conveyed her entire share of the fortune she had inherited, and this was augmented by gifts and bequests from brothers and sisters of Moses H. Cone, notably from Ceasar Cone, Frederic W. Cone, Dr. Claribel Cone and Miss Etta Cone.

Moses H. Cone was truly a great man, his was a great mind, a noble soul, a dynamic personality. But a brother's opinion is apt to be prejudiced, so, in conclusion let me read a few excerpts from an article by the late G. Sam Bradshaw, published in 1917, containing a short biographical sketch of Moses H. Cone:

"Within a decade after his advent into the field of the cotton milling industry, he had forged his way to the foremost place among the cotton manufacturers of this state and had written his name across the face of Piedmont North Carolina. Within less than two decades he had won a place in the commercial and financial circles of the South, scarcely second to any man in power, in character, in resources, and in ability to command whatever support his plans demanded.

"His mind was clear and brilliant . . . While other men doubted and dallied, his daring genius was bridging the chasm of doubt and scaling the unexplored heights

"He was the soul of honor. Direct and frank, he was imperious and relentless in his contempt of sham and all manner of hypocrisy.

"A stern, aggressive, brave, noble man — a conqueror in the field of human contest where commercial battles were fought and won, or lost. But in the social circle, by the hearthstone of a devoted wife and loved ones, and with his fellows, he was the affectionate husband, the unselfish brother, the charming companion, and the knightly gentleman

"When North Carolina's historian shall have counted the material assets of this generation, he will find no one citizen has contributed more to its awakening and upbuilding in proportion to his opportunity than Moses H. Cone."

MOSES H. CONE
Born June 29th, 1857
Died December 8th, 1908

The Observer does not know how to discuss adequately the death of Mr. Moses H. Cone without seeming to the stranger to exalt unduly the virtues of the man and the excellencies of the citizen. Intellectually he was a tremendous force; in his personality an exceedingly engaging man.

Large minded, large hearted, generous in his impulses, a benefactor of the best type, a potent person in the industrial activities of the state, the memory of his high qualities of mind and heart will last as long as life is spared to those who knew him and the influence of his achievements in the material world will go on and on.

How much he has done in the upbuilding of his state, how much in uplifting his employees and others around him and making their lives worthwhile, how much for the education and moral instruction of the children around his mountain home, cannot be estimated and may not be said. His name is written in the hearts of all these classes and his influence for good will follow them throughout their lives. His death, while a keen personal bereavement to hundreds, especially those of his own family, his intimate friends and the two communities where he had his homes, has a wider significance, and it is a blow to North Carolina and the South, for there are few men who have done so much for their advancement in material and other ways or who have as large plans and high ambitions connected with the future. The thought that death has overtaken him even before he has seen the fruition of his hopes for his princely estate in the mountains is tragic. Upon his magnificent home in Watauga and his thousands of acres around it his heart was fixed. And we wish it had been so ordered that he could have seen the completion of the development he had planned. It is most fitting that his dust should repose on the noble eminence that he loved so well, in the ground of his own selection for his grave. God rest and be good to him.

Charlotte Observer
December 10, 1908

RELATIONSHIP OF THE ESTATE TO THE COMMUNITY

Economic Impact and Societal Norms

The Cone Estate was a major force in the economic well being of the Blowing Rock Community. The Estate employed and/or supported 30 families. This, according to the census of 1900, means approximately 15-20% of Blowing Rock Township was supported by the Estate. Since the majority of the workers lived on the Estate, many benefits were provided in addition to their income. In return, the Cones expected a behavior becoming the Estate loosely interpreted, this meant following the norms of appropriate behavior in the community and getting along with neighbors and the Cone family. Whether the Supervisors on the Estate had a strong influence in shaping behavior is somewhat speculative but interviews suggest that "management" personnel were loyal to Moses and Bertha Cone and were likely to attempt to uphold their beliefs and norms.

According to the ledger book kept by J. D. Brown from December 1905 to December 1908, workers on the Estate were provided with the following: a house and barn, both maintained by the Estate Carpenter, and up to an acre for garden and pasture. There are several agreements to this effect in the back of the ledger, signed by J. D. Brown. The housing arrangements were termed "agreements", the worker did not sign the agreement, and the only stipulation agreed to by the worker was to allocate his spare time for work on the Estate.

In addition to free housing, the Estate provided many other benefits which were benevolent for this period in history. These benefits included: the privilege of cutting and hauling wood for personal use from the Estate, for which they paid a reduced price; the right to buy a cow from the Estate, sometimes on term payments; both winter work for the permanent employees and summer work for their children; occasional "company" purchases such as truck parts or dairy products; and the opportunity for children of the Estate to attend Sandy Flats School.

Bertha Cone took an interest in the young children of the Estate long after her husband's death. Clyde Downs remembers that "Mrs. Cone put all us boys to work when we was about 10-11 years old and we wasn't in school. It kept us out of mischief, tearing up stuff and all. We made three cents an hour, 30 cents a day. First, we went down to the Manor House and gouged out the dandelions. She'd be looking and she'd hollar at us if we'd get to rastlin' around and stuff." Girls were allowed to work when time came for apple harvest.

As the boys grew older, they carried water to the workers, kept up their lunch, kept their tools in order. "Just one thing and another," Downs remembers. "In the summer, we'd be dragging brush when they pruned. Got up then to a nickle an hour after the first year or so." Downs says it was good work, a place where if one man was out sick, the others pitched in and made up his time so he'd get his hours, too.

"Mrs. Cone, she'd come along, if I was working, she'd come along and say, 'Oh, Downs, Good Morning.' And she'd tell you what she wanted, or tell the bossman how she wanted it done and that's the way it was done."

"She was pretty nice. She didn't come around and growl at the men if what they did didn't suit her. She'd tell the boss."

The Sandy Flats School was built by Cone workers, as the ledger indicates through payments for sub-contracting. Although the reports vary, there is little doubt that the Cones also spent extra money to both lengthen the school term,

and to hire an extra teacher. Members of the Cone family are also reported to have taught at the school, most assuredly without compensation. In letters written by Etta Cone, she speaks of her experiences in working with students at the school. There are additional incidents of Cone benevolence in the field of education, such as assisting in the founding of Watauga Academy by the Dougherty brothers.

For all the benefits provided to workers by the Estate, very little was asked in return. A fair days work for a days wage and personal behavior which would not reflect adversely on the Estate were the two main requirements. As mentioned previously in this report, Moses and Bertha Cone were not hesitant to assume the position of maintaining the moral standards of proper society in the South at this time.

An incident concerning the Colt firearms family which leased a residence bordering the Cone Estate, is illuminating. This incident is substantiated by several former employees of the Estate. Most sources agree that the Colts held different mores from the Cones, often demonstrating them in a disrupting fashion. This would take the form of "wild parties." Agreed upon also is the fact that a Colt child died mysteriously in the house, perhaps in connection with a party. Moses Cone is reported to have brought pressure to bear on the Colts, forcing them to leave the community.

Other incidents in which the Cones dealt with deviations from established norms are at best sketchy. A spite wall was built by Mrs. Cone, supposedly because of a disagreement with Mrs. Synder, who owned the Chetola Estate. A family by the name of Baldwin, who lived below the China Orchard, reportedly did not get along with the Cones. There were occasional unwelcome incursions on the Estate and a night watchman was placed near Bass Lake to keep out night fishermen. Overall, however, Moses and Bertha Cone were model neighbors and leading citizens. Their interest in native highlanders extended beyond the employees of the Estate. Theirs was a commitment to improving the quality of life in Watauga County. It was the same benevolence which was a hallmark in the relations between the Cones and employees of the Cone textile empire.

Perhaps the most revealing aspect of the Cone's attitude toward community norms was provided by Clyde Downs. He said that if workers did not "get along" with their neighbors, or acted in a manner not approved of by the Cones, they were quietly laid off at the end of the season. Actions such as this, when combined with those mentioned previously, indicate an attempt to influence not only the social environment of the Estate but also the behavior of their employees. Such influence was not out of character in the relations between upper class society and the working class. If this was an extension of plantation or feudal society, surely it was benevolent.

In summary, the Estate was the single most important influence on the economic and social well being of the Blowing Rock community at the turn of the century. It not only employed a substantial portion of the population, it also encouraged adherence to the social mores of the day and fostered enlightenment through educational and religious philanthropy.

The Apple Orchards

As stated earlier, there can be little doubt that at the turn of the century, the single most significant economic force in the Blowing Rock community was the Cone Estate. That portion of the Estate which required the largest labor force was the extensive apple orchards which were begun by Moses Cone.

The Orchards consisted of approximately 300 acres, distributed over three separate locations. Sawmill Orchard, the area just south of the Manor House, included the largest apple barn, where most of the business transactions associated with the Orchards occurred. In a portion of Blowing Rock, now owned by the Blowing Rock Country Club, was another small section of apples.¹² By far the largest Orchard, however, was the China Orchard, located just south of U.S. Highway 221 and to the southwest of the Manor House. All totaled, there were an estimated 10,000 apple trees on the Estate comprising approximately 20 varieties (Appendix E). These included Stayman, Jonathan, Limbertwig, York Imperial, Virginia Beauty, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Red Delicious, Magnibone, Northern Spice, Albemarle Pipen, Mammoth Black Twig, Roxberry Russett, Mother Apple (early variety), Stack Delicious, Baldwin, Rusty Coate, Utoun Pipen, Royal Limbertwig, and Dragg.

According to Omar Coffey, the Orchard was called China because it was, "on the other side of the world." The Orchard itself is situated along two coves, separated by a steep ridge, and watered by several spring-fed creeks. The Orchard's east boundary is China Creek, which is the water shed for the valley. Apples were planted in sections with the steepest ridges unplanted. With a southwest orientation, the Orchard was well situated to catch the afternoon sun.

The China Orchard yielded between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels in a good year.¹³ A continuous growth process and poor soil for apple growing accounts for this low yield. In many of the steeper sections of the Orchard, rock supports were built under the trees to make them level. The distance between the trees in this orchard was often greater than the recommended distance of 40' because of difficult terrain. However, judging from the remaining trees, there appears to be as much symmetry as is physically possible.

Clyde Downs says that a tramway was installed in the Orchard around 1910. It consisted of 2 narrow gauge railroad tracks, upon which a cart was pulled by a cable operated out of an engine house approximately 75 yards from highway U.S. 221 and directly across the highway from what is now Sandy Flats Baptist Church. Two separate tracks led into the Orchard. The tracks were laid on locust and chestnut ties (Clyde Downs said chestnut ties did not last as long). At two places the tracks crossed the main road into the Orchard. These sections of track were made removable because they crossed the road at a slope up to 2' above the ground.

Apple carts were 12' x 4' with 15" or 16" wheels, and were interchangeable between the two tracks. They were stored in a shed beside the engine house and the shed was approximately 17' x 12'. On one occasion when an attempt was made to bring up three loaded carts at once, the cable broke. The carts had brakes that were operated by a 2' lever; in order to get the cart down the longer track safely the brakes had to be used. There was a small hump in the track that had to be cleared with enough speed to prevent manually pushing the cart. However, if the jump was cleared with too much speed (without any braking), "it was liable to jump the track."¹⁴

The cable was drawn by a 15 horsepower Fairbanks and Morris engine. Originally the engine was started by gasoline and fueled by kerosene; later kerosene was used entirely. Ignition by a long match was replaced by a large fly wheel which required the effort of three or four people. The engine sat on a cement block 30" x 30" x 18". The engine operated a hoisting drum made by J.C. Steele Machinery of Statesville, North Carolina. Built between 1900 and 1906, the drum was cast iron and driven by a friction roll.¹⁵

After Mrs. Cone died in 1947, the tram was sold to Charles Martin and Ray Castle, who were building a road up Grandfather Mountain. As the tram made its last trip up the Orchard, the rails were simply taken up, pulled, and placed on carts.

There were three apple barns in the China Orchards; the two smaller being subordinate to the larger, central one. Today, all that remains are remnants of the stone foundations. In the northwest section of the China Orchard there was a barn which was approximately 40' x 27' and in the southwest section was a similar structure with dimensions approximateing 44' x 30'. The main apple barn in the center of the Orchard was approximately 60' x 30'.

The barns, painted uniform gray, had a tin roof and no cellar. They were used primarily for overflow. Most of the sales were conducted out of the Bass Lake Apple Barn, but during the height of the season apples were sold directly out of the tram. To discourage rodents, the barns were fumigated with sulphur before and after use. In order to cool the apples, large barrels of spring water were kept in the barns and wood shavings from the Flannery Fork sawmill were used as insulation. These rectangular barns had a door at each end and one in the center. Until 1920 the apples were stored in wooden barrels. Thereafter, 8' x 12' bins were constructed in all the barns where apples were placed for storage. From the main barn the apples were taken to the Bass Lake Barn for grading and packing.¹⁶

The apple barns and the tram were the major instruments for storing and shipping the apples, but there were many other activities involved in the operation of the Orchards. Each season of the year carried different projects and tasks. In addition to the actual physical upkeep of the structures and roads in the Orchard, mowing, spraying, and picking all demanded a substantial portion of time.

When the Orchards were young and the trees were not fully grown, the spraying was done with a knapsack device that held 5 to 7 gallons of spray. Later this evolved into a two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen; one person stood at each side and sprayed his row. As the Orchards matured, in the late 1920's, power sprayers on horse-drawn carts were used.¹⁷ Omar Coffey said this was a John Bean Spray model that had a capacity of 250 gallons and a gasoline powered pump. Two 500' hoses could spray several rows at once, each requiring its own crew. In the winter, in order to keep the buds from prematurely freezing, a lime and sulphur based spray was used on the trees. A pink spray was used after the blossoms turned and this was applied seven times in the late spring. C.T. Isenhour, and later his son Charles, who did blacksmithing and carpentry on the Estate, also mixed the sprays. There were five or six 500 gallon barrels scattered about the Orchard holding the water necessary to dilute the sprays to the proper strength. There was a 2000 gallon tank near the end of the longer tram track, but its exact purpose, other than the same as the barrels, has not been discernable. Leveled pathways, which still exist suggest that there were adequate roads to access almost every section of the Orchard.

As one might expect of the perfectionist, Moses Cone always insisted on a mowed Orchard. Mowing was also necessary to assure an easier and more efficient operation, for undergrowth not only stifled the growth of the trees, it also made picking up apples more difficult. Although there were enough roads to allow the use of power machines, there is no evidence to indicate that anything besides hand held sickles were used to mow the Orchard.¹⁸ Other than when visibly necessary, the Orchard was mowed before harvesting. One circumstance which made mowing a challenging and exciting job was the presence of rattlesnakes in the Orchard. According to Clyde Downs, there were days when the workers would kill as many as six rattlers. The yellow female rattlesnakes seemed to be "meaner" than the black males. All one had to do was, "back them into a corner and they would start singing." There was not as much trouble with the copperhead, the area's other poisonous snake.

In addition to mowing the Orchard, the trees themselves had to be pruned and trimmed. This was such a tedious, time consuming task that it often took an entire year to complete. When picking season arrived in late summer, all of the Estate's approximately 40 women would assist with the task. In addition, extra men, women, and children were hired during the busiest times. Contrary to tradition elsewhere, the Sandy Flats School was not dismissed during picking season. Except for the young, who were paid less, all of the additional employees were paid the same wage.

During the years 1930-1932, wages were based upon the number of bushels picked by a worker. The pay rate was four cents a bushel and some of the workers were able to pick around 100 bushels a day. At that output, the pay was four dollars per day, about twice the 22.5 cents an hour that the Estate normally paid. This system was discontinued, however, because the foreman had a difficult time keeping up with the number of bushels picked by each person.²⁰

J. D. Brown served as a foreman of the Estate in its early years. He assisted Moses Cone in land acquisition for the Estate and helped with the development of the orchards in 1900. A ledger book that he kept from 1905 to 1908 has been saved and is in the possession of his son, Wade Brown, a Boone attorney. This valuable document reveals many interesting insights into the operation of both the Orchard and the larger Estate. According to Appendices F and G, the number of workers employed in each season varied. As one might expect, in the winter and fall there were fewer workers employed. There is also some indication that those who were employed year-round were better paid than the seasonal help, although the difference is slight in some cases. With only one exception, the rate of pay per hour is directly proportional to the total number of workers employed by the Estate. In addition to employing fewer workers, the off seasons (fall and winter) provided fewer hours of pay-per-period. This is particularly evident in the Orchard, or Big Lake section of the ledger. (The orchard section is labeled, "Work at the Big Lake," because it was managed through the Bass Lake Apple Barn.) A higher average number of workers and a lower average rate of pay in the ledgers generally indicates that more children were employed during these periods. Statistics for the workers supervised by J.D. Brown, and those workers in the Orchard, are very nearly the same. This suggests that the work was considered comparable. The only difference seems to be that the Orchard employees worked longer hours in the spring and summer and shorter hours during the fall and winter; while the "regular" employees enjoyed a more constant number of hours per season.

The average rates of pay often reflect "team work", which was paid at 20 cents per hour, or other forms of work such as hauling rock or plowing, that

paid 15-20 cents per hour. The Orchard Foreman, J.H. Winkler, was paid 10 cents per hour and, the rate for a regular apple picker-mower-sprayer was around 7.5 cents per hour. Although J.H. Winkler was paid only a small amount more per hour than the average employees, he worked more hours, sometimes as many as 30 more than any of the men in his crew; the same generally held true for J.M. Day, another foreman.

In addition to providing some insight into the nature and quantity of work, both on the Estate and in the Orchard itself, J.D. Brown's ledger has many other revealing listings. Particularly interesting are the entries listed as bills, or jobs other than those paid by a straight hourly wage. During this early stage in the development of the Estate, there appears to have been quite a bit of building underway. Entries for lumber, dressing lumber, shingles, and carpenter labor suggest that cottages, probably for tenants, were still being constructed in 1907. Cattle were sold for \$25 to \$30 and tenants were paid for tending the Estate cattle that grazed near their homes. James Brown, a relative of J.D. Brown, was paid a nominal fee for tending the cattle near his home, but his wife was paid as much as \$4 for butter, some of which was sold to seasonal residents. Two men, J.D. Brown (the Foreman) and L.C. Hartley (the Dairyman), were paid by the month, \$35.00 and \$20.00 respectively.

The ledger also provides information about Sandy Flats School. Because the Cones were interested in the welfare of their community, they built a school on the Estate for both the children of the employees and some area residents. Although I do not wish to dwell on the Cone generosity in this study, they consistently showed a genuine concern for the citizens of their adopted town. The school is a tangible manifestation of that concern. While sources conflict on the exact number of extra months the Cones kept the school open there is little doubt that they also paid an additional teacher in order to provide an adequate learning environment.²¹ A ledger dated April 9, 1906, and labeled "Sub on School," seems to be extra work which was sub-contracted to build the school. Entries throughout the ledger are for money paid to teachers. Another interesting note in the ledger pertains to the responsibility for maintaining the school. This maintenance was in the hands of Ed Underdown, the Estate Supervisor. This may suggest the importance which Moses and Bertha Cone attached to the school.

Several entries in the back of the ledger pertain to Cone-tenant relationships. These agreements were more binding upon the Estate than the tenant, for the only stipulations on the tenants were to feed any cattle grazing near their home and to give their free time to work for the Estate. In return, the Estate agreed to provide the tenant with a house to live in — free of charge, one acre for a garden and pasture, and the use of a barn. Wood for tenants was \$3.00 per cord but the workers were allowed to cut wood while on Estate time.²² None of the tenant houses had electricity or running water, and repairs were made by C.T. Isenhour, the Estate Carpenter.

Across the lower portion of China Orchard was a log cabin occupied by a preacher named Adams. Although this structure has been completely destroyed and its exact location is not discernable, the house was built on a steep slope, near a spring, with stilts supporting the portion of the cabin on the lower end of the hill. Supposedly, the preacher was leading a prayer in church one day when a rock was thrown through the window; the minister ducked and continued his work. When asked later by a member of the congregation how he was able to avoid the rock if he was praying with his eyes closed, Preacher Adams said, "the good book says to watch and pray, and it says to watch before it says to pray!" In his spare time the good preacher was known to sell "Test-e-ments"

and "Lin-e-ments". Lacking a cow barn, Preacher Adams kept his cow and chickens underneath the cabin, which no doubt created a real homey aroma in the cabin above.²³

Moses Cone died an early death on December 8, 1908. The diagnosis of the medical team at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore was coronary occlusion. In an interview with Sydney Cone of Greensboro, he noted that Moses was a non-smoker and a very light social drinker. He limited himself to one cup of coffee a day and was careful about his weight. Sydney Cone stated that Moses was not in good health for the last six years of his life. In 1906, on a trip around the world, Moses had suffered severe chest pains from which he would never fully recover. Many of the symptoms apparently resulted from extreme stress Moses experienced in his work with Cone Textile Mills.

After Moses Cone's death, Bertha Cone guided the operation of the Estate. As a result, most of the employees remember Bertha Cone, not Moses, when they discuss the Estate's supervision. She was described by most of her former employees as cordial, but firm in her methods of running the Estate. The respect she received from the workers was returned in the form of a deep sympathy for worker needs and distress. Because she had a strong belief in education, the Sandy Flats School received her constant moral and financial support. It has been noted previously that members of the Cone family occasionally taught at the school. This included Bertha and Etta Cone and perhaps Sophie Lindau.

A good example of Bertha Cone's benevolence was an incident involving Merle Moody. During the winter, Moody was one of the employees who transported produce and goods from the Estate to the Cone residence in Baltimore. After one trip he mentioned to Mrs. Cone that his truck did not have a heater. His boss promptly told him to get a heater and charge it to the Estate account. Moody not only got the best heater available, he got new genuine cow hide seat covers, all at Cone expense.²⁴

Although the Cones wanted the public to enjoy the Estate, they demanded respect for the flora and fauna. Automobiles were not allowed on the carriage trails. Bertha Cone's desire to keep people from fishing in the pond (Bass Lake) led to the posting of a night watchman. However, these actions were minor when compared to the abundant generosity extended to the public by the Cones.

Bertha Cone expected all of her tenants to be cordial and conduct themselves in a neighborly fashion. Most of the time the tenants lived together on relatively good terms. Former employees note that all the tradition of helping one's neighbor through difficult times was alive and well during the life of the Estate. Work records note that when illness or injury disabled a worker, the other Estate employees took up the slack work until the difficult period had passed. Bertha Cone was patient and supportive during these periods.

Bertha Cone died in 1947, leaving no heirs. Her will provided that the Manor House be closed and that the Estate itself be maintained (through a \$10,000 a year allowance). It goes without saying that the allowance was insufficient to service the Estate. By the time the Manor House was reopened in 1950, there had been many transfers of the property (from the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital in Greensboro, to the federal government, to the National Park Service). By 1950, when the Park Service acquired the Estate, the Orchards were in disrepair along with much of the rest of the Estate. Because the China Orchard was located on the opposite side of Highway 221 from the rest of the Estate, and because the steepness of the land precluded any particular utilization, the National Park

Service made a decision not to maintain the Orchard. Only a reverter clause in the will of Mrs. Cone prevented the sale of the land.²⁵ Today, the Orchards are completely overgrown, with only a few road beds and stone foundations remaining.

What is the feasibility of restoring the China Orchard to its former use? Certainly that restoration would involve a major financial commitment. Repairing the roads would necessitate clearing away the trees and underbrush, leveling the surfaces and allowing for drainage, and laying gravel. Because of the steep grade, the China Orchard would have to be terraced and the soil reconstructed with the addition of topsoil, before any trees could ever be planted. The type of trees used today are dwarf trees, because of their added efficiency and because of OSHA regulations. The tenant houses, apple barns, and tram would not be necessary. Although the number of Orchard workers could be reduced by two thirds (because of advanced techniques), the initial investment would be too large to recover in the present market. Financial support, perhaps from the North Carolina Apple Growers Association, is the only feasible way the Orchard could ever again be operational. A more likely location for an active orchard today would be below the Manor House.

A more likely recommendation for the future use of the China Orchard is some type of interpretive program. Although there are no longer any standing structures in the Orchard, most of the foundations are still visible. The expense involved to create a successful, walking interpretive tour would be nominal, for the roads in the Orchard already exist and need only to be cleared. Because of the size of the Orchard, and the steepness of the land, the tour's appeal would be limited to the interested and hardy traveler. However, if developed properly, this area could be of interest because of the natural beauty of the land and the historical significance of the China Orchard's past.

Sandy Flats School and Church

Sandy Flats Missionary Baptist Church was constituted February 12, 1928. Prior to that date, the building had been Sandy Flats School. As noted previously, the school was built by Moses and Bertha Cone. Much of the membership of the Sandy Flats Church came from the Cone Estate. For this reason, the history of the Church, particularly from 1928 to 1948, is heavily flavored with the influence of the Cone Estate.

Moses Cone's active interest in Blowing Rock community, and the fact that his wife, Bertha, was a former school teacher, led to the establishment of Sandy Flats School. Attendance at the school was mandatory for the children of families who lived on the Estate. Both of the Cones felt that enhancing educational opportunity for the mountain people was as important as discovering viable economic opportunities. They knew that ultimately, the two are inseparable.

The Watauga County Board of Education agreed to provide \$300 for a public school at Sandy Flats in 1904. This funding was provisional; requiring the people to raise \$100 and Moses Cone to contribute \$700 and the lot.²⁶ A ledger kept by J.D. Brown lists the names of 13 men who paid either Moses Cone or the teacher amounts ranging from \$.50 to \$10.00 on April 9, 1906. On January 8, 1907, Moses Cone presented a voucher for \$300 to the Board of Education. Subsequent payments suggest that Moses Cone ultimately financed the entire cost of the school.²⁷

The facilities at the school were better than the typical one-room school house. There were seventy-three such schools in Watauga County in 1907 with a disbursement of \$1.10 for each student.²⁸ Sandy Flats School had two classrooms and an assembly room. The desks had steel legs which were bolted to the floor, with individual ink wells. This was unlike the long wooden tables of other schools. Books were given to the school by the Cones and Mrs. Cone was quite active in her visits to the school and her gifts to the children. Additionally, as mentioned previously, the Cones extended the school term and hired an extra teacher. When the regular term was four months (until 1912), the Cones paid the teachers to teach for an additional two months. When the county extended the school term to six months, the Cones extended Sandy Flats to eight months.²⁹ Teacher pay in 1907 was listed at \$25.00 a month so the Cones expended \$200 to \$250 a year for extra teachers to help provide a better education for the children of the workers on the Estate.³⁰

Although Bertha Cone was actively involved in the school's activities, she rarely involved herself with the Sandy Flats Church. The Cones encouraged people to attend church but did not try to dictate church policy. It is said that Mrs. Cone wanted to attend church³¹ to hear the children sing but her actual attendance has not been documented.

Sandy Flats School flourished with around thirty to forty students until the Blowing Rock District was consolidated in 1927. The minutes of the Board of Education indicate that the Sandy Flats District may have opposed consolidation, perhaps, because of the convenient location and superior facilities at the Cone School.³²

After school consolidated in 1927, several people began meeting in the Sandy Flats School each Sunday for church services. The closest churches to Sandy Flats at the time were in Blowing Rock, over two miles away, and at Cool Springs; four miles distance. Ed Robbins was the first Pastor and apparently

the leader of the congregation at Sandy Flats. After a few months the group asked Mrs. Cone for permission to use the building as a permanent church. The Estate's matron agreed and eventually she was to give the building to the church.³³ This act represents the tolerance that Bertha Cone, a Jew, displayed toward her Protestant employees and her desire to encourage participation in religious services.

On February 12, 1928, Sandy Flats Baptist Church was constituted. S.T. Isenhour, who listed himself as the Clerk Protem, recorded the event in the back of the church records. A "presbytery," or committee of preachers, consisting of Robert Shares, B.F. Willcox, Wesley Ashley, and Ed Robbins presided over the constitution of the church. (The term presbytery is interesting because it is usually considered presbyterian terminology, which no doubt indicates a Calvinist influence in their religious beliefs.) Judging from the "Roll and Record" and from recollections, the constitution ceremony was quite serious and formal. In addition to the presbytery, there were several visitors present, such as Lloyd Coffey, a deacon from Boone Fork to enhance the occasion.³⁴ The charter members were all, "professed church members," who came, "forward and ventured into the church covenant." Ed Robbins became the elected Pastor, "for the ensuing year." A post which he seems to have maintained for several years. One interesting note is that S.T. Isenhour spelled baptist with a 'b', instead of a 'p', in the constitution entry. As a result, all of the headings at the top of each page, although not in Isenhour's writing, are spelled in the same manner.

An underlying theme of the history of the Sandy Flats Baptist Church is its connection with the Cone Estate. The meetings that took place before the Church's constitution were likely inspired by Cone workers, for the charter membership reflects a heavy percentage of people either employed or supported by the Estate. Of the 12 charter members (including Ed Robbins) and eight families represented, half were from the Cone Estate. The Isenhours, Hattars, Hollars, and Teagues, all from the Estate, were represented in the charter membership and later became four of the leading families in terms of membership. The non-Estate charter members were Ed Robbins, the organizer and Pastor, the I.H. Hendersons, Cloy Penell, who was the maintenance man at Blowing Rock School, and Rosa Green.³⁵

Fifty-six percent of the members at Sandy Flats Church (between 1928-1948) were affiliated with the Estate. Over the twenty year period, twenty-three household heads at the Estate were members, which is a substantial percentage of the 30 total homes on the Estate.³⁶

Church records note that in the early history of Sandy Flats Church there were 8 "exclusions," 1 "fellowship withdrawn," and 3 "dropped from the rolls." Exclusion may occur for several reasons, but usually because of behavior which was not approved of by the church. Members who joined another denomination were not given a letter of recommendation. Members were excluded from Sandy Flats on charges of change of denomination, drinking, and pre-marital sex. There are no recorded instances of exclusion for dancing, cursing, or card playing, although these may have been included among the charges levied against those excluded for drinking or pre-marital sex. One single man was excluded permanently for drinking; another man was excluded for drinking but later reinstated so he could move his letter to another church. Two sisters were excluded for "fornication."

A brief biography of some of the early members of Sandy Flats Church includes the following:

Ed Robbins, son of J.R. Robbins, was probably the most controversial member of the church. It was his will and desire for a place to preach that helped found the church. Robbins lived in Blowing Rock and traveled the two miles to Sandy Flats to preach. His disposition seems to have been well-known. Lloyd Coffey noted that he had, "a little temper," and Clyde Downs said that he, "would really get to going," about some issues, particularly on election day. Downs suggests that Robbins might have influenced the defection of a group of the congregation to the Skyland Assembly of God in 1932.

B.F. Willcox was a member of the presbytery at the Sandy Flats constitution. Above his name in the roll appears the title "minister," and he is the only member to be listed as such. Everyone seems to have had the utmost respect for Willcox. He was the only Sunday school teacher to be so designated during this period and it was said that he could correct the mistakes the children made by reciting the Bible by heart. This older man was often asked to serve on exclusion committees, and perhaps his good judgment and forbearing helps account for the church's relatively mild disciplinary actions. Willcox had three wives.

Ed Bumpass was the chauffeur for the Cones and was the only black member of the church. Lloyd Coffey, who apparently got along well with Bumpass, occasionally wrote letters for the chauffeur to his girlfriend. Although Bumpass attended Sandy Flats regularly, he was not baptized until 1946. After Bertha Cone died, Bumpass moved to Greensboro, North Carolina.

Lloyd Coffey, born at Coffey's Gap on Highway 221, moved to the Cone Estate in 1923 with his bride of two years. After only a couple of years in the orchards, Coffey was offered, and accepted after consultation with his wife, the position of Gardener for Mrs. Cone. A year and a half later, Clyde Claussen, the Dairyman, was caught beating the cows by Mrs. Cone. Ed Underdown, the Estate Supervisor, asked Coffey to take the dairy job after Claussen was quietly dismissed. Coffey, who preferred the gardening job, agreed to a two-week trial. At the end of four weeks Underdown honestly admitted that he had not looked for a replacement because Mrs. Cone liked Coffey's work. At her personal request, Coffey agreed to stay at the dairy, "for as long as Mrs. Cone lived."

Through Coffey's hard work, and Bertha Cone's desire for quality, the Cone Dairy became the first Grade 'A' dairy in Watauga County. Concrete floors and troughs were installed, drinking water was made available to each stall and a hot water boiler to sterilize the vessels was added. Later, a bottle and cap machine replaced the necessity to hand cap the milk and a cooler operated by ice from the Ice House, was added. In addition, Coffey was required to get a physical each year. The Cone Dairy became sufficiently well known for Coffey to be offered jobs from such prestigious places as the Vanderbilt Estate. Coffey owned, along with his brother, one of the first cars (a Model T) on the Estate.

Earl Colvar was a deacon and later the Pastor of the church. He lived on the mountain above Trout Lake and cared for a herd of approximately fifty sheep. There was a separate barn for the sheep, which the Estate raised primarily for meat. Lloyd Coffey remembers slaughtering many sheep with Charlie Isenhour.

Bartie Creed was originally not from the Blowing Rock area. He lived on the Price Estate, which adjoined the Cone Estate.

Clyde Downs was raised on the Estate where his father was an employee. From 1911 to 1920, Downs attended Sandy Flats School and helped out on the

Estate. After leaving school he worked for the Estate, primarily in the China Orchard. He was one of the few workers to remain on the Estate, working for the National Park Service after Mrs. Cone died. Downs is perhaps the best source for information about Estate history.

U.A. Hatten was Clyde Down's father-in-law and worked with Arthur Moody's crew on the Estate. (Except for apple picking time, there were two crews on the Estate. One crew worked primarily in the orchards and the other worked on general Estate maintenance such as road repair and wood cutting. These crews seem to have been somewhat consistent; that is, workers were not constantly shifted from crew to crew.) Hatten often drove a team for plowing or hauling, which meant that he was paid more per-hour and often worked longer hours because of the time needed to care for the team.

Richard "Dick" Hollars was part of a large Hollars family at the Estate, most of whom were church members. Hollars did general labor on the Estate and was remembered as a strong church member.

S.T. Isenhour was the Estate carpenter and blacksmith. His duties were to maintain all (including the homes of the workers) of the Estate's structures, handle the blacksmithing, and mix the sprays for the orchards. His rate of pay was higher than most workers and his leadership was acknowledged by his appointment as the first church clerk and his election as a deacon. Isenhour's kindness was demonstrated by his willingness to accept Johnny Baldwin, the halfblack son of Monroe Baldwin, into his home after the boy's mother died. Johnny was allowed to attend the Sandy Flats School and was a member of Sandy Flats Church.

Arthur Moody, though not a member of the church, had several children and a wife who were Sandy Flats members. Moody was the foreman of the crew that did road work, hay work, and wood cutting. He has also been reported to have been the Foreman at China Orchard. Ed Underdown, the Estate supervisor, seems to have been a more popular foreman with some of the workers than was Moody. Arthur Moody should not be confused with A.C., his son.

Cloy Penell worked on the Estate before 1923, when he became the maintenance man for Blowing Rock School. He was a charter member of the church.

John Teague lived near the present Blue Ridge Parkway bridge over Shull's Mill Road. Teague fed the Estate horses and often drove a team, hauling wood, which was cut by Estate workers. Usually, unless the health of the forest could be enhanced, green wood was not cut.

Homer Tipton met his wife, Ruby Craig, when he was a truck driver from Tennessee making deliveries to the Craig store in Blowing Rock. He lived a short while on the Estate, where he was a wood cutter.

Luther West married Earl Colvar's daughter, Martha. West was a member of Moody's crew on the Estate. Colvar is known to have preached before Mrs. Cone died in 1947.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ESTATE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Legal Establishment of The Moses H. Cone Memorial Park

Moses and Bertha Cone had no children and he died intestate. A rather complicated settlement of the Estate and his various other holdings was arranged through the courts in 1911, to the satisfaction of Mrs. Cone and the Cone family.

By an indenture executed on May 30, 1911, Bertha Lindau Cone, widow of Moses H. Cone, conveyed 3,516 acres, known as the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park to the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital in Greensboro, North Carolina. Under the terms of the indenture, she was to have the property for her personal use as long as she lived and at her death the transfer of the property holdings would take place.

As a trustee, the Hospital was to manage the land in accordance with the terms and conditions of the trust. Any violation of the conditions would constitute a forfeiture of the lands and ownership would revert to the heirs of Moses H. Cone.

It was further stipulated that the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park was to be maintained as a recreational facility for the public. To assure this, the Hospital Corporation would be charged with providing \$10,000 annually for maintenance on the Estate.

Acquisition of the Estate

Following the death of Mrs. Cone in 1947, trustees of the Hospital concluded that it would not be in the best interest of the Hospital to own and operate of a public park. It was obvious that such a park would be a severe and continuing drain on Hospital resources. The \$10,000 annual fund would not begin to cover maintenance expenses.

In order to divest itself of the property and still conform to the terms of the 1911 indenture, the Hospital Trustees obtained a declaratory judgment from the North Carolina Supreme Court by which the Blowing Rock Estate was to be given to the United States of America to become a part of the National Park System. The National Park Service would develop and maintain the Moses H. Cone Memorial Park as a recreational area and public park in accordance with the terms and conditions of the original trust indenture of May 30, 1911. This conveyance was effective on January 21, 1949.

On March 21, 1949, John A. Wrug, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, accepted on behalf of the United States of America the indenture dated the 21st day of January, 1949, from the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital to the United States of America. This transfer is listed as Parkway Deed, No. 48. (Appendix H).

By all measures, the National Park Service was the most logical agency to own and operate the Estate. While Ms. Cone still lived, the Blue Ridge Parkway, which was being built to link the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina, was under construction and at the edge of Blowing Rock, north of the Estate. The National Park Service, as administrator of the Parkway, planned to continue the scenic highway southward

to dissect the Cone Estate for a distance of 2.3 miles. Bertha Cone was adamantly opposed to this plan and so expressed her opposition. (Appendices I and J).

This issue of a right of way, however, never came to a head due to Bertha Cone's death in 1947. Members of the Cone Family in Greensboro believe that while she firmly resisted the idea in the beginning, in later years she became reconciled to the probability that the highway would eventually be carved through the Estate.³⁸ Thus, when the Moses H. Cone Hospital Trustees gave the property to the federal government, the Blue Ridge Parkway not only acquired the beautiful 3,516 acre Estate; it gained an undisputed right of way through the property.

After acquiring title to the Estate, the National Park Service conducted a study to further evaluate possible Parkway routes through the Estate. A major shift in the route made it possible to provide access to the Manor House from the Parkway. The twenty-six miles of bridle trails were kept open to the public, as required by the deed, with a few minor relocations and one underpass for the carriage road.

Structural Alterations and the Biocultural Environment

One of the earliest actions taken by the Blue Ridge Parkway after acquiring the Estate was the sale and removal of the vast majority of the tenant structures on the Estate. The Parkway had a limited budget to maintain the Estate and it would have been impossible to properly maintain over fifty-seven structures. Clyde Downs has indicated that many of these structures were auctioned to the highest bidder. He states that the structures were purchased for use of materials and that they were removed by the purchasers.

An inventory of structures has been conducted by this researcher utilizing photographs from the files of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Asheville. An attempt has been made to locate these structures in their appropriate position on the enclosed base map and specify the chain of residency. This has been accomplished through the cooperation and keen memory of Clyde Downs. The photographic album as assimilated (Appendix K), when considered in relationship to the structures base map, provides the viewer with both an understanding of Estate topography, structures, and a history of tenants on the Estate. This visual tour attempts to specify the use of each structure, who constructed it, and its current status. (Appendix L).

Today there are only five of the original fifty-seven structures still standing on the Estate. The overwhelming majority of these "removed" structures are tenant homes, barns, or other outbuildings.

Following the Estate's inclusion in the Blue Ridge Parkway, the National Park Service took several important steps to restore the Estate to its pre-1910 status. They rebuilt Trout Lake, which had been extensively eroded in the famous 1916 flood. It was stocked with trout for fishing and became a popular location for visitors and local residents. Bass Lake was also stocked and is extensively used to this date. Major repairs were made to the Manor House to prevent its further demise.

One of the consequences of ownership of the Estate by the National Park Service which would be appreciated by Moses and Bertha Cone has been NPS sensitivity to biocultural resources of the Estate. The Parkway has done a commendable job of restoring and maintaining the carriage roads and trails. These are used extensively by people of all ages for jogging, horseback riding,

walking, and as an important resource for reflection and inspiration. Furthermore, the forests have been protected and the overall character of the Estate has been respected. With the exception of the orchards and extensive gardens which existed prior to 1947, one could visit the Estate today and get an accurate picture of how it looked while Moses and Bertha Cone lived.

The 2.3 mile section of roadway which was constructed through the Estate is tasteful and beautiful. It represents a sensitivity to the original nature of the land which we have come to expect from the Blue Ridge Parkway. This section of the Parkway makes the Estate and its history accessible to millions of visitors annually. When local and seasonal residents identify "must see" locations for tourists, the Cone Estate is always near the top of the list.

Today the Estate abounds with native Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel, and wildflowers of many varieties. Native conifers and deciduous trees abound and the original stonework around the Estate continues to remind one of the commitment to quality and beauty which was a hallmark of Moses Cone and the Estate. This ecological balance and harmony are a result of the continuing stewardship of the National Park Service.

The Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild

In addition to preserving the biocultural traditions of the Estate, the National Park Service has furthered an additional important objective of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Here I speak of the splendid work of the Parkway in preserving the cultural heritage of the Southern Highlands.

This preservation effort on the Estate is manifest in the active presence of the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild and the Parkway Craft Center, which is located in the Manor House (Milepost 294). It was opened to the public on June 1, 1951, following an agreement between the National Park Service and the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild. The agreement was initiated by Parkway Superintendent Sam P. Weems as a way to preserve mountain artistry and fulfill the wishes of Moses and Bertha Cone that the Estate be of lasting educational value to mountain visitors.

Negotiations were successfully made to convert the spacious fifty-one year old Manor House into a living museum of mountain culture. This initiative would prove to serve a dual purpose. In return for the use of the Manor House to display their crafts, the Southern Highlands Guild would provide for maintenance on the Manor House. The Guild would become responsible for heating the house, painting the exterior and interior, and miscellaneous repairs. As indicated, this would prove to be beneficial not only to the Guild but also to the National Park Service because to maintain a Manor House of this size and complexity was an enormous financial liability. The \$10,000 annually allocated to the Cone Estate under the indenture of 1911 would prove to be insufficient funding for the upkeep of the 516 acre Estate.

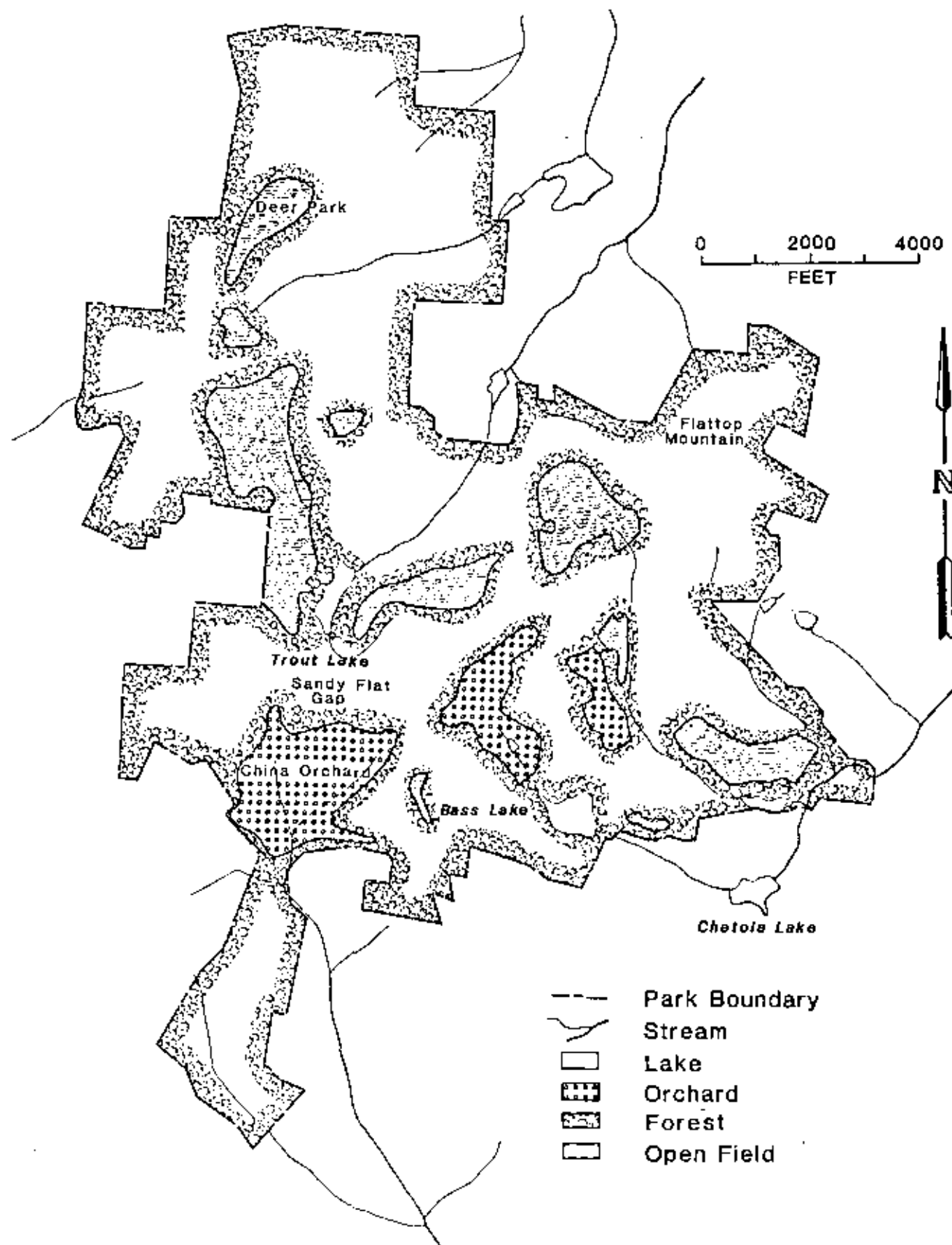
The Craft Center is now operated seasonally May through October. As a part of the Guild program, some of the finest artisans in the region demonstrating their work so that visitors to the Center may better understand and appreciate the genuine artistry of the mountain craftsmen. These demonstrations take place on the porch of the Manor House, which has now been enclosed.

Four rooms on the main floor, along with the central hallways, offer 2,500 square feet of space for Guild members to display their work. In addition, three

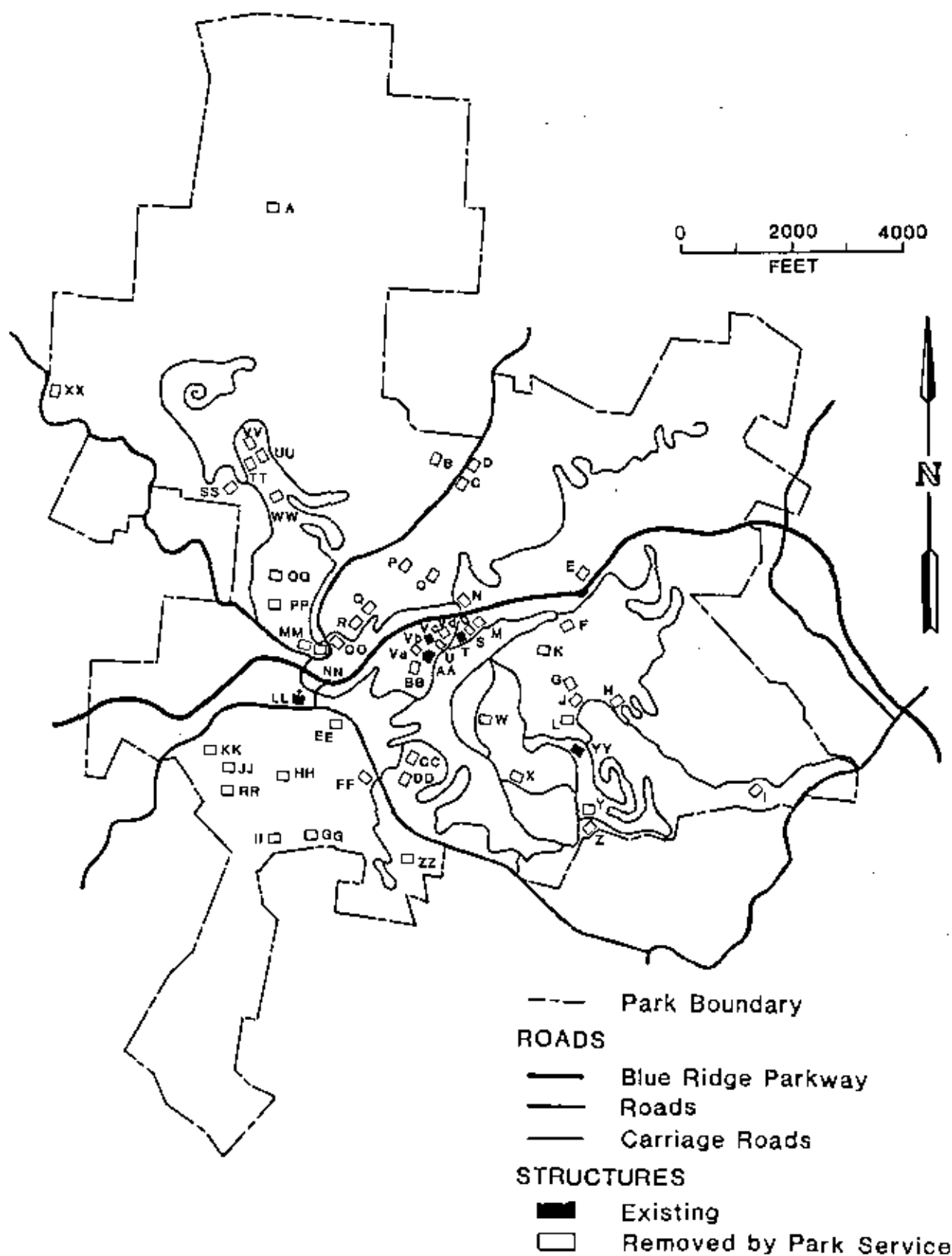
small rooms are used for storage and one room serves as the managers office. The former living room space near the front of the house is used by the Park Service as an information center. The upstairs portion of the Manor House is off limits to the public and was used until 1986 as living quarters for Guild members demonstrating their work and for those who operate the Crafts Center.

