

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation**

**Widen NC 294 from SR 1130 (Sunny Point Road)
to SR 1312-A (Upper Bear Paw Road)
Cherokee County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. R-3622B
WBS No. 38068.1.1**

**Prepared for:
Human Environment Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583**

**Prepared by:
Acme Preservation Services, LLC
825C Merrimon Avenue, #345
Asheville, NC 28804
828-281-3852**

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Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and upgrade NC 294 from SR 1130 (Sunny Point Road) to SR 1312-A (Upper Bear Paw Road) in Cherokee County. The project is a minor widening, with no additional lanes to be constructed, and includes sight distance improvement, correcting curves, and intersection realignment. The project length is approximately 2.1 miles. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is delineated at approximately 300 feet from the center line of the existing highway on either side.

NCDOT contracted with Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) in August 2012 to complete a preliminary historic architectural resources survey for the project and prepare a historic resources inventory for presentation to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Representatives of NCDOT and HPO reviewed the findings of the survey at a meeting on November 13, 2012, and additional information was requested for two properties—the Hickey House (CE 117) and Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery (CE 224).

NCDOT subsequently contracted with APS in December 2012 to complete an intensive historic architectural resources evaluation of two potentially eligible properties located within the APE for the subject project. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted a field survey in March 2013, photographing and mapping the properties, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Cherokee County Courthouse, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville, and the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville. Representatives of the two evaluated properties were interviewed during the field survey.

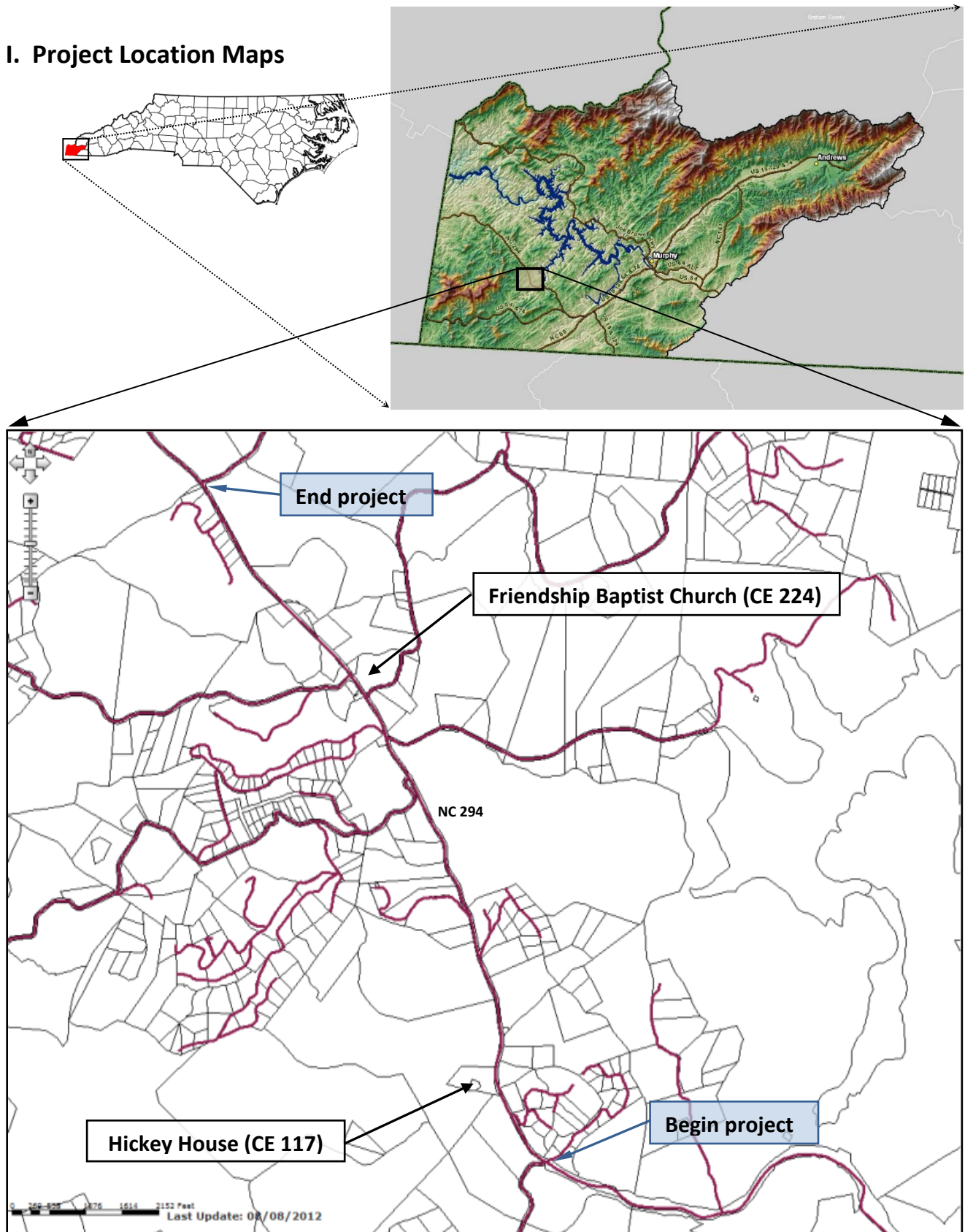
After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, neither the Hickey House (CE 117) or Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery (CE 224) were found to be eligible for listing. The two properties lack any special historic or architectural significance, and both suffer from a loss of historic integrity.

