



Thomas Wolfe Home



The Gilded Age (1880 - 1930)
The feather motif that marks this portion of the Urban Trail is taken from the art deco ornamentations used on the current City Hall. Architect Douglas Ellington's decoration honors the Native Americans who once occupied the area. It is used here as a symbol of the pre-Depression boom period that occurred after the coming of the railroad to Asheville.



1. Walk Into History
George Willis Pack, for whom Pack Square is named, came to Asheville in 1880 and made significant contributions, including a library building on the square and the incentive for the Vance Monument. As you cross the plaza to the monument across the street, locate a circle of bricks bearing the names of those honored by contributors to the Urban Trail.



2. Crossroads
At this station the tiles have been peeled back to reveal a road that was trod by Native Americans and by travelers on the 1827 Buncombe Turnpike. Stagecoaches and covered wagons made their way across the square on this dirt thoroughfare, as did the drovers from Tennessee, taking hundreds of turkeys, pigs, and cows to southern markets. The rails represent the train (1880) and the electric trolley (1889). Both had a tremendous impact on Asheville's economy and brought growth to Patton Avenue. Follow the trail to learn more about this growth.



3. Stepping Out
A bronze top hat, cane, and gloves recall the theaters and Grand Opera House that once made Patton Avenue the center of commerce and culture. This small bronze sculpture and others along the trail were created by University of North Carolina at Asheville students.



4. O. Henry
Around the plaque, embedded in the sidewalk, are bronze representations of the famous symbols in the Christmas tale "The Gift of the Magi," written by O. Henry. The prolific literary exponent is known for his mastery of a surprise ending. An avenue in Asheville bears his name.



5. Immortal Image
The plaque celebrates an existing Victorian edifice, the Drummer Building (1895), named for the Johnston family estate in Ireland. The building's architect was Allen Leroy Melton. Above the facing corner rose a circular turret, which was used as a lookout until its removal. The trail crosses Patton Avenue.



6. Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D.
A bench with a bowl of medicinal herbs honors Asheville resident Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. She contributes to the advancement of care for women and children by establishing the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1857, a bold move for that time. Dr. Blackwell also founded the world's first four-year medical college for women. Proceed to the corner and turn right onto Haywood Street.



7. Art Deco Masterpiece
A mosaic, crafted in Venice, Italy, mirrors Douglas Ellington's art deco masterpiece, the S & W Building (1929). Ellington returned to his native North Carolina from France during the 1920s building boom and enhanced Asheville with his architectural designs. The former cafeteria is one of 64 major downtown buildings constructed during that period. Cross Haywood Street to Pritchard Park, cross College Street, and go one block to Battery Park Avenue.



8. Flat Iron Architecture
A giant flat iron, a replica of one used by a local laundry, reflects the nearby Flat Iron Building. Battery Park Avenue was the gateway to the original Battery Park Hotel (1886), located on what was once a hill overlooking the city. In 1923 Edwin Wiley Grove built a major department store, now the Haywood Park Hotel, opposite this corner. The Flat Iron Building (1926) and others quickly followed. The trail continues down Wall Street.



9. Cat Walk
This station is a favorite on the Urban Trail. You are actually standing on a retaining wall that was responsible for holding up a hill more than 70 feet high. When Edwin Wiley Grove decided to develop downtown Asheville, he had the hill removed! Peer over the half-wall to see the original structure still there. To continue the trail, cross Wall Street and take the steps to the right. An elevator is located in the parking garage.



10. Grove's Vision
The glass etching depicts the original architectural plans for the Grove Arcade. Grove's death, as well as the Great Depression, caused the tower to be built lower than originally envisioned. However, the steel structure still remains to support it. An Asheville community effort brought about the restoration of the building, and once again it houses an indoor mall with a variety of shops and restaurants. Continue north on Page Avenue.



11. Historic Hilltop
Across the street is a tall brick building which originally housed the "new" Battery Park Hotel. This hotel was constructed by Grove after the "old" Battery Park Hotel was destroyed by fire. The hill that the old hotel stood on was named Battery Hill because of a battery of guns placed atop it during the War Between the States. George W. Vanderbilt stayed there when he visited in 1888. Note his signature and the names of other famous people on the bronze guest book. Continue to the corner and turn right.



12. Guastavino's Monument
The Basilica of St. Lawrence boasts North America's largest freestanding elliptical dome, unsupported by wood or steel. Constructed of tile and mortar, it was assembled using an ancient Moorish technique perfected and patented by Rafael Guastavino. He collaborated with Richard Sharp Smith on the design of this church, which was completed in 1909. Cross Haywood Street to the Civic Center. (This station is under renovation.)



13. Appalachian Stage
A bronze fiddle and quilt grace a bench while five bronze figures of dancers and musicians celebrate the significance of Appalachian culture in the community. In 1927 Bascom Lamar Lunsford staged the first Mountain Dance and Folk Festival, an event that continues each year on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights in August. The trail turns south down Haywood Street.



14. Shopping Daze
The abstract, forged-metal representation of three frenzied shopping ladies and their dog commemorates the time when Haywood Street was the region's fashionable shopping district, and celebrates the return of a vibrant downtown. The trail turns left down Walnut Street.



The Frontier Period (1784 - 1880)
A horseshoe symbolizes an earlier time in Asheville's history, when this area was frequented by farmers who came into town on horseback or on wagons loaded with milk, butter, eggs, and produce.