HISTORIC BASE MAPS

MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK ORCHARDS AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES



MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK ROADS AND STRUCTURES



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This research, and that conducted through previous inquiries, reveals much about life on the Moses H. Cone Estate. Of special interest has been the discovery of a profound commitment on the part of Moses and Bertha Cone to creating an Estate of exceeding natural beauty and yet one that goes beyond aesthetics. Their desire to stimulate an alternative economic base for the community of Blowing Rock, through creation of the apple orchards, suggests that the Cones were more than seasonal residents who loved and appreciated the unique beauty and history of a mountain community. They cared about the quality of life of the mountain people and hoped to improve it. They were benevolent citizens who gave back to the mountains in equal measure some of the joy and hope they derived from their summer Estate.

Equally important to the economic objectives of the Cones was their resolute commitment to quality education for mountain children. Moses and Bertha Cone not only built a superior school, they employed the teachers and extended the school term. Moses Cone provided assistance in founding what is now Appalachian State University and served on the Watauga County Board of Education. This was a level of involvement which exceeded what might have been expected of a family with the stature of the Cones.

Bertha Cone's interest in quality education for mountain children was at least equal to that of her husband Moses. One might expect this of a trained teacher but she extended this interest to actually teach in the school at times and take a genuine interest in the welfare of individual children who lived on the Estate and in the Blowing Rock community.

This research has revealed much about the role of the Cone family, especially Claribel and Etta Cone, in fostering the emerging artistic schools of impressionism and modernism. This is a story which should be conveyed, even if in a limited way, to the visitors of the Parkway and the Manor House.

When we think of the Cone Estate today, we think of the vision of one man — Moses Cone, the famous "Denim King." Yet what of his wife? We know that she was a teacher. We know she honored and respected her beloved Moses. Former tenants report that she was demanding yet kind — distant yet committed to the community. But there is much that we do not know. Her background is something of a mystery. A study of her interests, her contributions to the Estate, and her life before she married Moses Cone could be of lasting value.

NOTES

- ¹ Jerry Burns, The Blowing Rock Story, 1983.
- ² Based on an interview with prominent Boone attorney Wade Brown who conducted the title search of the Cone Estate in 1949 for the National Park Service. A copy of this search is on file in the Blue Ridge Parkway Headquarters in Asheville.
- ³ Ibid., Burns.
- ⁴ Interview with Ceasar Cone II.
- ⁵ Maribeth Crandall, "Moses II. Cone," 1977.
- ⁶ Deidre J. Smith, "Minding the Manor," The Mountain Times, May 1, 1986.
- ⁷ Ibid., Burns.
- ⁸ Interview with Clyde Downs.
- ⁹ Brenda Richardson, Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta, 1985.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ For a detailed and fascinating look at the lives of Claribel and Etta Cone, their art collections, and the Cone Wing of the Baltimore Museum of Art, consult Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta by Brenda Richardson.
- ¹² Wade E. Brown, "Report of Title: Moses H. Cone Estate," December, 1949.
- ¹³ Interview with J.C. Steele.
- ¹⁴ Ibid., Downs.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Interview with Omar Coffey.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., Downs.
- ²⁰ Ibid., Coffey.
- ²¹ Interview with Wade Brown.
- ²² Ibid., Coffey.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Ibid.

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²⁵Interview with Ted Pease.

²⁶Board of Education, Watauga County, Book I, July 4, 1904.

²⁷J.D. Brown Ledger Book.

²⁸Ibid., Board of Education.

²⁹Ibid., Downs.

³⁰Ibid., Board of Education.

³¹Ibid., Downs.

³²Board of Education, Watauga County, Book II, 1927.

³³Interview with Lloyd Coffey.

³⁴Sandy Flats Missionary Baptist Church "Roll and Record Book."

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Ibid., Cone.

³⁸Ibid.

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Asheville, North Carolina. Folk Art Center. Headquarters for the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild.

Guild Archives

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Cone Archives and Cone Wing Collection.

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Indenture of Bertha L. Cone and the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital. May 30, 1911.

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Beeler, James. "An Analysis of the China Orchard in the Moses H. Cone Estate: 1900-1947" December 15, 1980. A description of the China Orchard with an analysis of operational procedures and soil content.

Beeler, James. "An Evaluation of the Effects of the Moses Cone Estate on the Region, Its Employees, and an Examination of Operational Procedures" Date unknown. This student paper examines the lifestyles, working conditions, and tenant to tenant relationships on the Estate.

Cone, Sydney M. "The Cones of Bavaria." This is the family genealogy which has been maintained meticulously.

Yonts, Marcie. "Sandy Flats School and Sandy Flats Missionary Church 1906-1948" May 3, 1981. A description of Sandy Flats School and its evolution to Sandy Flats Missionary Baptist Church. The relationship between the school/church and the Estate is considered.

ARTICLES

"Mountain Museum Opens." Mountain Life and Work Vol. 28, No. 2 (1952).

"New Guild Shop." Mountain Life and Work Vol. 3, No. 3 (1951).

"The Crafts of Cone Park." Tar Heel (May-June 1979).

The articles contain information on the Southern Highlands Handicraft

Guild, and the Guild's occupancy in the Cone Manor House.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

- "ASU Almost Built in Blowing Rock." Bicentennial: A Supplement of the Blowing Rocket (7/4/76). Article describes the circumstances surrounding bids to become the University's home.
- "Baptists First in Watauga Co." Bicentennial: A Supplement of the Blowing Rocket (7/4/76). Article discusses the first church in Watauga County.
- "Blowing Rock in 1889." Bicentennial: A Supplement of the Blowing Rocket (7/4/76). Article reviews events in the small mountain community.
- "Cone Estate is a Vintage Attraction of Blowing Rock; is Open to Riders." Watauga Democrat (8/28/32). A brief biography of Moses Cone with a description of the 3,517 acre Estate and public access restrictions.
- "Cone Family Left the Mountains a Richer Place." Bicentennial: A Supplement of the Blowing Rocket (7/4/76). Article gives a brief history of Moses Cone and his home on Flat Top Mountain.
- "Cone Manor Alive with Crafts." Big Wednesday, the Watauga Democrat (6/4/86). A description of the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild and the Guild's residency in the Manor House on the Cone Estate.
- "Cone Park Memorializes Rural Life." Hickory Daily Record (6/22/79). Brief biography of the Cones and a description of the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild and the Guild's exhibits in the Manor House.
- "Cone Sisters Honored." Greensboro Daily News (11/24/74). Article celebrates achievements of Miss Etta and Dr. Claribel Cone, sisters of Moses Cone.
- "Dr. Claribel Cone A Remarkable Woman." The Evening Sun (4/8/11), Baltimore. An analysis of the accomplishments of Clairbel Cone in becoming a physician and her leadership in the world of art collecting.
- "Estate Offered as Park." The Watauga Democrat (7/9/86). Reprint of Watauga Democrat (7/10/47). This article reviews the decision of the Moses Cone Memorial Hospital to deed the Moses H. Cone Estate to the National Park Service.
- "Friends of the Cone Manor Join Together." the Mountain Times (5/1/86). The citizens of Blowing Rock and The National Park Service are joining together in an effort to restore the Estate to its original use.
- "Manor May Become A National Park." the Blowing Rocket (7/11/47). The National Park Service considers the Moses H. Cone Estate for inclusion as a part of the national park system. Article outlines the issues considered in the deliberations about the future of the Estate.
- "Minding the Manor, Clyde Downs Remembers." the Mountain Times (5/1/86). Clyde Downs talks about what it was like growing up on the Cone Estate and provides information about Bertha Cone.

"Moses Cone Memorial Park, Beauty Spot for America's Great Tourist Audience." Greensboro Daily News (4/22/51). Describes the flora, fauna, and beautiful vistas of the Moses H. Cone Estate.

"One Time Estates are Popular Areas." Winston-Salem Journal (9/17/61). A description of the Cone Estate, the Manor House and the occupancy of the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild in Flat Top Manor.

"Rare Girls: The Cone Sisters." Winston-Salem Journal (6/27/63). A brief biography of the Cone sisters and the story of their famous art collection.

"The Cone Family." The State (3/5/49). Brief history of the Cone family and Moses Cone's accomplishments.

"The Cones of Greensboro." The State (7/1/39). A brief review of the accomplishments of the Cones, focusing on Ceasar and Moses.

"The Estate Added to National Park System." the Blowing Rocket (6/25/48). The National Park Service accepts the Cone Estate as part of the National Park system and this article describes the deed transfer and related events.

"The Old Blowing Rock as Our Family Knew It." Bicentennial: A Supplement of the Blowing Rocket (7/4/76). An article describing the way Blowing Rock used to be; a personal recollection.

"Tourists Enjoy Famed Estate." the Charlotte Observer (6/6/71). A brief biography of Moses and Bertha Cone, his purchase and development of the Cone Estate.

PAMPHLETS

"Cone Mills Corporation - 75th Anniversary." Traces the growth of Cone Mills from one plant in 1895 to 23 today. A detailed description of the development of the Cone Mills.

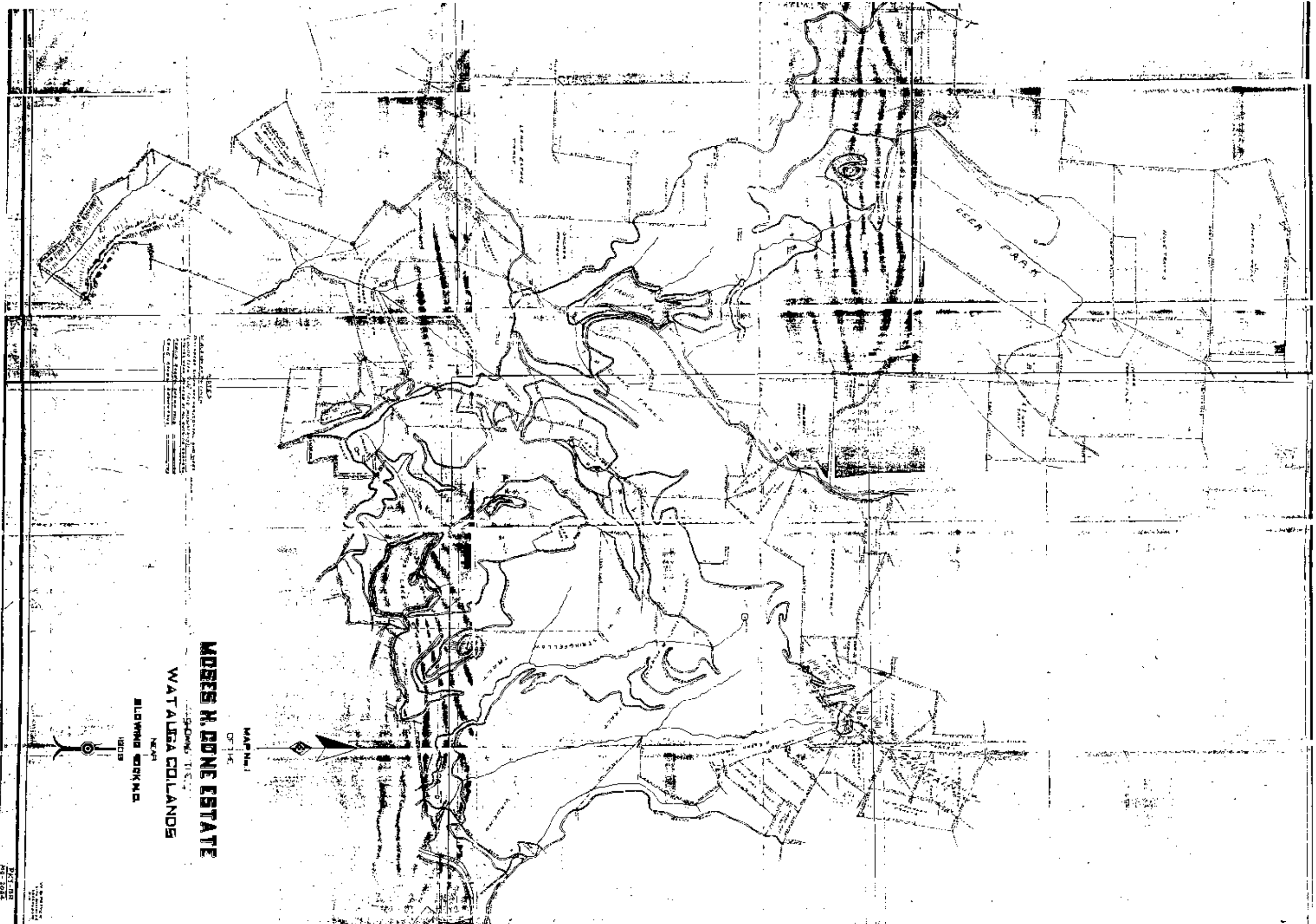
"Moses H. Cone - Disciple of Beauty, True Benefactor." From a 1930 edition of the Greensboro Daily News. A brief biography of Moses Cone and his love of the 3,517 acre Estate.

"Moses H. Cone Memorial Park." National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Pamphlet containing a brief history of Moses H. Cone and describing the Estate and Manor house.

"25 Years in Review." Moses Cone Hospital Review. Greensboro, N.C. (June, 1977). Address by Bernard M. Cone at the cornerstone laying ceremonies of the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, N.C., May 2, 1951.

LIST OF APPENDICES

- A. Tracts of land comprising the Moses Cone Estate
- B. List of the variety of fruits grown in the orchards
- C. Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta
- D. Cone Family Geneology
- E. Maps of the Cone Estate Orchards
- F. Employment Data
- G. Employment Data
- H. Indenture Transferring Cone Estate to the National Park Service
- I. Letter from Stan Abbott — re: Route of the Blue Ridge Parkway
- J. Letter from Bertha Cone — re: Route of the Blue Ridge Parkway
- K. Photographic Album of the Estate and its Structures
- L. Listing of Structures on the Cone Estate



MOSES H. CONE ESTATE

WATAUGA COLANDS

NEAR
BLOWING ROCK, N.C.

MAP No. 1
OF THE

1903

Apples

- 1 Altman's Pippin
- 2 Virginia Beauty
- 3 York Imperial
- 4 Grathie

5 North Carolina Beauty

6 Bragg

7 Spitzmberg

8 Baldwin

11 Royal Worcester Swig.

12 Arkansas Beauty Black

13 Vauclaire

14 Red Limber Swig.

15 Ben Davis

16 White Sap

17 Braque's Bonum

18 Missouri Pippin

20 Unknown Distances

At least 5 yrs. as
old than above A.

31 Arkansas Beauty

32 Baltimore Red

33 Biggs' stuff

34 Buckingham

35 Bullock

36 Carmel Sweet

37 Early Harvest

38 Early Joe

39 Eng. Golden Russet

40 Fano

41 Gloria Vicinidia

42 Golden Russet (American)

43 Gravitation

44 Grimes' Golden

45 Horae

46 Hubbardston Homestead

47 Keiser Seedling

48 Lady

49 Loma

50 Maiden Blush

Apple

51 Maryland	76 Twenty ounce
52 Gray	77 Vandermeer
53 North Carolina Beauty	78 Wagener
54 North Carolina Keeper	79 Wealthy
55 Northern Spy	80 Winter Joe
56 Pomme d'Or	81 Yellow Bellefleur
57 Pride of North Carolina	82 Yellow Siberian Crab
58 Rawles Janet	83 Yellow Transparent
59 Raspberry	84 Bismark
60 Red Astor	85 Canada Red
61 Red June	86 Primate
62 Red Siberian Crab	87 Shennock
63 Rose Maiden	88 Scotch Red
64 Rose Beauty	89 Yellow June
65 Roxbury Russet	90
66 Smith's Cider	91
67 Smokehouse	92
68 South Fork Seedling	93
69 Star	94
70 Summer Pearmain	95
71 Summer Green	96
72 Summer Rose	97
73 Sweet Pippin	98
74 Tolman Sweet	99
75 Transcendent Crab	100

Pearl P.

- 301 Angier
- 302 Battlett
- 303 Bellefontaine
- 304 Belle Chaguen
- 305 Bree
- 306 Clappe
- 307 Early Green Sugar
- 308 Esther Burre
- 309 Idaho
- 310 Japanese Golden Pursuit
- 311 Kipper
- 312 Kooner
- 313 Lawrence
- 314 Le Court
- 315 Lincoln Cordier
- 316 Seckler
- 317 Tyson
- 318 Vermont Beauty
- 319 Wilder
- 320 Winter Orchid

Peaches

E.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 401 Alexander | 426 Southern Green |
| 402 Amador Green | 427 Tiverton |
| 403 Champion King | 428 Tysen |
| 404 Chinese Cherry | 429 Wonderfull |
| 405 Early Crawford | 430 Gov. Gallen |
| 406 Early Rivers | 431 Preston |
| 407 Elberta | 432 Virginia Peach |
| 408 Elmer's Golden | 433 Stanley |
| 409 Gen. Green | |
| 410 Geo. the Fourth | |
| 411 Greenback | |
| 412 Heath's Early | |
| 413 Heath's Late | |
| 414 Indian | |
| 415 Iron Mountain | |
| 416 Loring | |
| 417 Late Crawford | |
| 418 La Grande | |
| 419 Manning's Claret | |
| 420 Old Hickory Tree | |
| 421 Petite Marguerite | |
| 422 St. John | |
| 423 Sallie Howell | |
| 424 Speed | |
| 425 Thompson's Gold | |

Plum a. l.

- 501 Blue
- 502 ~~Amson~~
- 503 Early Purple
- 504 German Prince
- 505 - Green Haze
- 506 Imperial Haze
- 507 Sugar
- 508 Wild Goose
- 509 Yellow Egg
- 510 Yellow Haze

Cherries c.

- 551 Black Tartarian
- 552 Early Purple
- 553 Early Richmond
- 554 Florence
- 555 Northwood
- 556 Late Hinde
- 557 May Duke
- 558 Rockport
- 559 Lullien



Dr Claribel & Miss Etta

The volume Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta details the intense and long-term efforts for Moses Cone's sisters to collect a vast array of modern art and art objects. This splendid publication, rich with details and generously illustrated, is available from the Baltimore Museum of Art for under thirty

dollars.



The Cone Collection

Dr Claribel & Miss Etta

Brenda Richardson

with the assistance of

William C. Ameringer

Audrey Frantz

Faith M. Holland

L. Carol Murray

Gertrude Rosenthal

THE CONE COLLECTION
OF THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART

APPENDIX D
CONE FAMILY GENEALOGY
Generation A

Moses Kahn (b. 1781 d. 4/28/1853) married Klara (Gidele) Marx (d. 1829) at Altenstadt on/ller. They were both buried there.

Children:

Babette	1810-1891
Nanette	3/8/1812 - 4/6/1881
Elise	1813 - 12/31/1893
Samson	9/7/1815 - 3/6/1886
Sofie	8/16/1825 - 9/5/1916
Karoline	11/12/1817 - 1/8/1899
Fanny	—
Mina	5/6/1821 - 1897
Bella	—
Herman*	6/3/1828 - 4/7/1897

*Changed name from Kahn to Cone upon immigration to U.S.

A-10 Herman Cone married Hellen (Ellen) Guggenheimer of Lynchburg, Virginia (b. 3/8/1838 d. 12/17/1902). married in Richmond, Virginia on 9/25/1856. Came to U.S. at age 16 (1845) to Richmond, Virginia, c/o Sister Elise Hirsh. Moved to Baltimore from Jonesboro, Tennessee in 1870. Moved to 1616 Eutaw Place about 1883.

Children:

Moses H.	6/29/1857 - 12/8/1908
Ceasar	4/22/1859 - 3/1/1917
Carrie	2/2/1861 - 7/6/1927
Monroe	9/11/1862 - 7/6/1891
Claribel	11/14/1864 - 9/20/1929
Albert	12/6/1866 - 3/18/1867
Solomon	1/7/1868 - 7/6/1939
Sydney M.	11/16/1869 - 12/19/1939
Etta	11/30/1870 - 8/31/1949
Julius W.	11/26/1872 - 5/17/1940
Bernard M.	9/21/1874 - 5/21/1956
Clarence W.	10/4/1876 - 3/13/1929
Frederick W.	8/27/1878 - 5/20/1944

Generation B

B-1 Moses H. Cone married 2/15/88 Bertha Lindau (b. 4/1/1858 d. 6/8/1947). Bertha Lindau Cone establishes the "Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital" in Greensboro, North Carolina on her death, June 8/1947. No children

B-2 Ceasar Cone married Jeanette Siegel (b. 9/18/1872) d. December 1962) on June 4, 1894.

Children:

Herman	5/2/1895 - 12/10/1955
Benjamin	8/10/1899

Ceasar, II

1/30/1908

- B-3 Carrie Cone married 2/14/84 in Baltimore, Moses David Long, Asheville, North Carolina (b. 2/18/1850 or 1852 in Maryland-Upper Marlboro or Port Deposit. d. 8/17/1936 in Asheville).

Children:

Irving	12/29/1884 - 12/22/1922
	b. Marshaltown, Iowa
Edna Muriel	4/19/1886 - 10/11/1962
Dorothy	12/17/1892

- B-4 Monroe Cone, bachelor, died young in 1891

- B-5 Claribel Cone, Medical Doctor in Baltimore, Never married. Art Collector; left to sister Etta

- B-6 Albert Cone, died age 3 months

- B-7 Solomon Cone, bachelor, New York. Textiles, cotton broker, bridge player

- B-8 Sydney M. Cone, Orthopedic Surgeon in Baltimore, married Bessie Skutch on August 18, 1903. (b. 6/9/1880 - d. 5/16/1946)

Children:

Sydney M., Jr.	10/19/1904
Maxwell	9/7/1906 - 10/3/1977
Frank	6/24/1910 - 9/3/1942

- B-9 Etta Cone, Never married, Collector of Art, Textiles, Jewelry, etc. Left Collections to Baltimore Museum of Art

- B-10 Julius W. Cone (textiles) married Laura Weill Stern (widow of David Stern) on 3/15/1916. Laura was born September 21, 1888. Died February 2, 1970.

Children:

Edward Toner	5/4/1917
	Musician at Princeton
Julius W., Jr.	2/23/1920 - 7/5/1926

- B-11 Bernard M. Cone, lawyer and textiles, married Elaine Wolfon, March 27, 1911. Elaine was born November 19 about 1889.

Children:

Harold	1/28/1912
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- B-12 Clarence N. Cone (textiles) married Sadie Frank on May 2, 1904 (b. 4/2/1879 d. 6/25/65) (Sadie remarried Benjamin Bates on April 18, 1933)

Children: (by Clarence Cone - none by Bates)

Isabel	9/19/1906 - 1977
Clarence Jr.,	9/16/1910

- B-13 Frederick W. Cone, bachelor, Baltimore Art Collector, left to Sister Etta

Generation C

- C-1 Herman Cone (textiles) married Louise Wolf on March 20, 1922 (b. 10/28/1894 d. 8/1/1965)
 Children:
 Herman, Jr. 12/11/1923
 Alan Wolf 2/13/1926
- C-2 Benjamin Cone (textiles) married Anne Wortham on April 8, 1937 (b. 10/1/1915)
 Children:
 Jeanette Boorman 8/2/1938
 Anne Wortham 11/28/1939
 Benjamin, Jr. 8/19/1924
- C-3 Ceasar Cone, II (textiles) married Martha Abercrombie on November 19, 1938 (b. 10/7/1912)
 Children:
 Ceasar, III 1/27/1940
 Martha 1/2/1942
 Lawrence Martin 1/11/1947
- C-4 Irving Long bachelor
- C-5 Edna Muriel Long married on 5/24/1911 to Gustau Lichtenfels (b. 9/14/1877)
 Children:
 Helen 5/27/1912
 Johanna 12/16/1913
 Joseph 7/4/1915
 Carolyn 4/1/1917
- C-6 Dorothy Long married Sidney Berney, Baltimore (b. 10/25/1888 d. 2/23/1966). married on September 1, 1914
 Children:
 Robert 7/16/1916
 Ellen 11/12/1918
 Alice 6/9/1925
 Margaret 2/21/1927
- C-7 Sydney M. Cone, Jr. (textiles) married Isabell "Iggy" Frank on June 14, 1926 (b. 1/28/05)
 Children:
 Sydney M., III 11/30/1930 (Lawyer)
 Donald Frank 6/10/1933 (Doctor)
- C-8 Maxwell Cone, bachelor Living in San Jose, Costa Rica, C.A.
 Cattle Ranches
 Mailing Address: Aparto 2196, San Jose,
 Costa Rica, C.A.
- C-9 Frank Cone married Marian Jones (b. 6/26/1912 - d. 1964) on June 15, 1934 in Joplin, Missouri. Frank, an M.D., Captain U.S. Medical corps was imprisoned Cabenatuan Prison, Philippine Islands and died there. His widow, Marian, married September 20, 1943 Knox

Glass (b. 8/6/1914) and had a daughter, "Candy" (Candace Witchell b. 11/13/49)

Children:

(Jaimie Carroll)

Knox Glass III

5/19/1936

(adopted 2/20/73)

Alan Frank

3/13/1939

C-10 Edward Toner Cone, bachelor Princeton Professor of Music
18 College Road, W. 08540

C-12 Harold Cone, Pianist, married Madeleine Caraboan, April 25,
1944, Musician

Children:

John Oliver

7/8/1945 (Dead)

Claribell II

9/1/1947

C-13 Isabel Cone married Sam Malcolm Levy of Cincinnati (d. 1901)
on April 23, 1929

Children:

Susan

2/2/1935

C-14 Clarence N. Cone, Jr. (textiles) married Elizabeth Gaither
(b. 8/22/1913) on July 29, 1933

Children:

Nancy

10/30/1937

Barbara

12/6/1943

Generation D

D-1 Herman Cone, Jr. married Barbara Sternberger (b. 7/19/1928).
10/28/48. Textiles, Greensboro, N.C.

Children:

Herman, III

11/25/1949

Robert Clarence

2/13/1952

Thomas Edward

6/24/1954

D-2 Alan Wolf Cone married Emily Bandy (b. 4/17/1927) on 12/31/1953.
Garment Mfg. Divorced; married Sally Smithwick May 1976.
She has two daughters.

Children:

Elaine

3/13/1955

Alan, Jr.

7/23/1956

Stephen Bundy

9/8/1958

Louis Williams

3/5/1960

D-3 Jeanette Cone married Stanley Kimmel, in N.Y.C., 340 E. 57
10022 Ph. 758-0095

D-4 Anne Wortham Cone married Richard Alan (Buddy) Birgel on June
14, 1960

Children:

Coleman Cone (girl)

5/5/1961

Anne Harrington

4/16/1963

Richard Alan, Jr.

4/6/1964

Stephen Benjamin

1/5/1967

	Mary Sparks	6/30/71
D-5	Benjamin Cone, Jr. married Elizabeth Darden Ward (called "Betty") on August 26, 1967 in Winston Salem, N.C.	
	Children:	
	Benjamin, III	4/12/69
	Samuel Martin	7/10/74
D-6	Ceasar Cone, III married Elizabeth ("Betty") Hendrix 1966.	
	Children:	
	Walter	10/30/1966
	Ashley Elizabeth	June 1969
D-7	Martha Cone married John A. Richmond (b. 8/15/1931) NYC on 10/09/1965.	
	Children:	
	John Allen, Jr.	1/12/67
	Katherine Kimball	8/23/68
	Merritt Cone	6/24/71
	Matthew Delano	5/5/74
D-8	Lawrence Martin Cone married Jennifer McNulty on January 13, 1976 soon separated.	
D-9	Helen Lichtendes married on 3/10/40 to Rudolph Gumpert (b. 12/11/01). Mr.Gumpert had a 6-yr. old son, Peter, when he married Helen.	
	Children:	
	Susan	10/23/41 Bryn Mawr Yale '63
	David Moses	4/1/44 (6'5" in '62) Earlham '66.
D-10	Johanna Lichenfels married on 12/24/33 to Col. Rolland Schwartz Abrahams (b. 8/1/04). Listed in "Who's Who of American Women".	
	Children:	
	Lawrence Michael	10/17/34 (Andover '52, Harvard '56, Vanderbilt Med. Sch. '61)
	Jane Linda	5/6/38 Penn in 1960
	Sanders Long	10/19/44 Cadet US Coast Guard Academy
D-11	Joseph Lichtenfels married on 6/22/41 to Josephine Palais (b. 9/29/15)	
	Children:	
	Frances M.	12/16/43 UNC-G in '65
	Patricia Ann	5/8/47
D-12	Carolyn Lichtenfels married on 9/7/47 to George M. Green (b. 8/1/07).	
	Children:	
	Edna Augusta	6/14/50
	Andrew	6/30/52 d. by '69
D-13	Robert Berney married Ethel Weber (b. 12/14/25) on 9/16/51. Caves Road, Owings Mills, Md. 21117. L on Balto County School Board 1970.	

Children:
 Bertram Weber 5/18/53
 John Brigham 12/6/60

D-14 Ellen Berney married Paul Michael Hirschland (b. 3/22/14) on August 10, 1940. Reside: (March 1968 1 Dorset Road, Great Neck, Long Island, Ph. HU 27858.

Children:
 Nancy Louise 3/29/42
 Roger Berney 11/29/48
 Edward Charles 11/29/48

D-15 Alice Berney married 8/10/46 Jerold Charles Hoffberger (b. 4/7/19) Reside: Riderwood, Maryland "Sunset Hill"

Children:
 David Berney 7/11/47
 Richard Joseph 10/24/49
 Carol Sue 5/14/54
 Charles Peter 1956

D-16 Margaret Berney 2/21/27 married William J. Mack on 2/5/67. Residence: 37 Trumball St., New Haven, Conn.

D-17 Sydney M. Cone, III (Terry) married Michele Nadine Cahen (b. 5/21/32) in Paris France on 12/22/52. Attorney: Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1 State St. Plaza, NYC. Reside: 1050 Park Avenue, NYC ph. 876-8749

Children:
 Timothy 3/20/57 (b. New Haven, Conn.)
 Annabelle Catherine 12/14/60 (b. Washington, D.C.)

D-18 Donald Frank Cone married Carol Spector (b. 1/5/34) in St. Joseph, Missouri on 6/24/56. Radiologist. Reside: 1604 St. Andrews Road 27408.

Children:
 Sarah Elizabeth 11/21/60 (b. Baltimore, MD)
 Edward Frank 6/8/62 (b. Baltimore, MD)

D-19 Jamie Carroll Cone (changed name to Knox Glass III 7/20/73) married Loretta Ray Lovier (called "Angel") in Winter Haven, FL on 4/23/60.

Children:
 Michelle Carroll 11/6/61 (b. Lakeland, FL)
 Lorraine Marian 3/10/65

D-20 Alan Frank Cone married 9/1/62 to Joan Davis (b. 2/22/41) of Houston, TX. (Joan's Mother: Sadie Weintraub nee Waldman; Gather, Irving Davis, deceased.) Reside: 616 Mariner Way, Altaruote Springs, FL 32701.

Children:
 Susan Michelle 6/9/63

D-22 Claribel Cone, II married Tom Gunning in 1971. Residence: 133 Henry Street., Brooklyn 11201

Children:
 Ethan Thomas 2/28/73

- D-23 Susan Levy married James Klau on March 20, 1955.
Children:
Michael D. - 10/5/55
Phyllis B. 5/31/57
David Cone 3/11/63
Cynthia Sue 7/28/65
- D-24 Nancy Cone married Bryant M. Hanley, Jr. (b. 3/29/35) on 1/1/58.
Reside: 3816 Miramar, Dallas, TX 75205.
Children:
Laura Cone 9/28/58
Barbara Elaine 4/10/62
Sarah Elizabeth 4/1/68
- D-25 Barbara Cone married Jack Hudson (Fales) McPhail on 11/15/69.
They went to California. 246 Colgate Ave., Kensington, Berkeley 94707.
Children:
Nathaniel Cone 4/11/73
Andrew Lutin (McPhail) 7/1/76

Generation E

- E-1 Herman Cone III married 6/71 to Bonny Hinklo of Winston Salem, North Carolina. Lynchburg, VA to live in nearby Goode.
- E-2 Robert Clarence Cone married Sally Boyalo on 8/27/78.
Children:
Joseph Samuel 6/23/81
Barbara Lawrence 10/12/82
- E-3 Thomas Edward Cone married (Rennie) Aderholdt on 6/4/77-Lorynn.
Children:
Bradford Thomas 12/6/79
Daniel 2/27/81
Anna Louise 2/3/83
- E-4 Elaine Bundy Cone engagement announced 12/9/78 to David William Bullhock of Wilmington. A March 17, 1979 wedding was planned.
Children:
Alan Cone 5/17/80
David William, Jr. 6/1/81
- E-5 Alan Wolf Cone, Jr. married Melissa Wren Faison 3/21/81. Separated.
- E-24 Jane Abraham married on 12/4/59 to Robert Daroff, MD. Nashville, TN.
Children:
Charles, II 9/16/61
- E-32 Nancy Louise Hilschland married 1/12/69 to Andrew Ramage, an English archeologist (b. 4/21/39). In 1973, teaching art history he at Cornell, she at Ithaca.
Children:
Michael Hector 10/28/73

Joan Miriam

9/10/71

E-35 David Berney Hoffberger married Janet Archibold Stewart 11/27/76
in Balitmore.

E-36 Richard Joseph Hoffberger married Judith Robinson 2/7/82.

Children:

Carol McCarthy

7/19/82

E-37 Carol Sue Hoffberger married Alan Jackson McCarthy October
1, 1977 in Baltimore.

Children:

Katherine Louise

6/11/82

ORCHARDS

OF

MOSES H. CONE,

BLOWING ROCK,

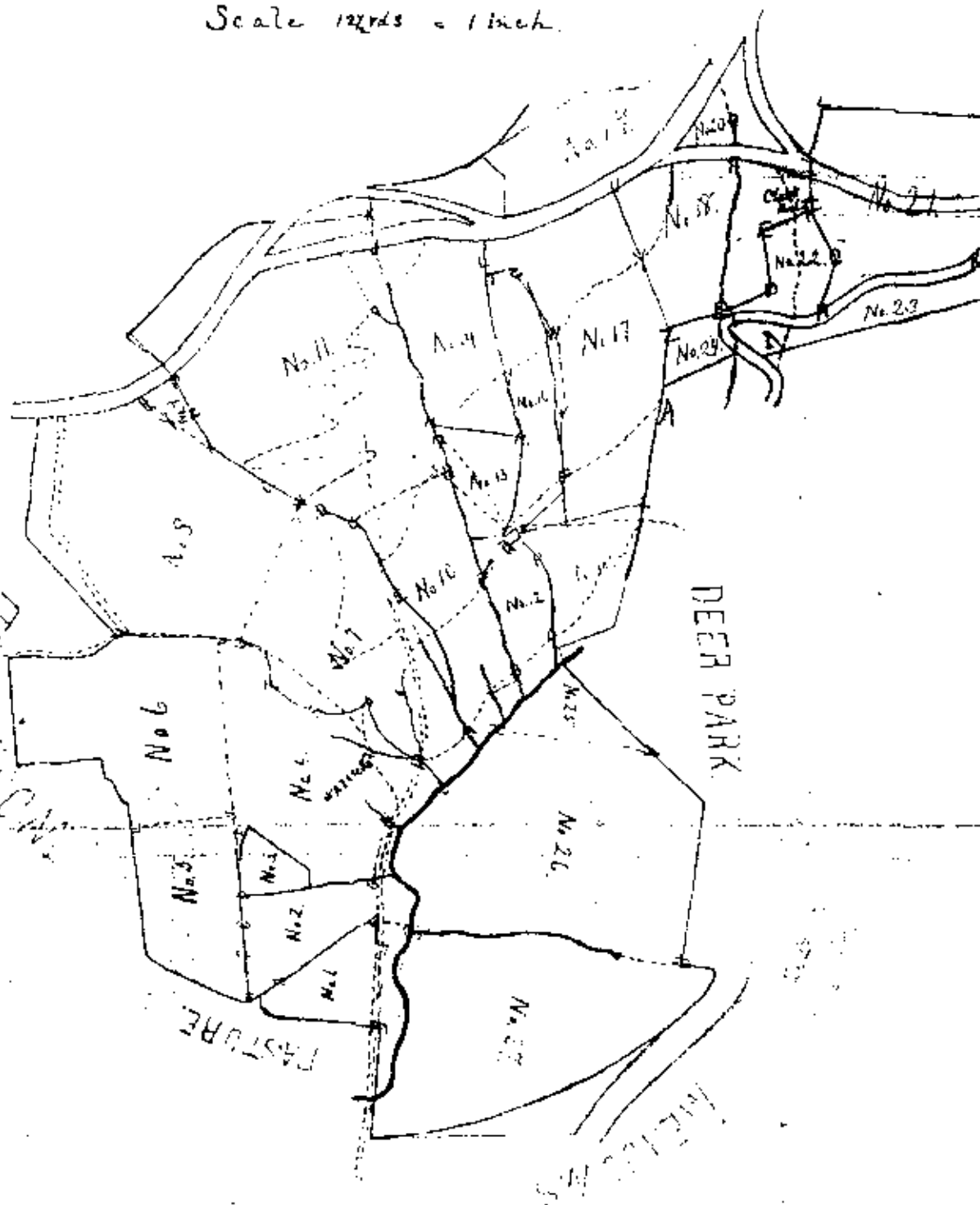
NO. CA.

OCT. 1900.

The ranches in these maps are indicated by numbers as found in the appropriate lists; roads by double dotted lines  or in case of the main divide often by full double lines ; paths are single dotted lines . Numbers enclosed in a square  indicate a tree of an adjoining section of the map and included for convenience in locating the different sections. The capital letters are used to indicate the points where the different sections join, and as far as possible given the same position and slant on the different maps.

FLAT TOP ORCHARD

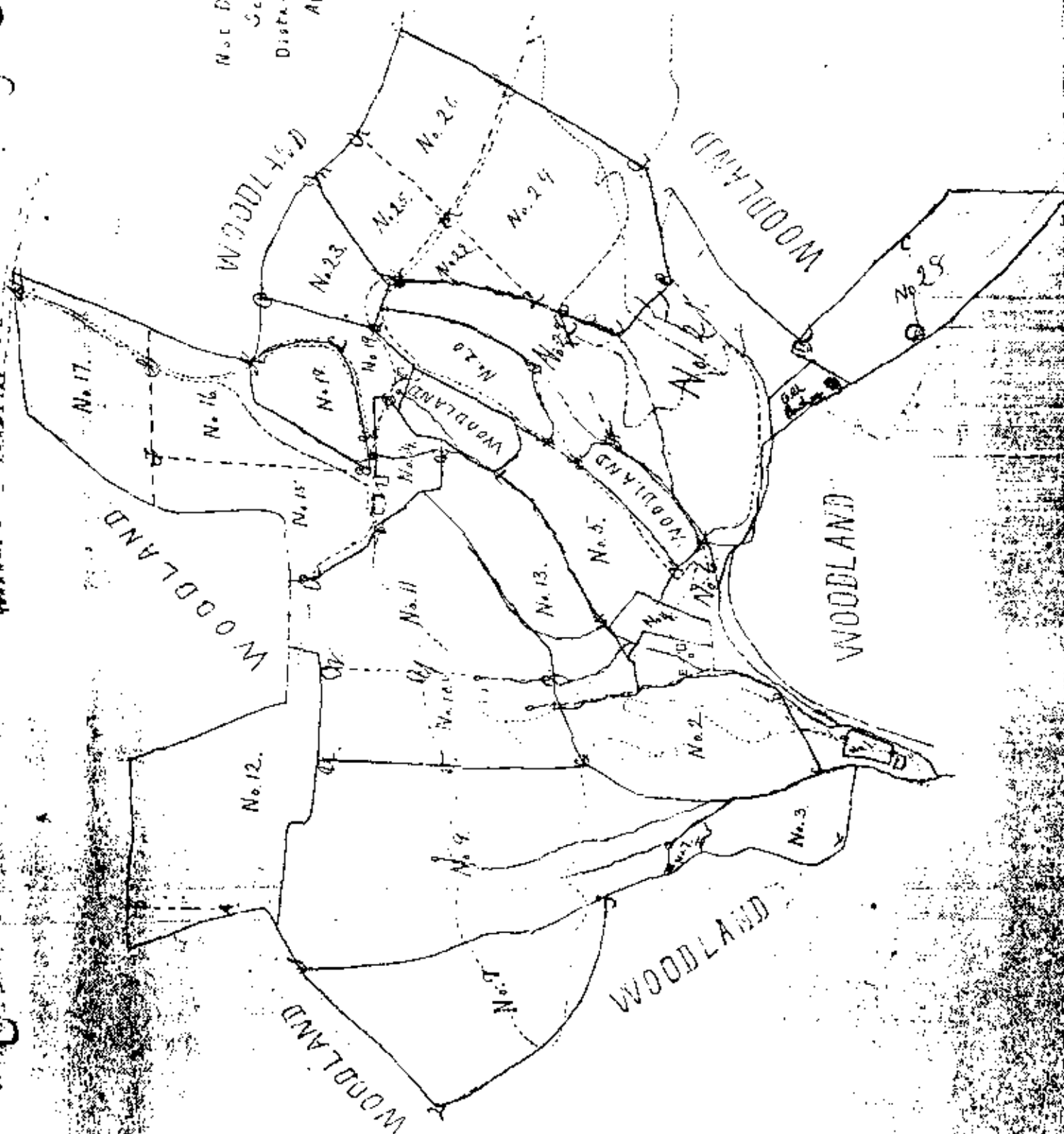
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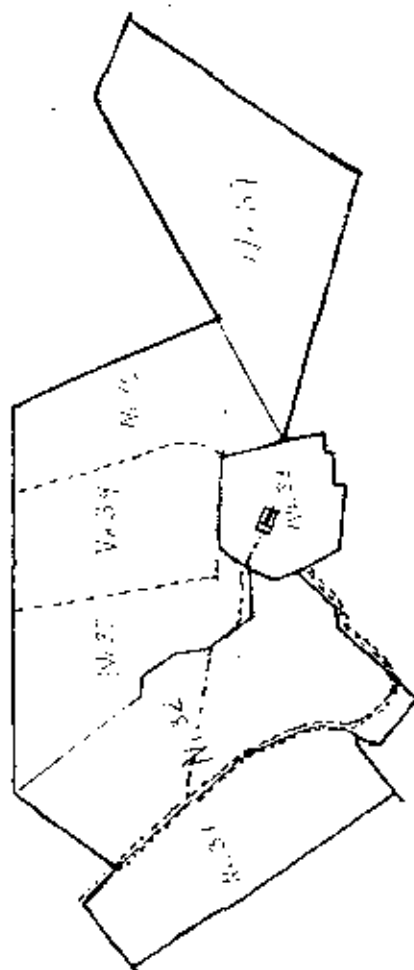
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Distances
Approximate



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Verger No

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193

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72

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246

Burden No

131

115

Burden No

401

509

296

193

93

Verger No

407

783

190

Total

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702

412

157

263

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Magers - Brown 111

MAP No. 6
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 York Imperial 188
 Ben Davis 183
 Magnesian 24

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MAP No. 5

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 Magnesian 75

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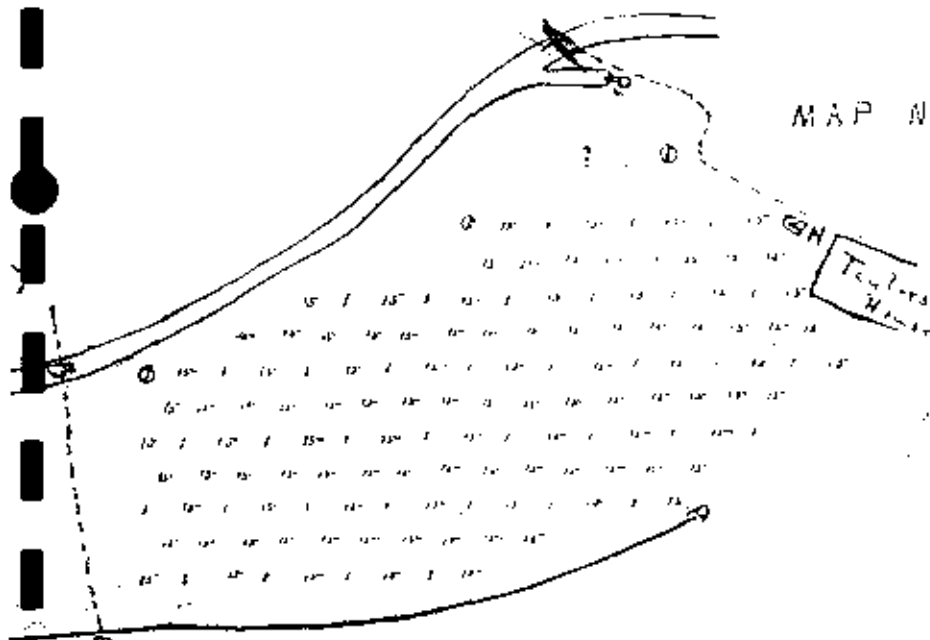
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Magnus Bonum 109
Jonathon 32

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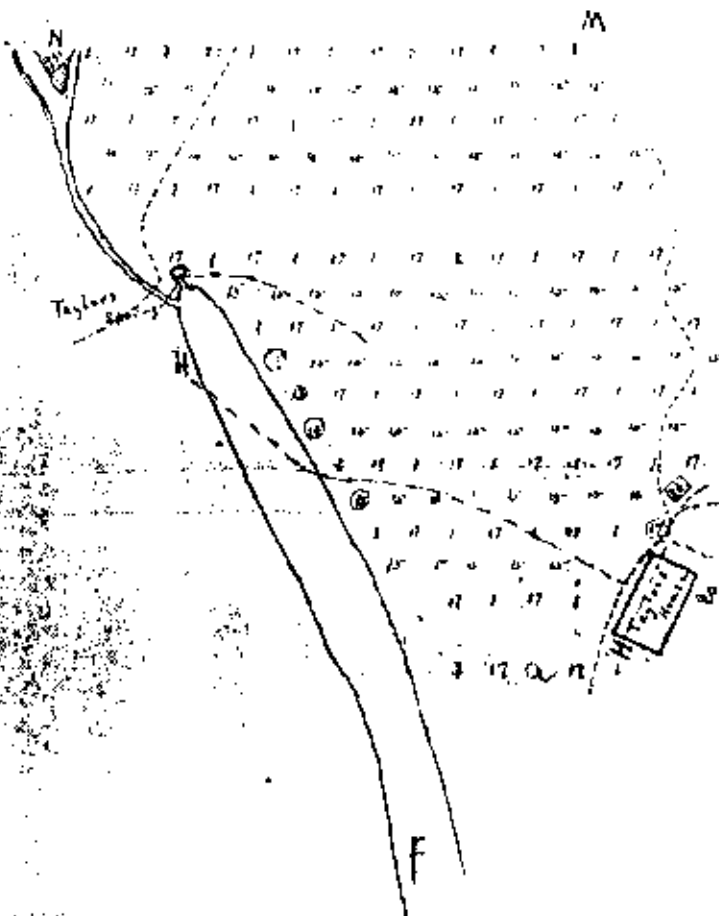
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Ben Davis 814