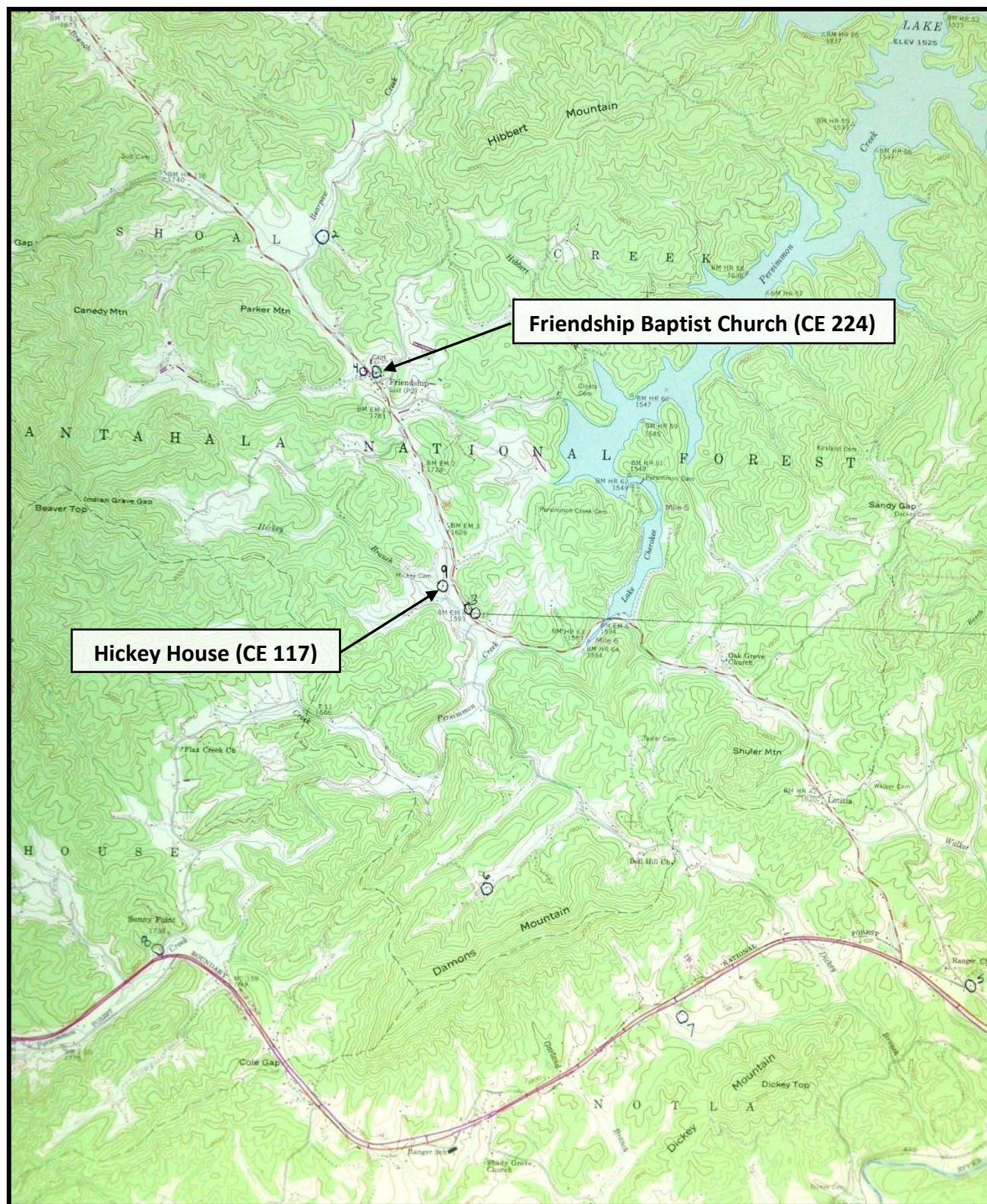
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This property evaluation meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