15. Marketplace
A bronze bonnet and a basket of apples rest on a bench as they might have in the 1800s. Notice the double doors on many structures along these roads. The buildings housed produce markets and livery stables with doors large enough to accommodate a horse and wagon. The trail turns left on Broadway Street.



16. Legacy of Design
A bench and a visionary young boy honor British-born Richard Sharp Smith, supervising architect of the Biltmore House. Smith, who designed the bench to go in his office, remained in Asheville and had a profound influence on the city. From the bygone Langren Hotel to the former Eagles Home to the Masonic Temple, this street has exhibited many buildings designed by Smith and his partner, Albert Heath Carrier. Nearby was a store for drovers on the Buncombe Turnpike. The trail turns right onto Woodfin Street.



The Times of Thomas Wolfe (1900 - 1938)
A replica of the angel sold by Thomas Wolfe's father, W. O. Wolfe, and made famous in "Look Homeward, Angel" marks this section of the trail.



17. Woodfin House
The ceramic replica is of the building that many native Asheville residents recognize as the YMCA that served the area for 50 years. Originally the left half of the house was the home of Nicholas Woodfin, a prominent citizen, lawyer, and experimental farmer, who also delivered the farewell address to the first regiment of soldiers to leave for the War Between the States. Continue down Woodfin Street to the next block.



18. Wolfe's Neighborhood
This metal sculpture is a diorama of two different time periods. It merges the skyline of today with the early buildings of this era. You can enjoy both views by standing in Wolfe's size 13 shoes. The small bronze buildings are replicas of eight structures he would have known, seven of which are no longer part of the landscape. A plaque at the YMCA across the street marks the location of Wolfe's birthplace, which was a house built by W. O. Wolfe. The trail moves forward and turns right onto Thomas Wolfe Plaza.



19. Dixieland
A bronze replica of Wolfe's shoes stands in front of his mother's famous boardinghouse. During Wolfe's lifetime, surrounding streets were lined with graceful Queen Anne-style houses such as the Old Kentucky Home, which Wolfe immortalized as "Dixieland" in his novels. The trail turns right onto Walnut Street following the angel markers.



20. Curtain Calls
The abstract metal sculptures mounted on the building remind us of Asheville's vibrant theatrical presence and portray human struggle through an abstract man. Does one of them remind you of the journey of Don Quixote? Continue up Walnut Street to the next corner.



21. On the Move
This art-in-motion sculpture represents the history of transportation and honors the last brick street remaining in downtown Asheville. Beginning in 1890, bricks were the paving of choice in the city. Turn the wheel to the right to hear 11 different sounds. Cross Walnut Street and proceed up North Market Street.



The Era of Civic Pride
A replica of the sixth Buncombe County Courthouse, which stood on the square from 1876 to 1903, marks this part of the Urban Trail, celebrating the role that local government has had in shaping the downtown.



22. Civic Pride
This historic bell is similar to the one that hung in the 1892 City Hall, which stood at the east end of Pack Square. The granite circles at the base of the bell represent bollards and are in the shape of the octagonal City Hall's belfry. As you cross back to Pack Square, view the Jackson Building ahead.



23. Man and Mountain
The plaque and the mountains recall obstacles faced by early settlers. Beaucatcher Road (1808) still winds over the storied mountain with the romantic name, giving travelers a view of the city and of sunsets to the west. Beaucatcher Mountain was breached in 1926 when a tunnel eased the hardships of reaching the city. To continue, cross the street to the right and walk toward the courthouse.



24. Time Remembered
A plaque covers the site where a bicentennial time capsule is buried in City-County Plaza. The trail crosses South Spruce Street and goes uphill to the Jackson Building to a corner of the square.



25. Ellington's Dream
A granite etching shows Douglas Ellington's original architectural concept of a pair of complementing city-county buildings. The county decided to construct its building in the more formal Federalist style, but the city's building was Ellington's art deco design, a controversial one at the time. Walk south on the plaza access road to the end of City Hall. Turn right and proceed about 20 yards.



26. Past and Promise
Asheville's little girl in bronze (*Childhood*) drinks at a replica of a horsehead fountain on a gas lamp post, which stood on the square. The image of a child was chosen to represent the future of Asheville. Often there a penny in her hand. Cross over Market Street to the diagonal cutoff and walk toward the clock.



The Age of Diversity
An eagle, representative of Eagle Street and the historic buildings in the area, marks this portion of the trail and honors Asheville's unparalleled cultural diversity.



27. Monument Corner
Bronze carving tools and a carving in progress represent W. O. Wolfe's tombstone shop, which stood where the equally historic Jackson Building (1924) now rises. The trail turns down South Market Street toward the YMI Cultural Center.



28. Brick Artisan
This site recognizes African-American craftsman James Vester Miller, chief mason for the Municipal Building (1925) across the street. The coopuoria over the doorway on the side of that building marks the place where an integrated public market was relocated when the old City Hall was razed.



29. "The Block"
The bronze wall sculpture praises the historic African-American community and business center. This work was based on the collective memories of former residents who recall the days when Eagle Street was a place to shop, go to a doctor, or to meet friends after school. The trail turns right onto Eagle Street.



30. Hotel District
A bronze eagle overlooks an early hotel district. It is similar to an ornamental one that stood as high as the second gallery of the Eagle Hotel, a stagecoach stop on the Buncombe Turnpike and the first grand hostelry in downtown Asheville. Later the Swannanoa, Oxford, and Savoy Hotels opened nearby. The trail returns to Pack Plaza via Biltmore Avenue.