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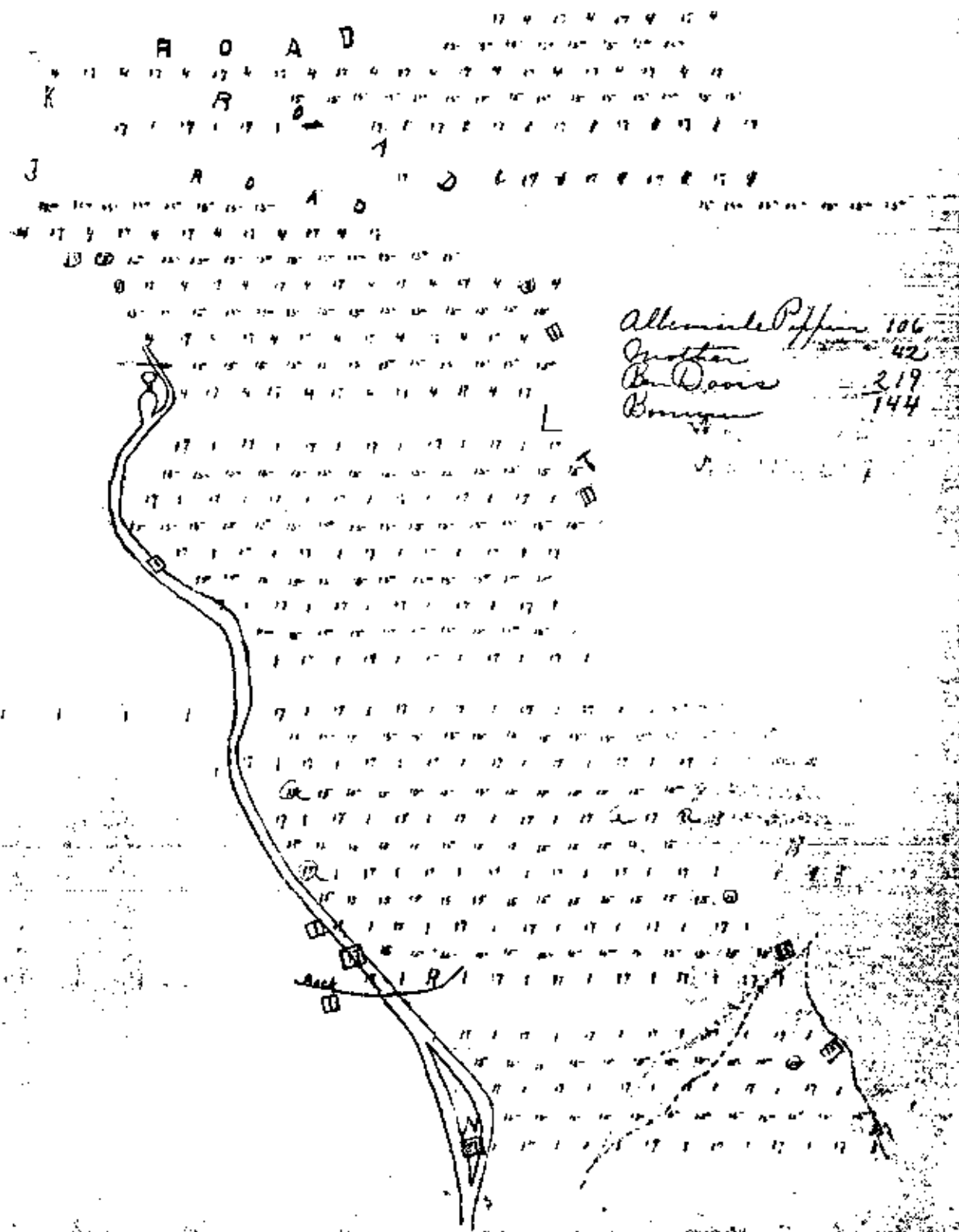
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Ben Davis 103

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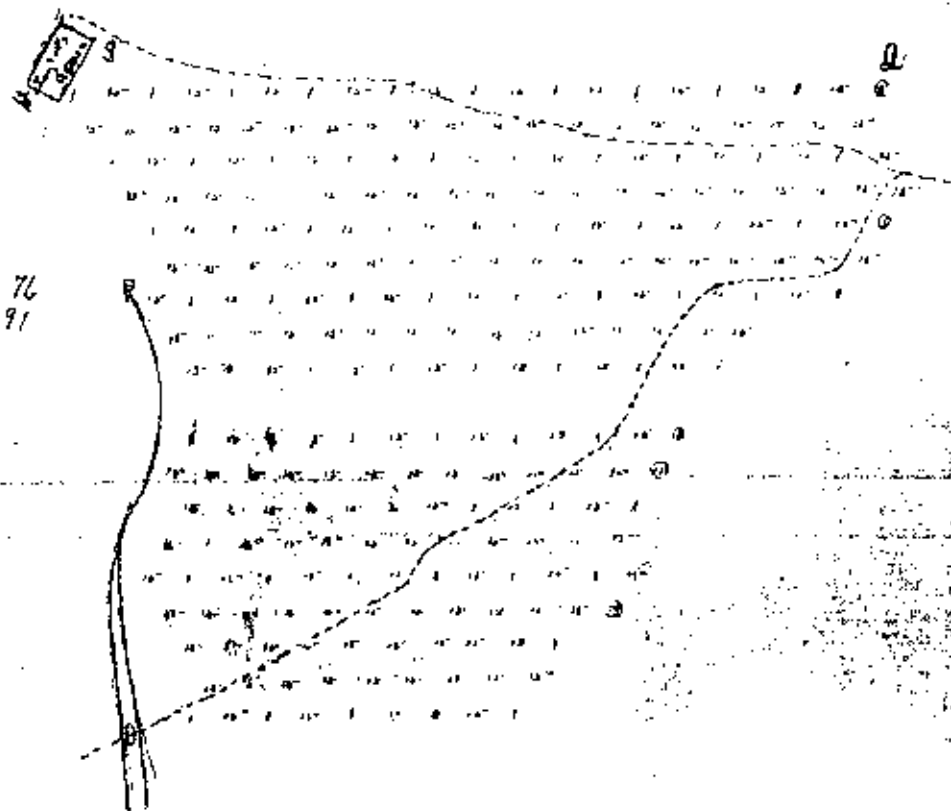
Albionville Piffin 33
Ben Davis 74
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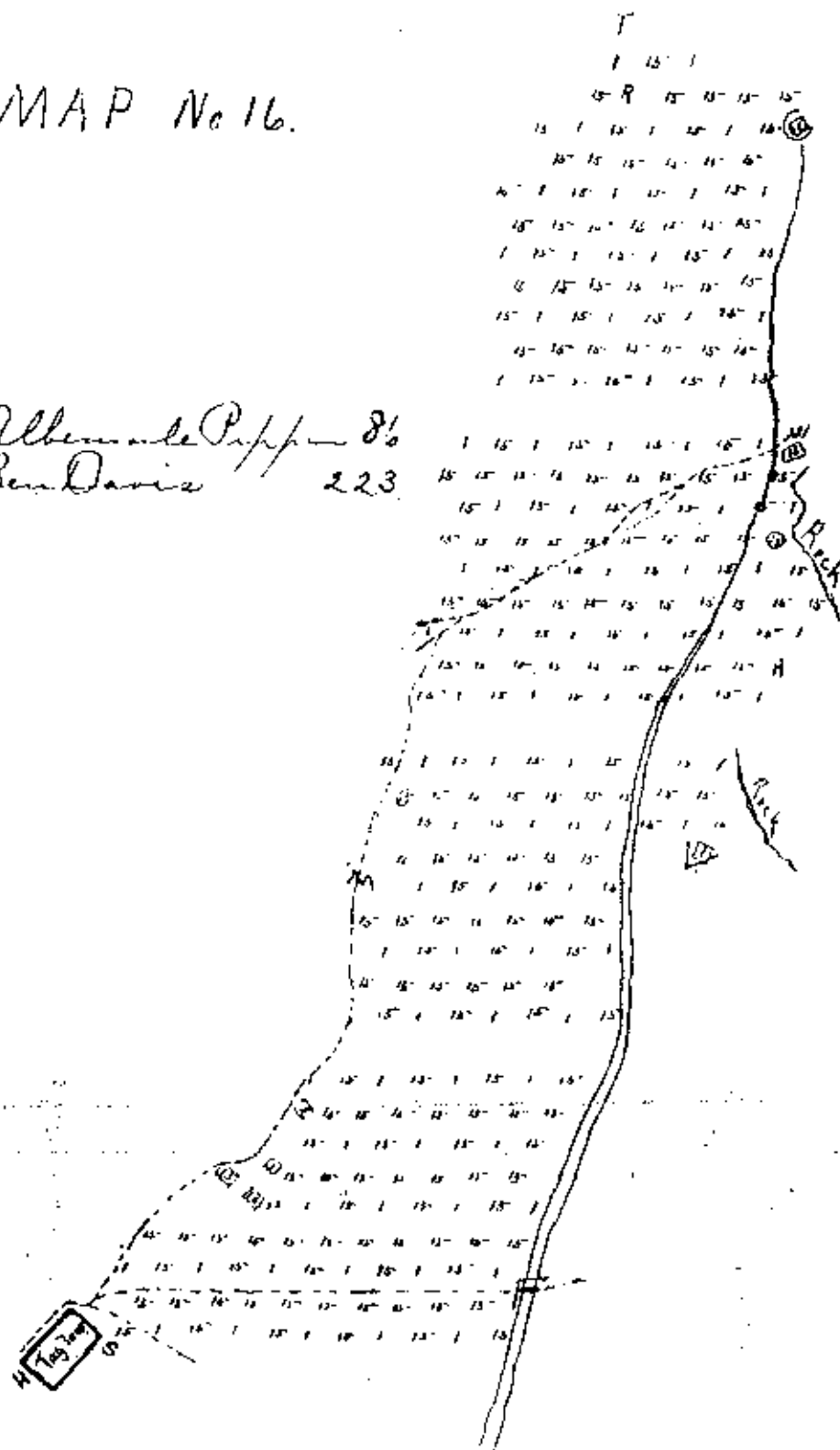
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Ben Davis 191



MAP No 16.

Albemarle Puffin 8 1/2
Ben Davis 223



MAP No 11

ROAD

Albion Piff 183
Spitzenberg 49
Ben Davis 686

Rock

Rock

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MAP No 18.

ROAD

Albuquerque 39
Spokane 64
Portland 52
Bend 237

MAP No 19.

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Chicken
Yards

Mother
Ben Davis

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124 125

ROAD
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Mother 7
Ben Davis 14

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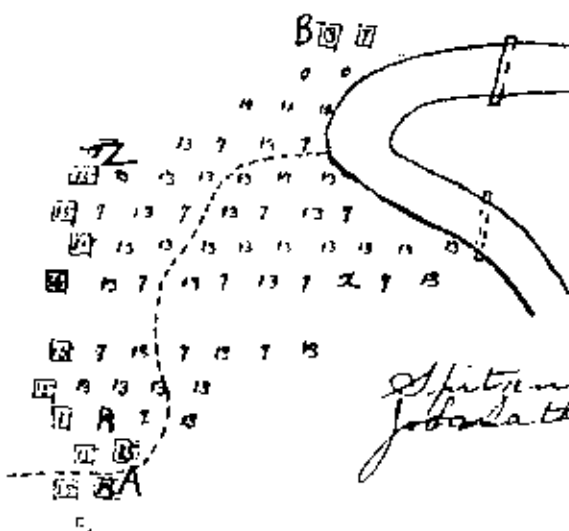
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Spitzenberg 3
Jonathans 181
Family trees 43
Bridges 4

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Spitznberg 14:
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 Baldwin 38
 Jonathan 113
 Missouri Pippin 144

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MAP No 27.

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George Imperiale

Matthew

Edwin Davis

Curisom Piffin

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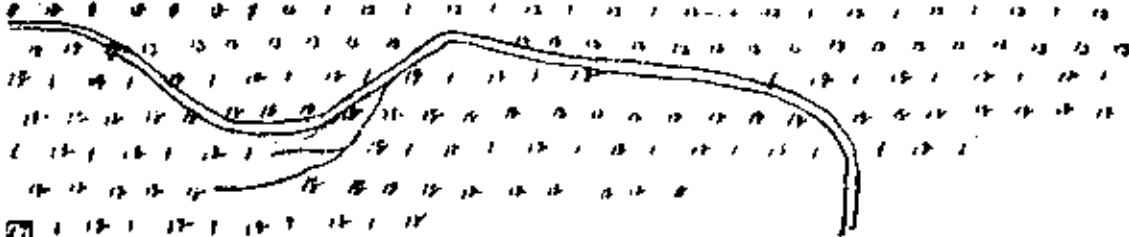
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Baldwin 157

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Ben Davis 193

Ben Davis 1923

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MA P No 36.

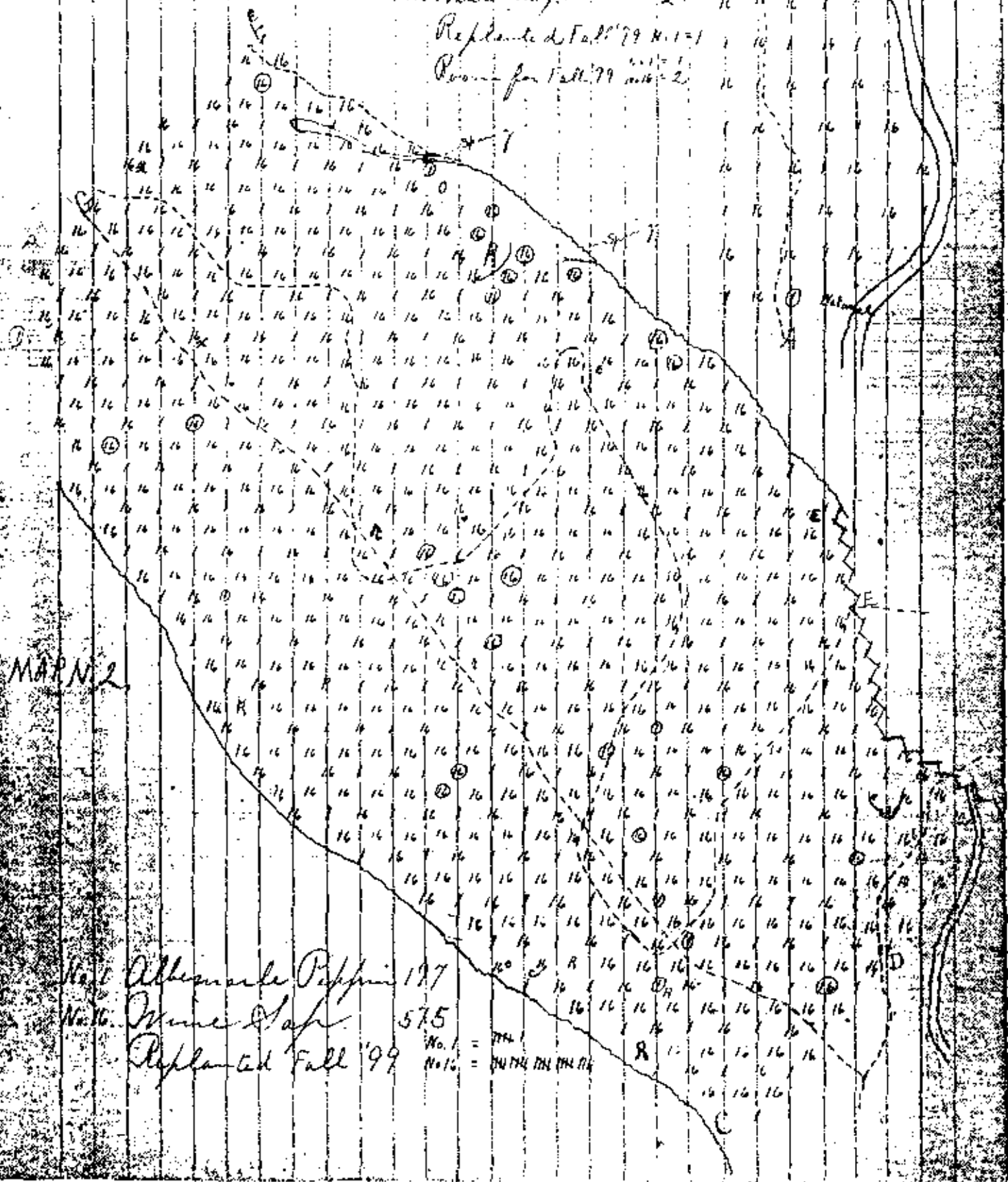
York Imperial	160
Baldwin	115
Masson Pippin	407

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MAP N 2

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all 141-22
An. H. 141-22

Map N. 1

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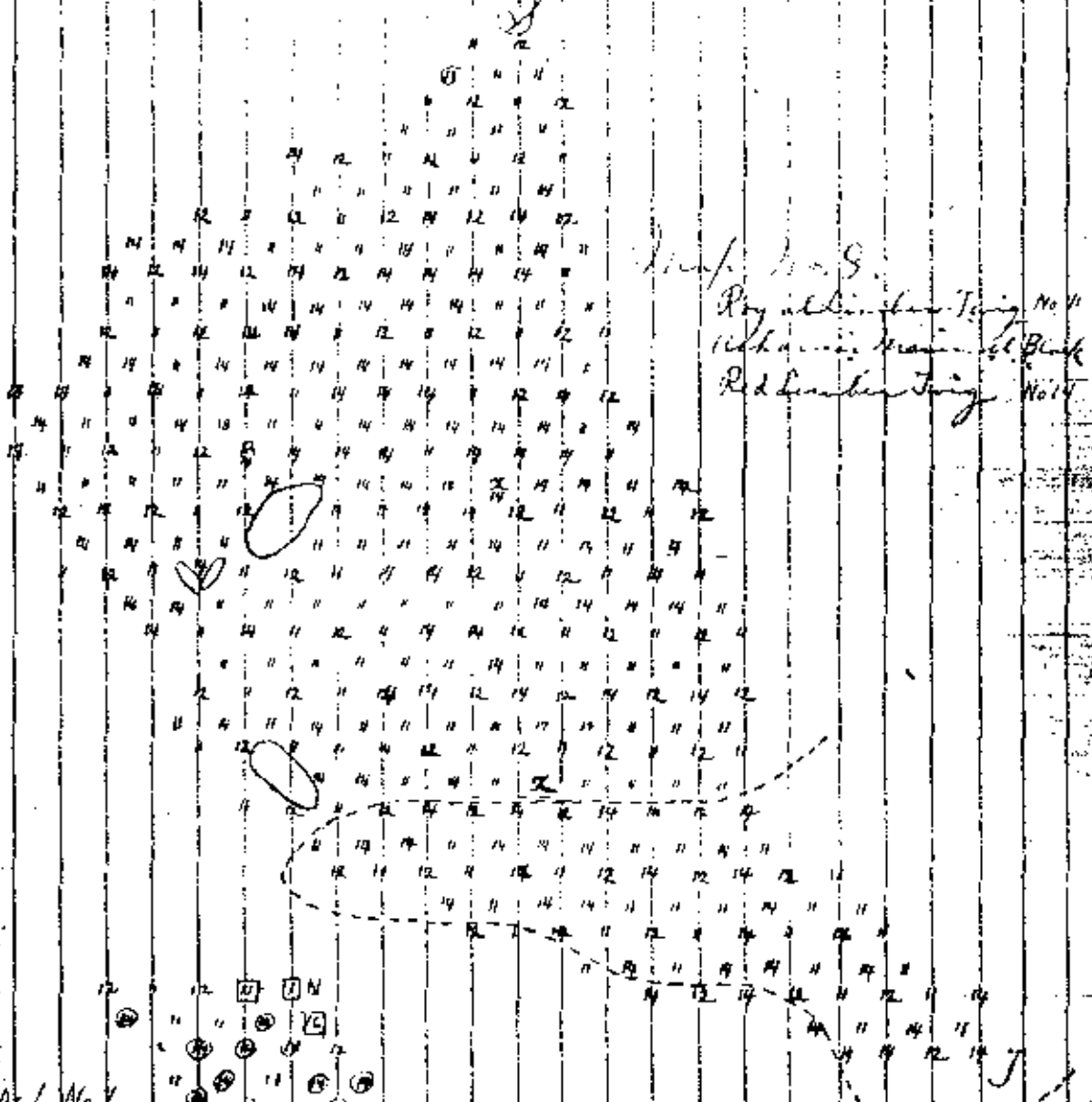
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N. 141-22

Map N. 4
ALL 141-22

South Boundary

ALL 141-22
ALL 141-22
ALL 141-22

Map N. 5

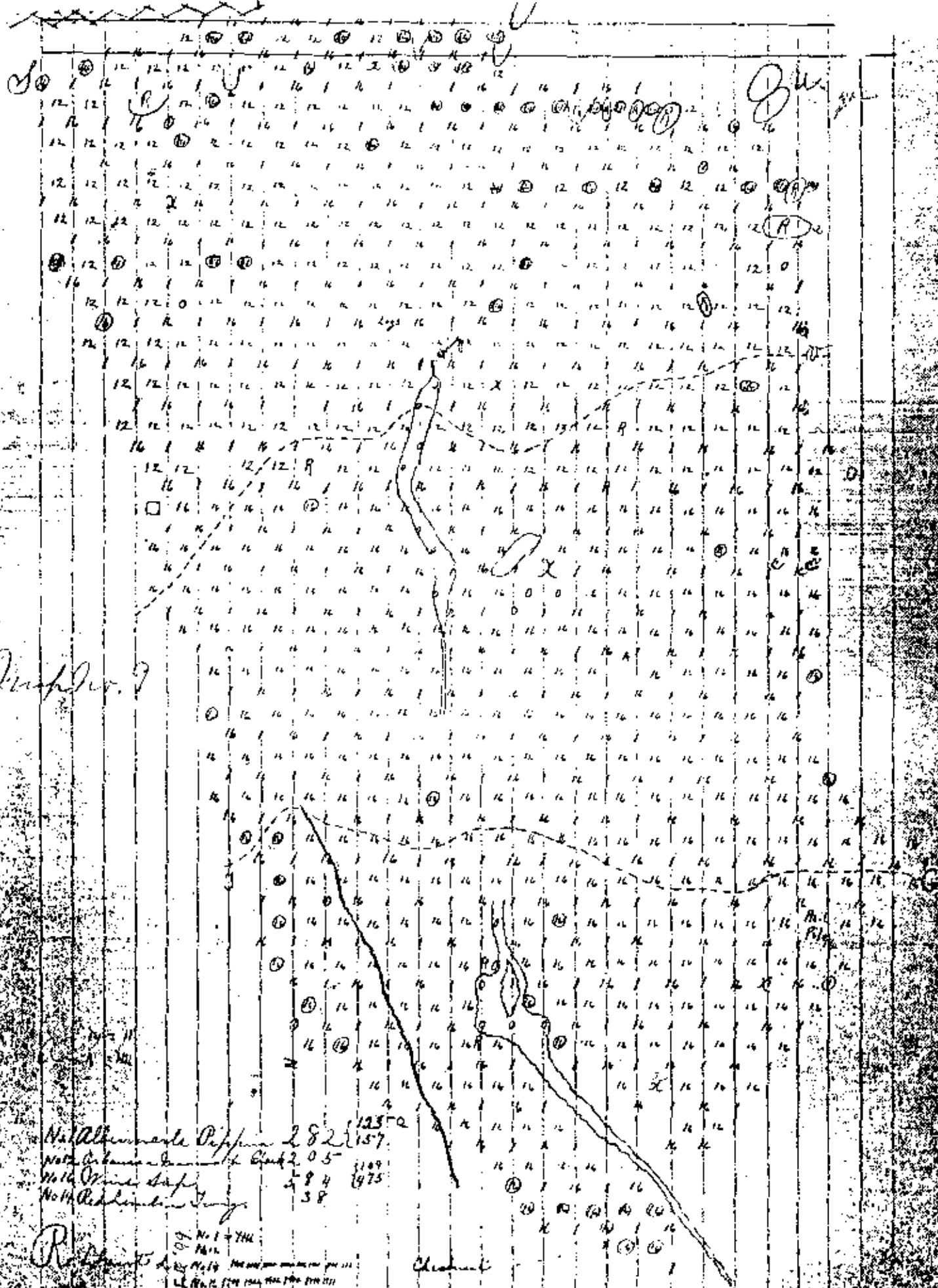


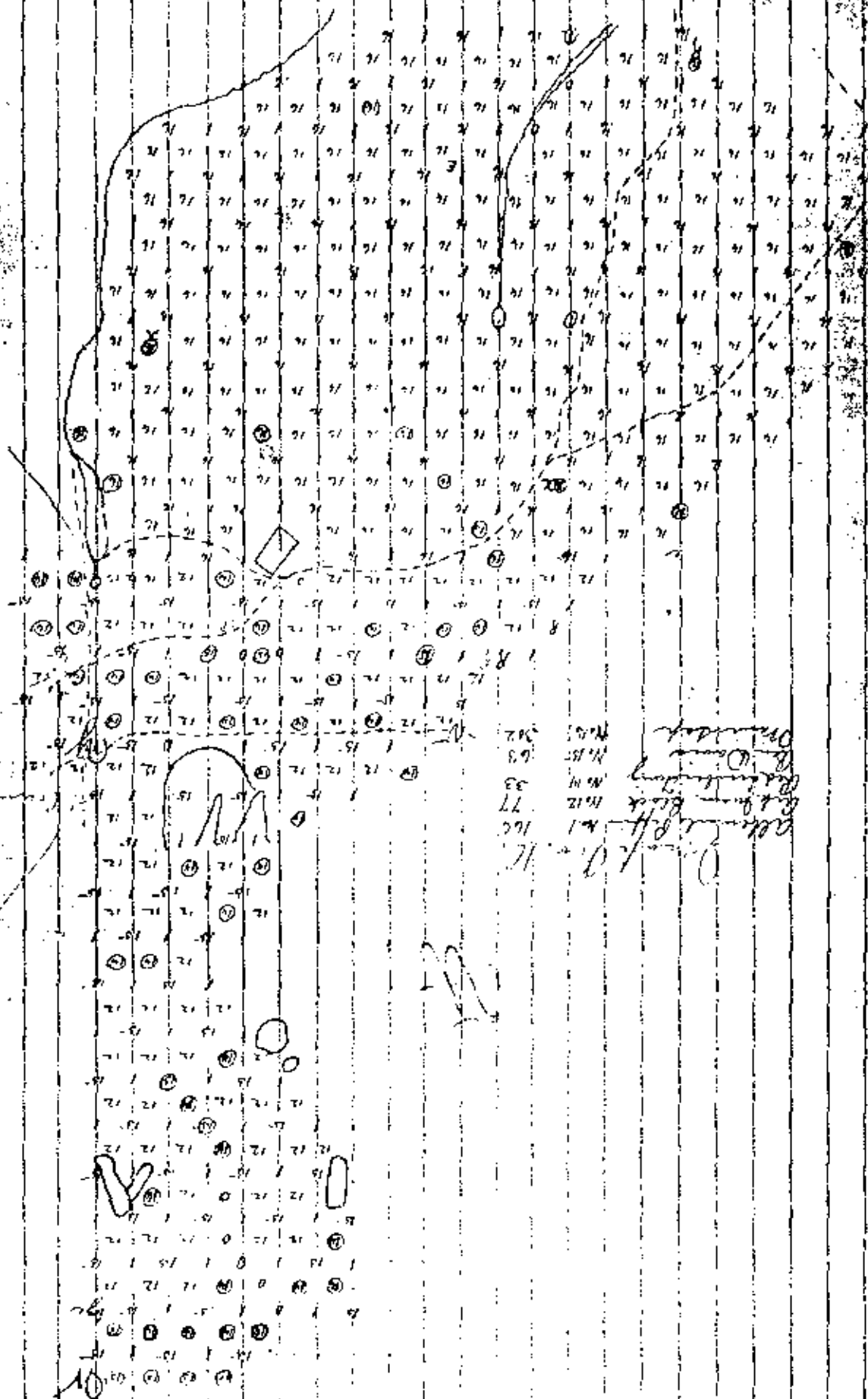
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Royal Lumber Tug
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 Red Lumber Tug

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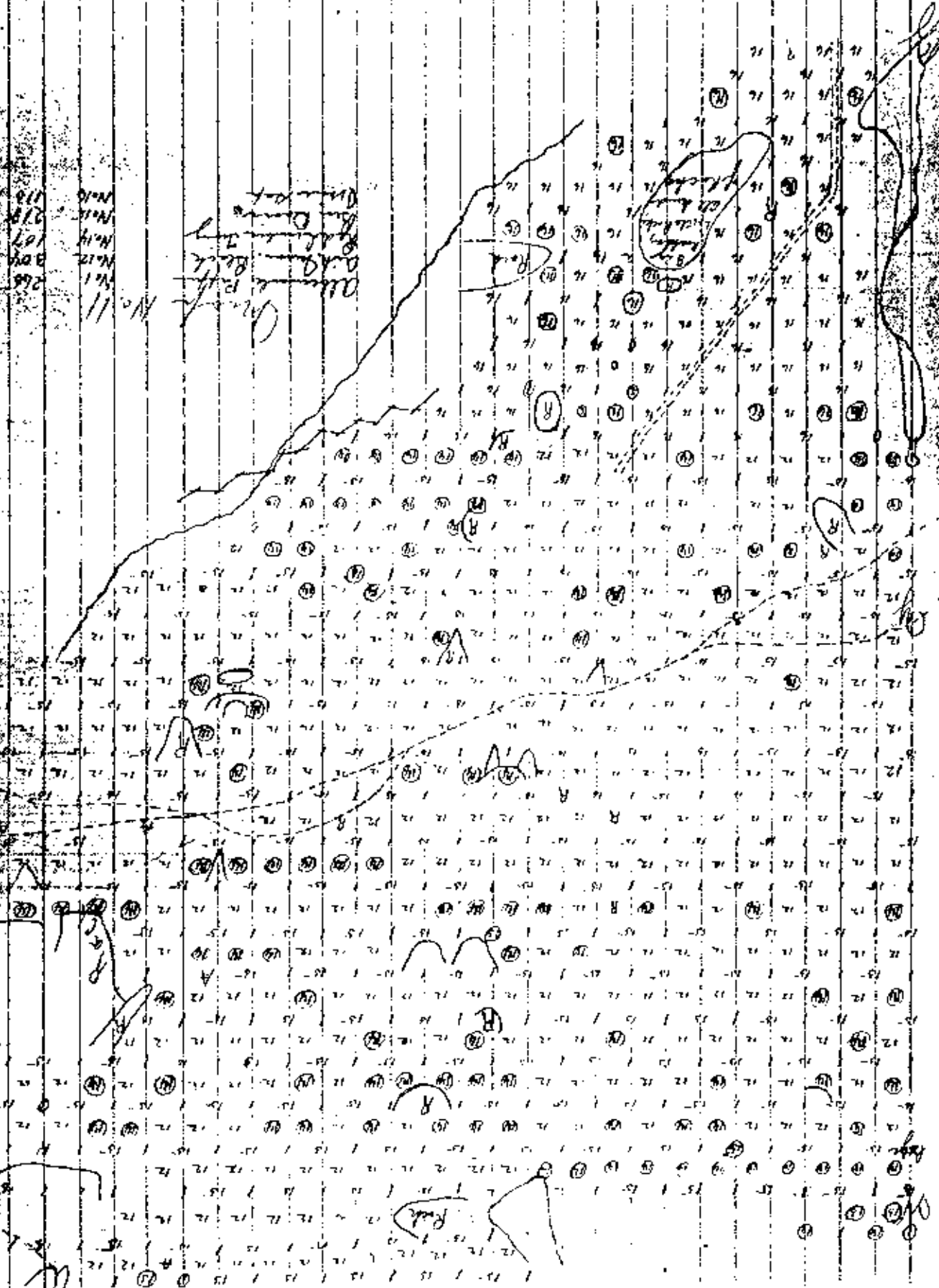
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N.11
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H. I. J. K.
L. M. N. O.
P. Q. R. S.
T. U. V. W.
X. Y. Z.



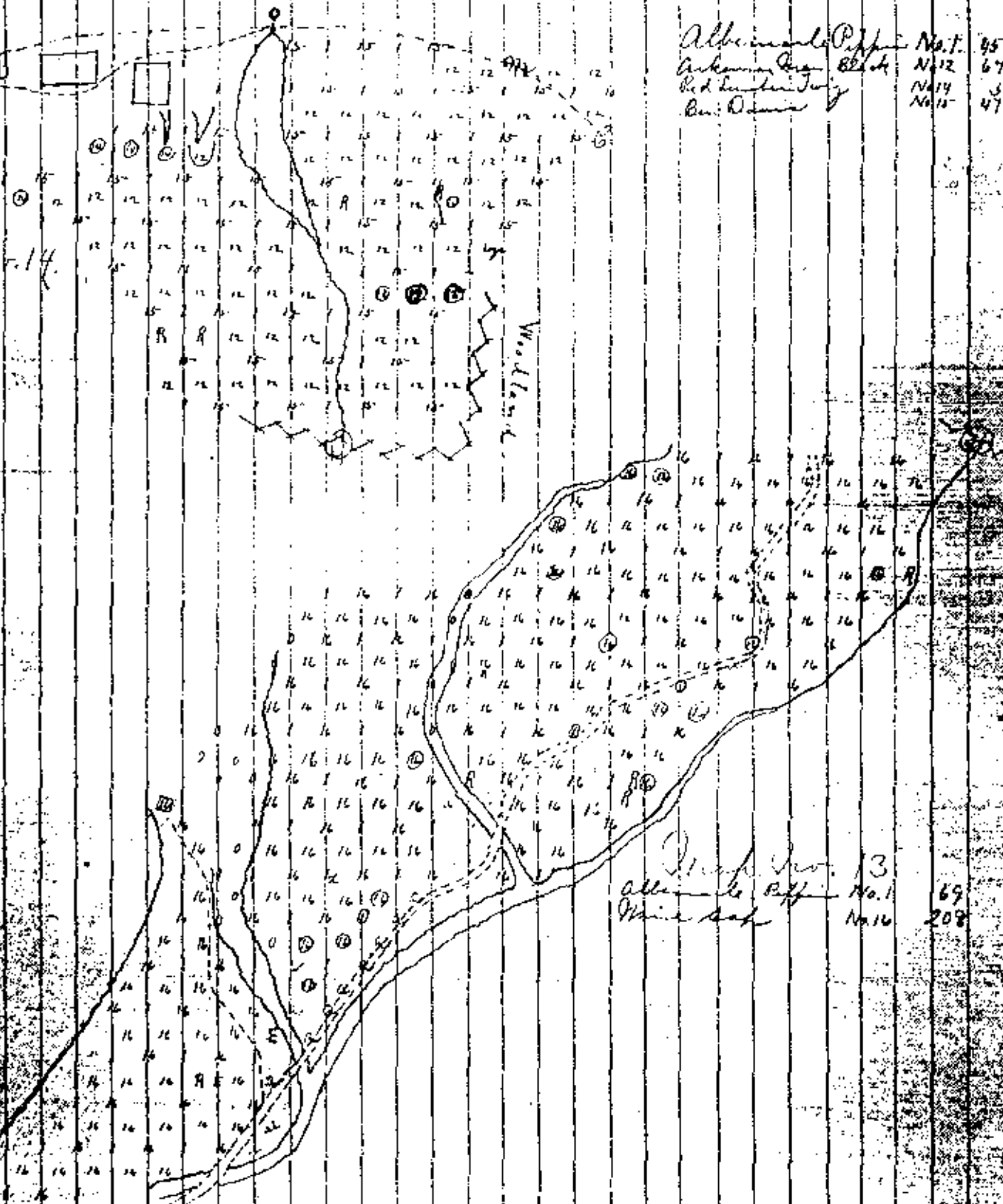
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3414

Albuquerque Puffin No. 1 45
 Arkansas River No. 12 67
 Red River No. 14 5
 Ben. Davis No. 15 47

Map No. 14
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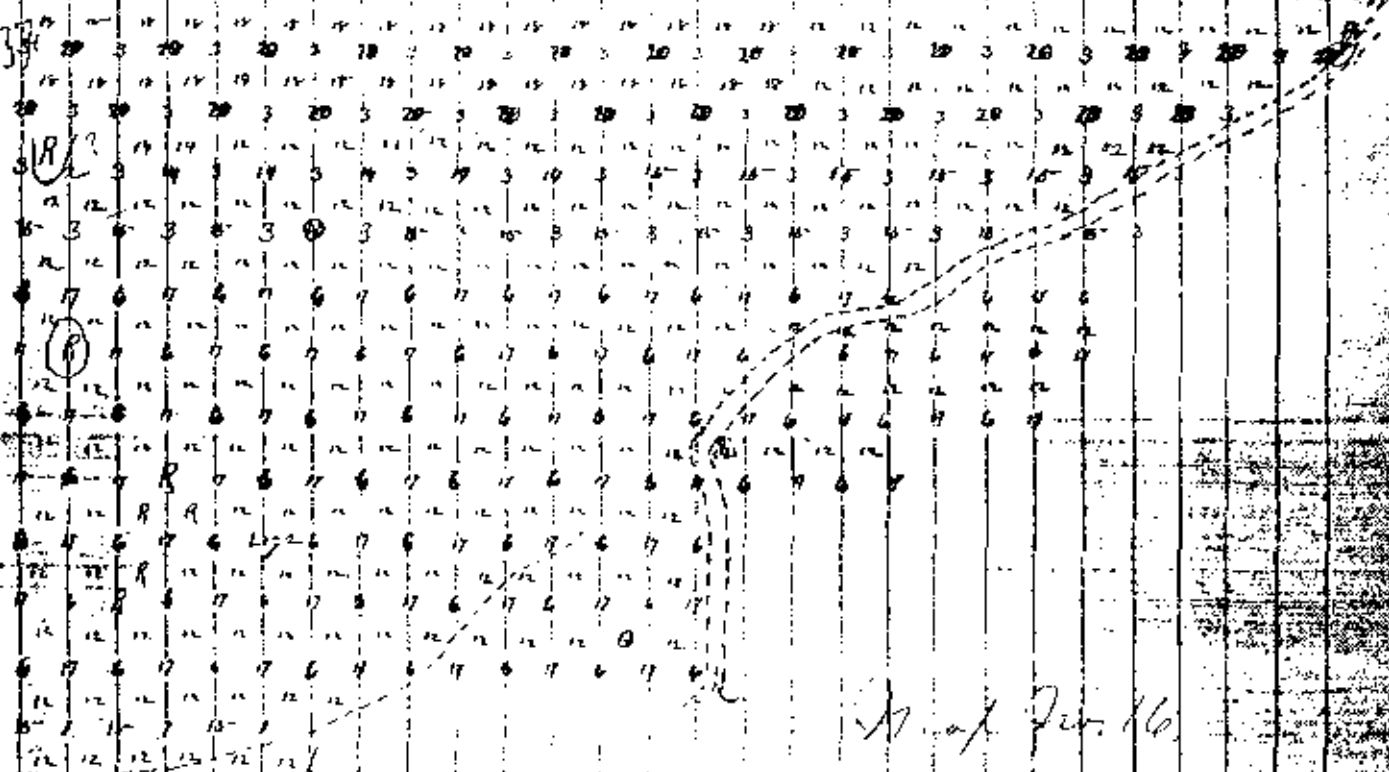


Map No. 13
 Albuquerque Puffin No. 1 69
 White Oak No. 16 208

Filled Tank read 20

Comp. Pro. 13

Albion
Tinned

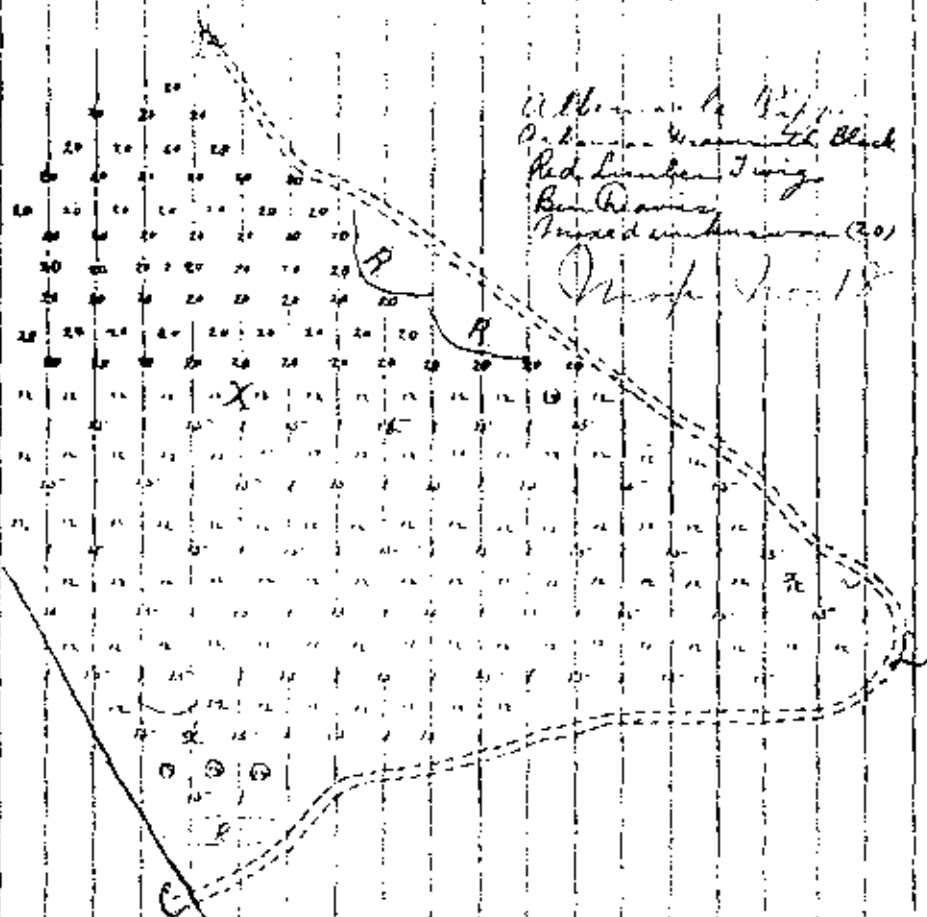


11. of Feb. 16.

Albion Puffin	14
Goshawk Puffin	57
Bragg	64
Arctic Owl	10
Red Lumberwing	8
Red Wing	33
Orange Bunting	62
Golden Puffin	32
Unknown	27

No 15 *Quinn* *Piff* 493
No 20 *Quinn* 128
No 3 *Quinn* 187

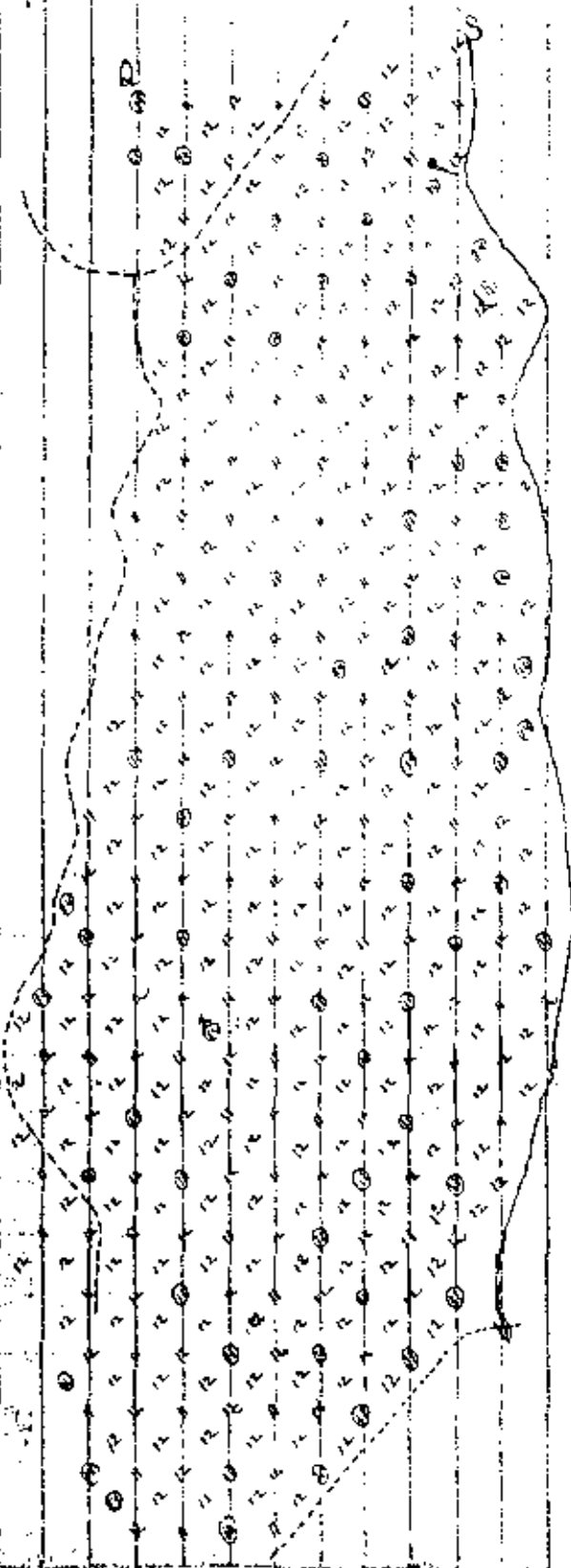
Quinn



Albionville Piff. No. 1 57
 Red Lumber Tring No. 11 67
 Ben Davis No. 12 68
 Red Lumber Tring No. 13 69
 Ben Davis No. 14 70

Map No. 19

A. A. Apple and his



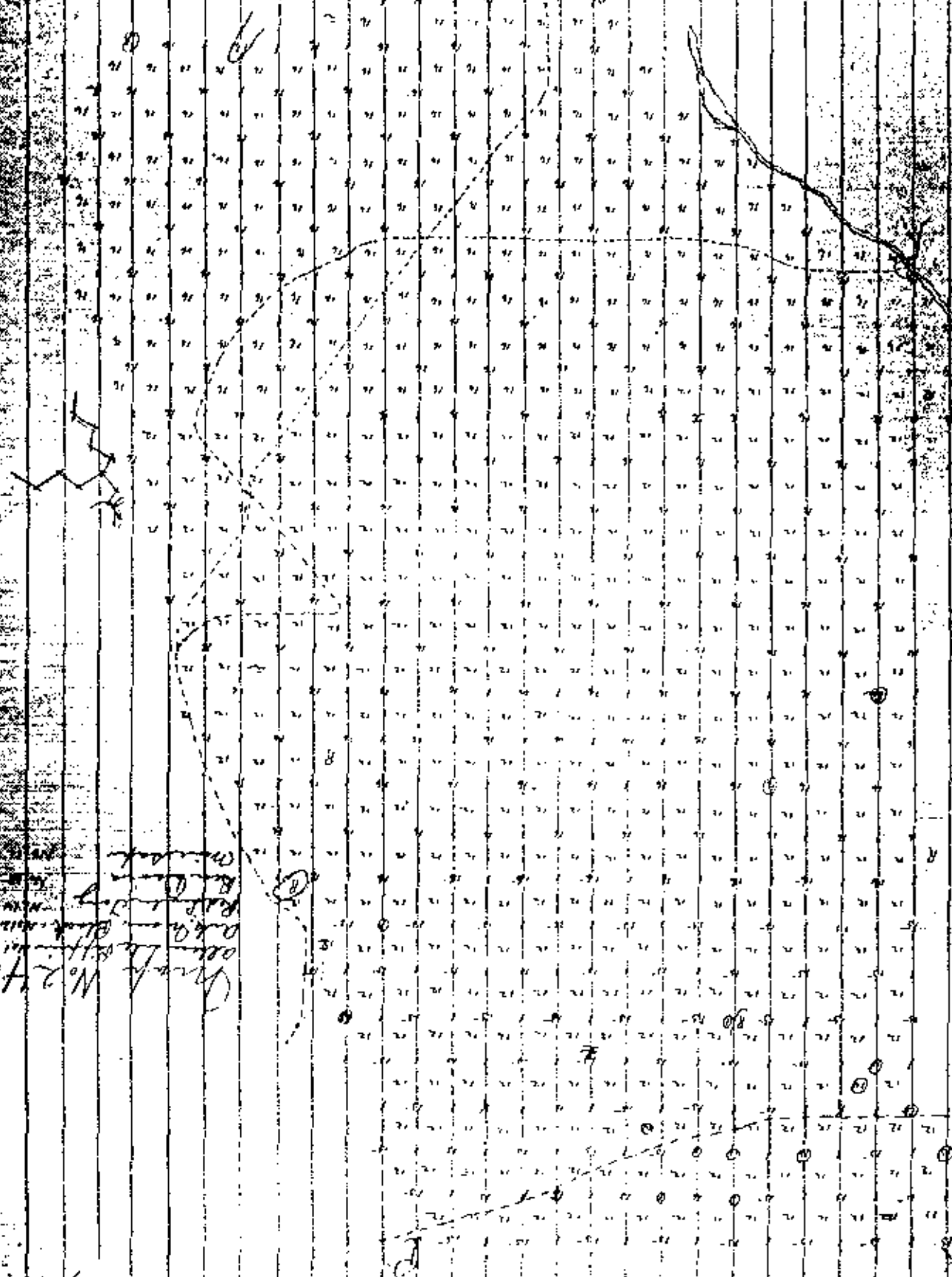
Graph 11.10

Royal Lumber Co.	July 1911	185
at the same time	Black Water	206
Red Lumber Co.	July 1914	222

Leaf 21
Red Limestone Tawig No. 14. 397

11/22/22
 Alternating Puffs
 Ark. Green Black
 Red Limestone Fung
 Ben Davis
 Mine Ash

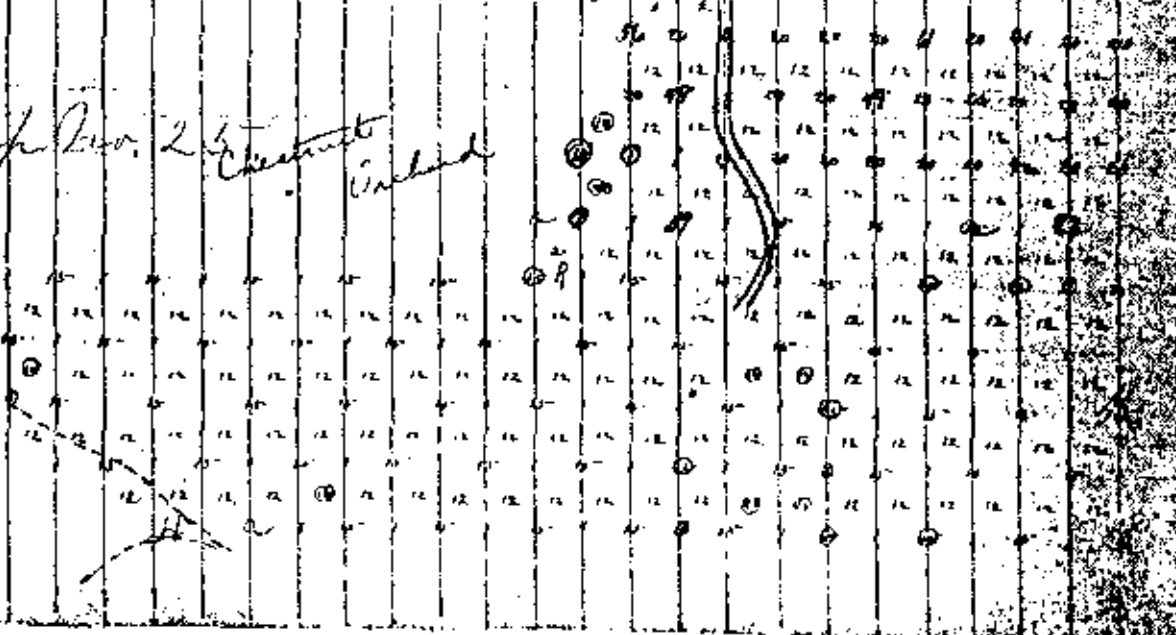
No. 1	73
No. 12	125
No. 14	310
No. 15	40
No. 16	32



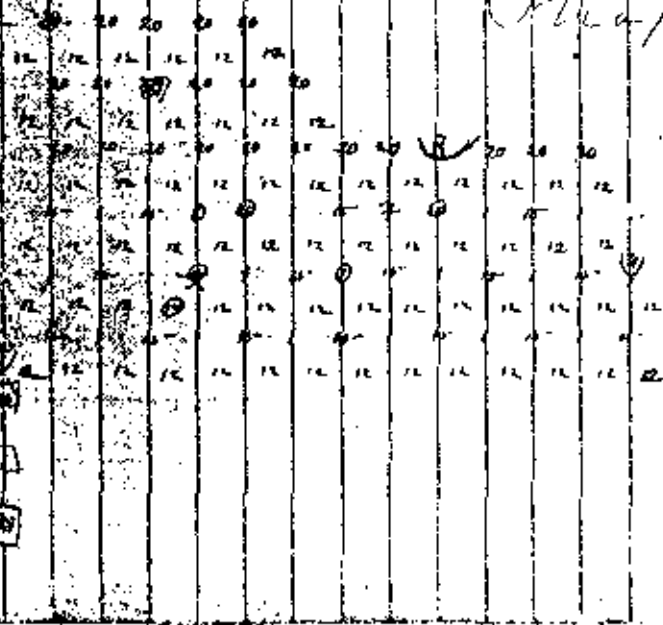
Altonville Piff
 Ark. Iron Black
 Jonathans
 Robinson Long
 Ben Davis
 Family
 unknown

No.1	66
No.12	124
No.13	1
No.14	6
No.15	68
30+	08
10	22

Graph No. 2
 Chestnut
 Orchard



Map 26



Albuquerque, N.M.
 Sub. Area - Black
 Ben. Davis
 Redlands, Calif.
 Anderson
 Family, N.M.