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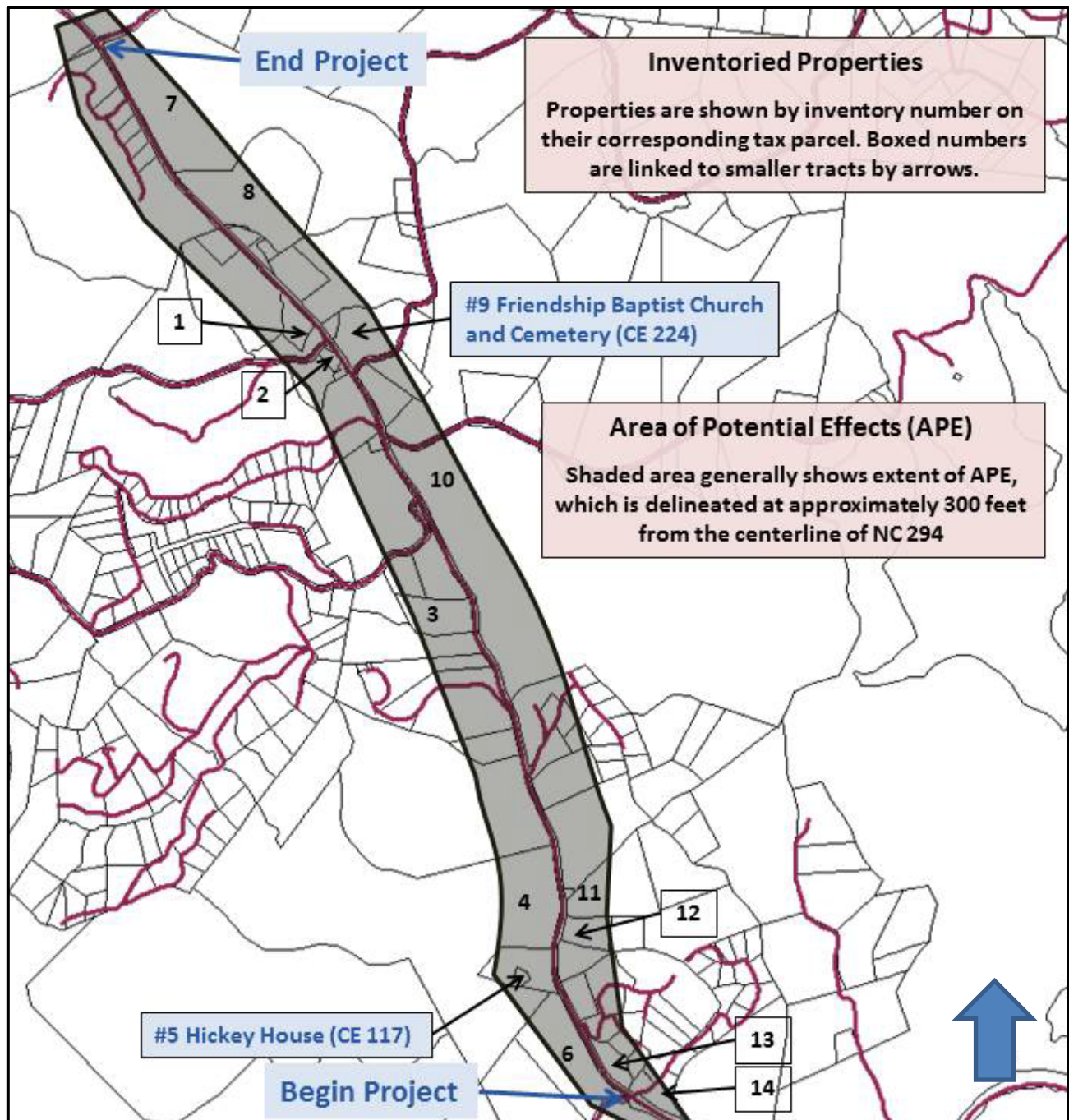
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I. Project Location Maps





Location Map – Persimmon Creek, NC USGS topographic quadrangle map



Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map [Base map: Cherokee County GIS]

II. Introduction

The project area is located in the southwestern section of Cherokee County, on the southern side of the Hiwassee Reservoir. North Carolina Highway 294 extends in a southeast-northwest manner from US 64-74 south of Murphy to the Tennessee state line.

The subject project proposes widening and improving NC 294 from SR 1130 (Sunny Point Road) to SR 1312-A (Upper Bear Paw Road), a distance of approximately 2.1 miles. The project calls for only minor widening (no additional lanes) and improving sight distances, correcting curves, and realigning intersections. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is delineated at approximately 300 feet from the centerline of the existing highway.