No. 1	20
No. 2	67
No. 3	19
No. 4	1
No. 5	12
No. 6	1

China
MAP No. 28.

Alfred Puffin
Arkansas Iron Works
Logans River

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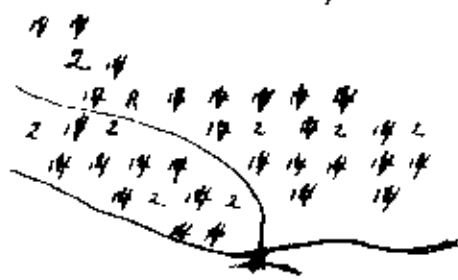
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MAP No. 29

Virginia Beach 8
Red Lumber Tong 28



Grafted trees in box of No 4, China

A Roxbury Sweet, York, and A Albemarle Peppin

A Blenheim Orange A Spitzenberg

A Staygreen A Peter

A Perry, Senator A Ingram, No.

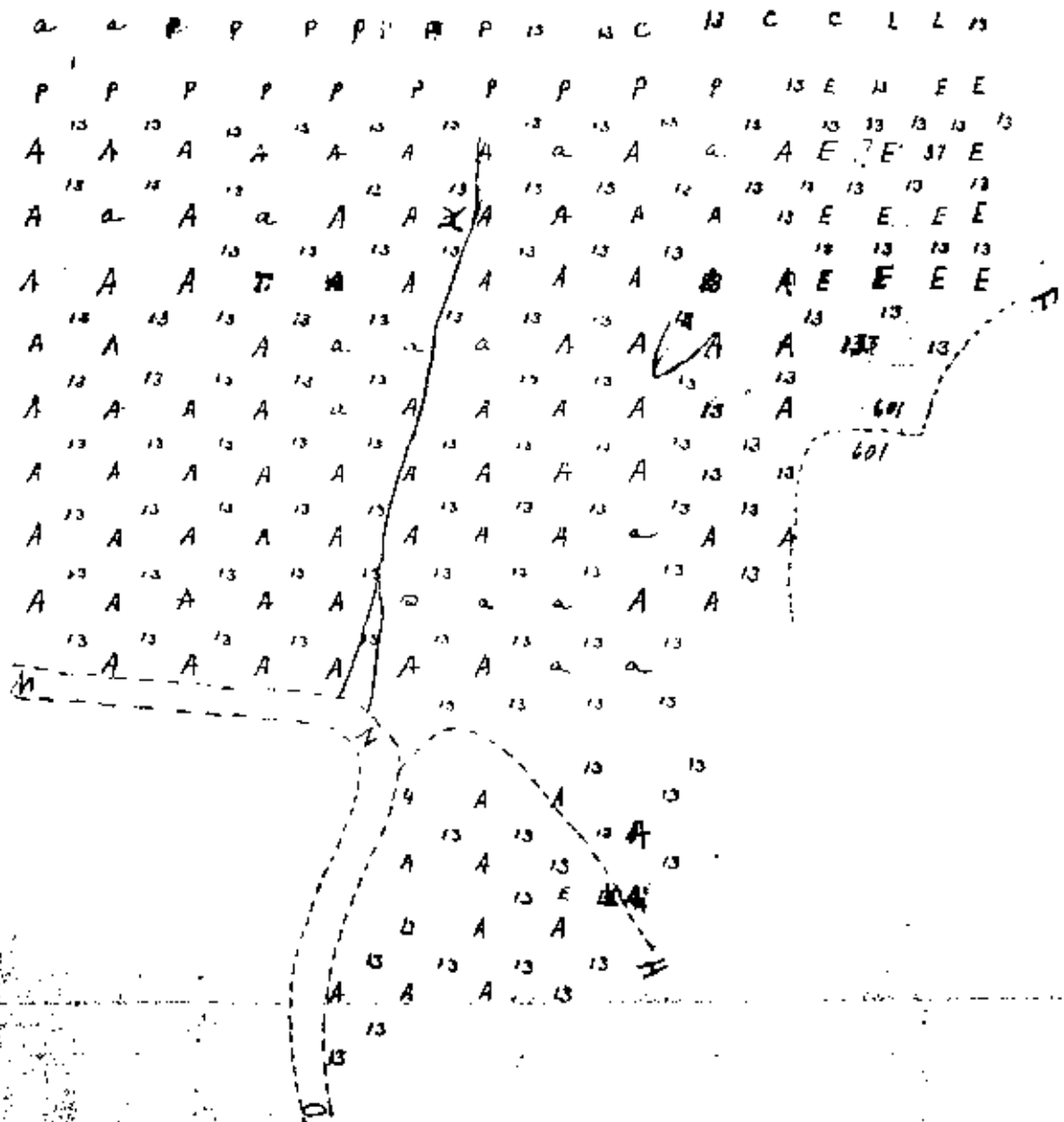
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Green Park
Green's Orchard

E E C C G

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Green Park Orchard Greenwich Orchard.

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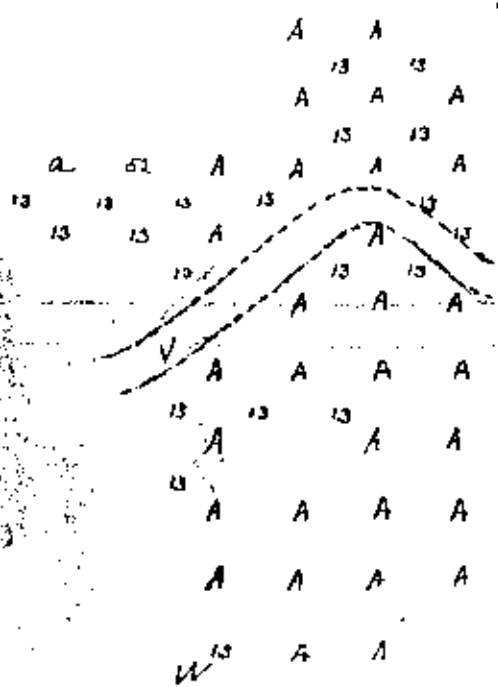
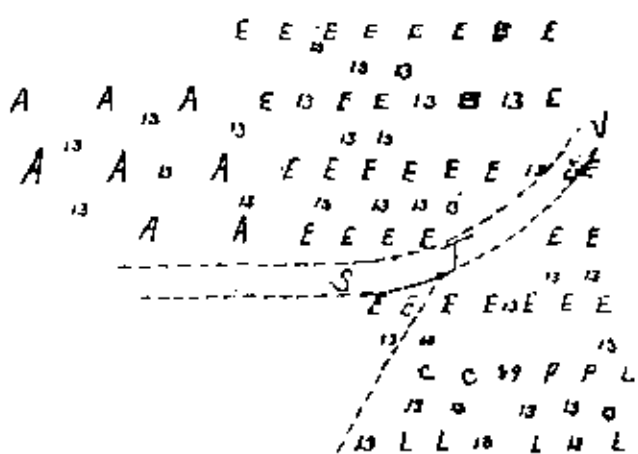
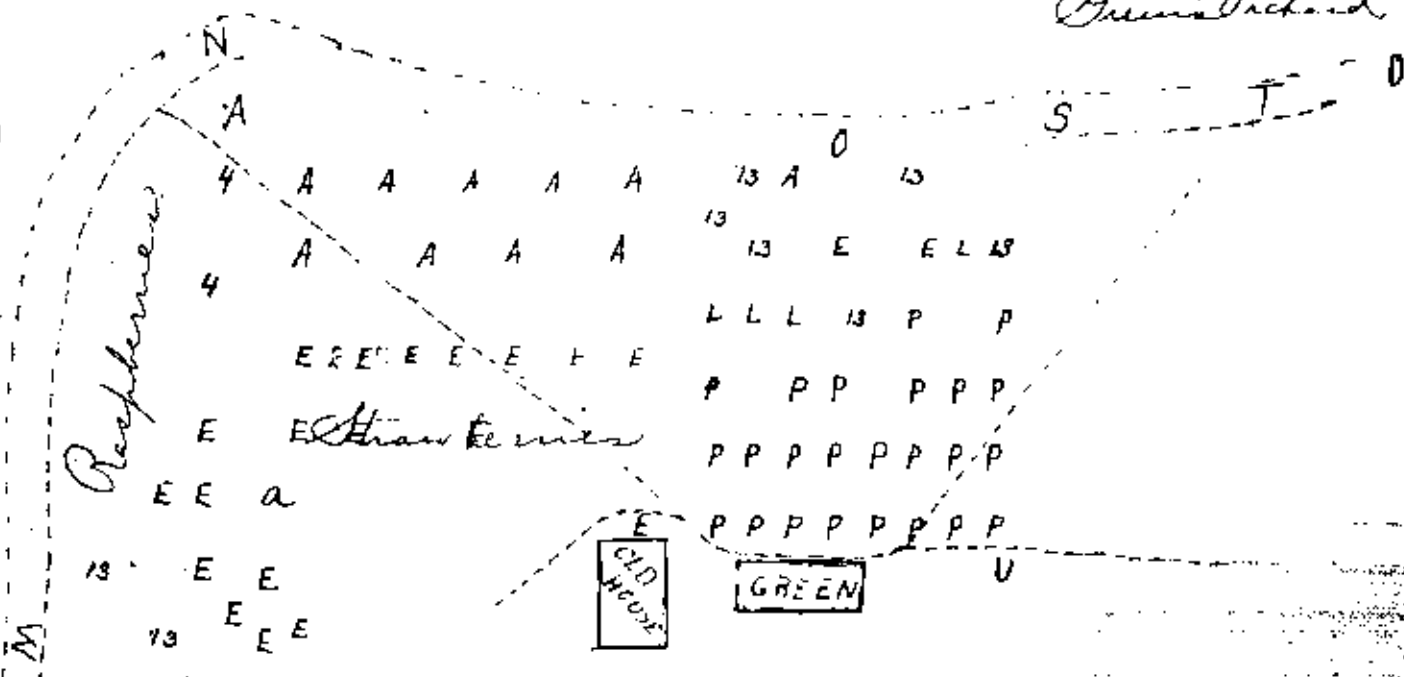
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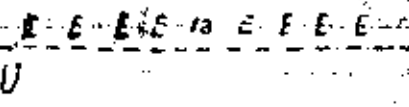
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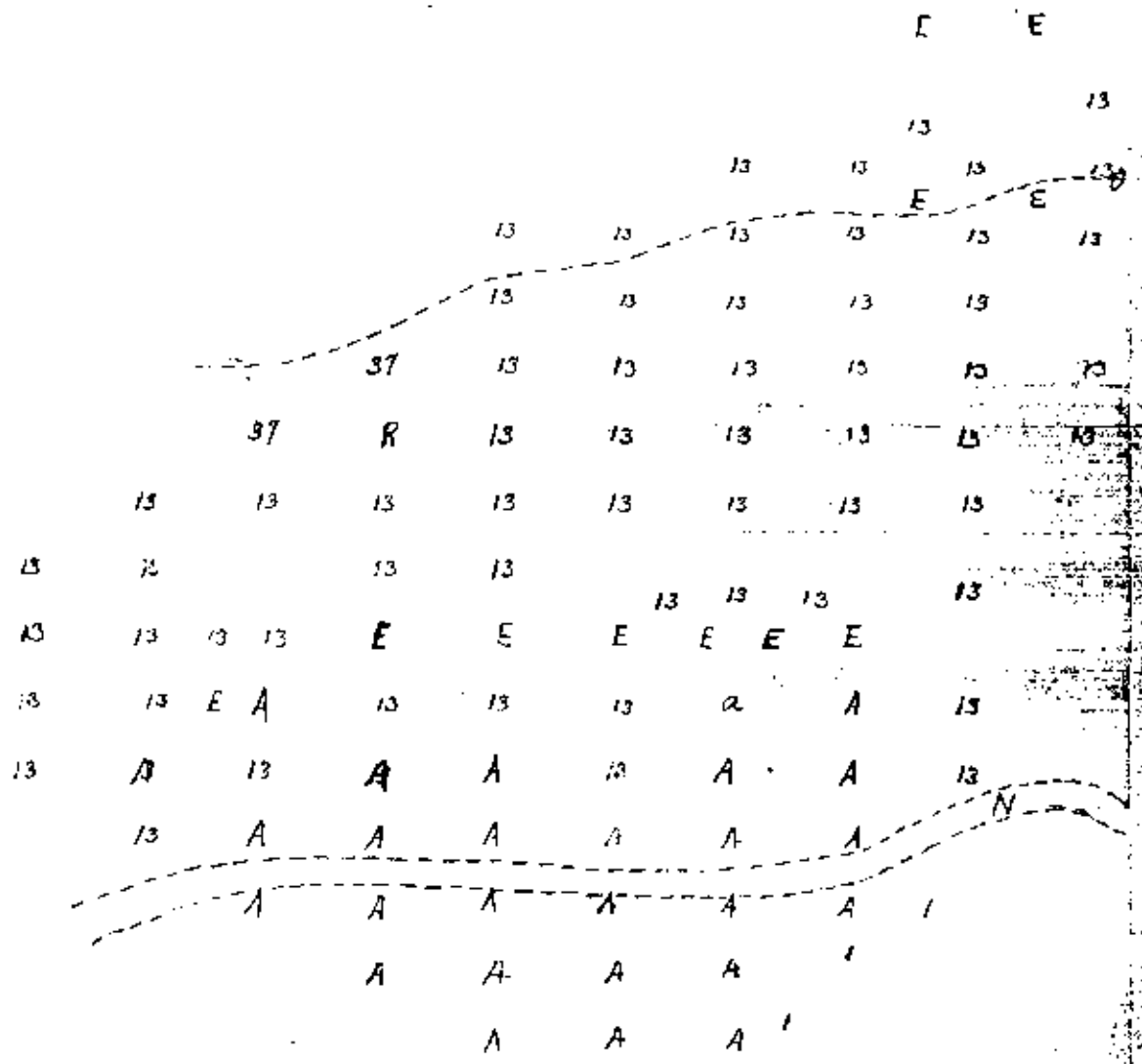


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Green Park
 Middle Orchard



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Green Park
Fiddlers Orchard

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APPENDIX F Employment Statistics

Date	Regular Employees	Hours	Payroll	Big Lake Employees	Hours	Payroll
Winter 12-31- 1906	6	291	24.20	5	246	20.35
1-31- 1906	9	543	42.43	10	443	34.39
1-15- 1907	19	1416	153.63	20 ³	1545	156.13
2-28- 1907	16	785 ¹	77.05	13 ³	516	67.82
1-1- 1908	17	898	79.77	9	241	78.78
1-31- 1908	28	1752	187.40	11	489	40.04
Spring 3-15- 1906	18	1041	90.08	21 ¹	2327	115.31
4-30- 1906	20	1814	125.31	28	2211	234.11
4-16- 1907	21	1082	92.24	15	728	60.58
5-31- 1907	21	1808	145.92	15	1358	122.88
4-11- 1908	21	2410	174.91	22	1304	138.85
5-1- 1908	19	1336	91.67	17	1366	116.63

Employment Statistics cont.

Date	Regular Employees	Hours	Payroll	Big Lake Employees	Hours	Payroll
Summer 6-30- 1906	17	1100	75.04	15	1014	8091
8-15- 1906	21	1280	115.25	16	1209	96.74
7-15- 1907	23 ¹	1835	142.78	15	1504	124.53
9-2- 1907	15	863	67.28	15	1296	122.17
6-16- 1908	23	1546	115.33	16	1202	83.79
Fall 9-17- 1906	14 ¹	1118	94.26	22 ¹	1427	121.25
10-31- 1906	10	598	26.54	12 ¹	624	52.61
10-16- 1907	21 ¹	1002	88.86	16	1078	85.56
11-16- 1907	13	807	72.83	11	522	38.18
9-30- 1908	14	1108	103.05	12	822	104.30
10-30- 1908	15	889	97.68	5	240	27.80

APPENDIX G

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS TOTALS

31

SEASON	TOTAL HOURS	TOTAL PAYROLL	TOTAL NO. EMPLOYEES	AV. RATE PER HOUR	AV. HOURS PER EMPLOYEE
Winter	812.1	\$80.78	15.6	9.94¢	52.1
Spring	1581.8	\$120.02	20	7.58¢	79.1
Summer	1169.2	\$90.64	18.4	7.75¢	63.5
Fall	774.6	\$76.03	12.4	9.81¢	62.5
Total	1084.3	\$91.88	16.6	8.47¢	65.3
Winter	423.8	\$42.18	8.5	9.95¢	49.8
Spring	1549.0	\$131.39	19.6	8.48¢	79.0
Summer	1215.2	\$116.96	15.8	9.61¢	76.9
Fall	551.5	\$53.71	13.0	9.74¢	42.4
Total	934.88	\$86.06	14.2	9.21¢	65.7

J.D. Brown's
CrewWork at
Big Lake
China Orchard

Pay Rates for 1905-1908: J.D. Brown Ledger

<u>Type of Work</u>	<u>Rates</u>
1. Unskilled labor, extra employees	2.5
2. Foremen (usually worked more hours)	9.0/10.0
3. Children	2.5/3.5
4. Teams	20.0
5. Plowing	20.0
6. Moving Rock	10.0
7. Carpentry/Blacksmith	10.0
8. Tending cattle- 1.50, 2.50, or more, depending on time, money	
9. J.D. Brown- timekeeper, foreman	\$35.00/ month
10. L.C. Hartley- dairyman?	\$20.00/ month

Graduation of Rates Over Time, Unskilled Labor

1. 1900-1920	7.5-10.0
*2. 1920-early 1940's	15.0-22.5
3. Until 1947 (closing of the estate)	25.0

* During the depression of 1929 the steady, secure job on the estate was considered good employment by the locals. After the depression it was considered somewhat low paying.

Appendix H

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this 21st day of January, 1948, by and between THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, a charitable corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of North Carolina, hereinafter sometimes called The Hospital, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hereinafter sometimes referred to as The Government,

WITNESSETH:

THAT, WHEREAS, by an indenture executed on the 30th day of May, 1911, Bertha L. Cone conveyed to The Hospital, as Trustee, the property, hereinafter described, located in Watauga County, North Carolina, and known as the Flat Top Manor Estate; and, under the provisions of said indenture, the property was to be held by The Hospital, after the death of the said Bertha L. Cone, in perpetuity, under the name of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK, as a park and pleasure ground for the public and as a memorial to Moses H. Cone, the husband of the said Bertha L. Cone; and

WHEREAS, the indenture of 30 May 1911 conveyed the property to The Hospital subject to certain conditions therein set out, and provided that The Hospital should hold the said property in trust subject to those conditions, and further provided that any violation of any of the said conditions by The Hospital would work a forfeiture of the said lands and that the said lands would thereupon revert to the heirs of Moses H. Cone, deceased; and

WHEREAS, Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the indenture of 30 May 1911, died on the 8th day of June, 1947, and, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the indenture of 30 May 1911, The Hospital now holds the said Flat Top Manor Estate in trust as a park and pleasure ground for the public,

known as THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK; and

WHEREAS, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting through the National Park Service, a duly constituted agency of The Government, is developing the Blue Ridge Parkway, a scenic highway which will connect the Shenandoah National Park with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park; and the proposed route of the said Blue Ridge Parkway runs through and across the lands of the Flat Top Manor Estate so that, in the absence of this indenture, it would be necessary for the State of North Carolina to condemn and procure, for the use of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as a part of the said Blue Ridge Parkway, a right-of-way through the lands so held in trust; and further so that, in the absence of this indenture, the said lands would be bisected by the said right-of-way and public highway and The Hospital would hold in trust two isolated fragments of land, completely separated by the said right-of-way and public highway; and

WHEREAS, The Hospital has decided that it is in the best interests of the trust created by the indenture of 30 May 1911 to convey the lands known as the Flat Top Manor Estate to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, for use and development as a part of the Blue Ridge Parkway, without the necessity for such condemnation; and that it is in the best interests of the said trust that a part of said lands be used by The Government for a right-of-way for the Blue Ridge Parkway, and that the remainder of said lands be developed and maintained by the National Park Service as a recreational area and public park, in connection with the said Blue Ridge Parkway and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the trust indenture of 30 May 1911; and

WHEREAS, it was the stated purpose and desire of

Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the trust indenture of 30 May 1911, and of those who joined with her in making the trust possible, to provide for the use of the said Flat Top Manor Estate as a park and pleasure ground for the public in perpetuity and to make it an everlasting memorial to Moses H. Cone; and

WHEREAS, it is now the opinion of The Hospital that the maintenance of the trust property as a national park, under the name of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK, will unquestionably make the property available as a park and pleasure ground to a wider public than The Hospital could hope to reach and will perpetually memorialize the name of Moses H. Cone in a manner consistent with the way in which he lived and with the wishes of the said Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the trust indenture of 30 May 1911; and, further, that this wider public will come to know the name of Moses H. Cone, and may come to share with him, in the words of the trust indenture of 30 May 1911, his realization of the salubrious and invigorating effect of the climate, and his affection for the locality and the people, of Watauga County; and

WHEREAS, the National Park Service, pursuant to authority granted by 54 Stat. 250, 16 U. S. C. Sec. 460a-1, and on behalf of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, has indicated its willingness to accept the said lands from The Hospital, and to assume the obligations of The Hospital under the indenture of 30 May 1911, and to hold the said lands for the purposes and subject to the terms and conditions of the trust created by that indenture;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the premises and of the purposes to be effectuated by this conveyance, THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL has bargained and

sold, and by these presents does bargain, sell, and convey unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA all that tract or parcel of land located in the County of Watauga, State of North Carolina, near Blowing Rock, known as the Flat Top Manor Estate, and consisting of four (4) separate parcels of land, which are more particularly bounded and described as follows:

FIRST: That tract of land conveyed to Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the indenture of 30 May 1911, by deed dated January 27, 1910, and executed by Cessar Cone and wife, Sol N. Cone, Julius W. Cone, Bernard M. Cone, Clarence W. Cone and wife, Frederick W. Cone, Moses B. Long and wife, Sydney M. Cone and wife, Claribel Cone and Etta Cone, and recorded or filed for record in the Register of Deeds' Office of Watauga County, and to which deed reference is hereby made for more perfect description and for metes and bounds, containing about Thirty-five Hundred (3500) acres.

SECOND: That tract of land conveyed to Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the indenture of 30 May 1911, by J. D. Brown and wife, by deed dated Oct. 15, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Watauga County, North Carolina, in Book 12, page 112, to which reference is hereby made for perfect description and for the metes and bounds thereof, and containing about fifteen (15) acres.

THIRD: That tract of land conveyed to Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the indenture of 30 May 1911, by E. M. Andrews and wife, dated January 3, 1910, and recorded in the Registry aforesaid, in Book "11", page 502, to which reference is hereby made for metes and bounds and a more perfect description, and containing about one-half (1/2) an acre.

FOURTH: That tract of land conveyed to Bertha L. Cone, the grantor of the indenture of 30 May 1911, by D. F. Summey and wife by deed dated Dec. 24, 1909, and recorded in the Registry aforesaid, in Book "11", page 504, to which reference is hereby made for more perfect description and for metes and bounds, and containing about one-half (1/2) an acre.

BEING the same property which was conveyed to THE MOSES H. COKE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL by Bertha L. Cone by deed dated the 30th day of May, 1911, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Watauga, State of North Carolina, in Book "11", at page 517.

Together with all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, but subject to the terms and conditions herein-after set forth:

1. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall perpetually maintain all of this property, except the burial ground hereinafter referred to, as a public park, under the name of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK, for the free use and enjoyment of all persons who may desire to resort thereto, under such rules of order and deportment as The Government may, from time to time, prescribe and promulgate, and shall place and maintain suitable markers at all entrances to the park and at other appropriate places to indicate the name of the park; and it is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that this indenture is executed by the grantor and accepted by the grantee upon the express condition that the name of the lands hereinbefore conveyed shall forever be "THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK", and it is further expressly understood that any modification whatsoever of the said name shall be a breach of this condition and shall work a forfeiture of the estate hereby conveyed as hereinafter provided.

2. There has been laid off on this property a plot of land 400 feet square, which is the final resting place of Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone. Any and all of the relatives and friends of the said Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone shall forever have a free and perpetual right of ingress, egress, and regress to the said burial ground. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall, at its own expense, keep up and maintain a road for vehicles and conveyances leading from some point on the road between the late residence of Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone, deceased, and the top of Flat Top Mountain to the burial ground hereinbefore described, with the right of ingress, egress, and regress of said roads, ways, and drives to the relatives and friends of the said Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone forever. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall forever keep the said burial ground in a

manner suitable to the wishes of the friends and relatives of the late Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone, and shall perpetually keep in repair the coping and railing around the graves of Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone, and shall keep the lawn of the said burial ground set in grass and properly trimmed.

3. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall, at its own expense, keep open and maintain roads, ways, and drives upon the said lands suitable to provide reasonable and adequate access by the public to said lands for use as a park and pleasure ground, and shall, at its own expense, forever keep open and maintain a total mileage of usable roads, ways, and drives upon the said estate not less in amount than the total mileage of usable roads, ways, and drives upon said estate at the time of this conveyance.

4. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall expend a sum of not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) each year, in maintaining the said property, including the burial ground, roads, drives, and the public parks, the lakes, dams, and other attributes of the said estate and lands. THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL hereby agrees to, and will, donate to the National Park Service a sum of not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) on or before July 1st of each year for expenditure during the fiscal year beginning on that date (the first such donation to be due on or before the 1st day of July next succeeding the effective date of this indenture for expenditure during the ensuing fiscal year), which sum is to be earmarked and expended exclusively for maintenance or construction on the property hereby conveyed; but this agreement shall constitute a contractual obligation only of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, and any failure on the part of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL to furnish the sum so required, in any one year or years, shall not relieve the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

of its obligation, as a condition of this conveyance, to expend a sum of not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) each year in maintaining the property as aforesaid.

5. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall develop the property hereby conveyed as a public park and pleasure ground substantially in accordance with a master plan which has been proposed for such development, a copy of which master plan is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and made a part of this indenture as if fully set out herein. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall have the right to make minor modifications in the development of the property from that shown on the master plan, but shall be required to accomplish substantial compliance with the said master plan. Work on the development, in compliance with the said master plan, must commence within one (1) year from the effective date of this conveyance, and must be substantially completed within five (5) years after such date.

It is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing a contractual obligation upon or binding the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to expend for any purpose specified herein in any one (1) fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made available for such purpose by the Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations; but the conditions and stipulations hereinabove set forth shall be and remain conditions of this conveyance and of the title hereby conveyed, and any modification whatsoever of the name (THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL PARK) under which the property is to be maintained or any violation of any of the conditions of this conveyance hereinabove set forth (including specifically those conditions set

forth in paragraphs 4 and 5) shall work a forfeiture of the estate hereby conveyed, and the property hereby conveyed shall immediately thereupon revert to THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, without the necessity for exercise of a right of entry, to be held and maintained by The Hospital in accordance with the trust created by the indenture of 30 May 1911; except that, should any such forfeiture of the property hereby conveyed occur after the Blue Ridge Parkway motor-road shall have been constructed or shall have been laid out across the property hereby conveyed, such forfeiture shall embrace and shall cause the reversion of only those portions of the property hereby conveyed other than the right-of-way so constructed or so laid out for the said Blue Ridge Parkway motor-road; and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shall retain a right-of-way across the property hereby conveyed for the said Blue Ridge Parkway motor-road, provided that the strip of land embraced in the right-of-way for the said Blue Ridge Parkway motor-road shall not exceed an average of 125 acres per mile across the property hereby conveyed and shall be as shown on a survey of the right-of-way for the said Blue Ridge Parkway motor-road, which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "B", and made a part of this indenture as if fully set out herein, and provided further that the portion of the property hereby conveyed embraced in the said right-of-way shall also thereafter revert to THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL if and whenever the said strip of land shall cease to be used by the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as a motor-road.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lands hereby conveyed, but upon the terms and subject to the conditions hereinabove set forth, to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA forever.

It is understood and agreed by and between the

Grantor and the grantee of this indenture that the effectiveness of this indenture is subject to its approval by the courts of the State of North Carolina, as one within the power of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL under the terms of its charter and its several controlling trust indentures. This indenture is executed and delivered by THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and accepted by the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, conditioned upon the approval of the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting through the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to authority contained in Section 3 of the act of June 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 249, 250; 16 U. S. C. 460a-1), has joined in the execution of this indenture to indicate its willingness to accept the property hereby conveyed on the terms and conditions herein contained, provided, however, that in view of the prohibition prescribed in the act of March 3, 1905, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the said Secretary or the National Park Service to expend in any one (1) fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by the Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the United States in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL agrees that it will seek a declaratory judgment in the courts of the State of North Carolina, attesting its authority to effectuate this indenture. If this indenture is approved by the courts of the State of North Carolina, it shall become effective thirty (30) days from the date of the entry of the judgment, so approving it, in the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL

HOSPITAL has caused this indenture to be signed in its corporate name by its President, attested by its Secretary, and sealed with its corporate seal, all pursuant to a resolution of its Board of Trustees, on this the 21st day of January, 1949.

THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

ATTEST

[Signature]
Secretary

By

[Signature]
President

NORTH CAROLINA,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

On this 21st day of January, 1949, I, [Signature], a Notary Public for said County, certify that G. M. Vanstory, Jr., personally came before me this day and acknowledged that he is the Secretary of THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, a corporation, and that, by authority duly given and as the act of the corporation, the foregoing instrument was signed in its name by Herman Cone, its President, sealed with its corporate seal, and attested by himself as its Secretary.

WITNESS my hand and notarial seal this 21st day of January, 1949.

My Commission expires 10/1/50.

[Signature]
Notary Public

Pursuant to authority vested in me by an Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1940, (54 Stat. 250), I have on this 21st day of March, 1949, accepted on behalf of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the indenture dated the 21st day of January, 1949, from THE MOSES H. CONE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, subject to all the terms and conditions of said indenture and subject also to the approval by the Attorney General of the United States of the title to the lands thereby conveyed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By J. A. Krug
Secretary of the United States
Department of the Interior

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA } ss:

On this 21st day of March, 1949, before me personally came J. A. Krug, the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and to me known to be the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and said J. A. Krug acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of the United States of America.

Lorin A. Davis
Notary Public

My Commission expires

November 14, 1951.

Rec'd
22

533 Shenandoah Life Insurance Building
Roanoke, Virginia

July 26, 1941

Mr. R. Gatty Browning,
Senior Locating and Claim Engineer,
State Highway and Public Works Commission,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Browning:

Your inquiry of July 22 concerning Parkway location in the vicinity of Sandy Flat Church, Section 2-G, has been received.

We have a tentative projection of a line from the Boone road through the Cone Estate to Sandy Flat Church and from there to Grandfather Mountain we are now studying several possibilities. We cannot give you a definite location through the Sandy Flat Church vicinity at this time. It is almost certain, however, that Sandy Flat Gap will be a control and the topography is such that almost all the land that might be desirable for a development in this vicinity will be included in the right-of-way request on any of the lines. It would, therefore, be very unfortunate, as you have foreseen, if any development were started in this vicinity.

We suggest that the State might logically acquire the property in the Sandy Flat Gap area as possibly less expensive than at a later date after development takes place.

We are anxious to settle the Parkway location through the Blowing Rock-Grandfather Mountain vicinity. We are working on it whenever time will permit, and we shall advise you as soon as we have established the Parkway location.

Very truly yours,

Stanley W. Abbott,
Acting Superintendent.

cc - Mr. Middleton (2)
- Mr. Vint
- Mr. Sizemore

MRS. MOSES H. CONE
BLOWING ROCK
NORTH CAROLINA

Appendix J

July 28th 1939.

Mr. A. E. Demaray,

Dear Sir:

I feel like telling you that after going over the latest route for a road, I did say to Mr Browning that it seemed to me the best route chosen and will be probably the least expensive if that is to be a consideration! - However, I told Mr. Browning that I hope this lovely estate will be left intact during my lifetime - a fortune has been spent to make a charming place of what was wild mountain country, and after Mr. Cone's death many years ago, I have continued as well as I could, along the lines he laid out. - I did say to Mr. Browning that I would never give my consent to the road going through this place. I am eighty one years old and feel that I want my home place not to be disturbed while I live. - I feel this explanation is due you.

I am,

Very truly yours,

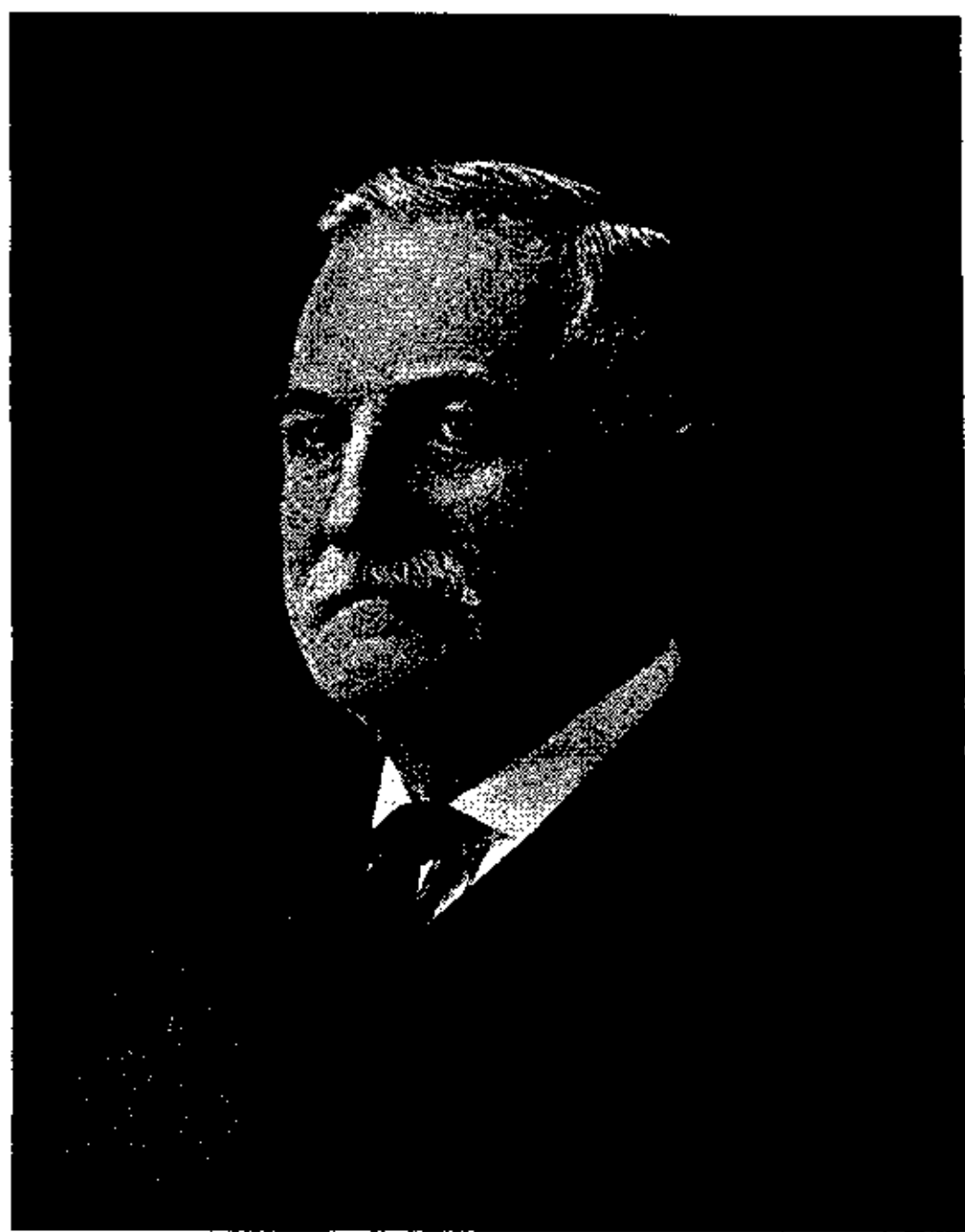
Bartha M. Cone - (Mrs. Moses H.)

FOUNDER



MOSES H. CONE
1857 - 1908

• FOUNDER •



CEASAR CONE
1859 - 1917







Soap Bubbles Blowing Rock A.C. August 1898

Front Step Seated: Jeanette Siegel Cone (1872-1962)

(Wife of Ceasar)

Seated On Porch (L to R): Ceasar Cone (1859-1917), Son

Herman On Lap (1895-1955), Sydney M. Cone (1869-1939)

(Brother of Ceasar and Moses), Mr. ? Key (relative of
Francis Scott Key who wrote "Star Spangled Banner")

In Chair: Helen Guggenheimer Cone (1838-1902)(Mother of
Ceasar and Moses)

Standing: Claribel Cone (1864-1929)(Sister of Ceasar and
Moses)(of Art fame)

Setting: 1898 Porch of Blowing Rock Hotel (Burned Down)

Negative # 6401

Classification # 920



Moses H. and Bertha L. Cone

Site and Date Unknown

BLRI PKY

Negative # 6403

Classification # 920



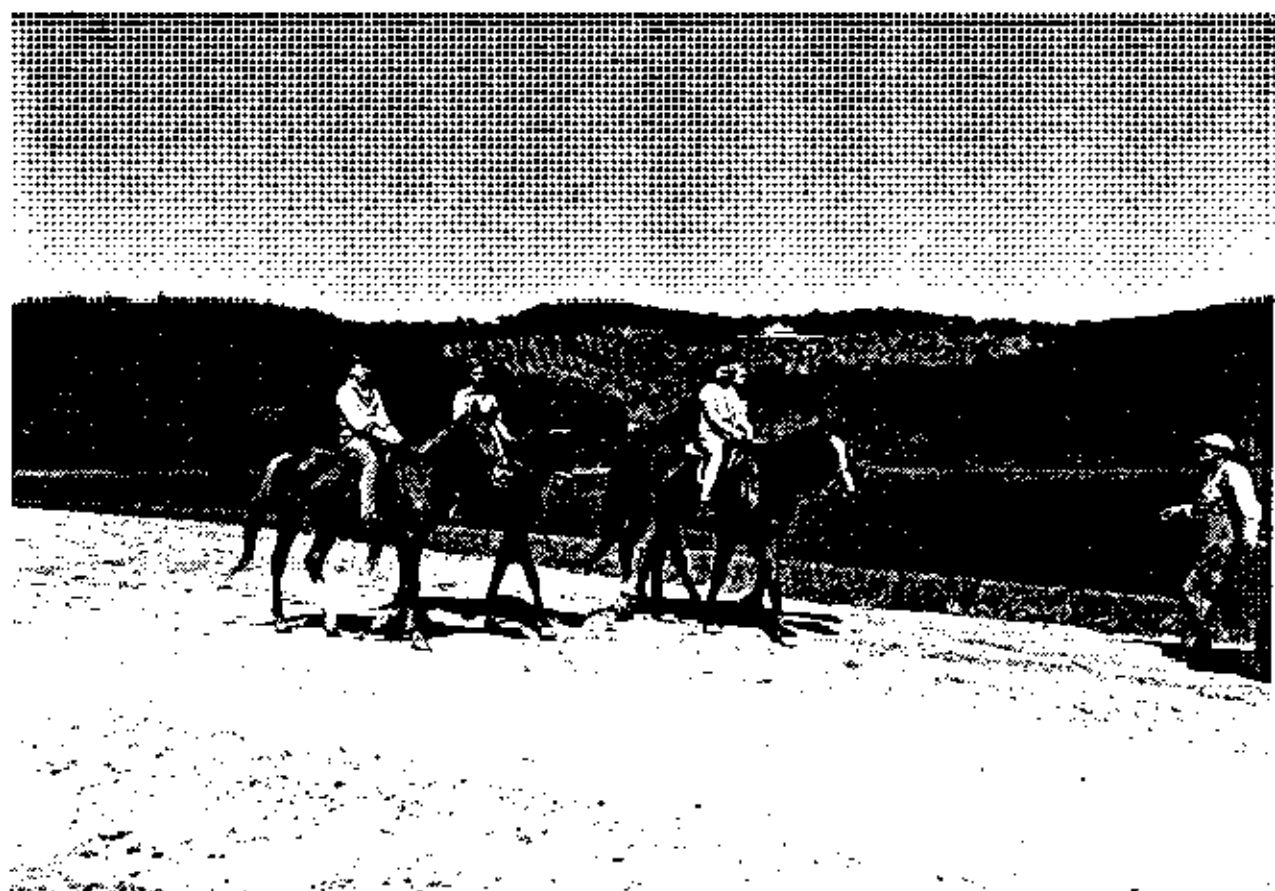
Cone Manor House from across Bass Lake

Date Unknown

BLRI PKY

Negative # 9533 (932CM)

Classification # 728



Horseback Riding

Date Unknown

BLRI PKY

Negative # 421 (780CA)

Classification # 3061



Cone Park

Fall 1978

BLRI PKY

Negative # 8315

Classification # 728



Cone Park - Flat Top Manor House

Date Unknown

Labelled on Map as "AA"

Building # 359

BLRI PKY

Negative # 5181 (894A)

Classification # 728



Moses H. Cone Memorial Park Sign at Parkway Craft Center
1952

BLRI PKY

Negative # 472

Classification # 728



Flat Top Manor

Summer 1972

BLRI PKY

Negative # 2594

No Classification #



Flat Top Manor Windows

August 22, 1975

Building # 359

BLRI PKY

Negative # 5057

Classification # 728



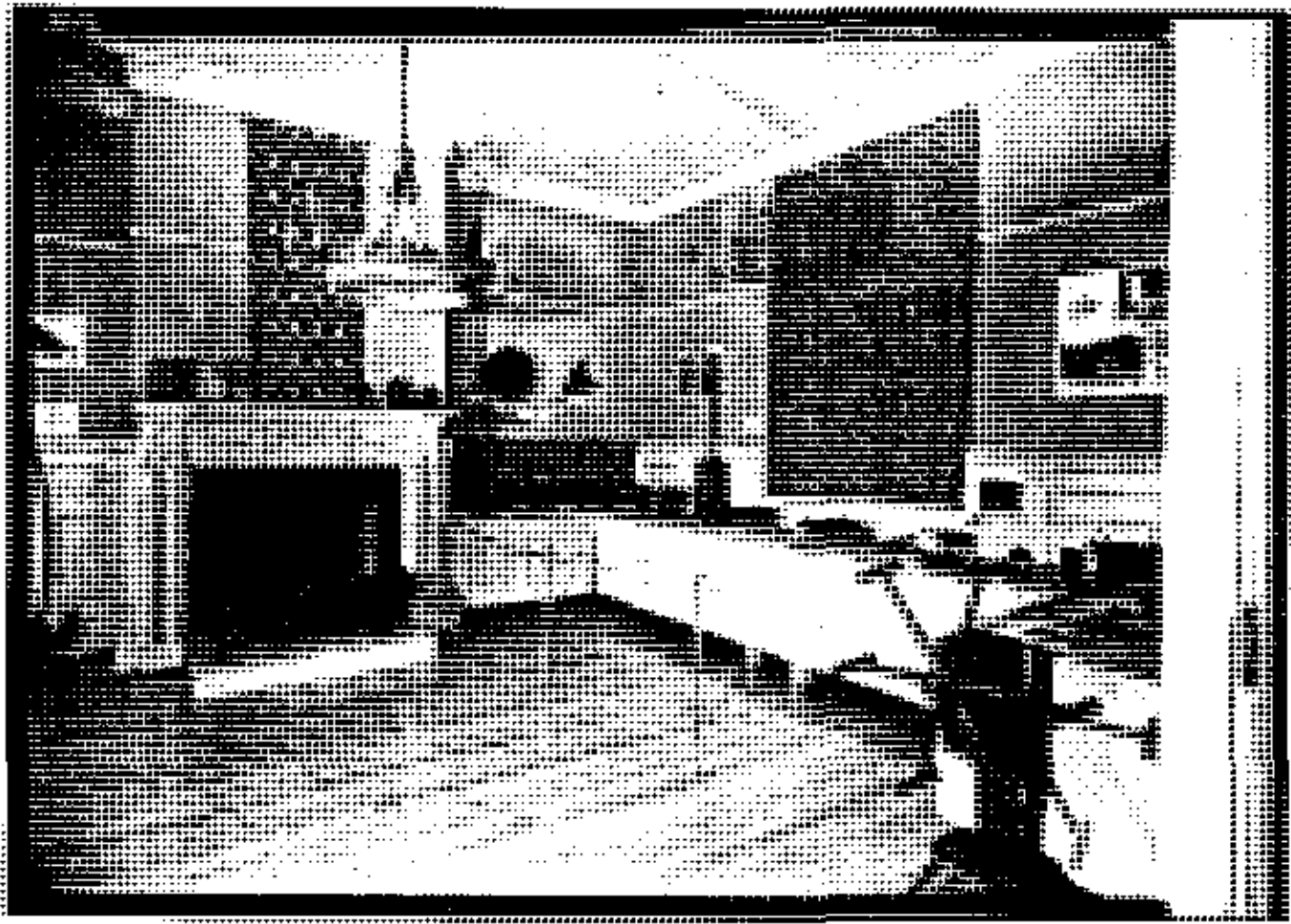
Interior of Cone Manor House

September 1948

BLRI PKY

Negative # 7572 (9350B)

Classification # 728



Pioneer Exhibit
Parkway Craft Center
Moses Cone Memorial Park
1952
BLRI PKY
Negative # 398
Classification # 069.45



Laundry House and Servants' Quarters
Behind Flat Top Manor
July 13, 1947
BLRI PKY
Negative # 5184 (894C)
Classification # 728



Right: Back of Flat Top Manor

Left Foreground: Razed house (Bldg. # 240) moved to
another location in Cone Park

Left Background: Servants' Quarters (Bldg. # 204)

Negative # 5182 (8948)

Classification # 728



One of the Servants' Houses
Behind the Manor House
September 1948
BLRI PKV
Negative # 7561 (935DC)
Classification # 728



Male Servant's Quarters at Cone Manor

Summer 1972

BLRI PKY

Negative # 3335

Classification # 728



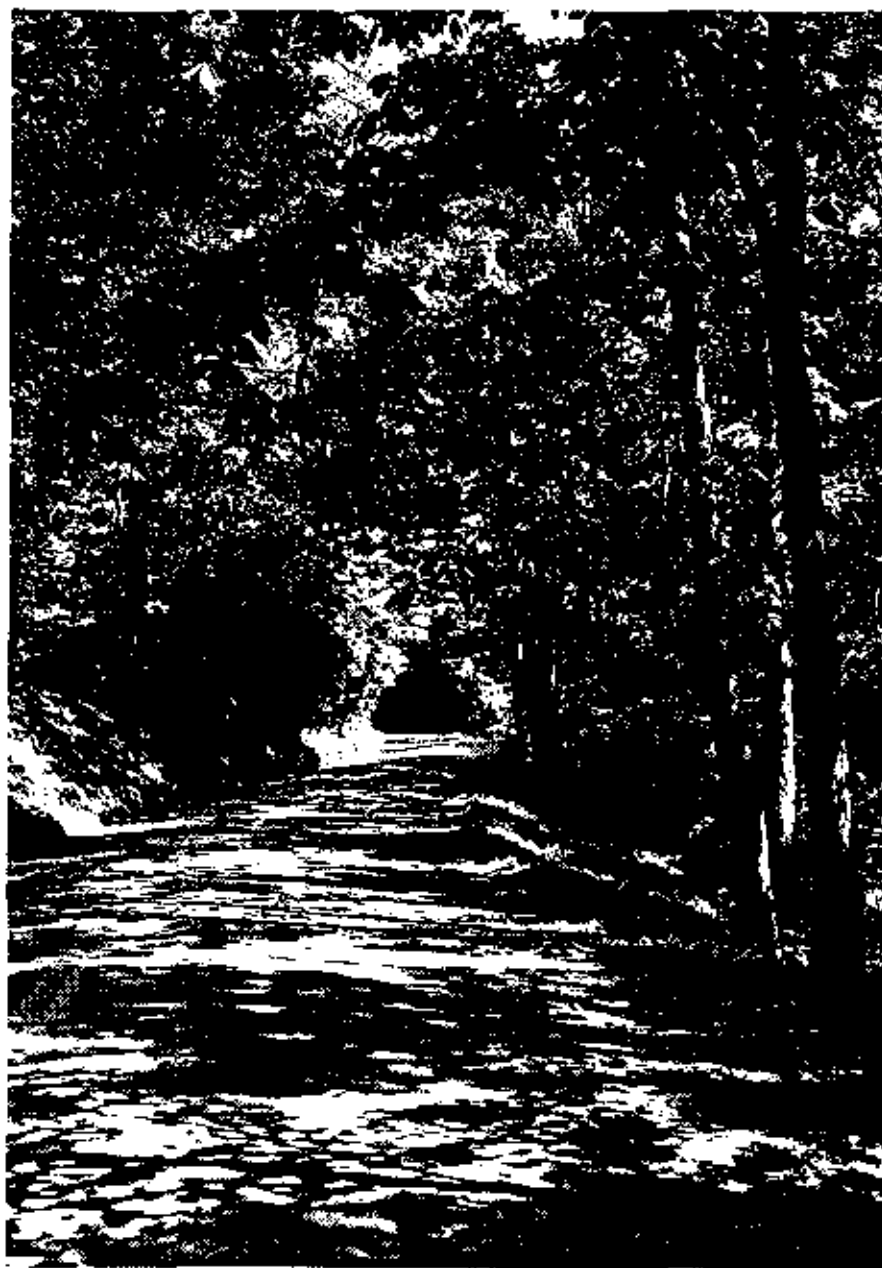
Carriage Entrance to Cune Park from U.S. Hwy 221

1953

BLRI PKY

Negative # 224

Classification # 625.7



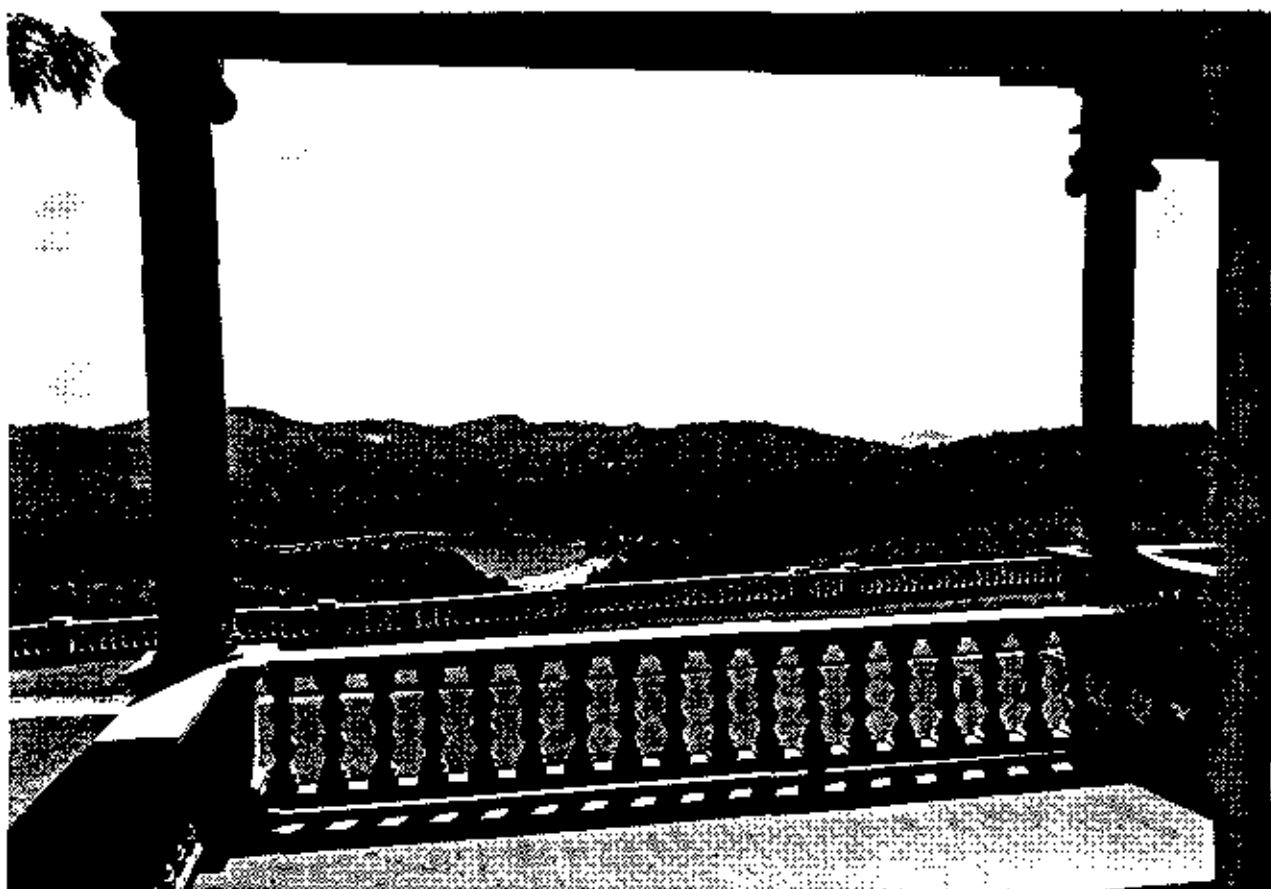
Carriage Road
1940's
BLRI PKY
Negative # 8895 (931CI)
Classification # 728



Carriage Road Overpass
Moses H. Cone Memorial Park
1940's
BLR PKV
Negative # 8894 (931CH)
Classification # 728



Trail in Moses H. Cone Memorial Park
1940's
BLRI PKV
Negative # 8891 (9360G)
Classification # 728



Bass Lake from Parkway Craft Center

Moses Cone Memorial Park

1946

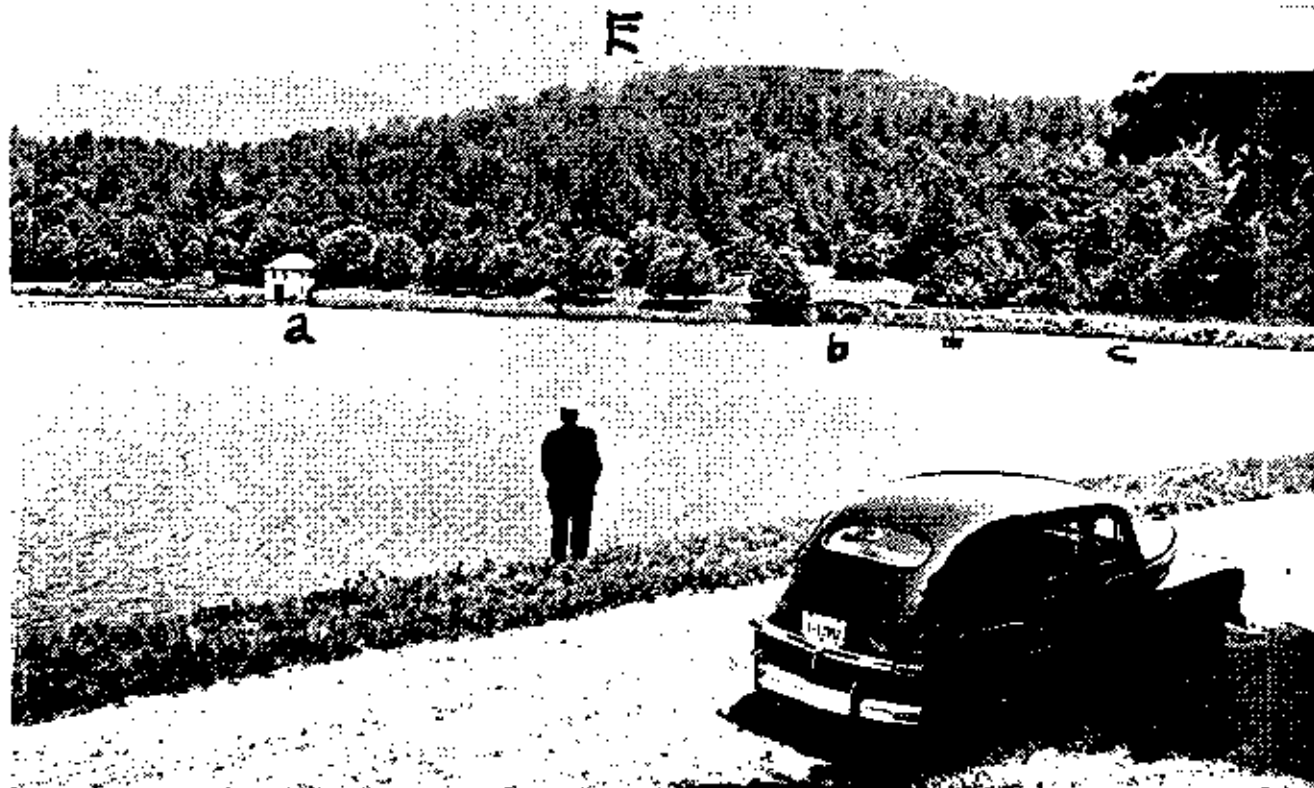
BLRI PKY

Negative # 285 (933CI)

Classification # 728



Bass Lake
Cone Park
1946
BLRI PKY
Negative # 284 (933CS)
Classification # 728



Cone Estate, Bass Lake

A) Boathouse

B) Spillway

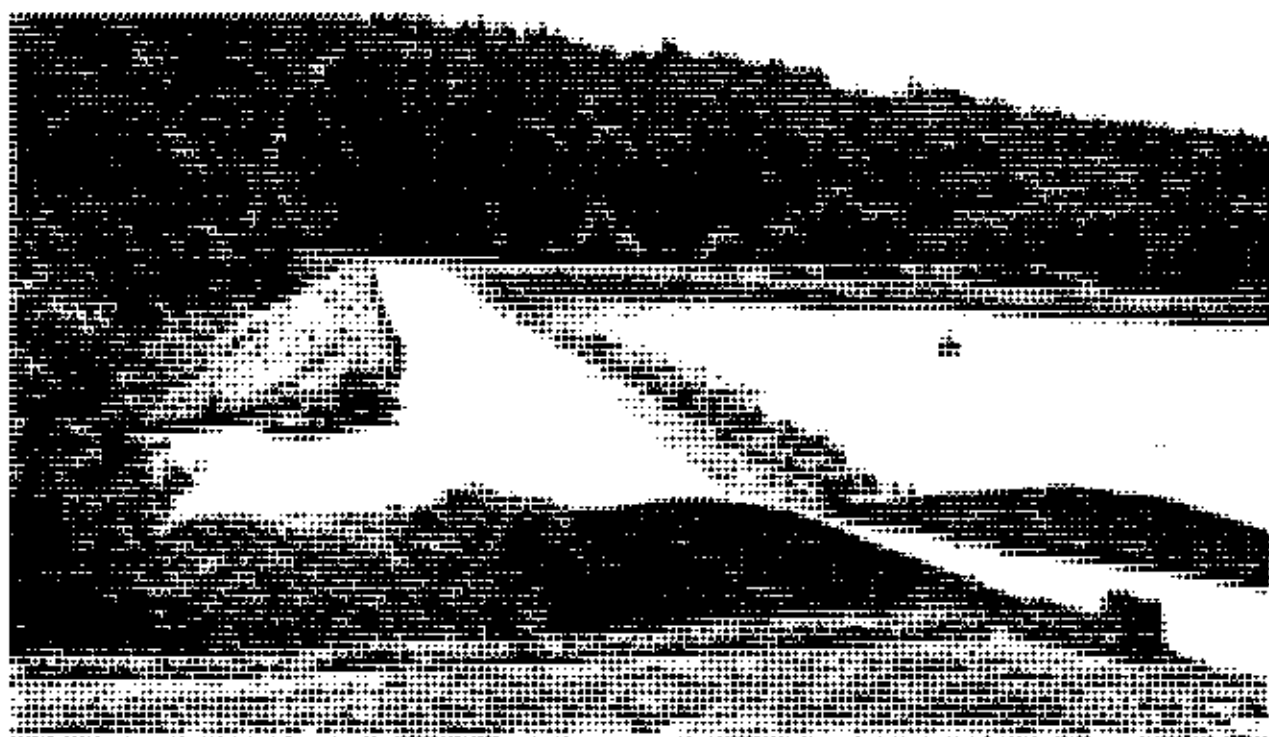
C) Dam

July 13, 1947

BLRI PKY

Negative # 9488 (894E)

Classification # 728



Cone Estate, Bass Lake
Spillway and Dam
July 13, 1947
BLRI PKY
Negative # 7569 (894F)
Classification # 728



Bass Lake (Water Lilies)

July 13, 1947

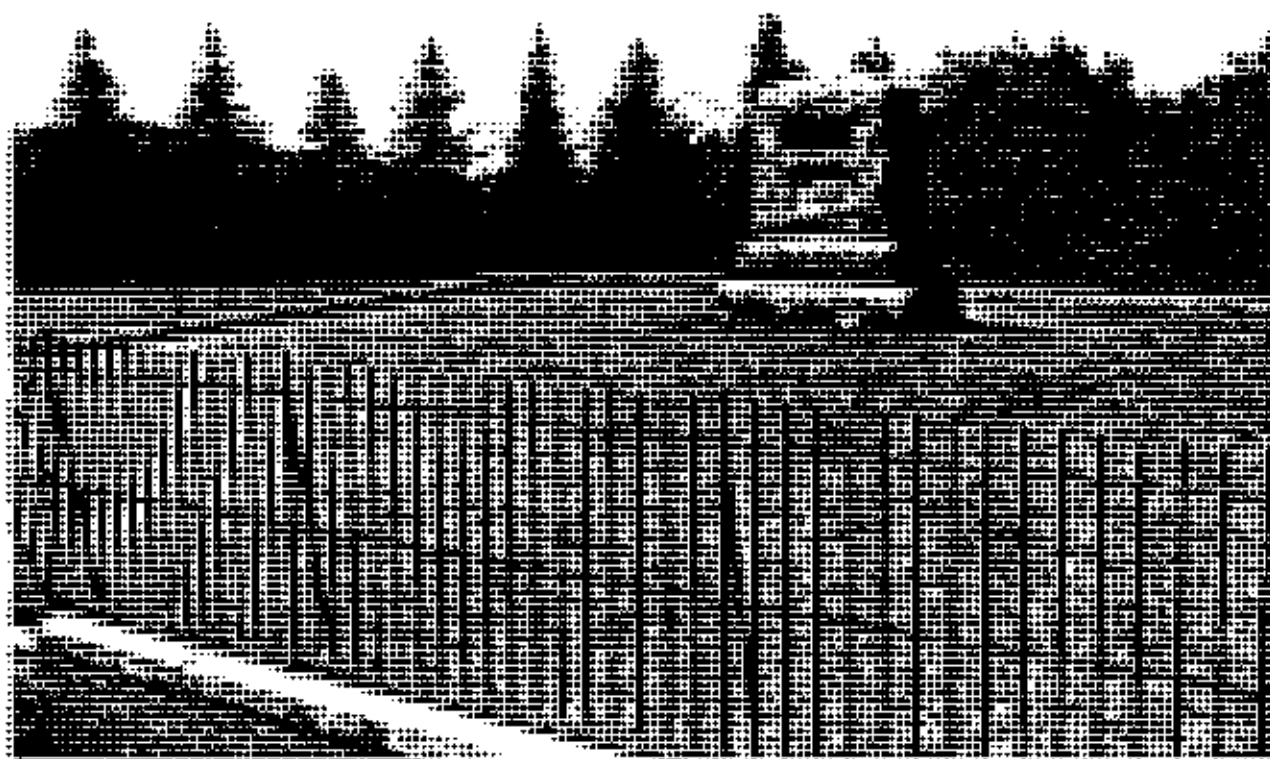
BLRI PKY

Negative # 6346 (8941C)

Classification # 728



Cone Estate, Orchard, Small Lake, and Bass Lake
From the Manor House
July 13, 1947
BLRI PKY
Negative # 7571 (894N)
Classification # 728



Burial Lot at Cone Estate

September, 1948

BLRI PKV

Negative # 7563 (935DE)

Classification # 728



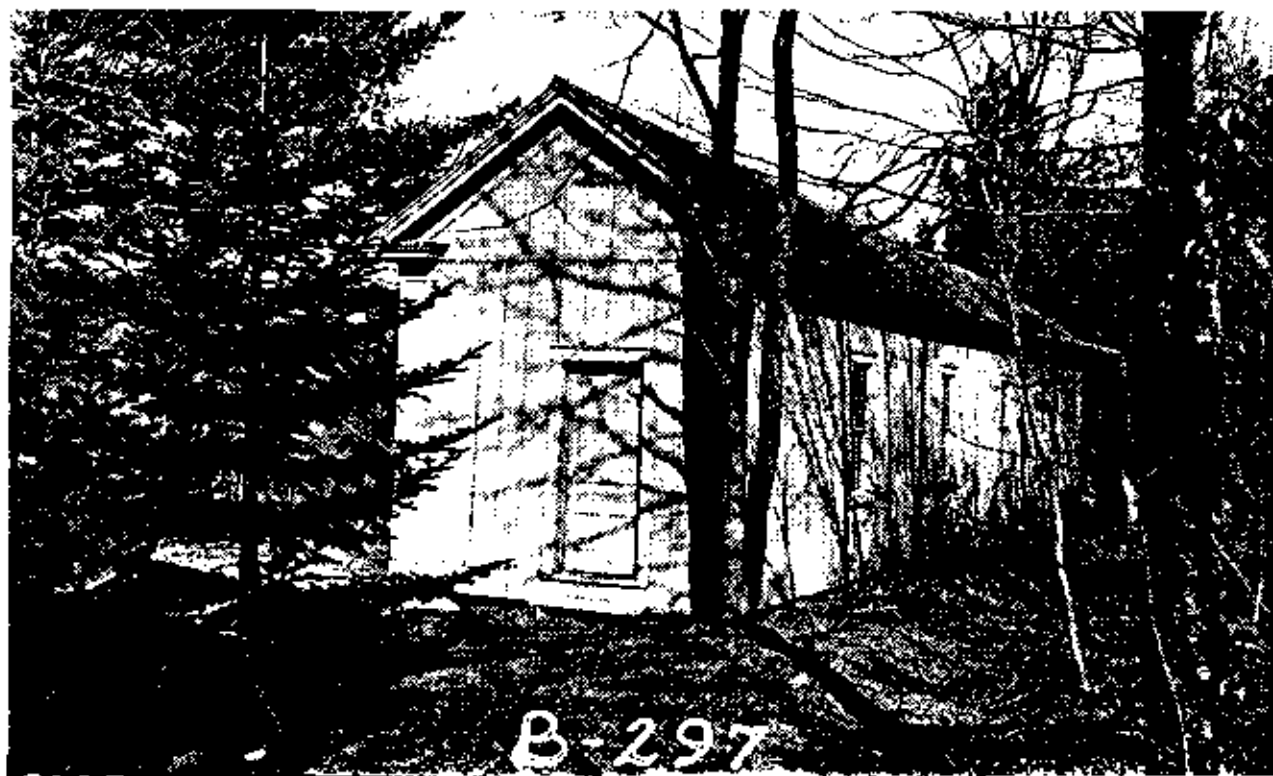
Apple Orchards

October, 1946

BLRI PKY

Negative # 8896 (620Hw)

Classification # 634



Bowling Alley -- Cone Park
Date Unknown.
Labeled on Map as "88"
Building # 297
BLRI PKY
Negative # B297 (968B)



Observation Tower (Flat Top Mountain)

Mr. Ben Cone in White Suit

Date Unknown

BURJ PKY

Negative # 5183 (894D)

Classification # 728



Cone Estate
Carriage Barn and Horse Stable
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC32



Cone Estate
Horse Stable
BLRI PKY
Negative*Unknown
Photo B-205



Cone Estate

Stable

October 19, 1973

BLRI PKY

Negative # 2825

Classification # 720



Cone Estate
Horse Barn (Stable)
Spring, 1973
BLRI PKY
Negative # 4666
Classification # 728



Cone Estate
Carriage House and Stable
February, 1976
BLRI PKY
Negative # 5861
Classification # 728



Cone Estate
Carriage House and Horse Stable
Building # 608
February, 1976
BLRI PKY
Negative # 5859
Classification # 728



Cone Estate
Carriage House and Horse Stable
Building # 205
June, 1975
BLRI PKY
Negative # 3035
Classification # 728



Sandy Flat Baptist Church

Cone Estate

BURI PKY

Negative # MC67

Picture # 298



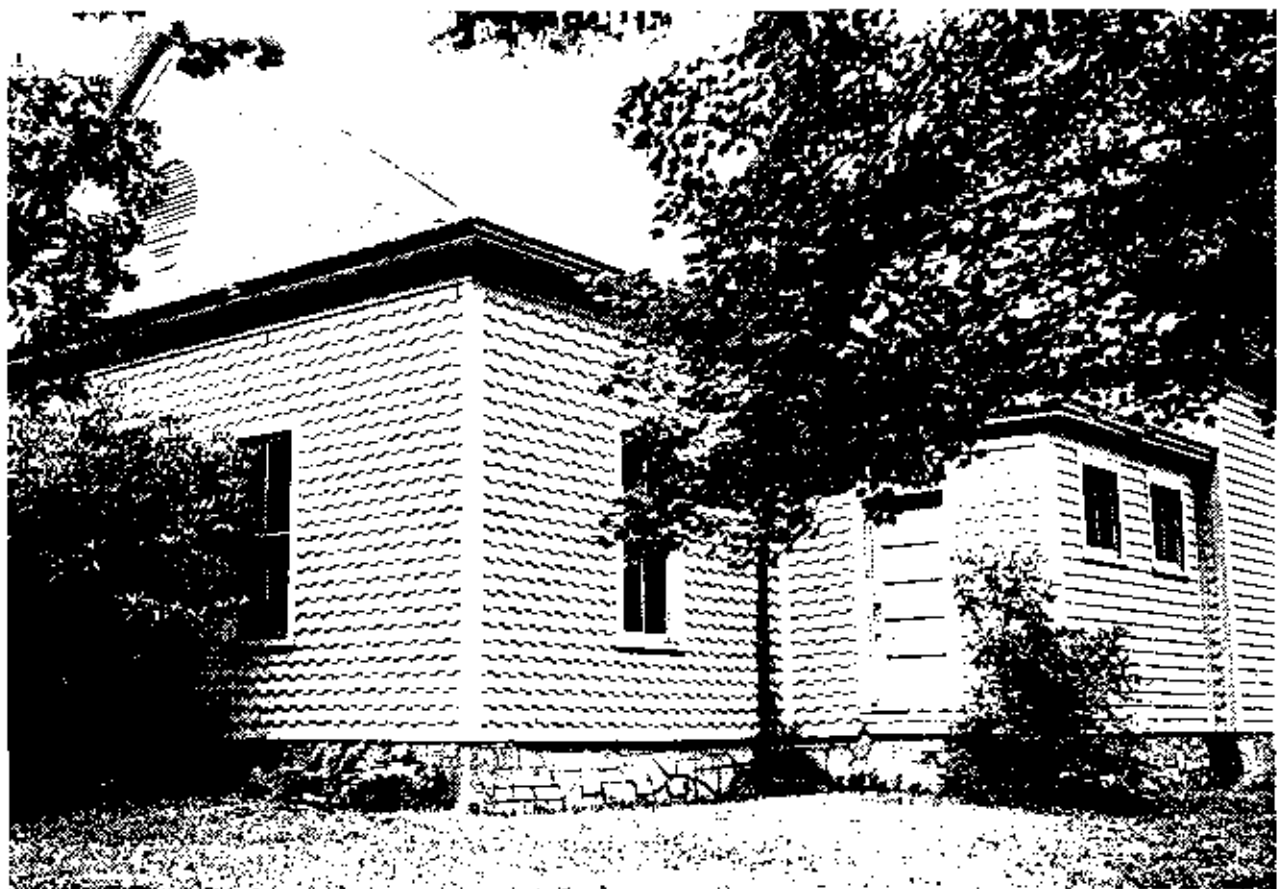
Sandy Flat Baptist Church

Summer, 1973

BLRI PKY

Negative # 2663

Classification # 728



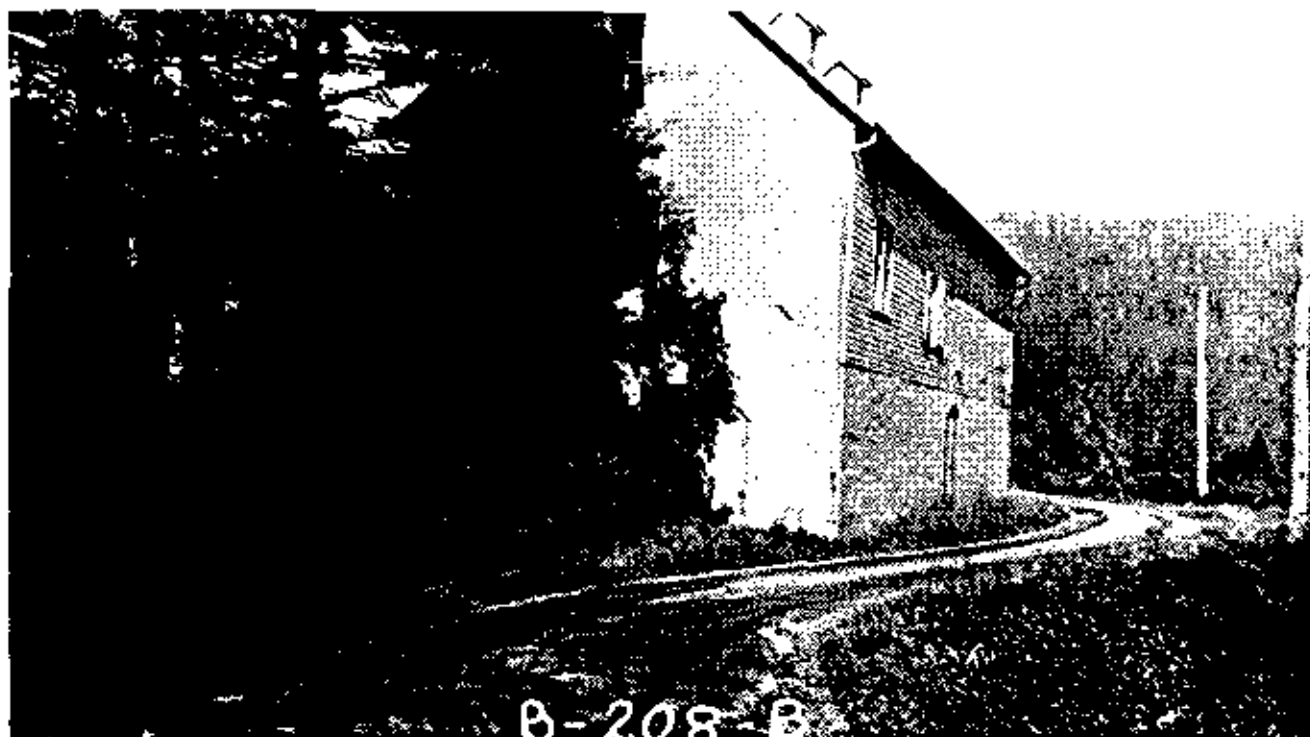
Sandy Flat Baptist Church

Summer, 1973

BLR] PKY

Negative # 4274

Classification # 728



Cone Estate
Apple Barn
Building # 208
BLRI PKY
Negative # Unknown
From Photo B-208-B



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: George Maltba, John Knight, Claude
Daniels, Frank Craig, and Charlie Walser

Labeled on Map as "G"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC57



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Ed Underdown (A Blacksmith), S.T. Icen-
hour (A Plumber), and Clyde Downs (A
Carpenter)

Labeled on Map as "S"

BLRI PKY

Negative # ML17



Tool Storage
Not Labeled on Map
Belongs to "EE"
BLRI PKY
No Original Negative
Photo B-193



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Suddreth, Jeff Brown, A.C. Moody, and
Merle Moody

Labeled on Map as "EE"

BLRI PKY

Negative # B-213B (992-N)



Servants' Quarters Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: L. Hartley, Henry Henderson, and Amos
Triplett

Labeled on Map as "Q"

SLRI PKY

No Original Negative



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Pomeray Downs, Raymond Dellinger, Will

Teague, H. Coffey, Ed Moody, Shirley

Calloway, Harley Coffey, and Fred Teague

Labeled on Map as "KK"

BLRI PKY

Negative # 62 and # 63



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: P. Downs, S.T. Isenhour, C. Clauson,
Charlie Isenhour, and Earl Hollars

Labeled on Map as "M"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC51



Barn

Not Labeled on Map

Belongs to "PP"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC19



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

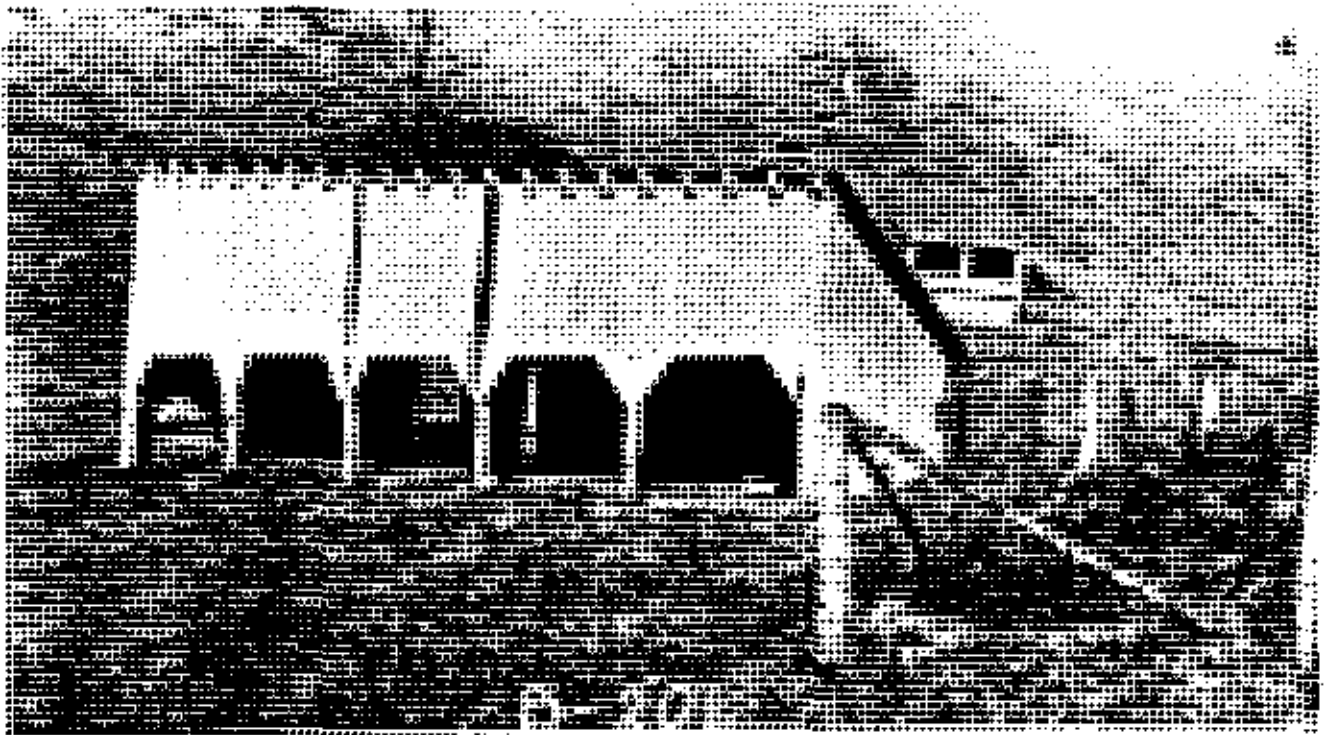
Former Residents: Leige Reed, Sylvester Luddy, Clyde
Downs

Labeled on Map as "PP"

Now a Parking Lot at Bass Lake

BLRI PKY

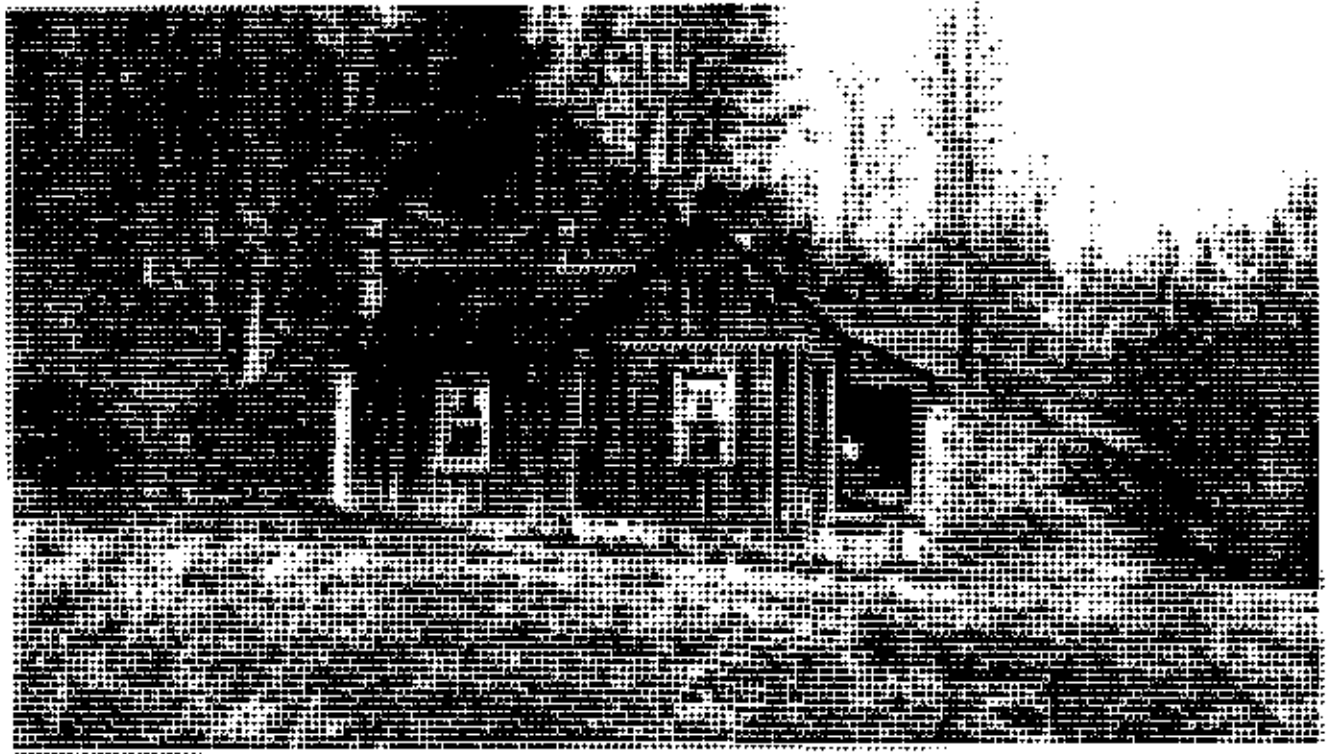
Negative # MC18



Cattle Shed
Not Labeled on Map
Located Near "P"
BLRI PKY
No Original Negative
Photo B-201



Storage Sheds
For Tools, Feed, Etc.
Blacksmith's Shop on Left
Labeled on Map as "D"
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC50



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: John Teague, Jim Simmons, Walter Hollars,
Arlie Hollars, Albert Dotson, and Joe
Auton

Labeled on Map as "C"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC26



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Ralph Forp, Ivy Coffey, Allison Teague,
Fred Penley, Arthur Cox, Jim Earp, and
Robert Downs

Labeled on Map as "W"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC48



Tool Shed
Not Labeled on Map
Belongs to "NN"
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC16



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Powell Harmon (School Teacher at Sandy
Flats), Charlie Hollars, Dave Knight,
Henry Coffey, V.A. Halten, John Teague,
Frank Craig, Shirley Calloway, and Jim
Earp

Labeled on Map as "NN"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC15



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Larkin Hartley, W.C. Downs, Ivan Moody,
Luther West, and Howard Parker

Labeled on Map as "FF"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC5



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Kelly Green, A.C. Shumate, Joe Auton,
Charlie Brown, Jess Walker, Ralph Andrew,
Juke Hollars, A.C. Moody, Earnest West,
John Coffey, Dick Hollars, and Mark
West

Labeled on Map as "MM"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC17



Outhouse
Belonging to "DD"
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC4



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone
Labeled on Map as "DD"

The Front Addition and Side Porch Were Added at a
Later Date

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC4



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Jim Lyons, V.A. Halton, Merle Moody,
and Odos Wilcox

Labeled on Map as "DD"

BLRI PKY

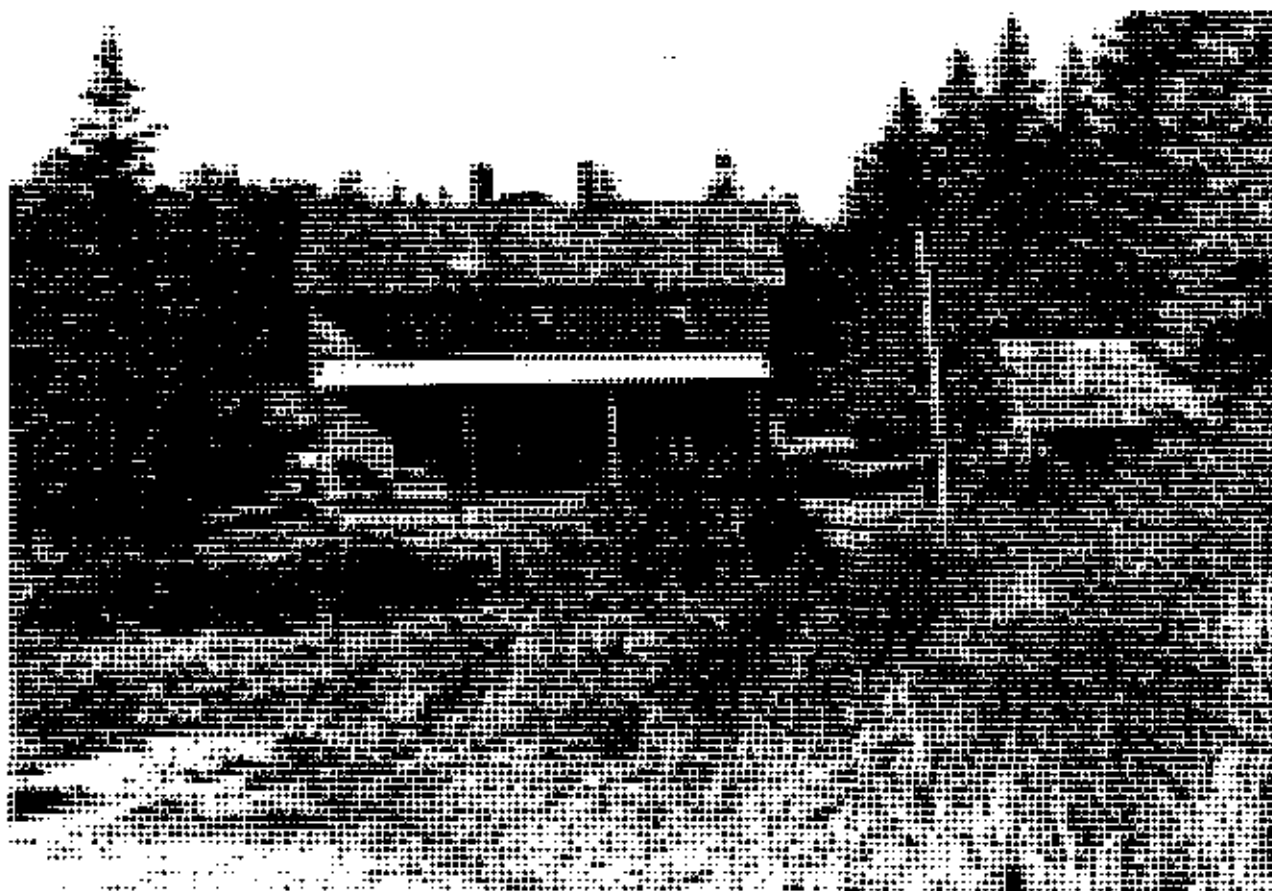
Negative # MC47



Tenant Home Built By Moses Cone
Former Residents: Jim Lyons, V.A. Halten, Merle Moody,
and Odas Wilcox
Labeled on Map as "DD"
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC47



Out Buildings
Belonging to "EE"
BLRI PKY
Original Negative Lost
Photo # B-214



Tenant Home

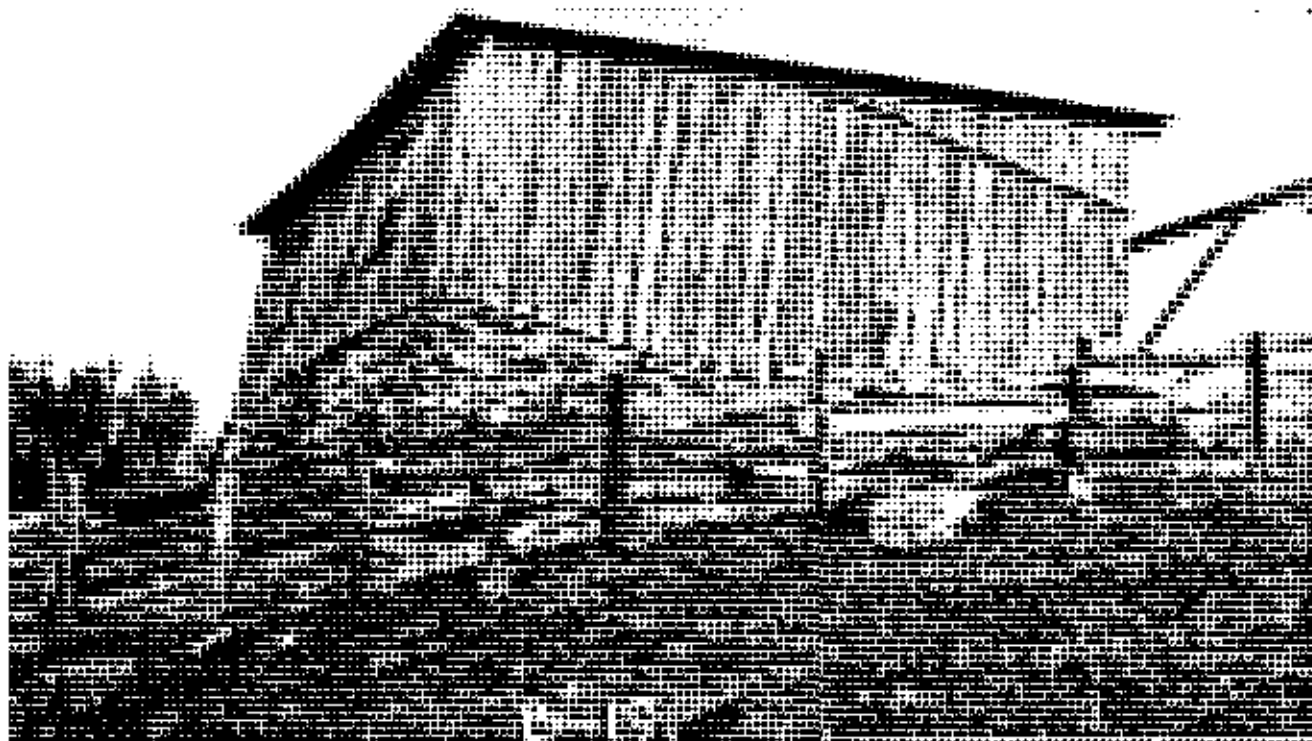
Not Built By Moses Cone

Former Residents: Jeff Brown, A.C. Moody, and Merle
Moody

Labeled on Map as "EE"

BLRI PKY

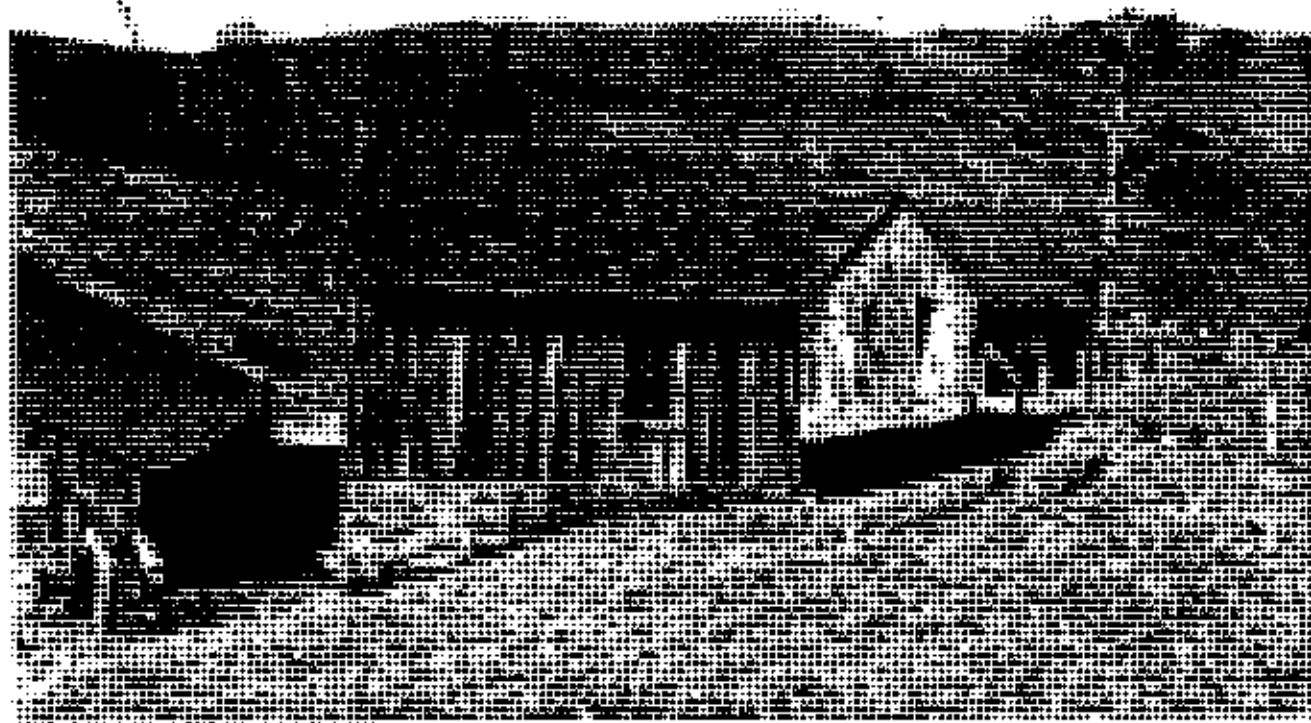
Negative # B-213-A (992M)



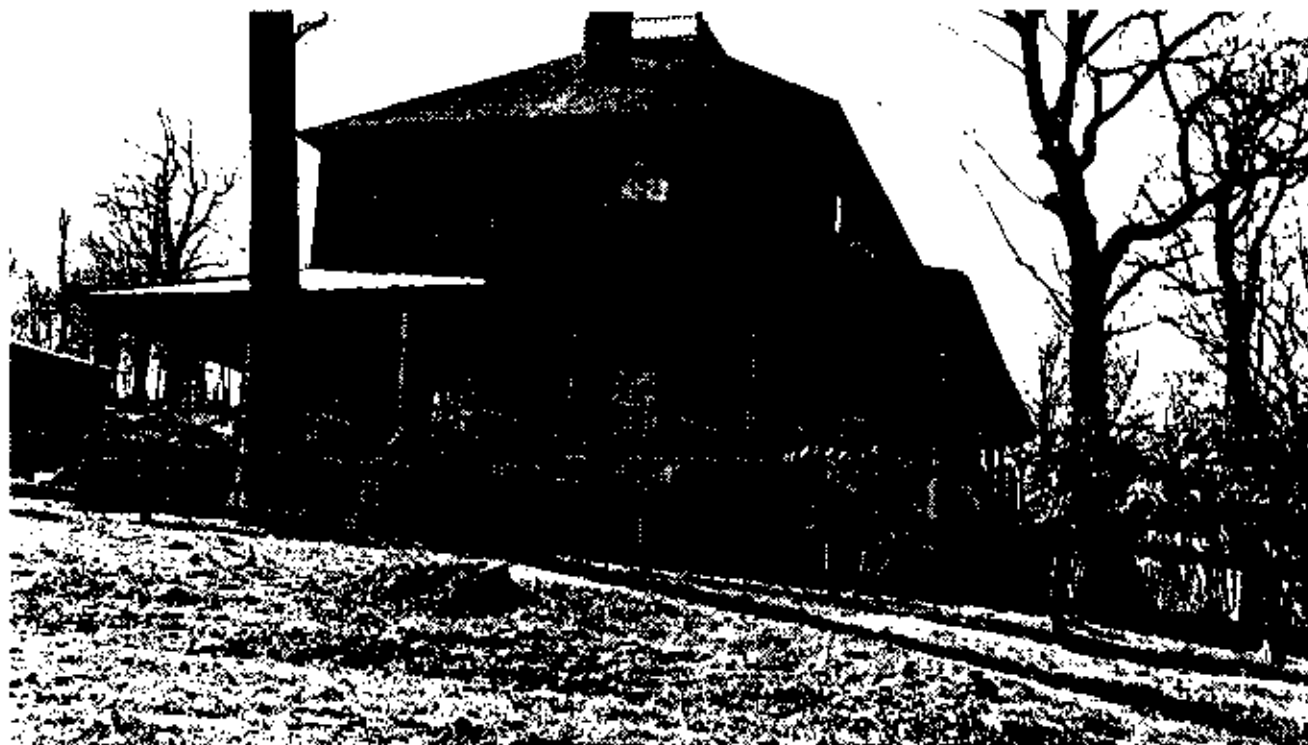
Garage Below Sandy Flats
Church---on U.S. 221
BLR: PKY
No Original Negative
Photo # B-191



A Sheep Barn
Near the "Colt House"
Labeled on Map as "T1"
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC22



Sheep Barns
Near the "Coit House"
Labeled on Map as "TT"
BLRI PKY
Negative # MC23



The "Colt House"

Not Built By Moses Cone However Cone Later Bought Colt
Out and The "Colt House" Became a Tenant
Home

Former Residents: Carl Hollars, A.C. Shumake, C. Hartley, C.
Cannon, Earl Colvard, Eugene Hollars,
Ed Colvard, and Lank Craig

Labeled on Map as "SS"

BLRI PKY

Negative # MC20



Built By Moses Cone

Moses and Bertha Lived In This House While Cone Manor
Was Being Built. Later, It Was Used
As Tenant Housing

Labeled on Map as "D"

BLRI PKY

Negative # Unknown



Photo is reversed

Cone Estate
Apple Barn
August 9, 1973
Building # 208
BLRT PKY
Negative # 5073
Classification # 728



Cone Estate
Apple Barn
Building # 208
BLRI PKY
Negative # Unknown
Photo # B-208-A

Appendix L

- * Built by Cone
- ** Not Built by Cone

Listing of Structures of the Cone Estate and Former Residents in order of occupancy:

- * AA-Cone Manor House
- * BB-Bowling Alley
- * CC-1908 Tenant Home
Former Residents: Tipton Green
Barber Hartley
Commodore Green
Luther White
- * DD-1908 Tenant Home
Former Residents: Jim Lyons
V. A. Halten
Merle Moody
Odus Wilcox
- ** EE-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Sodderth
Jeff Brown
A. C. Moody
Merle Moody
- * FF-1908 Tenant Home
Former Residents: Larkin Hartley
W. C. Downs
Ivan Moody
Luther West
Howard Parker
- * GG-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Rom Pearson
W. C. (Lom) Downs
Will Teague
Roby Baldwin
- * HR-Apple Barn
- * II-Apple Barn
- * JJ-Apple Barn
- * KK-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Pomeroy Downs
Raymond Dellinger
Will Teague
H. Coffey
Ed Moody
Reese Moody
Shirley Calloway
Harley Coffey
Fred Teague

* LL-1905 Sandy Flats School-Church	
* MM-Tenant Home	
Former Residents:	Ernest West John Coffey Dick Hollars Mark West
* NN-Tenant Home	
Former Residents:	Kelly Green A. C. Shumate Joe Auton Charlie Brown Jess Walker Ralph Andrew Juke Hollars A. C. Moody
* OO-Tenant Home	
Former Residents:	E. Hollifield Lee Workman Eugene Hollars
* PP-1905 Tenant Home	
Former Residents:	Leige Reed Sylvester Moody Clyde Downs
** QQ-Tenant Home	
Former Resident:	Mack Reid
** RR-Log Noose-Preacher Adams	
** SS-Colt House	
** TT-Sheep Barn	
** UU-Tenant Home	
Former Residents:	Mordecai Day Pin Coffey Ralph Andrews
** VV-Colt Cattle Barns	
** WW-Colts Still	
** XX-Tenant Home	
Former Resident:	Lawrence Day (Father of Clyde Day)
* YY-Apple Barn	
** ZZ-Tenant Home	
Former Residents:	Tom Coffey Arthur Dula Roy Rolinger Roe Kellar Belar Bolick Jim Simmons Charlie Hollars Charlie Cannon Ed Underdown Will Moody Duke Hollars Merle Moody

- ** A-"The Keepers House"**
Former Residents: Tom Jones-built house
 John Pitt
 William Walser
 Tom Simmons
- ** B-Tenant Home-washed away in flood of 1916 then rebuilt.**
Former Residents: W. C. Payne
 J. Simmons
 Albert Dotson
 Arlie Hollars
 Walter Hollars
- * C-Tenant Home**
Former Residents: John Teague
 Jim Simmons
 Walter Hollars
 Arlie Hollars
 Albert Dotson
 Joe Auton
- * D-Sheep Barn**
*** E-Tenant Home**
Former Residents: Allison Teague
 Jordon Teague
 John Lewis
 Charlie Cannon
 Charlie Coffey
 Carl Hollars
 Lloyd Craig
 Richard Hollars
- * F-Tenant Home**
Former Residents: Ceasar Fons
 Tipton Green
 Frank Icenhour
 Fons Hayes
 Will Moody
 Glen Presnell
- * G-Tenant Home**
Former Residents: George Maltba
 John Knight
 Claude Daniels
 Frank Craig
 Charlie Walser
- * H-Tenant Home**
Former Residents: John Green
 Rubin Price
 Laek Craig
 Omar Coffey
 William Walser
 Walter Keys
- ** I-Brick House**
Tenant Home
Former Residents: Joe Green-builder-1895
 Roby Coffey
 Estes

- * J-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Jim Smith
John Knight
Will Knight
Tom Bradshaw

- * K-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Elrod
Rob Walser
Ed Moody
Charlie Crawford
Eugene Hollars
Marion Church

- ** L-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Lee Gilley
Arthur Cox

- * M-Tenant Home
Former Residents: P. Downs
S. T. Icenhour
C. Clawson
Charlie Icenhour
Carl Hollars

- * N-Wood Storage Barn
- * O-Tenant Home
Former Residents: L. Hartley
Henry Henderson
Amos Triplett

- ** P-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Charlie Cannon
John Lewis
Clay Pennel
Lloyd Coffey
Oscar Hollars

- * Q-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Jimmy Henderson
George Maltba

- * R-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Lom Downs
Winn Brown
John Reid
Fred Penne

- * S-Tenant Home
Former Residents: Ed Underdown
S. T. Icenhour
Clyde Downs

- * T-Carriage Barn
- * U-Moses Cone lived here while Manor was being built.
- * V-a. ice, wood, laundry, gas generator
b. servants quarters, men, women
c. dairy barn
d. shop

* W-Tenant Home Former Residents:	Ralph Ford Ivy Coffey Allison Teague Fred Penley. Arthur Cox Jim Earp Robert Downs
* X-Tenant Home Former Residents:	Lige Reid Lee Gilley Seldom Wright Barney Creed
* Y-Tenant Home Former Residents:	Joe Winkler Charlie Profitt Wade Daniels Butler Craig Ivan Moody
** Z-Tenant Home Former Resident:	Roby Coffey

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
MOSES H. CONE ESTATE
BLOWING ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

BY
BARBARA J. GILBERT

DRAWINGS BY
ERIC COOK SWANSON

APRIL 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The object of this study are four freestanding structures located on property administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior. The Manor House, Carriage Barn, Servant Quarters and Apple Barn were structures built and owned by the textile magnate Moses H. Cone and his wife, Bertha Lindau Cone.

The original 3600 acre estate is located in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, adjacent to the Town of Blowing Rock. The neocolonial manor house was constructed at the turn of the twentieth century. Following Moses Cone's death in 1908, Bertha Cone managed the property until her death in 1947. During that period, the use of the primary structures remained essentially the same.

Following assumption of the property by the Department of the Interior in 1949, relatively minor changes were made to the manor house, carriage barn and apple barn in order to accommodate visitors and abridgement of agricultural activities.

Although many buildings used by tenant farmers have been demolished in the past five decades, little documentation of their appearance, construction or location remains.

The estate is currently used for public nature trails, horseback riding and modest agricultural uses (grazing land, etc.). The manor house is currently occupied by a regional craft guild. The servant quarters houses Parkway personnel and the two barns are used for miscellaneous storage.

All structures are in stable condition, requiring only minor repairs. Cyclical maintenance costs, however, may be relatively high.

The only major architectural change to the manor house is in the form of first floor toilet facilities for public use. However, vehicular and pedestrian access to the imposing residence has been altered substantially.

In general, the primary concern of the Parkway should be treatment of the site as a whole, with careful consideration of parking requirements and visitor circulation.

Detailed appraisals of the impact of use changes for the four buildings have been difficult, since the Parkway has not established specific alternatives for consideration.

MOSES CONE MANOR HOUSE

Blowing Rock, North Carolina

Historic Structure Report:

1. Flat Top Manor House
2. Servant Quarters
3. Carriage Barn
4. Apple Barn

This report covers four significant structures at the Moses Cone Manor House and Estate in Blowing Rock, North Carolina. It does not cover the operations or history of adjoining agricultural properties of the estate, such as the apple orchard.

The properties are currently used for the following functions:

1. Flat Top Manor House

The Manor House is currently leased as a concession to a local crafts guild. Most of the first floor is used for retail display, sales and craft demonstrations, with the exception of the kitchen and rear servant's suite. The second floor of the Manor House is used for seasonal housing for crafts shop employees, and occasional storage. The third floor (attic) is unused, except for a small amount of storage.

2. Servant Quarters

The servant quarters were moved to their present location from another site in the original estate. The contemporary improvements shown on the accompanying plans date from the time of that move. The small frame building is currently used to house Parkway personnel.

3. Carriage Barn

The carriage barn is a two story structure with access available on grade to each level from opposing sides of the steep site. The lower level and second level are currently used for miscellaneous storage and service functions associated with maintenance of the Parkway property.

4. Apple Barn

The apple barn is used for miscellaneous storage associated with the Parkway property. It is located at a good distance from the Manor House (see enclosed map), and is not easily accessible to pedestrians from the Manor House parking area.

Although the Parkway is considering altering the uses to which these structures are committed, the authors of this report have not been informed of the precise plans or options under evaluation.

The current uses of the four buildings described here are grossly appropriate to their architectural and historical type. Modification of current use patterns, however, may offer opportunities to bring the buildings to greater public appreciation and use. At this time, the ground level of the Manor House is the only interior space open to the public. In addition, current use of the structures does little to explain to the public the major points of historic interest of Moses Cone's vision and administration of the estate.

From an architectural point of view, there is little to impede adaptation of any of these four buildings to historically appropriate use, whether that use constitutes agricultural functions, historic display or administrative and support functions for the Cone property.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STRUCTURE

The Moses Cone estate is significant primarily for the following reasons:

1. The importance of the Cone family in the development of the Southern textile industry.
2. The breadth of vision that Moses Cone had for the estate. In the heart of a mountain territory inhabited by small, subsistence family farms, the Cone family established a near "feudal" estate, with state-of-the-art agricultural land use and husbandry practices in place. The creative land plan executed by Moses Cone, the scope of construction required to create miles of carriage trails, romantically sited man-made lakes, etc. are of great historic interest.
3. The size and quality of construction of the manor house and carriage barn are unmatched by other private residences in the Blowing Rock area. Although these structures are excellent period pieces, they would be of relatively less significance in an older metropolitan area, such as Winston Salem or Atlanta. The scope of construction undertaken by Moses Cone, however, at a time of limited road and train access to the mountains, renders these buildings as a great achievement.
4. The potential relationship that the estate and these structures has to the Parkway system and the resort town of Blowing Rock. The carriage trails, lakes and other properties of the estate have a unique relationship to neighboring resort and nature centers. The Cone property is immediately accessible to the Town of Blowing Rock by pedestrians. It also adjoins the Blue Ridge Parkway and Price

Lake nature reserve. The Moses Cone estate is thus uniquely situated; able to be reached by both local residents and tourists on foot, accessible by car off the Parkway, and connected to horse and carriage trails that span the local environs.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing conditions of the four structures included in this study are described accurately in the accompanying plans. None of the four structures contains an appreciable amount of original furnishings, although the carriage barn and apple barn do contain several pieces of "industrial" artifacts associated with their original agricultural use (such as lifts and hardware).

The oral and written section of this report, prepared by the Appalachian Consortium, describes the historic use of the property and changes in use over time. The single greatest change in the use of the estate occurred at the time that the property was functionally (vs. legally) placed in the possession of the Parkway. Since that time, the manor house has converted to use as a craft facility and the outlying structures converted to the uses described above. Thus, an active agricultural enterprise and luxury residence became a non-profit craft shop and set of nature trails. Agricultural uses became secondary to serving the many visitors reaching the estate over the past two decades.

The addition of a parking lot at the Parkway side of the property has forced visitors to approach the manor house from the opposite direction in which it was designed. Of all the changes brought to the estate over the term of control by the Parkway, this has perhaps the most negative effect on visitors' perceptions about the nature of the manor house. Alternatives to this "back door approach" are discussed in greater detail in the Section "Recommended Actions" which follows in this report.

The exclusion of the public from the many dramatic and historically interesting interiors of the second floor and attic of the manor house, the carriage barn and apple barn are unfortunate. The carriage barn, in particular, is in excellent condition for public use.

The importance of the land planning and agricultural/industrial character of Cone Estate is not recognized in the uses currently allowed on the property. Gone are carriage rides, operating farm enterprises (except for grazing cattle) and other activities that Moses Cone planned for the land. Also hidden from casual view is the social and economic importance the estate had on the neighboring community and tenant farmers employed by the Cones.

Other major changes in the physical condition of the manor house and outbuildings include:

1. Removal of several outbuildings that were built in the immediate vicinity of the manor house, such as the bowling alley and laundry buildings (see the enclosed historical photographs).
2. Deterioration of the surrounding orchards and original landscaping.
3. Change in major vehicular and pedestrian access from the front to rear of the manor house.
4. Moving the servant quarters to its present location from a site (unknown) used by tenant farmers on the estate.
5. Addition of display shelving and materials necessary to operate the craft shop.
6. Partial demolition of finish ceiling in the manor house attic following recent repairs to the roof.
7. Structural and finish changes made to the servant quarters building at the time it was moved.
8. Changes in the local landscape, new growth, etc. resulting from changes in land use.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED USES

As stated in the introduction to this report, the Moberg Group did not receive detailed information on proposed changes in building or site use during the course of this analysis. The general areas of impact analysis described below are therefore speculative, and meant to represent only a spectrum of possible uses for the property in question:

Proposed Uses:

1. Continue uses currently in effect.

The four structures are currently being used in appropriate ways, although they are underused from a public access perspective. Existing stone retaining walls on both sides of the carriage barn are both deteriorating and a safety hazard to pedestrians. Fencing or other barriers should be installed at each retaining wall.

The servant quarters is not identified adequately to casual visitors, more a nuisance to tenants than a hazard. Additional signage and description of the properties' use should be installed.

The upper parking lot is too small for the amount of visitors reaching the manor house during the summer season. An informal parking area has also been created at the foot of Bass Lake (see

map) that is both overcrowded and dangerously situated in relation to passing vehicles entering the town of Blowing Rock. Both lots need to be studied carefully for possible enlargement or redesign.

Signage describing the location of the four structures in question, and adjoining walkways and natural features is inadequate. For example, finding the apple barn or servant quarters is nearly impossible for the uninformed visitor. Although these buildings are not normally open to the public, this lack of information denies the visitors to the estate an understanding of the original land use and orientation of the original structures.

2. Continue uses currently in effect, but accommodating increased numbers of visitors.

Generally, the concerns described above become more severe. Parking, signage and circulation should be evaluated and improved with a view toward accommodating increased populations. Existing flora adjacent to the manor house and carriage barn should be redesigned or protected from increased traffic.

Toilet facilities at the manor house should be enlarged and upgraded, if not removed to a new location entirely.

3. Add regional visitor information center near the manor house.

An additional structure adjacent to the manor house should be carefully situated and designed in order to either not intrude on the historic character of the estate or to mimic one of the structures (such as the charming laundry building) that have been demolished.

Pedestrian and vehicular traffic loads need to be carefully addressed.

Coordination with local communities concerning appropriate siting and design needs to be accomplished.

4. Convert manor house to a furnished building museum, moving craft shop operations to a new structure.

The concerns described in the previous three sections still pertain. In addition, traffic to and from a new craft shop structure would have to be served by additional parking, signage, and protection of landscape elements. In no case should new structures be allowed to intrude on the view lines or vistas seen from the manor house.

A detailed cost/benefit analysis of the impact of furnishing and managing a house museum should be performed. Research on available data concerning original furnishings should be performed. A market study of potential traffic should be used to establish design standards for traffic flow, parking, toilet facilities, etc.

The materials and finishes on the upper floors of the manor house are in reasonable condition, but not in the condition left by the Cone family (i.e., no wallpaper, few original fixtures, all walls and woodwork painted white). Lab tests of paint samples should be performed (in addition to anecdotal information) to establish original finishes.

5. Convert outbuildings and adjacent land to an operating "farm museum", with the apple barn and carriage barn converted to agriculturally related uses.

Site circulation and directional signage would have to be improved to explain pedestrian routes and visible farm operations.

The apple barn, in particular, would require substantial structural upgrading if it was open to public access. Pedestrian and vehicular circulation to the apple barn would have to be improved.

All of the alternatives described above are assumed to be operational during the summer season only. Year-round operation would require substantial weatherproofing and mechanical system upgrading in the manor house, and introduction of totally new mechanical systems (and infrastructure across the property) to the outbuildings.

Conversion to year-round agricultural use may require upgrading of at least one outbuilding to meet the requirements of the farming operation. Farm equipment storage, livestock supplies and equipment, feed, seed, fertilizer and other material storage would have to be accommodated. Year round truck access to the apple barn may have to be maintained, for example.

Furnishing the manor house to museum standards would require heat and humidity controls adequate to preserving valuable interior appointments and furniture year round. Protection against theft would also have to be considered, either through permanent resident caretakers or sophisticated burglar alarm systems (a difficult installation in a rural location).

Any valuable installations, furnishings or equipment placed in the four buildings described here would require additional fire protection and detection systems.

REPAIR SCHEDULE

The following list describes items to be repaired regardless of proposed changes in use for the four buildings. This list does not include improvements and changes to the manor house foundation and rear retaining wall that have been executed in 1986 and 1987. Parkway officials should append any relevant work orders for those improvements to this report.

Manor House

1. Leaking waste pipe in crawl space under public restrooms on east side of manor house.
2. Repair first floor pocket doors. If necessary, replace door tracks, hardware or doors with materials matched to original materials.
3. Replace missing doors of first floor between hallway and dining room.
4. Replace missing cupboard doors in first floor dining room.
5. Investigate peeling and blistering paint in second floor east wing bathroom. Determine if moisture is causing peeling. Repair building shell, plumbing or other cause of moisture in wall before sanding and repainting bathroom.
6. Replace finish ceiling materials in attic that were removed during recent roof repair.

Servant Quarters

1. Lower grade and reseed at north end of structure, where wood siding currently is in contact with ground. Perform termite inspection of structure.

Carriage Barn

1. Repair stone retaining walls and build protective fencing.

Apple Barn

1. Reglaze broken windows. Survey all windows for rot in sills, sashes and muntins. Replace rotten members. Caulk all windows to preserve or establish weather seal. Remove boarding nailed over damaged windows.
2. Replace damaged siding on east side of apple barn.
3. Document cracks in stucco on foundation over three basement openings. Reparge foundation walls with waterproof cement stucco where needed. Monitor foundation for possible ongoing settlement.
4. Document and store nineteenth century elevator mechanism in loft. Stabilize or repair mechanism.

5. Repair elevator trap doors on first floor (currently off their hinges).
6. Institute better landscaping and site management procedure to control undergrowth and weeds.
7. Institute regular inspection procedure to keep building sealed from public access.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

In general, the four structures evaluated and documented in this report are in a stable condition. Repair items are relatively minor, although cyclical maintenance items required over the next five or six years may represent much greater expenditures. These include (but are not limited to) roofing, paint, mechanical/electrical and plumbing systems, masonry repair, and landscaping.

Specific items for further study include:

- ° Construction of new toilet facilities for public use.

The location of the toilet facilities on the side of the manor house is convenient, but the adapted structure is an eyesore on an otherwise relatively "pristine" historic building. Any contemplated change in use of the estate or its buildings that involves increased traffic will require increased toilet facility capacity.

- ° Upgrading of directional signage and historic/information signage on the estate.

Currently, visitors have inadequate information concerning the location of nearby structures, paths and natural features. In addition, the character of the original estate's operation is not adequately explained to casual visitors. Pamphlets, explanatory plaques, etc. can remedy this.

- ° Historic research on original site plan, including location and structure of all outbuildings, in preparation for possible new construction.

To the extent possible, new construction should respect or recreate the original site plan contemplated by Moses Cone. In addition, research on the original apple orchard and agricultural activities adjacent to the manor house should be continued. A plan of the whole property, including all farm lands controlled by the Cone family, should be documented.

- Investigate installing fire protection systems in the manor house and carriage barn.

If fire alarm systems are not currently in place, investigate the cost of installing an alarm connected to the Blowing Rock Fire Station. Coordinate a fire alarm and control system with the Town fire department.

- Consider redesigning pedestrian access to the manor house, in order to create a more "noble" first view of the building.

In addition to monitoring parking and vehicular access, the Parkway should consider reorienting the pedestrian access to the manor house, so that visitors approach the building on its intended front elevation.

- Expand the scope of study to include all of the sites associated with the Cone estate.

This report suffers substantially from its intended focus on the four structures. Important issues, such as the relationship of the Cone estate to neighboring recreational facilities, nature preserves, pedestrian paths, commercial developments, etc., cannot be addressed adequately here. Much of the historical significance of the Cone property lies in the land use policies and activities undertaken by Moses Cone. In order to create a use plan and decision making framework for the property, a more comprehensive analysis is required.

- Coordinate land use changes and construction plans with local communities. Local town councils, chambers of commerce, tourist bureaus and economic development agencies should be involved in any decisions made for change of use or occupancy of the Cone property. Additional analyses and studies should include detailed surveys of community needs, preferences and concerns.

APPENDIX A - MANOR HOUSE DETAILS

(Source: "Building Data Capsule", National Park Service, 5/26/83)

Year of Construction: 1900

Year(s) of Modification: 1953, 1986

Concessionalre Information: Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild, open May to October, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Floor Area: 13795 s.f.

Number Floors: 3

Roof Area: 5723 s.f.

Elevation Above Sea Level: 4000 ft.

Aspect: S.E.

Latitude/Longitude: 30° 08' 57"/81° 41' 30"

Building Envelope: Brick and Stucco Structure with wood clapboard wall surfaces, placed on stone foundation base with brick foundation walls. No Insulation. Roof is combination of wood shingles and interlocking copper squares. Fenestration is leaded glass/clover and oblique designs with various sizes of clear glazing. No storm or insulated windows.

Interior flooring: Shellacked/varnished maple or wood

Wall finishes: Wood paneling and painted plaster

Ceiling finishes: Plaster and plaster molding trim

Doors: Painted wood, raised panels

Fire Detection: Four zone alarm wired to police station; one manual pull. Furnished with bells and siren.

Fire Protection: Two standpipes @50' South and East corners; ABC manual fire extinguishers

No Handicapped Accessibility.

Heat: Double oil-fired furnace, gravity flow by floor vents/wall shafts.

Plumbing: Copper/galvanized iron and chrome brass; 2", 1", 1/2".

Hot Water: Sixty-six gallon/240v.

Fixtures: Standard goose necktype; claw feet; 14 units.

Wastewater piping: Cast Iron, chrome brass, 4", 1 1/2"

Electrical Service (check to see if changed): #3/0 and #4 Awg service lateral MOP-100a 120/240v 100a main; Breaker/fuse overload protection.

Standard outlets and switches.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moses H. Cone Estate

and or common Cone Estate

2. Location

street & number Milepost 294, Blue Ridge Parkway not for publication

city, town X vicinity of Blowing Rock

state North Carolina code 37 county Watauga code 109

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u>X</u> district	<u>X</u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture
<u> </u> building(s)	<u> </u> private	<u>X</u> unoccupied	<u>X</u> commercial
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u>X</u> work in progress	<u>X</u> educational
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial
		<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> museum
			<u>X</u> park
			<u>X</u> private residence
			<u> </u> religious
			<u> </u> scientific
			<u> </u> transportation
			<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name National Park Service (Southeast Region)

street & number 75 Spring Street

city, town Atlanta vicinity of state Georgia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Watauga County Courthouse, Registry of Deeds

street & number Courthouse (Room 119)

city, town Boone vicinity of state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town vicinity of state

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☒ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Site

The Moses H. Cone Estate is today, in many ways, much like it was before the death of Moses Cone in 1908. Perhaps most important is that the 3,516 acres are protected in their entirety by the National Park Service. In other respects, however, there have been significant changes since the National Park Service acquired the land in 1951.

The most historically significant aspect of the Cone Estate is the land comprising the Estate. Moses Cone created apple orchards on three different sections of the Estate. Shortly after the turn of the century, the Estate employed over fifteen percent of the population of Blowing Rock in the apple orchards. The orchards are also important historically because they represented an attempt on the part of Moses Cone to establish an alternative economy for the small mountain community of Blowing Rock. Subsistence farming was the only means of survival for many of these Southern Highlanders and it was Moses Cone's fervent wish to improve the life of these people through an improved economy. At the peak of its operation, the orchards provided at least seasonal employment for everyone from the children to the full-time supervisors on the Estate.

The apple orchards represent a bold effort on the part of this successful industrialist to shape the future of his mountain community. An effort which was lovingly supported and nurtured by his wife, Bertha Lindau Cone. This effort is inexorably linked to the property of the Moses H. Cone Estate. Therefore, it is important for posterity that these acres be preserved. While the apple orchards are no longer productive or maintained, they represent an important experiment in the economic history of Watauga County. A portion of them should be restored so that the history can be told in a more direct and visual manner.

The property of the Estate is also important because of its historically significant recreational links to Blowing Rock, Watauga County, and to the millions of tourists who travel the Blue Ridge Parkway each year.

Moses Cone was an avid road builder and he constructed over twenty miles of carriage trails and bridle paths throughout the wooded Estate. These trails represent a significant engineering and aesthetic accomplishment, and for the last thirty-six years they have provided an important recreational outlet for residents and tourists alike. For the equestrian, runner, fisherman, walker, and for those who just want to contemplate beauty and nature, the carriage trails and Bass Lake provide an exceptional opportunity.

Structures

1. Manor House (Longitude: 81° 41' 35" Latitude: 36° 08' 05")

Begun in 1899, this Victorian, neocolonial was the home of Moses and Bertha Cone. With its gables and Tiffany windows, the Manor House represents a significant contribution to architecture of the Southern Highlands at the turn of the century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

A large, two-story frame house with attic, full basement, a porch which extends around three-quarters of the first and second floors, and a small widow's walk upstairs. The foundation is stucco over stone and brick. One section of the front porch was enclosed with glass panels by Bertha Cone to form a sun porch.

When the National Park Service assumed ownership of the Estate in 1951, the wooden shake shingles on the roof were replaced with flat seam and cedar shingles because of leaks which had developed in the original roof.

The first floor of the Manor House consists of a large foyer, music room, billard room, office, dining room, butler's pantry, pantry, kitchen, sun porch, and store room. There are six fireplaces on the first floor.

The second floor consists of two large bedrooms a sitting room, and four smaller bedrooms. There are four full bathrooms and five fireplaces on the second floor.

The basement contains a meat room and a wine room. There are two large hot air furnaces which originally burned wood but were later converted to oil.

The attic contains six rooms and one bath. These rooms were designed to accomodate female servants.

The interior walls of the first and second floor have painted wainscoting and painted, fabric-covered plaster walls. The walls and ceilings of the attic are tongue-and-grove boards finished in varnish. The floors are maple throughout. None of the Cone furnishings remain in the house.

The Manor House is on its original site. In 1986 the National Park Service completed foundation modifications on the rear porch of the house.

2. Male Servants Quarters (Longitude: 81° 41' 29" Latitude: 36° 09' 01")

This five room structure includes a living room, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, and bath. Both the dining room and living room have a fireplace.

The structure was built in 1912. The roof is asphalt shingle, the siding is clapboard, and the foundation is concrete block.

In the early 1950's, this structure was moved from its original location behind the Manor House to an area approximately one-eighth of a mile to the northeast. This move was made in order to accomodate a parking lot for visitors from the Blue Ridge Parkway.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

At the time the Servants Quarters was moved, modifications in the form of modernization of the interior facilities were accomplished. Since the 1950's the house has been used as employee quarters.

3. Carriage House (Longitude: 81° 41' 31" Latitude: 36° 08' 58")

The Carriage House is a two-story clapboard structure with a stone foundation. A full basement opens eastward to ground level at the rear of the structure. The roof is metal. It was built in 1900.

Built on a hillside, the western entrance to the first floor is at ground level at the front of the structure.

The first floor has sliding carriage doors for entry, wooden floors, a large open area for carriage storage, and two open wells to the basement that were used to drop feed to the stable, which was in the basement. The floor was also wooden.

The foundation/basement has three stables, a dirt floor, two sliding doors and a swinging door on the south side. There are open porches along the front and a cupola on the roof.

4. Apple Barn (Longitude: 81° 40' 59" Latitude: 36° 08' 43")

The Apple Barn is a two story structure with a metal roof. The foundation is stone and locust posts in one section and stucco over stone in another. Likewise, the siding is board and batten over one portion and molded shiplap over another.

The barn is built on a hillside, and the basement opens on ground level at the rear of the structure. The basement is partitioned into apple bins.

The first floor includes a large storage room with two partial partitions, a packing room, and the ell.

A shaft for a small, hand-powered elevator runs from the basement to the second floor. The elevator is no longer operable. There are three small ventilator towers on the roof.

5. Bass Lake and Dam (Longitude: 81° 41' 05" Latitude: 36° 08' 28")

This earth dam and 21-acre lake were constructed around 1900. The lake is 32 feet deep at its deepest point. The lake was drained completely in 1942 and reconditioned. Bass Lake is currently under repair due to damages to the lake's drain valve system.

THIS MAP CONFORMS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20542.
U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37403 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
EARTHEN SCALE

QUADRANGLE LOCATION	REVISION	DATE
1	1	1
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99	99	99
100	100	100

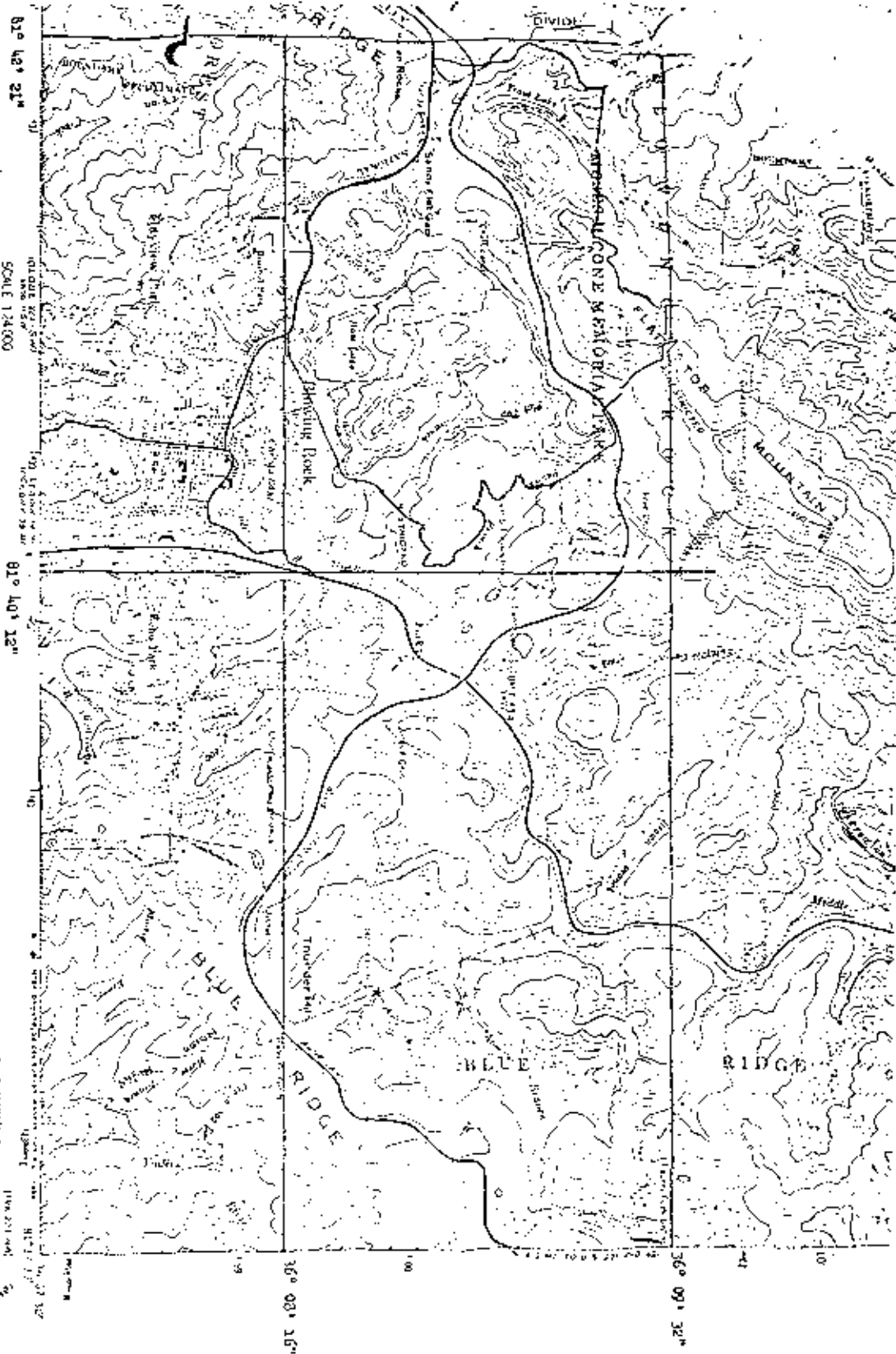
First Top Merger

Latitude	Longitude	BOONE, N. C.
36° 07' 32"	81° 42' 21"	81° 42' 21"
36° 09' 32"	81° 40' 12"	81° 40' 12"
36° 08' 16"	81° 40' 12"	81° 40' 12"
36° 09' 16"	81° 42' 21"	81° 42' 21"

AMS 4478 1, NW 4478 5, 4478 1

Legend

- Water
- Light
- U.S. Route
- State Route
- Other



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only	
received	
date entered	

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

their interrelationships. The biotic cultural resources of the Estate are vitally important to the community of Blowing Rock and the surrounding area.

Moses and Bertha Cone built Sandy Flats School on the Estate. They employed an extra teacher and lengthened the school term. All children on the Estate were required to attend school. Moses Cone served on the Watauga County Board of Education and was on the original Board of Governors of what is now Appalachian State University. Bertha Cone often taught in Sandy Flats School. After school consolidation, Bertha Cone deeded the school building to the Baptist Church so that services could be held there.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☒ landscape architecture	☒ religion
☐ 1400-1499	☐ archeology-historic	☒ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500-1599	☒ agriculture	☒ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600-1699	☒ architecture	☒ education	☐ military	☒ social/
☐ 1700-1799	☒ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☐ 1800-1899	☒ commerce	☒ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900-	☐ communications	☒ industry	☐ politics/government	☐ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates 1893 - 1947

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moses H. Cone Estate's significance resides in its size, ownership, and economic, educational, and recreational contributions to the fabric of life in and around the adjoining community of Blowing Rock. The 3,517 acres which comprise the Estate were acquired by textile magnate Moses H. Cone and his wife in a seven-year period from 1893 to 1899. To this date, the Estate continues to be one of the largest and best preserved in the Southern Highlands.

The agricultural and commercial significance of the Estate is reflected in the fact that shortly after the turn of the century the Estate employed over fifteen percent of the population of Blowing Rock. Moses Cone planted an apple orchard of over 10,000 trees in an attempt to establish an alternative economy for the mountain highlander who was dependent on subsistence agriculture. The orchards produced over 50,000 bushels of apples and these were shipped through the southeast.

The architectural significance of the Estate resides in the Manor House which was built at the turn of the century. This neoclassic Victorian home was the summer residence of Moses and Bertha Cone. The materials and furnishings for the house and support buildings were transported by teams of oxen over treacherous mountain roads from the railhead in Lenoir, over twenty miles to the south. Materials came from as far away as California and household furnishing from Europe and the Orient. The Manor House served as a summer retreat for the many dignitaries and prominent friends of the Cones.

The significance of the Estate to the art world is found in Etta Cone, younger sister of Moses. Together with her sister Dr. Claribel Cone, they assembled one of the most extensive collections of modern art in the world. Included is the world's foremost collection of Matisse paintings and sketches. Etta and Claribel bequeathed this priceless collection to the Baltimore Museum of Art and it became the heart of the expansive Cone Wing. Etta Cone spent many summers on the Estate in Blowing Rock where she found tranquility and inspiration. She helped teach in Sandy Flats School and was actively involved in efforts to improve the lives of the children of the Estate.

Moses and Bertha Cone were "conservationists" and practiced landscape architecture before the term and the sub-discipline became popular. They planted a wide variety of trees and wildflowers. Moses imported sugar maples from New Hampshire and planted white pine forests and hemlock hedges. He constructed three beautiful lakes on the property and created a deer park to protect the native deer population. The Cones were close friends of Gifford Pinchot, the noted conservationist, and they made it clear to all the Estate employees that no animals were to be shot. Even shooting a squirrel meant dismissal from employment. They displayed a remarkable concern for such landscape features as gardens, orchards, woodlots, fields, ponds, pastures and

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 3,517

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title _____

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

MANUSCRIPT MATERIALS

Asheville, North Carolina. Blue Ridge Parkway Headquarters.

Blue Ridge Parkway Deed No. 48

Maps of Cone Estate Property

Photographs of Cone Estate and all structures that once existed on the Estate.

Master Plan for Preservation and Use of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Volume III, General Park Information. Section II. Buildings Inventory. Prepared by Edward H. Abbuehl. April, 1960.

Orchards of Moses H. Cone. Blowing Rock, N.C. October, 1900. A description of all the orchards on the Cone Estate with maps.

Statement of Acceptability of the Moses Cone Estate for purposes of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Asheville, North Carolina. Folk Art Center. Headquarters for the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild.

Guild Archives

Baltimore, Maryland. Baltimore Museum of Art.

Cone Archives and Cone Wing Collection.

Biographical information on the Cones is contained in the Archives which went to the Museum with the Cone bequest in 1950. The archives include original family correspondence (primarily related to Claribel and Etta Cone); both sisters' "account books;" travel diaries from European trips; professional papers of Dr. Claribel, including publications; photographs of family members and tourist sights; a family genealogy; publications related to Cone Mills; and other miscellaneous personal papers. It is clear that there are significant lacunae in these papers.

Blowing Rock, North Carolina. Sandy Flats Missionary Baptist Church.

Church Roll and Record Book

Boone, North Carolina. J.D. Brown Ledger Book for Moses H. Cone Estate.

15 December 1905 - 15 December 1908 (Property of Wade Brown). Lists Cone Estate employees, operation dates, hours worked and pay earned.

Greensboro, North Carolina. Cone Family Genealogy.

Prepared by Sydney Cone, Jr. Contains the complete Cone family genealogy (birthdates, marriage dates, children's birthdates and death dates). Provides frequent notations on various individuals. Sydney Cone is recognized as the Cone family geneologist and his collections on the family are invaluable. They contain numerous newspaper clippings and letters which are made available to researchers on a selective basis.

Greensboro, North Carolina. Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital.

Indenture of Bertha L. Cone and the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital. May 30, 1911.

Indenture between the Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital and the United States of America. January 21, 1949.

Last Will and Testament of Bertha L. Cone.

Interviews

- Brown, Wade E. Boone, N.C. 8/27/86. This lengthy interview was focused primarily on the educational contributions of Moses Cone and the work of Mr. Brown's father on the Estate.
- Coffey, Lloyd. Blowing Rock, N.C. 6/6/75. Contains information on his life and work on the Estate.
- Coffey, Omar. Blowing Rock, N.C. 6/24/75. Contains information on his life on the Estate.
- Cone, Ceasar, II. Greensboro, N.C. 7/28/86. An analysis of the lives of Moses and Ceasar Cone. A far ranging discussion of the professional life of Moses and the establishment of Cone Textile Mills.
- Cone, Sydney. Greensboro, N.C. 3/17/87. A lengthy discussion of Moses Cone's health, business pressure of influencing his physical well being, and circumstances surrounding his death.
- Downs, Clyde. Boone, N.C. 4/8/77 and 10/8/86. Contains information about his life and his parents' life on the Estate. Mr. Downs also identified photographs of structures on the Cone Estate that later were removed by the National Park Service.
- Gray, Robert. Asheville, N.C. 10/8/86. Telephone interview which contained historical information about the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild and the Guild's occupancy in the Cone Manor House.
- Hollars, Carl. Blowing Rock, N.C. 5/29/75. Contains information about his life and his parents' life on the Estate.
- Isenhour, Charlie. Blowing Rock, N.C. 5/29/75. Contains information about his life and his parents' life on the Estate.
- Jones, Marvin. Boone, N.C. 4/4/78. Contains information about his life and his parents' life on the Estate.
- Mays, Fred. Blowing Rock, N.C. 7/17/86. Contains information about his life and his parents' life on the Estate.
- Pease, Ted. Boone, N.C. 8/7/75 and 8/5/80. Contains information about the Cone Estate that he has gathered through his employment on the Estate and later with the National Park Service.
- Steele, J.C. Blowing Rock, N.C. 6/12/75. Contains information about his work and life on the Estate.
- Walters, Ruby Moody. Blowing Rock, N.C. 6/5/75. Contains information about her life and her parents' life on the Estate.

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- Crandell, Maribeth. Moses II. Cone: His Family, His Fortune and His Life.

Greensboro: Cone Printing Services, 1977.

Hirschland, Ellen B. Four Americans in Paris: The Collections of Gertrude Stein and Her Family. New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1970.

Pollack, Barbara. The Collectors: Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta Cone. Indianapolis and New York: The Dobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1962.

Richardson, Brenda. Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta. Baltimore: The Baltimore Museum of Art, 1985.

Saarienen, Aline B. The Proud Possessors. New York: Random House, 1958.

These books focus primarily on the lives of Claribel and Etta Cone and their extensive art collections. The Richardson work is especially important because it has a brief section on the Cone family and an exhaustive listing of Matisse works in the Cone Collection.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

Abbuhl, Edward H. "The Blue Ridge Parkway - Blowing Rock to Linville Falls" April, 1986. A description of the Cone Estate and its relationship to the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Beeler, James. "An Analysis of Sandy Flats Missionary Baptist Church 1928-1948 and Its Relationship to the Moses H. Cone Estate" May 8, 1981. Explores the founding of the church and its relationship to the Cone Estate.

Beeler, James. "An Analysis of the China Orchard in the Moses H. Cone Estate: 1900-1947" December 15, 1980. A description of the China Orchard with an analysis of operational procedures and soil content.

Beeler, James. "An Evaluation of the Effects of the Moses Cone Estate on the Region, Its Employees, and an Examination of Operational Procedures" Date unknown. This student paper examines the lifestyles, working conditions, and tenant to tenant relationships on the Estate.

Cone, Sydney M. "The Cones of Bavaria." This is the family genealogy which has been maintained meticulously.

Yonts, Marcie. "Sandy Flats School and Sandy Flats Missionary Church 1906-1948" May 3, 1981. A description of Sandy Flats School and its evolution to Sandy Flats Missionary Baptist Church. The relationship between the school/church and the Estate is considered.

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"New Guild Shop." Mountain Life and Work Vol. 3, No. 3 (1951).

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Guild, and the Guild's occupancy in the Cone Manor House.

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"Cone Family Left the Mountains a Richer Place." Bicentennial: A Supplement of the Blowing Rocket (7/4/76). Article gives a brief history of Moses Cone and his home on Flat Top Mountain.

"Cone Manor Alive with Crafts." Big Wednesday, the Watauga Democrat (6/4/86). A description of the Southern Highlands Handicraft Guild and the Guild's residency in the Manor House on the Cone Estate.

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"Dr. Claribel Cone A Remarkable Woman." The Evening Sun (4/8/11), Baltimore. An analysis of the accomplishments of Clairbel Cone in becoming a physician and her leadership in the world of art collecting.

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"Tourists Enjoy Famed Estate." the Charlotte Observer (6/6/71). A brief biography of Moses and Bertha Cone, his purchase and development of the Cone Estate.

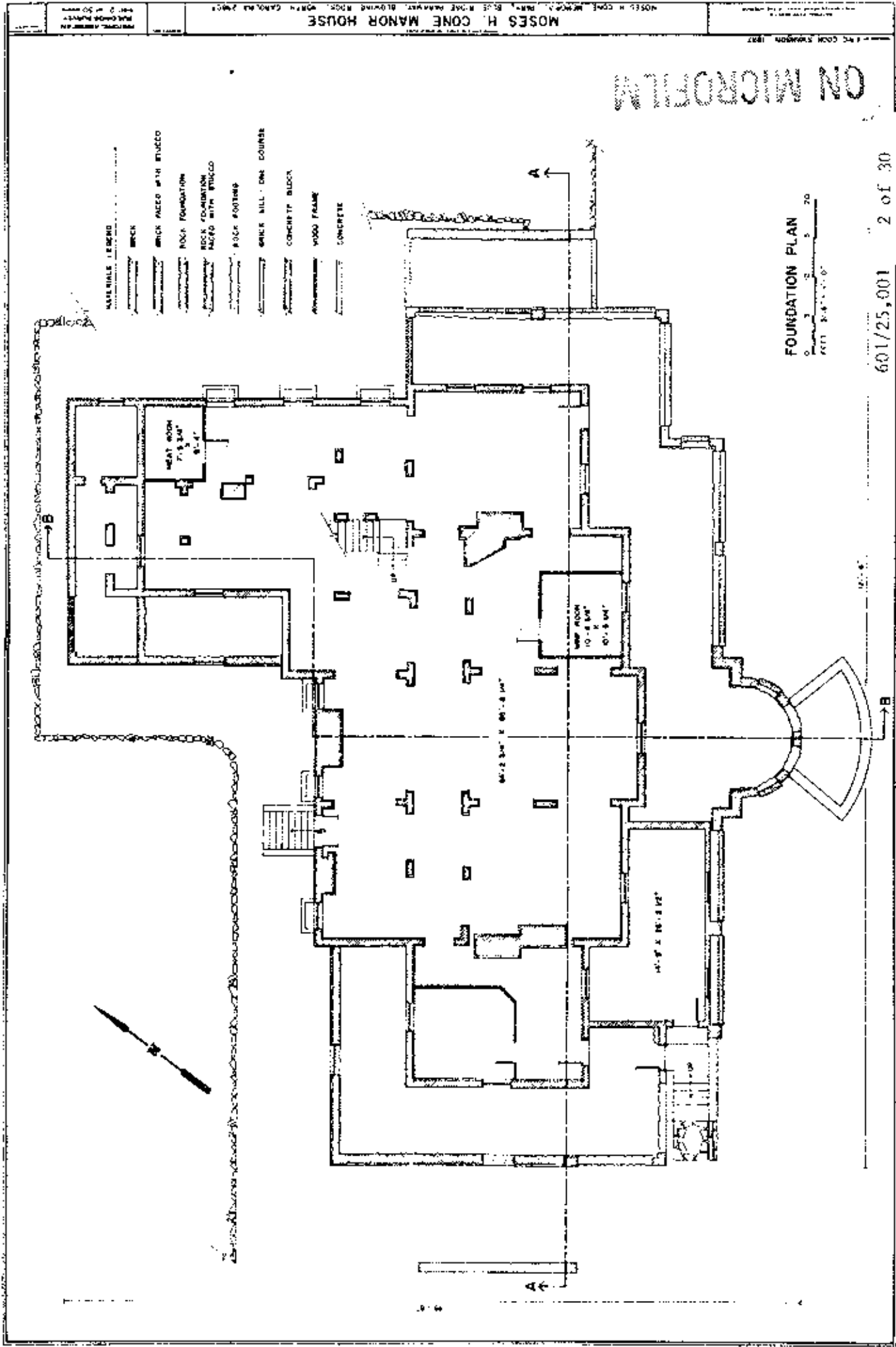
PAMPHLETS

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MATERIALS LEGEND

	BRICK
	BRICK FACED WITH STUCCO
	ROCK FOUNDATION
	ROCK FOUNDATION FACED WITH STUCCO
	ROCK FOOTING
	SINGLE SILL - ONE COURSE
	CONCRETE BLOCK
	WOOD FRAME
	CONCRETE

FOUNDATION PLAN

0 5 10 20

FEET 0'-0" 5'-0" 10'-0"

ON MICROFILM

MOSES H. CONE MANOR HOUSE

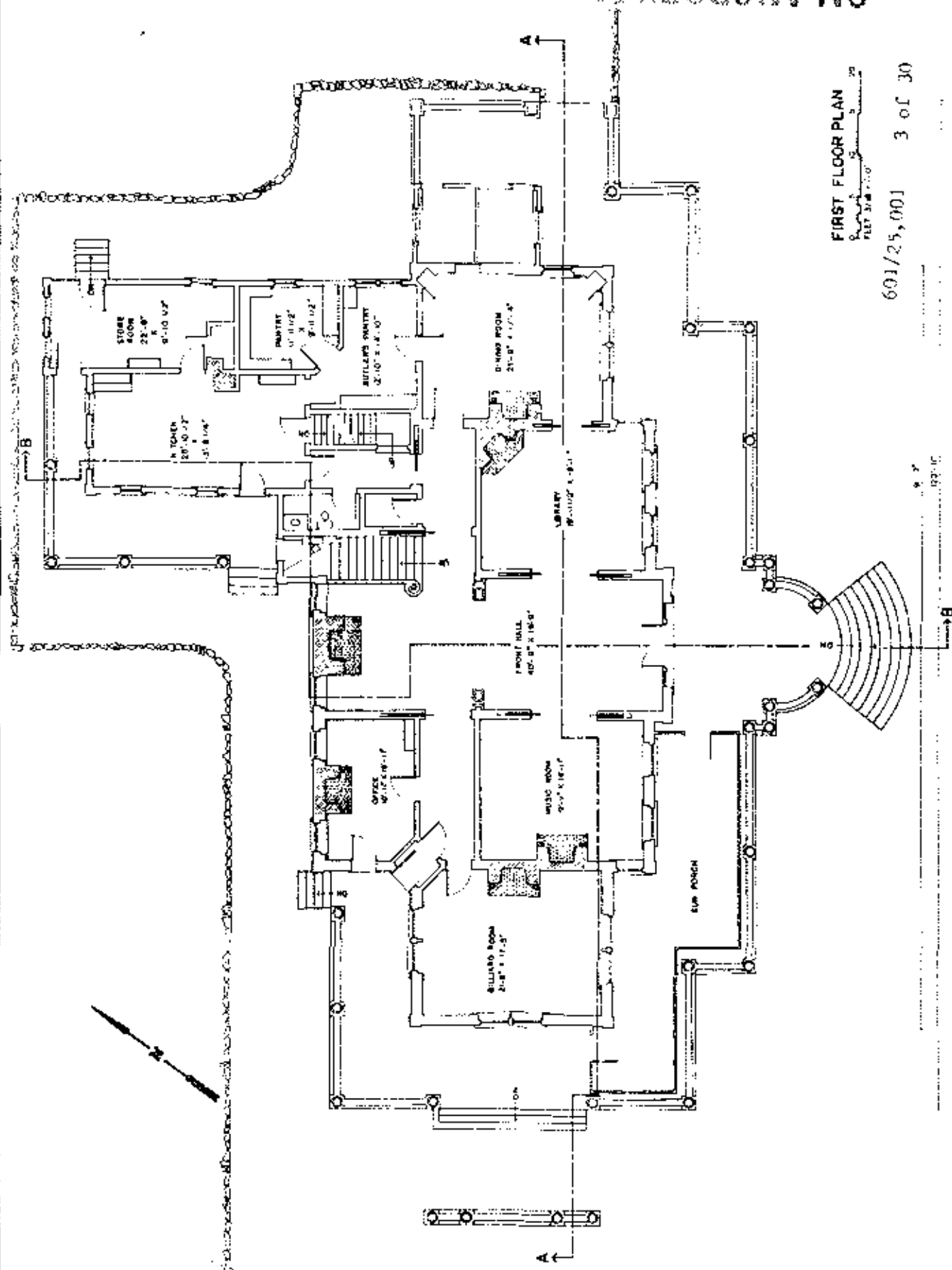
MOSES H. CONE MANOR HOUSE

ON MICROFILM

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1" = 10'-0"

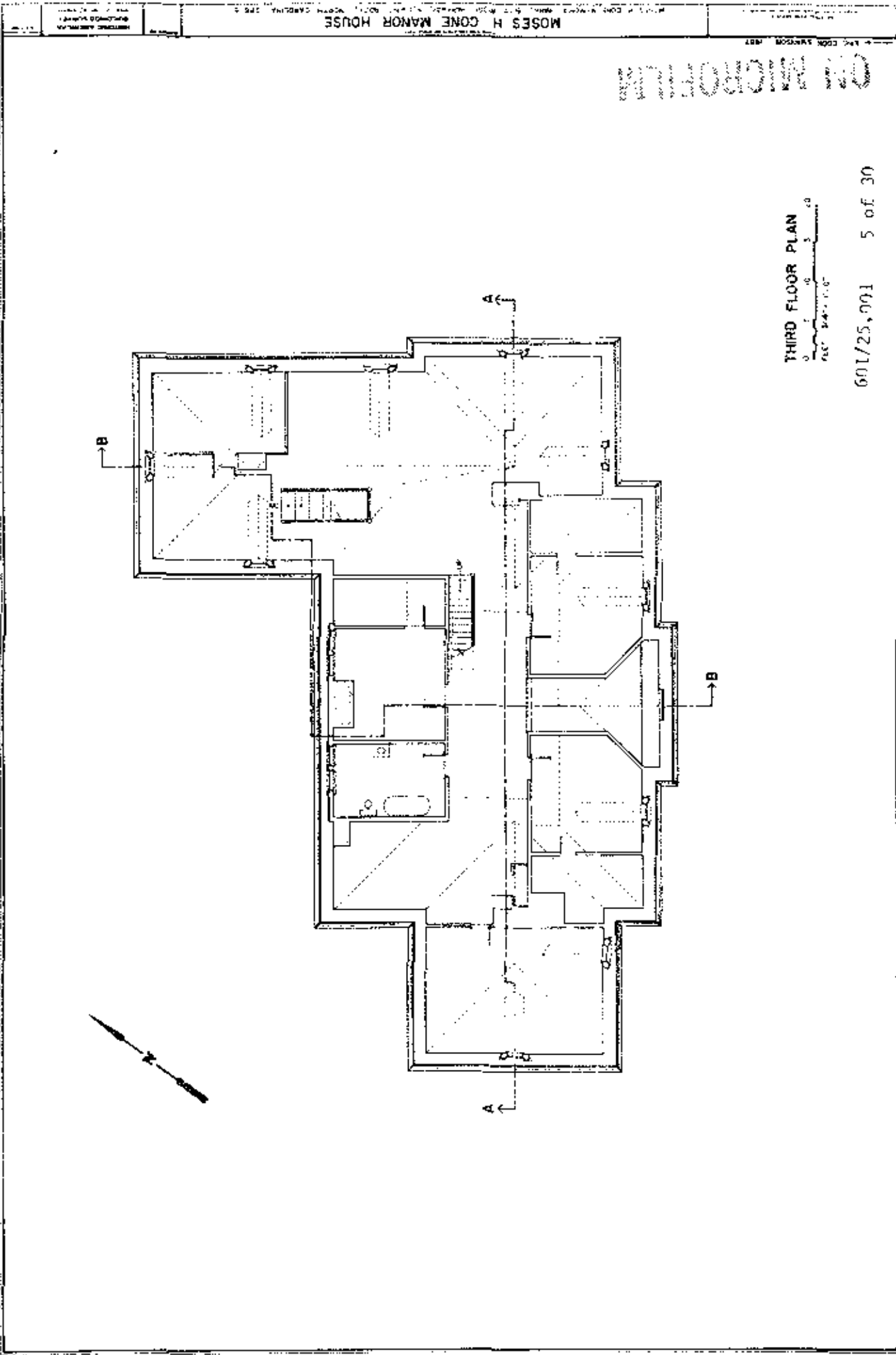
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601/25,001 4 of 30

FILE 1-44-100





THIRD FLOOR PLAN

601/25,091 5 of 30

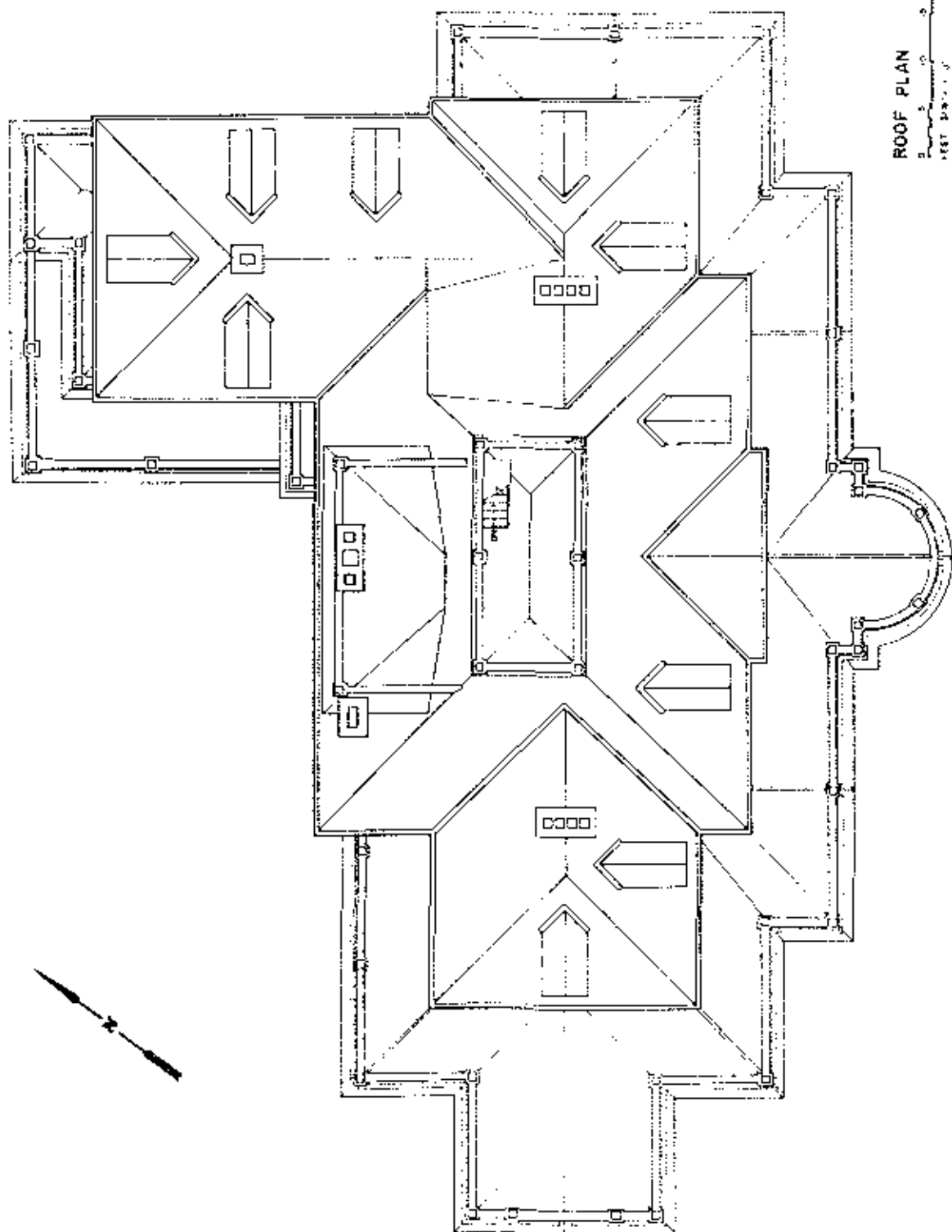
MOSES H. CONE MANOR HOUSE

MOSES H. CONE MANOR HOUSE

MOSES H. CONE MANOR HOUSE

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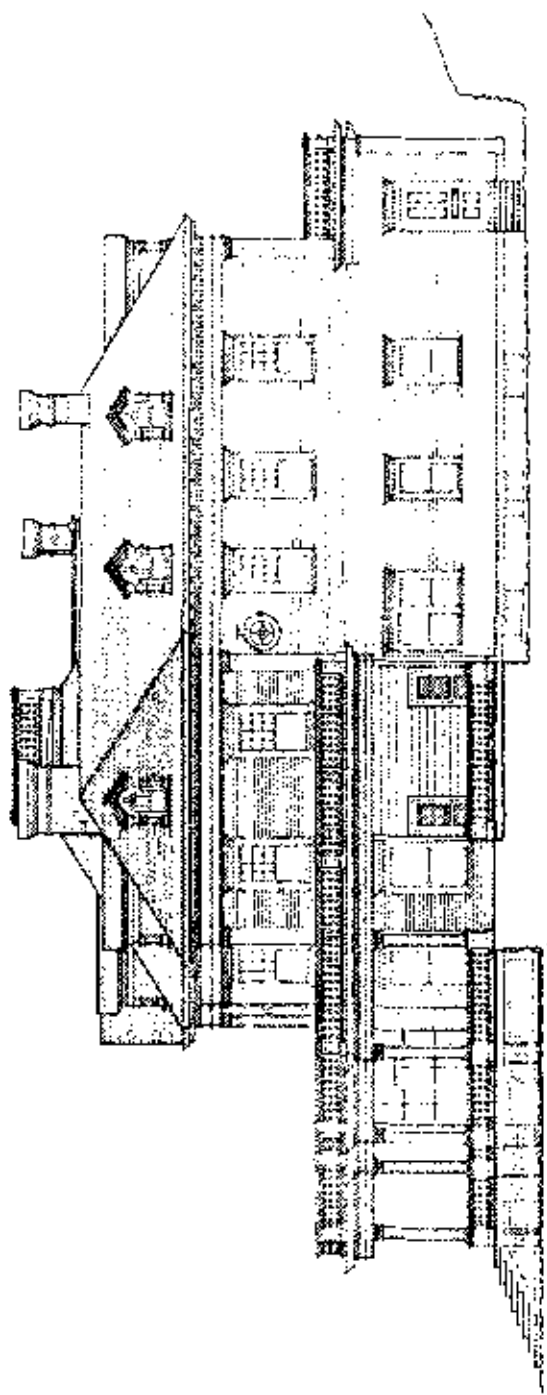


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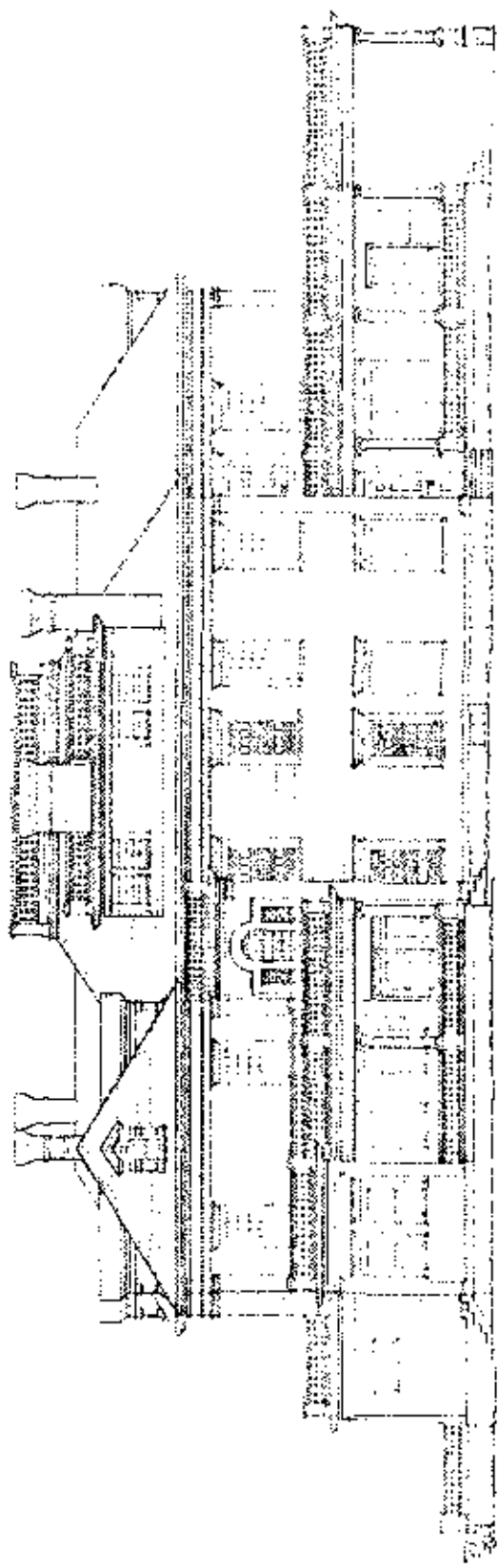
EAST ELEVATION

601/25,001 8 of 30

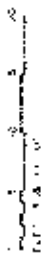


DATE 03-15	STCML	STUCO OVER BRICK
ROOF - FLAT SCAM AND CROWN SHINGLE		
DOWN - CLAYPOARD		
ACQUATION - NRECA		

ON MICROFILM



NORTH ELEVATION



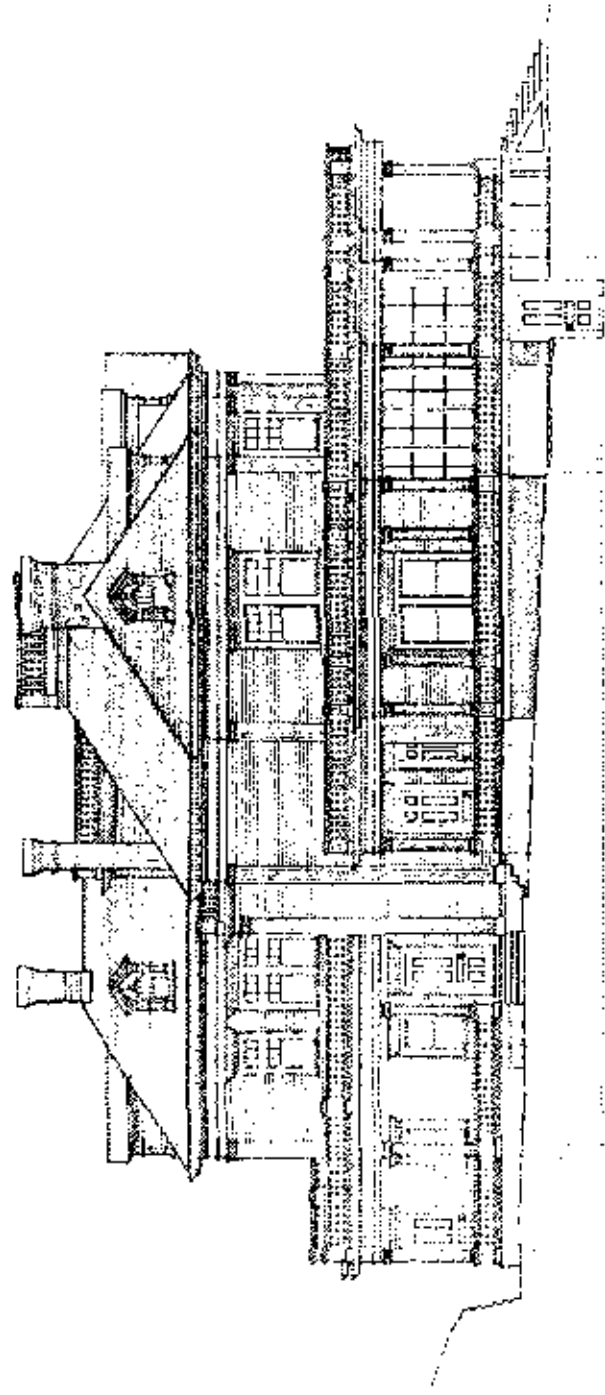
NOTED: SEE PLAN FOR
 LOCATION OF
 CHIMNEYS
 AND
 PORCHES

ON MICROFILM

WEST ELEVATION

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feet 0.00 0.50 1.00

601/25,001



MATERIALS
ROOF - FLAT SLAB AND CEDAR SHAKES
SIDING - CLAPBOARD
FOUNDATION - STUCCO OVER STONE/BRICK

FOUNDATION - BRICK ON STONE FOOTING

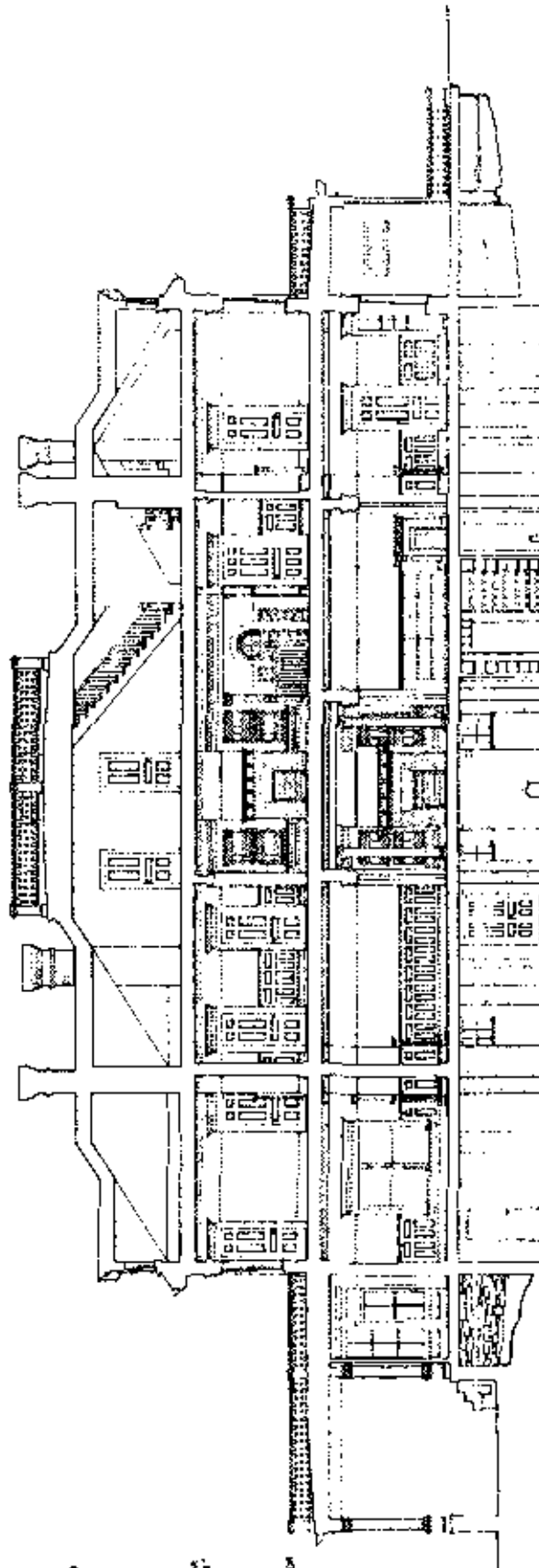
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ON MICROFILM



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FIN ATTIC FLOOR
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FIN SECOND FLOOR
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MOSES H CONE MANOR HOUSE
 1900-1901
 1900-1901
 1900-1901

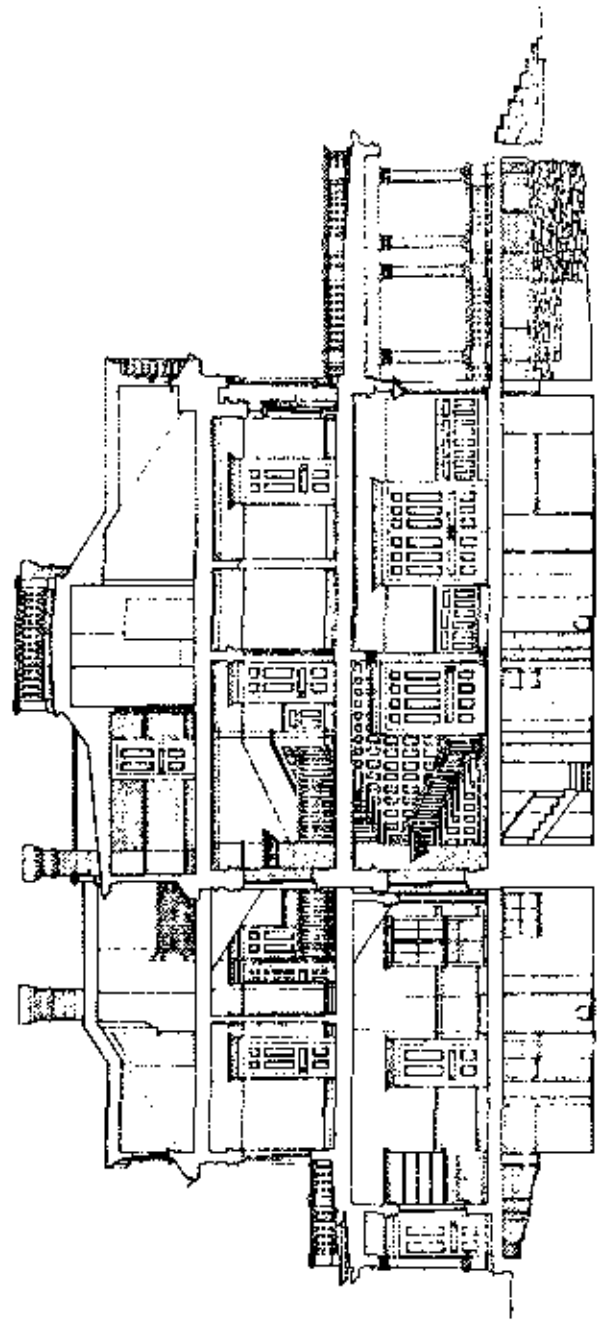
MOSES H CONE MANOR HOUSE
 1900-1901
 1900-1901
 1900-1901

ON MICROFILM

SECTION B-B

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601/25,001 12 of 30



1st ATTIC CEILING
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1st ATTIC FLOOR
 24' 8"

1st SECOND FLOOR CEILING
 25' 8" 50"

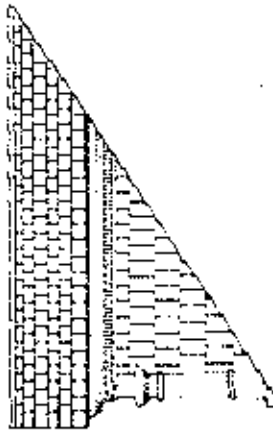
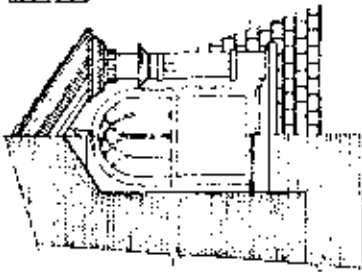
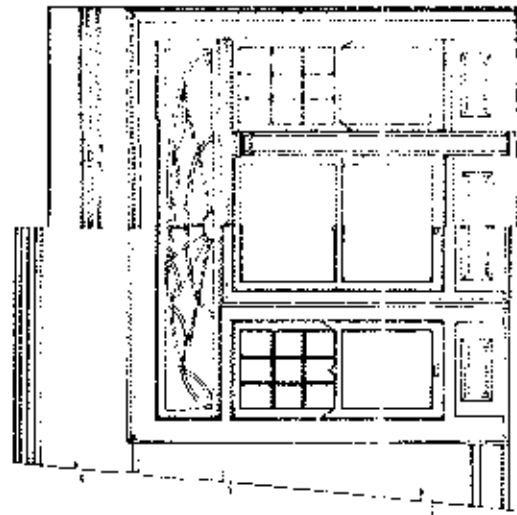
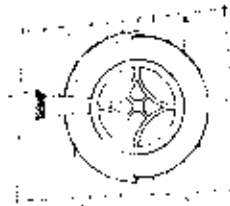
1st SECOND FLOOR
 25' 8" 50"

1st 1st FLOOR CEILING
 11' 4"

1st FIRST FLOOR
 0' 0"

Basement CEILING
 1' 0"

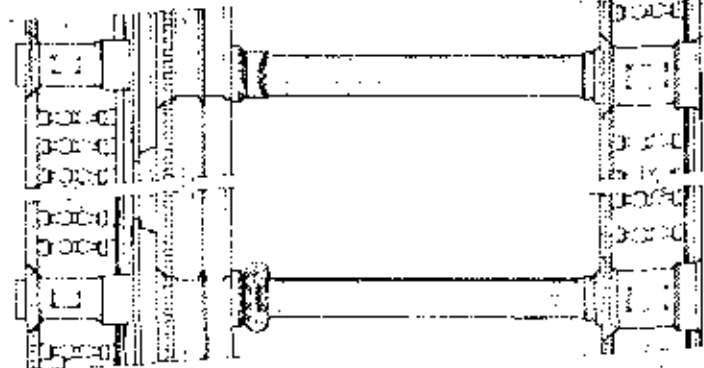
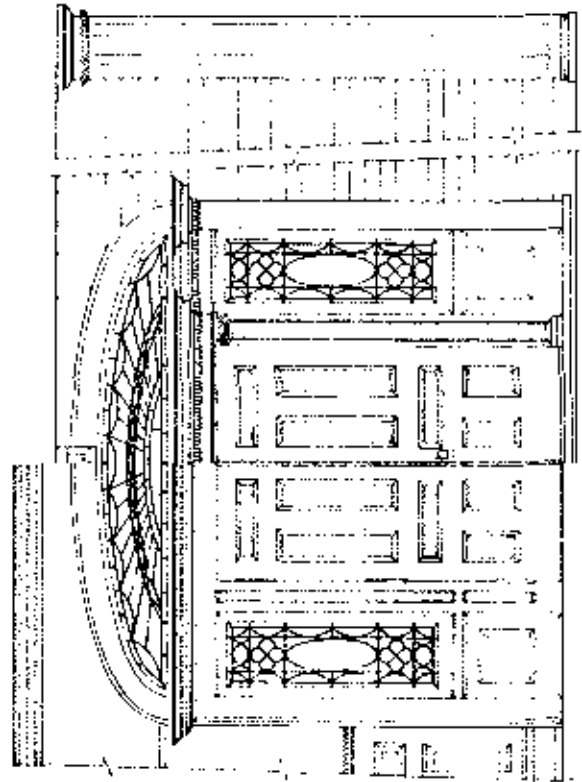
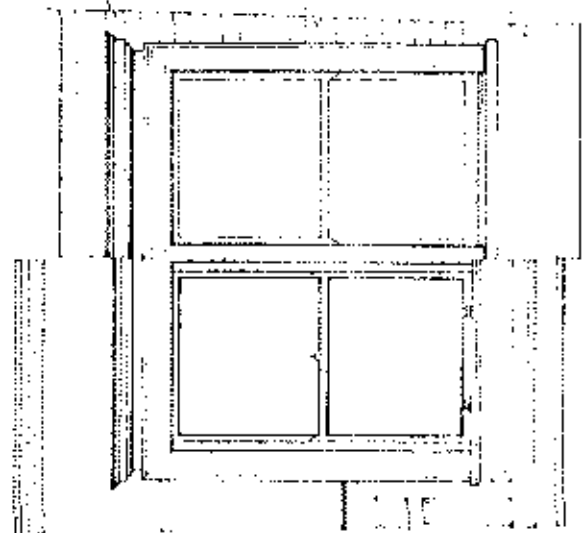
Basement FLOOR
 8' 10" 14"



DETAILS

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET 3/4" = 1'-0"

TYPICAL DOUBLE WINDOW - INTERIOR/EXTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR

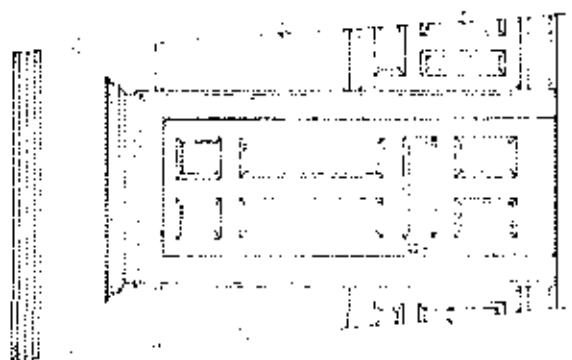


ON MICROFILM

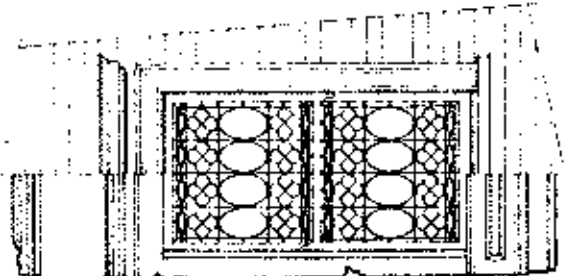
MOSES H CONE MANOR HOUSE

MOSES H CONE MANOR HOUSE, 1810-1815, BLOOMING ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA 28042

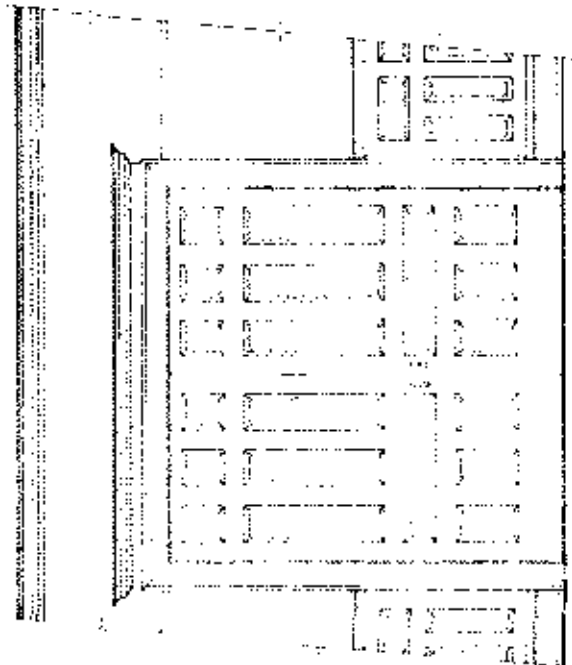
REPRODUCED FROM THE
ORIGINAL DRAWING BY
JAMES H. HARRIS



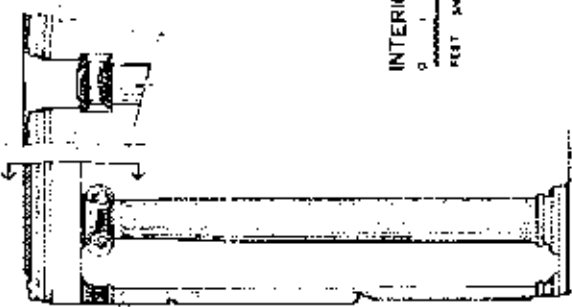
TYPICAL INTERIOR DOOR - FIRST FLOOR



LEADED WINDOW - INTERIOR-EXTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR - NORTH ELEVATION

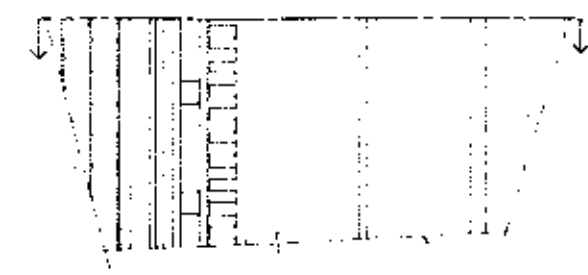


TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOUBLE POCKET DOORS - FRONT HALL - FIRST FLOOR

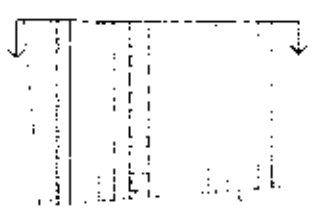


PILASTER AND COLUMN - FRONT HALL - FIRST FLOOR

INTERIOR DETAILS
 0 1 2 3 4 5
 FEET 3/4" = 1'-0"

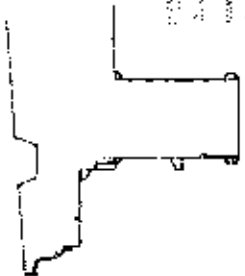
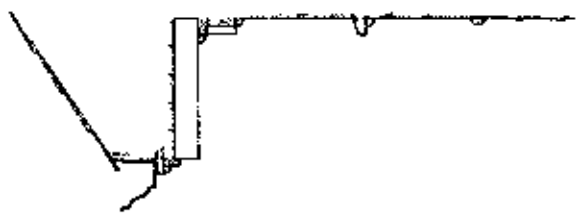


ROOF CORNICE ELEVATION-SECTION



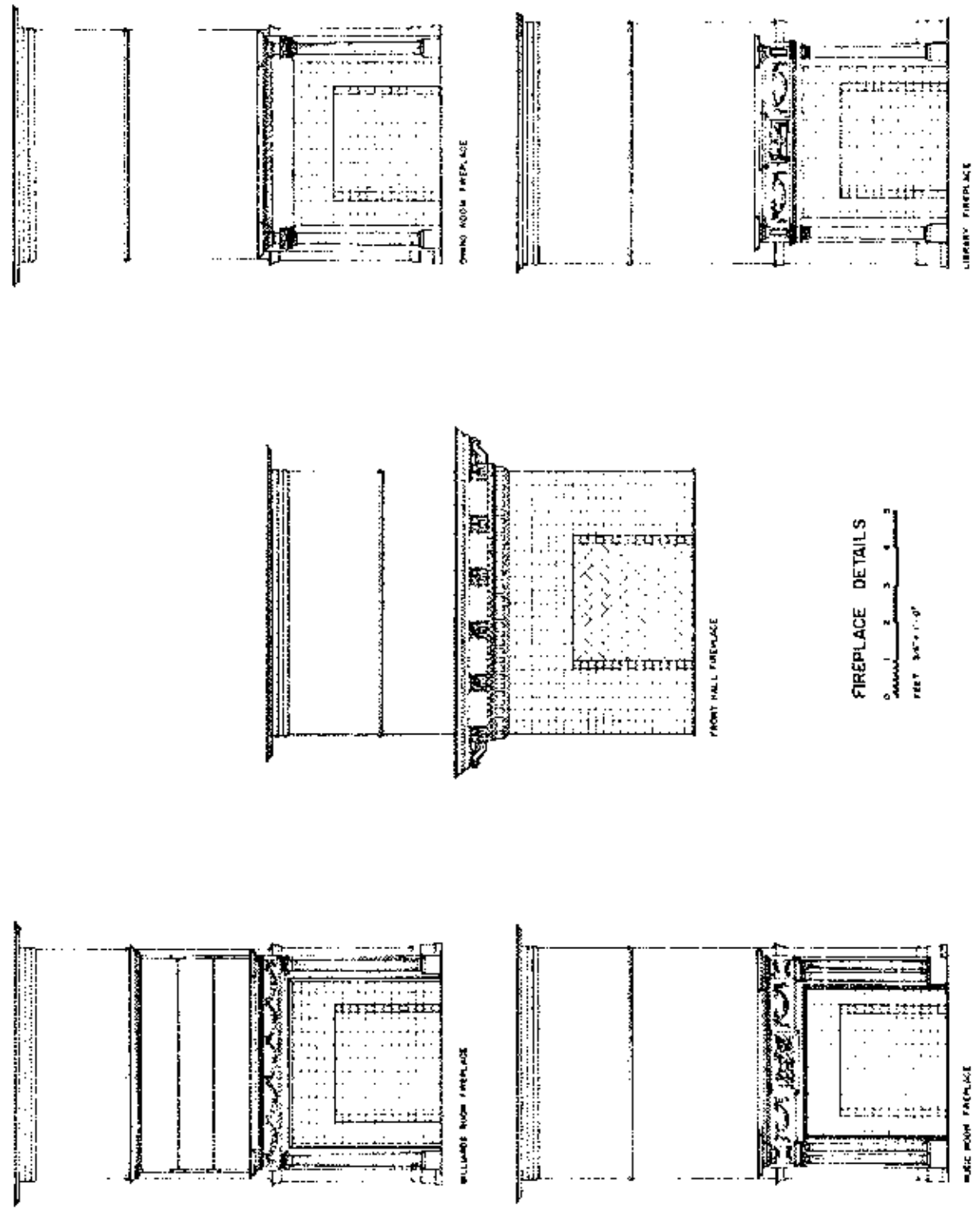
PORCH ROOF CORNICE ELEVATION-SECTION

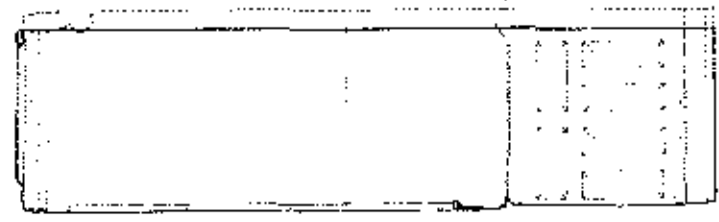
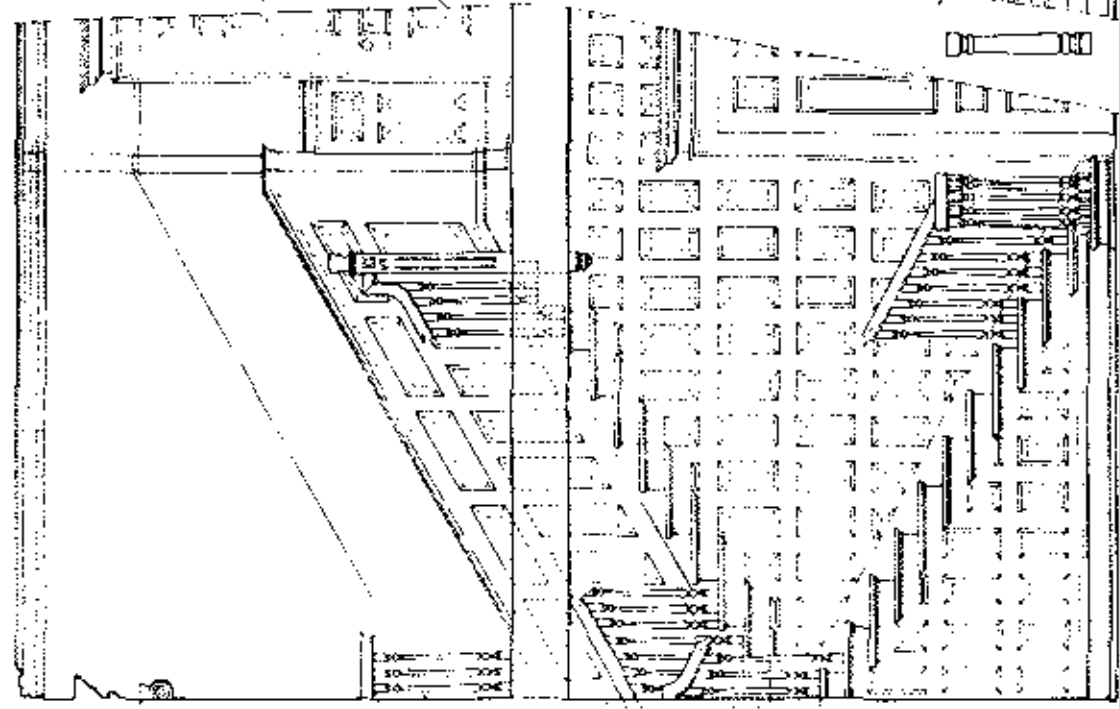
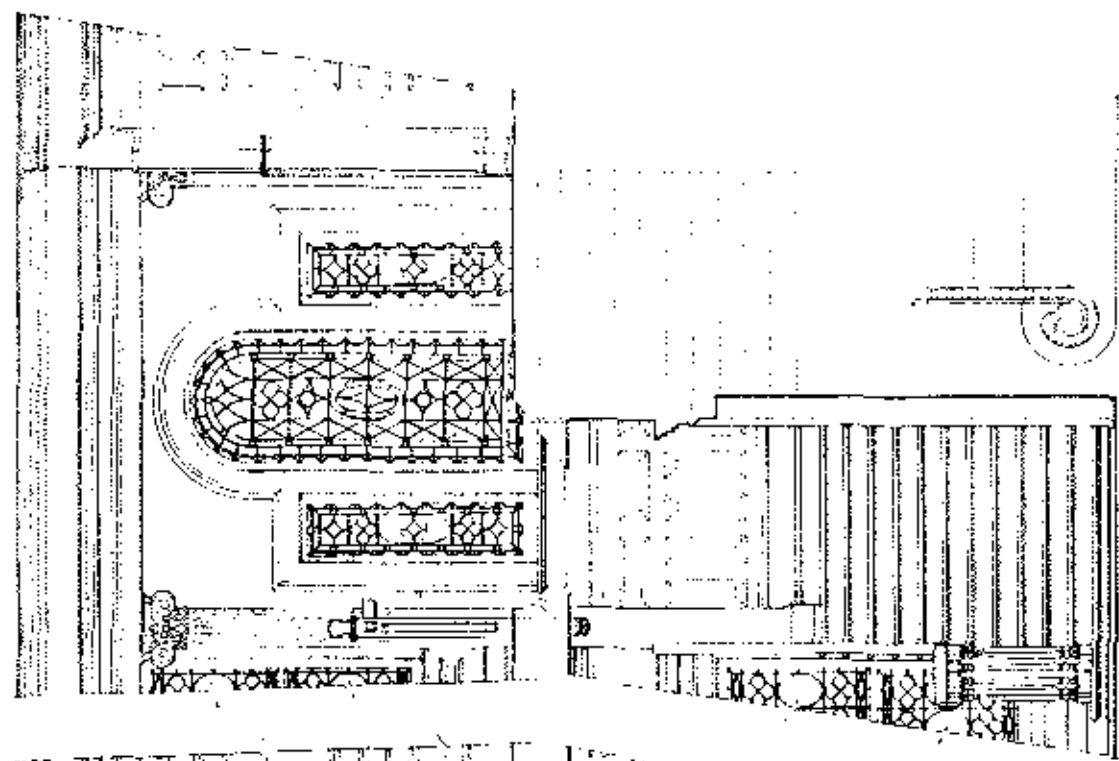
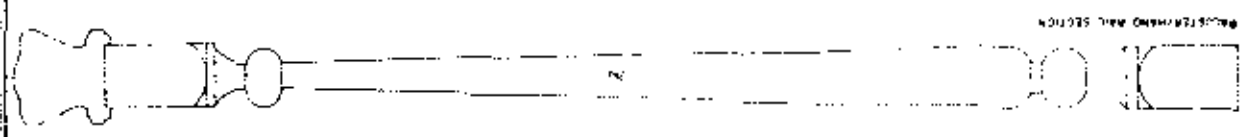
CORNICE DETAILS
 0 1 2 3
 FEET 1/2" = 1'-0"



ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM





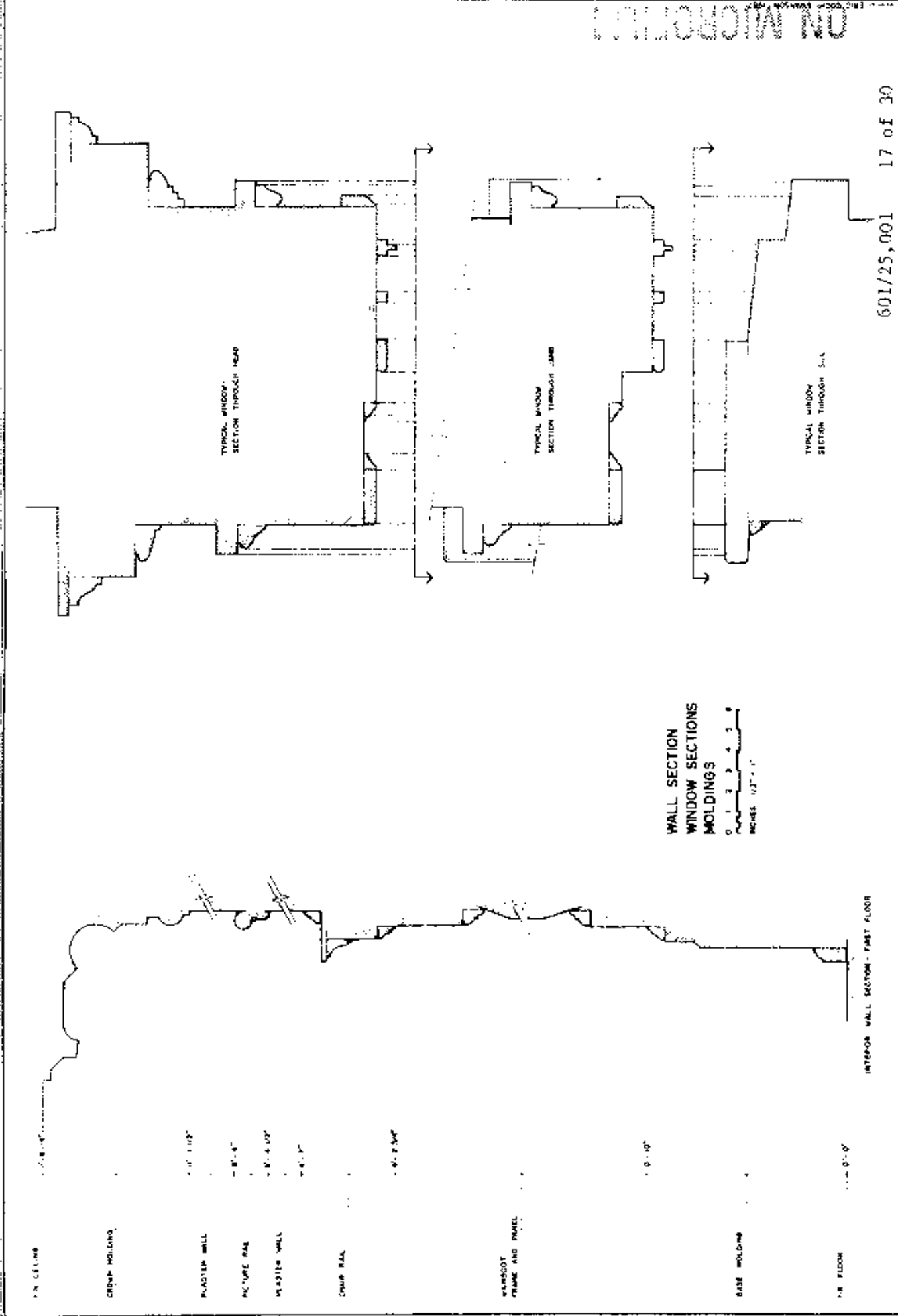
GRAND
 STAIRCASE
 DETAILS

0 1 2
 FEET 3/4" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

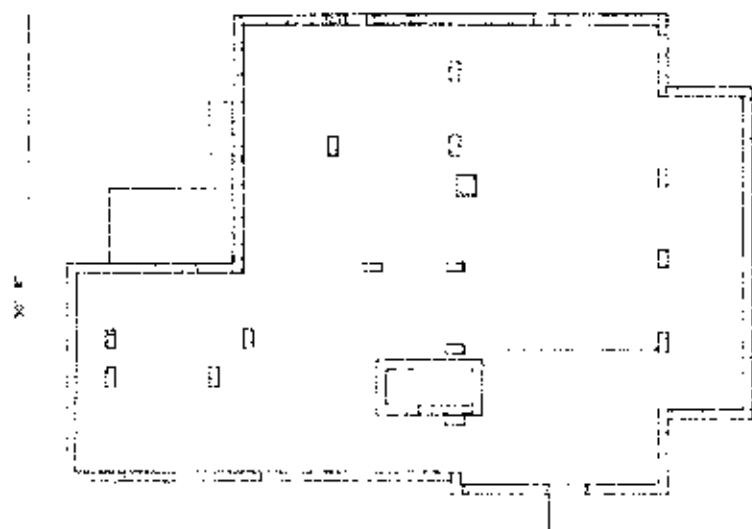
DETAIL
 POST



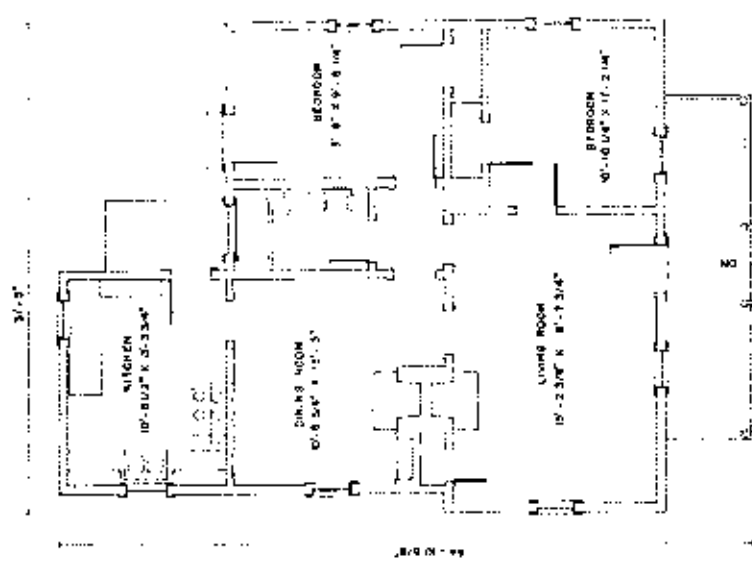
UNITED STATES
ARMY
ENGINEER REGIMENT
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

MOSES H. CONE SERVAANTS' QUARTERS

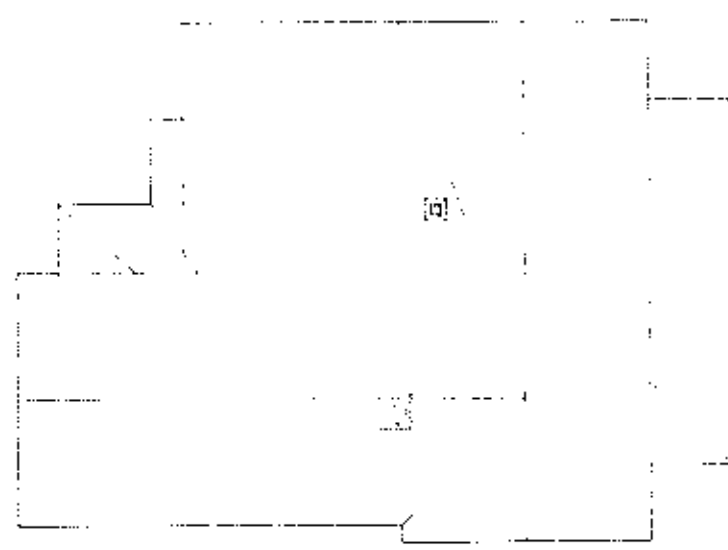
ON MICROFILM



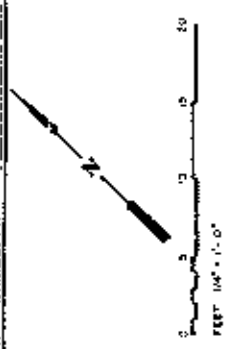
FOUNDATION PLAN



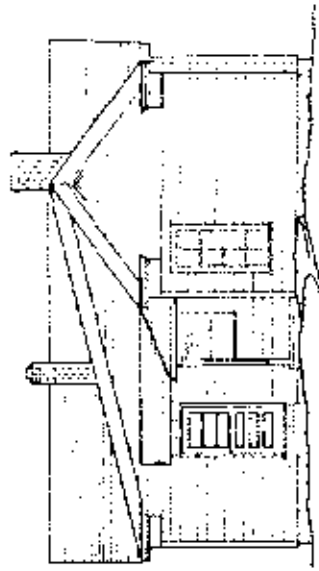
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



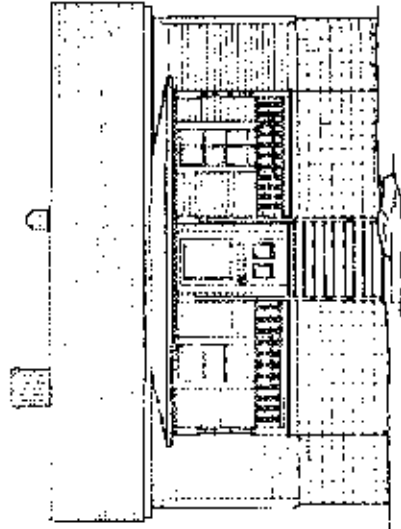
ON MICROFILM



NORTH ELEVATION

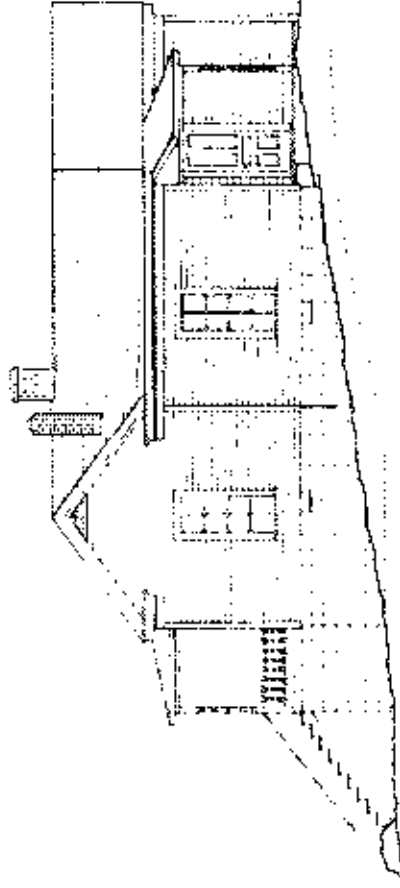
18'-0"
 12'-0" x 12'-0"
 8'-0"

0 5 10 15 20
 FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

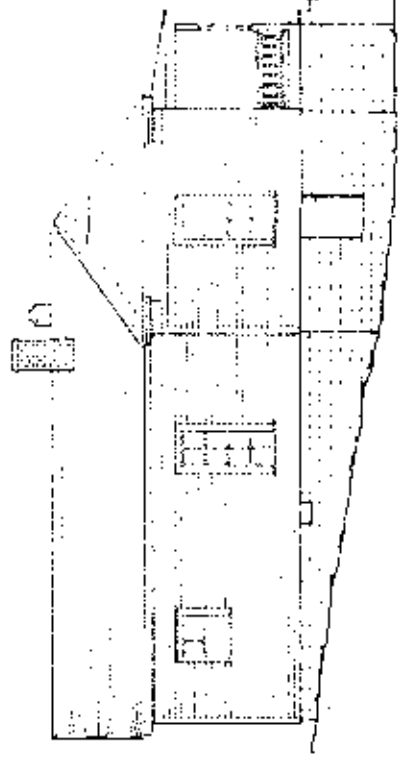


SOUTH ELEVATION

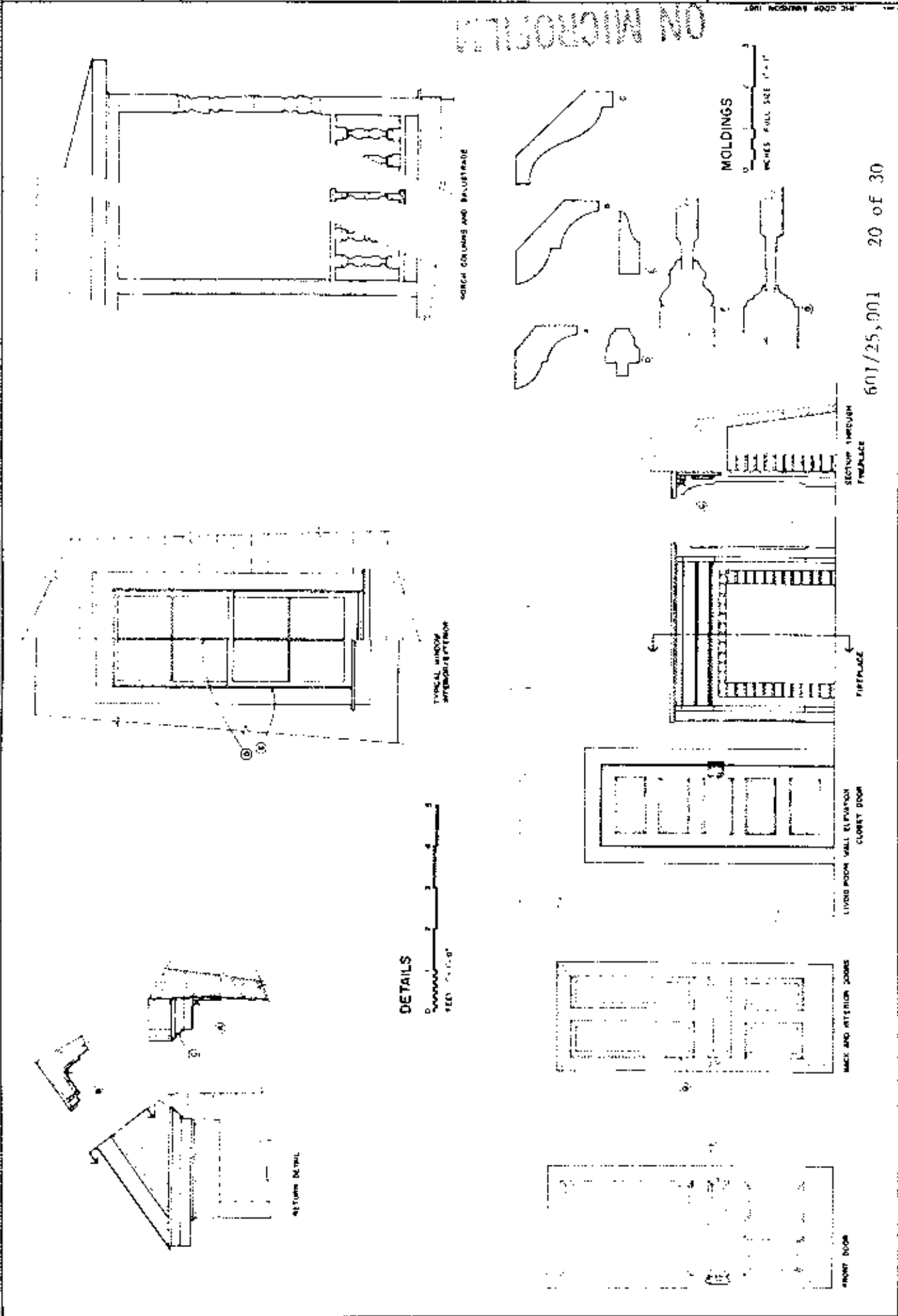
MATERIALS - ROOF - ASPHALT SHINGLE
 SIDING - CLAPBOARD
 FOUNDATION - CONCRETE BLOCK

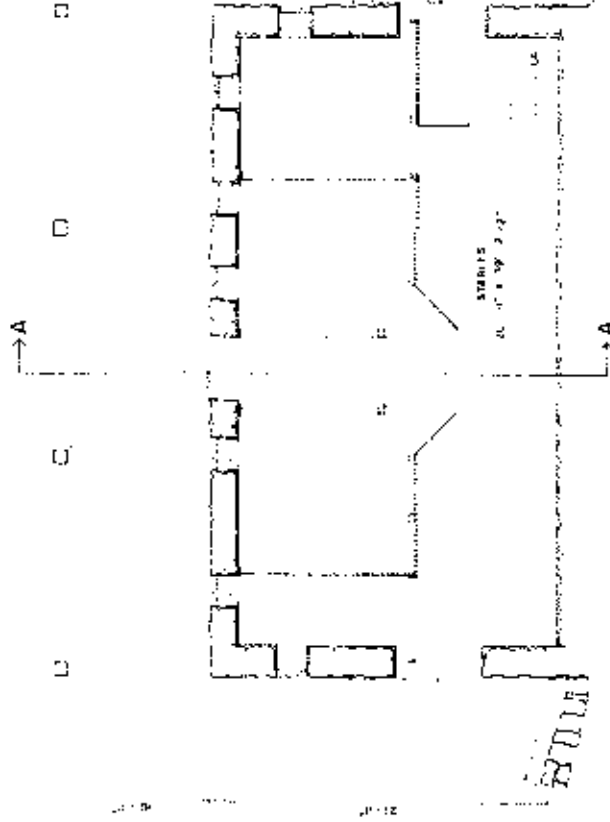


EAST ELEVATION

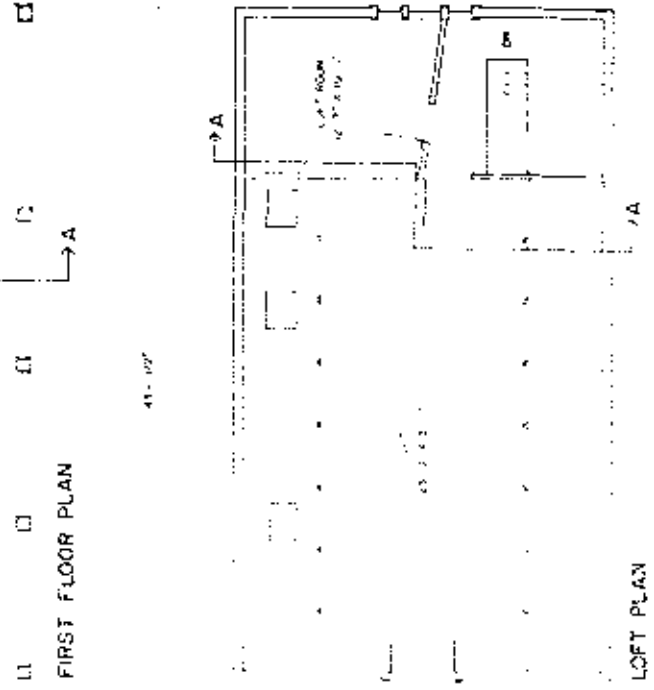


WEST ELEVATION

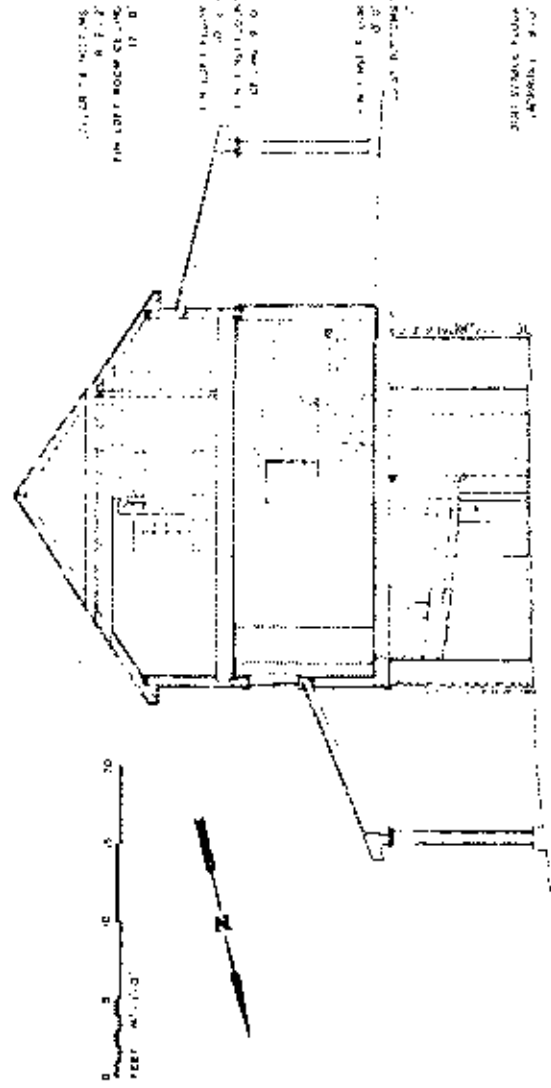




FOUNDATION PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A-A



LOFT PLAN

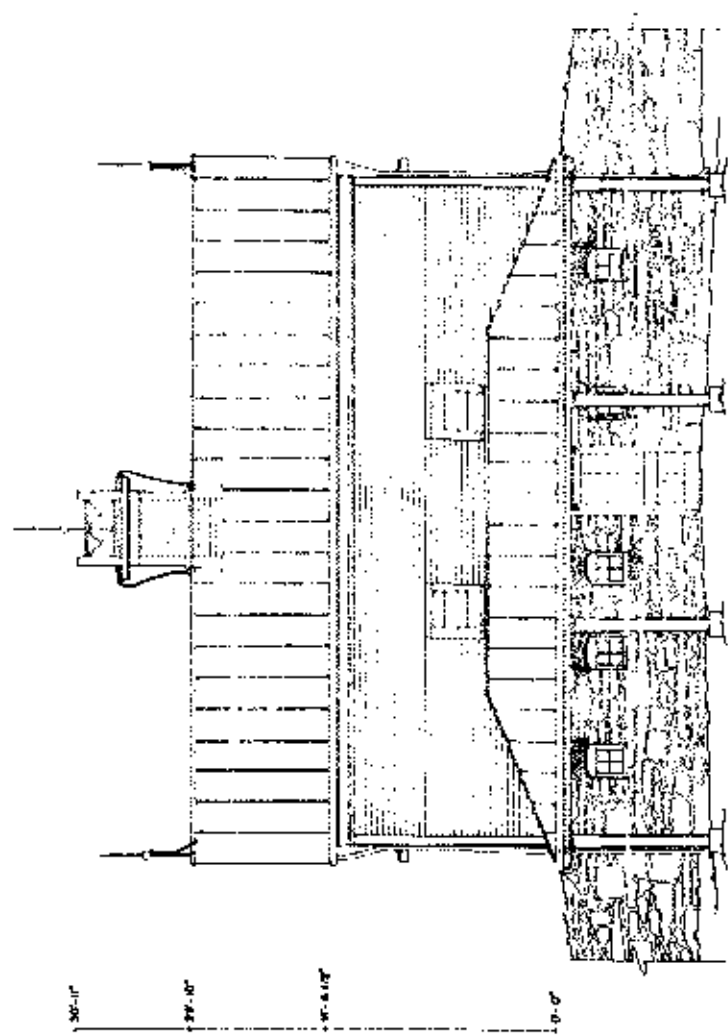
ON MICROFILM

MOSES H. CONE
ARCHITECT
1000 N. 10TH ST.
DENVER, COLO.

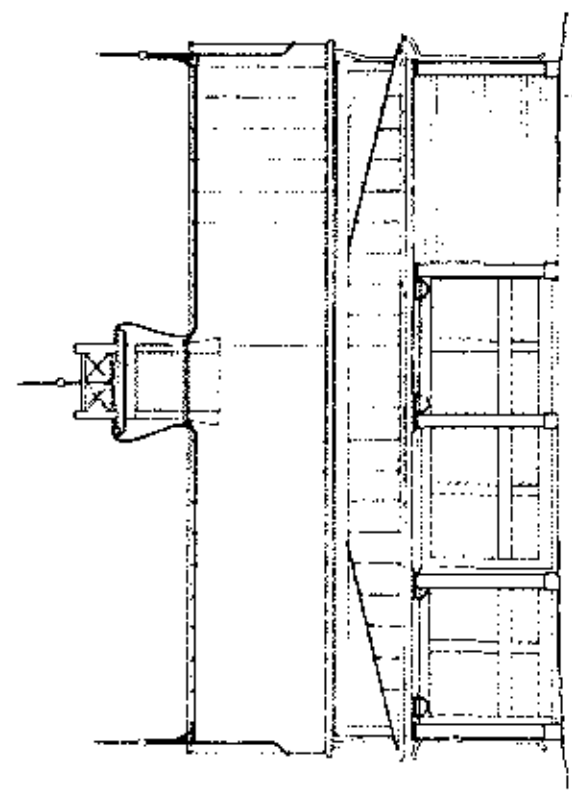
MOSES H. CONE CARRIAGE HOUSE
1000 N. 10TH ST. DENVER, COLO. 80202

THE COOP ELEVATION 1987

ON MICROFILM



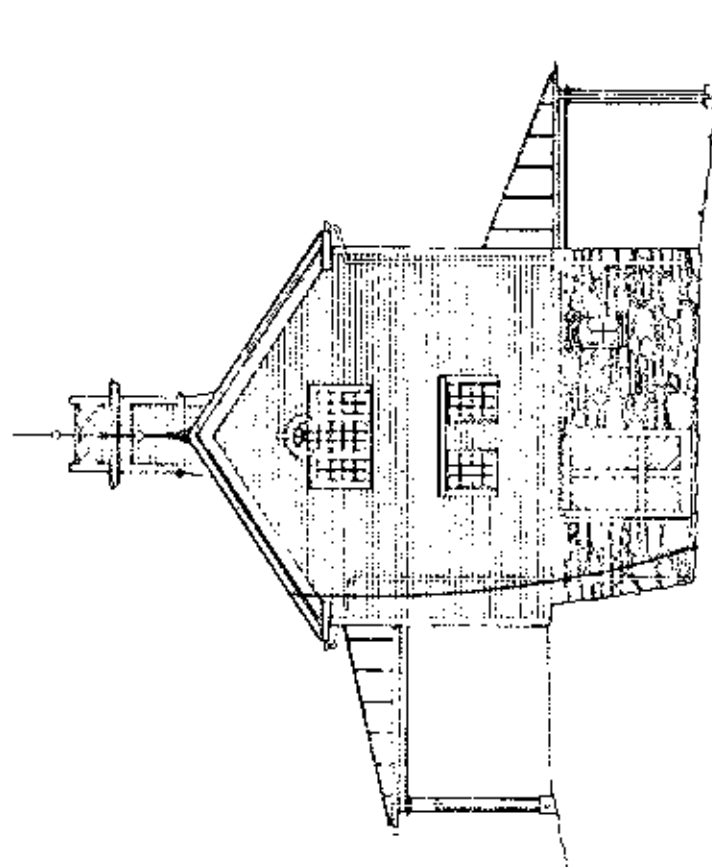
EAST ELEVATION



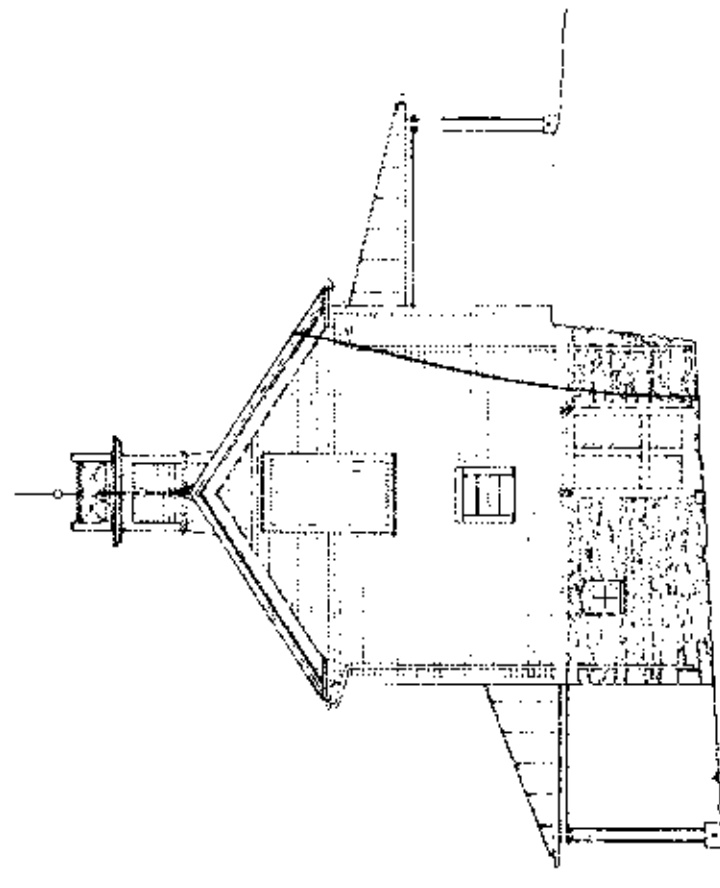
WEST ELEVATION

WALLS - METAL
ROOF - CLAY
SILLING - CLAY
FOUNDATION - STONE

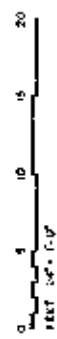




SOUTH ELEVATION
 MATERIALS: ROOF - METAL
 SIDING - CLAPBOARD
 FOUNDATION - STONE



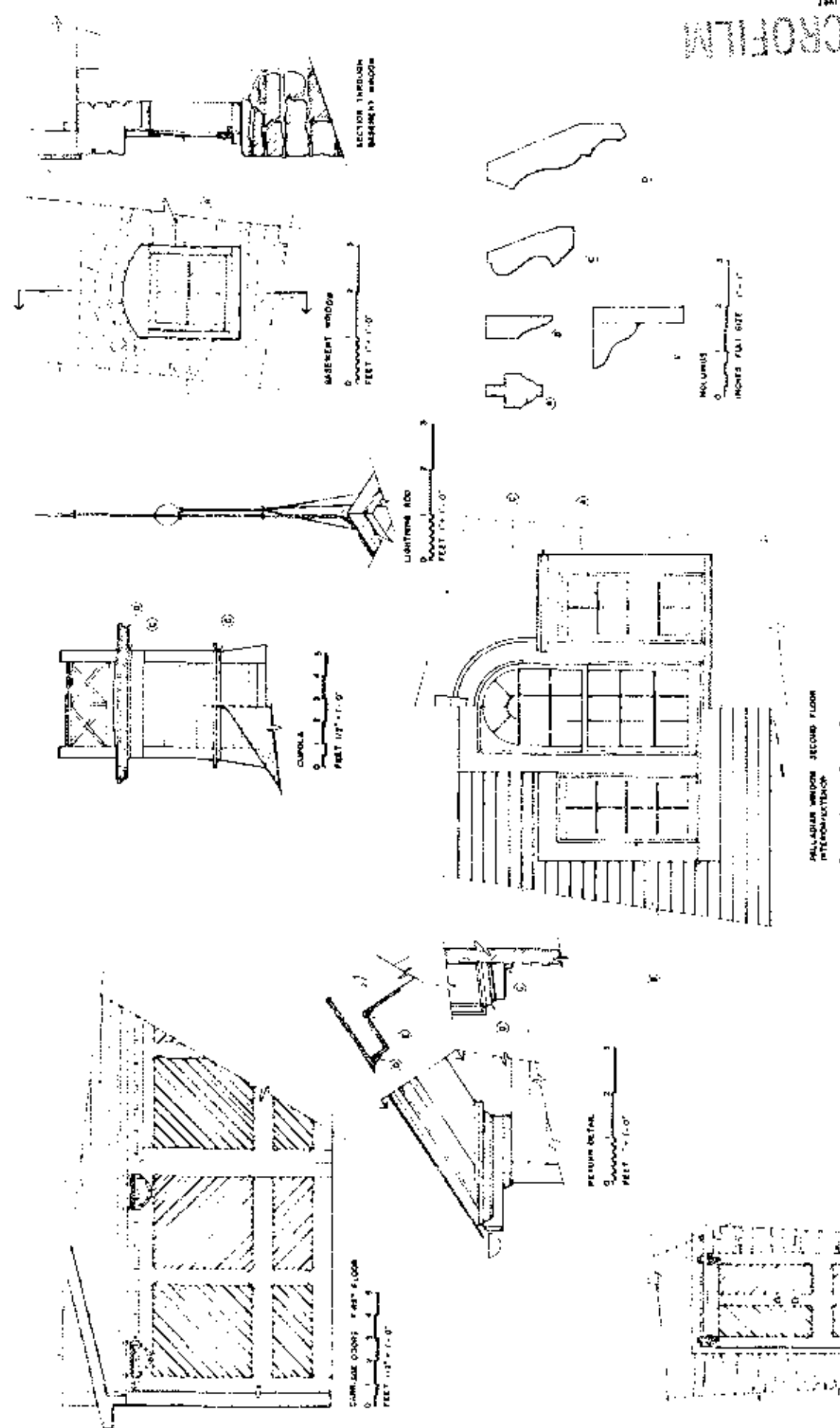
NORTH ELEVATION

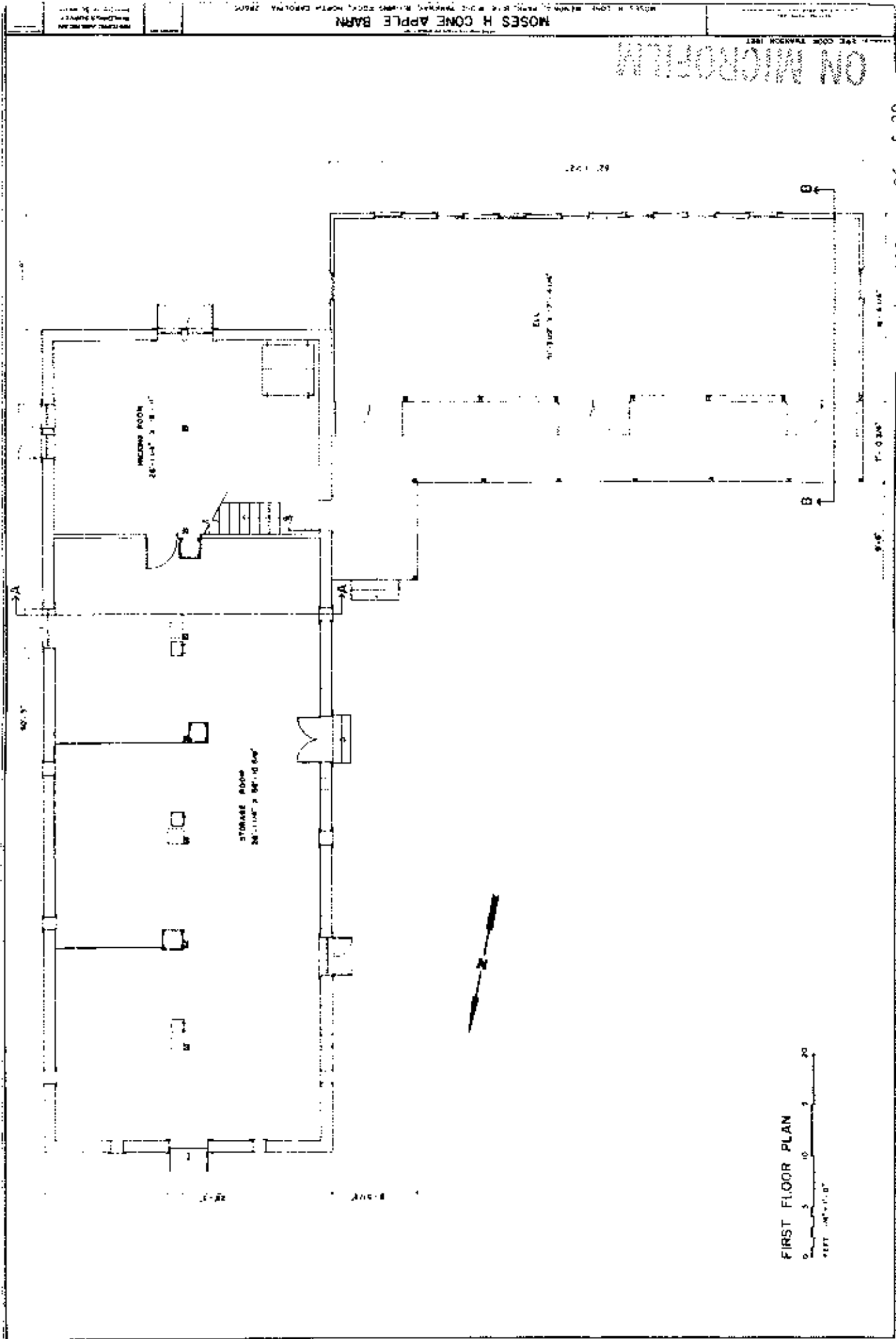


ON MICROFILM

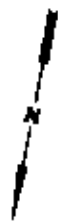
ON MICROFILM

DETAILS



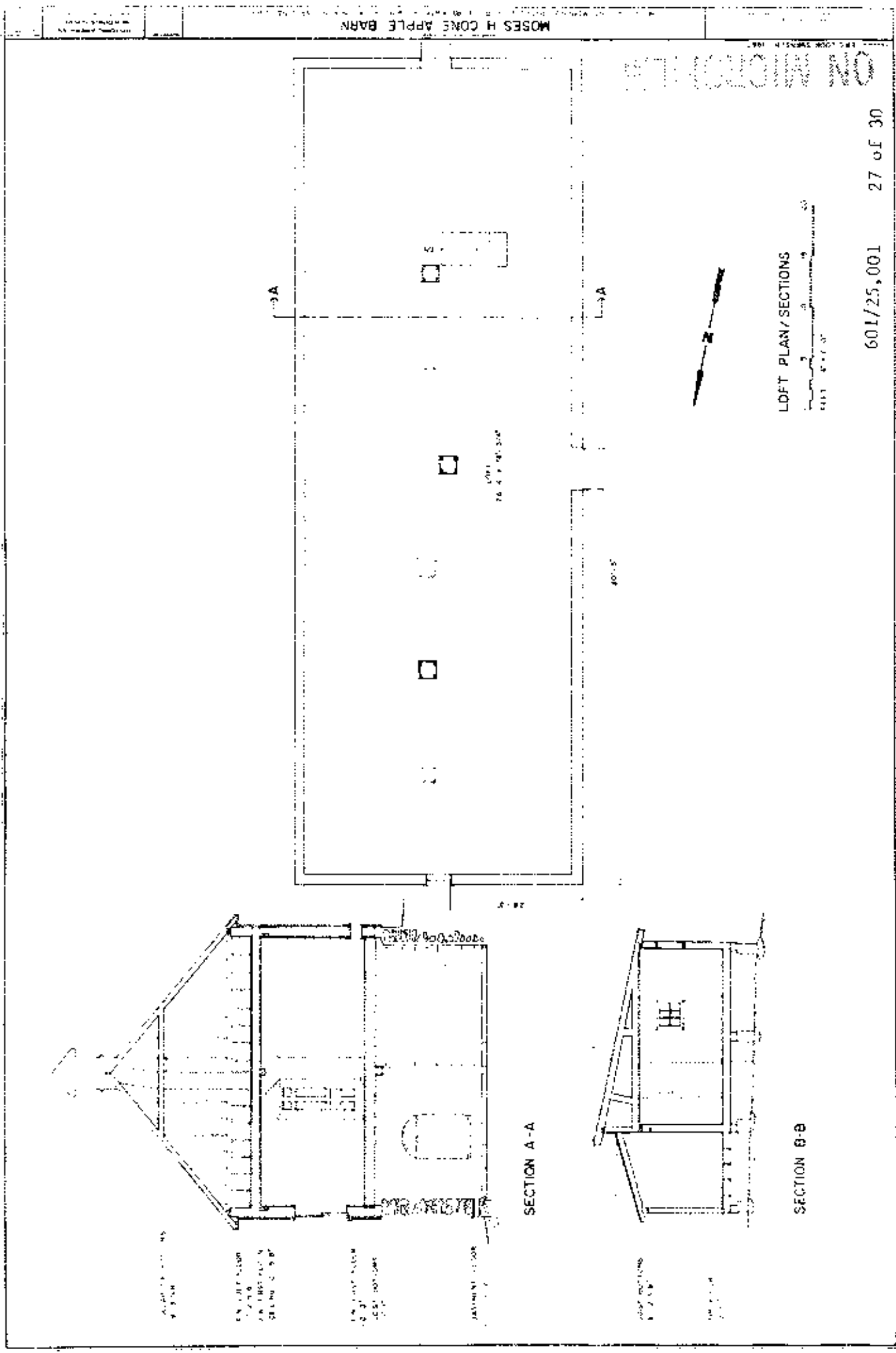


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

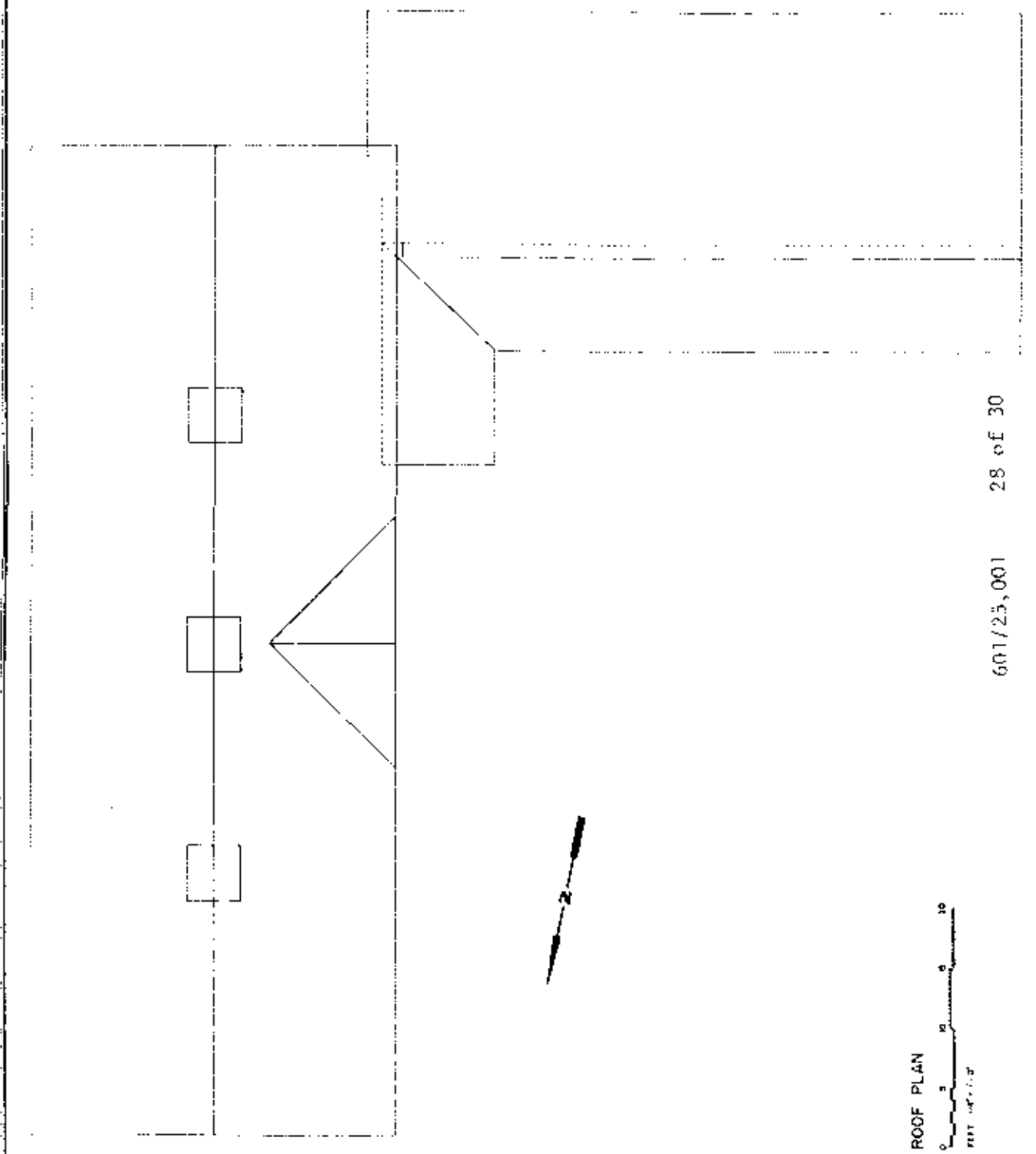


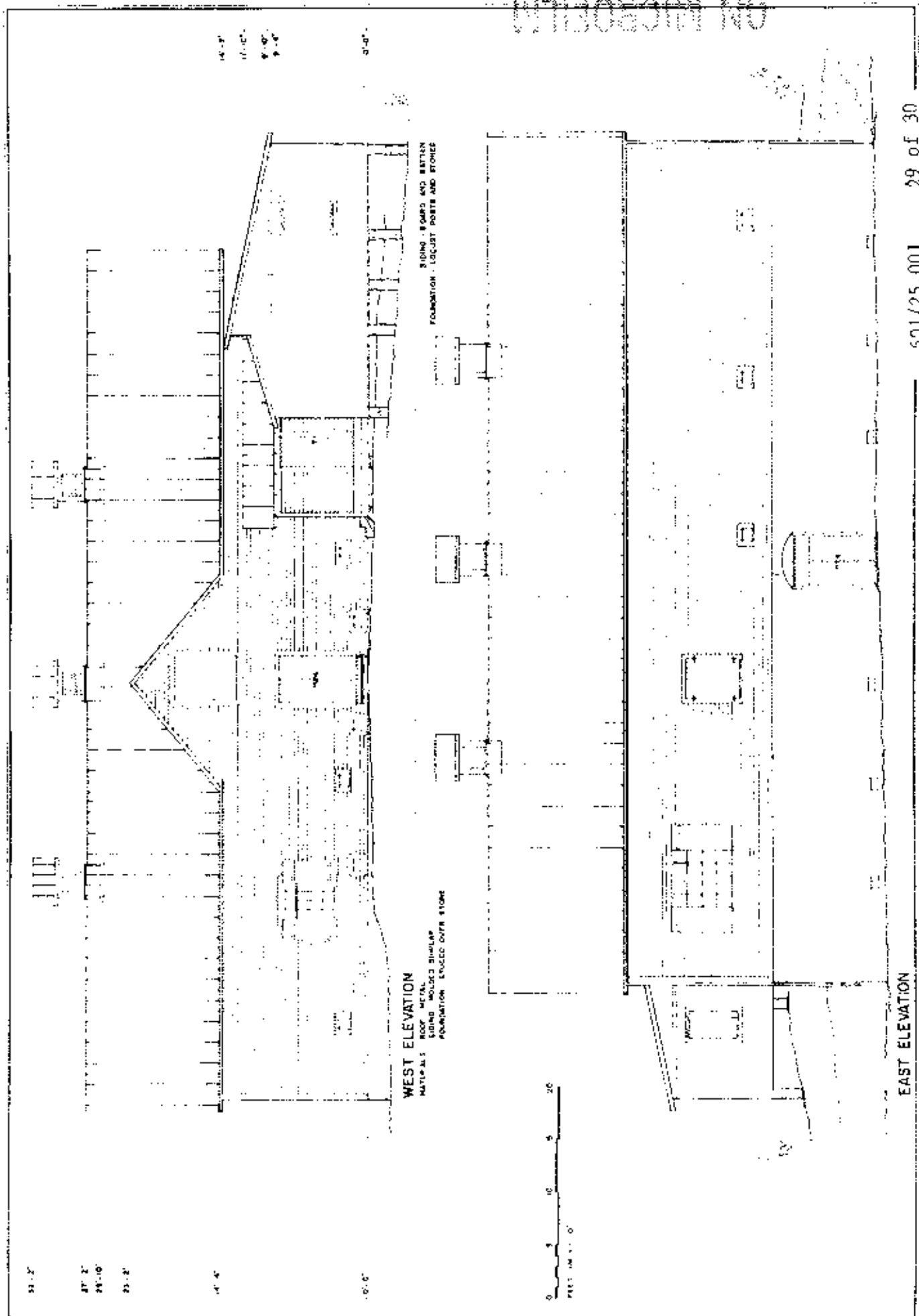
ON MICROFILM

MOSES H CONE APPLE BARN



ON MICROFILM





33'-2"

27'-2"

24'-0"

23'-2"

14'-4"

10'-0"

14'-2"

17'-0"

8'-0"

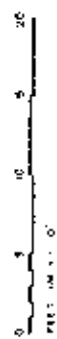
3'-6"

3'-0"

WEST ELEVATION

ROOF: METAL
SIDING: HOUSED SHINGLE
FOUNDATION: BRICK OVER STONE

SIDING: BOARDS AND BATTEN
FOUNDATION: LOGJIST POSTS AND STONES



EAST ELEVATION

W180831H NO

NORTH ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

STANLEY
WILLIAM OWEN - M.D.
WALTER OWEN - M.D.

5:5:hg - MOLDED SHIP LAP
FOAM/DATUM - STUCCO OVER STONE

601/25,001 30 of 30

MOSSES H. CONE APPLE BARN

1998 年 4 月 1 日 至 1998 年 4 月 30 日 共 30 天

— 1997 —