Through the project area NC 294 climbs from the project beginning at SR 1130 to a narrow saddle gap located between SR 1153 (Radford Road) and SR 1310 (Ware Road). Beyond SR 1310, NC 294 descends into a widening creek valley. The general project area is rural in character, with wooded hillsides and rolling grass fields defining the landscape. In addition to a number of undeveloped parcels, properties within the project area are generally characterized by modern single-family residences and manufactured houses. One business—Anew Era Realty and Storage—occupies two late-twentieth century commercial buildings at 5356 Hwy 294. Several planned, and partially built, residential developments are located within the APE, including Stag’s Leap on Artemis Road, Nelson Ridge, Taylor’s Ferry Ridge, Fox Ridge on Carolina Fox Circle, and an unnamed development on Hayden Lane and Ruby Road near the project end.

III. Methodology

A preliminary field survey was conducted on September 14, 2012 of the sixty-five tax parcels circumscribed or intersected by the APE, and the survey identified and recorded fourteen properties with resources over fifty years of age. Representatives of NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the findings of the survey at a meeting on November 13, 2012. Additional information was requested for two properties located within the APE to determine their potential eligibility for the National Register—the Hickey House (CE 117) and Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery (CE 224).

Prior to the initial survey, a search of the State Historic Preservation Office records revealed five previously recorded properties within the general project area. Four of those properties are located within the APE, but the fifth—the Mason-McNabb House (CE 142)—is located outside the APE on SR 1312-A (Upper Bear Paw Road). Of the four mapped properties within the APE, the Friendship Baptist Church had neither a survey file nor a site number, which suggests that it was merely map coded during an earlier survey and not formally recorded; it was recorded and assigned a survey site number during the preliminary survey for the subject project. Two of the three remaining properties were not found during the field survey and are presumed to have been demolished.

The two properties are described and evaluated in this report. Supplementary survey work was conducted and photographs were taken in March 2013. Extensive deed research for each of the properties was conducted at the Register of Deeds Office at the Cherokee County Courthouse in Murphy. Additional research was conducted through online sources and at the Murphy Public Library, Pack Memorial Library in Asheville, and the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville. During the field survey, the principal investigator interviewed representatives of both properties. The owner of the Hickey House provided considerable information about the history of the house and previous owners. The interior of the house, which is rented, was not made available for inspection. The pastor of Friendship Baptist Church permitted an inspection of the interior and sanctuary, but it was not photographed. Grace T. Carringer, a church member who has compiled a history of the congregation, generously supplied significant information about the various resources on the church property.

Only nine properties in Cherokee County are listed in the National Register, with the majority of the listed resources located in Murphy and Andrews. In addition to the marble-clad Neoclassical Revival-style Cherokee County Courthouse, two well-detailed churches and several richly ornamented Queen Anne style houses are listed on the National Register. Other listings include an archaeological site (now destroyed), the John C. Campbell Folk School Historic District, and Walker's Inn, a renowned mid-nineteenth century stopping place on the road to Murphy.

IV. Historical Background

The area covered by Cherokee County at the extreme southwestern tip of North Carolina once lay near the center of the Cherokee nation. With their capital located at New Echota in present-day Georgia, the Cherokee lived in small, scattered farming settlements throughout the area now encompassed within Cherokee County. European pioneers began encroaching upon the Cherokee territory through the eighteenth century and following the Revolutionary War, only the southwestern end of the state remained unclaimed by white settlers. In the early nineteenth century, a few European settlers established themselves among the Cherokee in North Carolina, including A. R. S. Hunter, Evan Jones, and Jesse and Thomas Raper. Primarily traders and missionaries, these first white settlers cleared small farms and occasionally married Cherokee women. A cluster of white families—the Tathams, Colletts, and Whitakers—settled in the 1820s and 1830s near the present-day town of Andrews.¹

Mounting pressure from the states, especially Georgia, led the federal government to enact a program of Indian removal in the 1830s. A removal treaty was signed at New Echota in 1835, although it was largely ignored by residents of North Carolina because they had not been

¹ Michael Ann Williams, *Marble & Log: The History and Architecture of Cherokee County, North Carolina*, ed. By Dr. Carl Dockery (Murphy, NC: Cherokee County Historical Museum, 1984), 13-15. Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide To The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 14-16.

represented at the treaty signing, or concurred with the agreement. Fort Butler near present-day Murphy and Fort Delaney near Andrews, which had been erected several years earlier, were reoccupied in 1838 by federal troops under the command of Major General Winfield Scott and the forced removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma began.²

The land gained by North Carolina in the Treaty of New Echota was originally part of Macon County, but in 1839, one year after the forced removal of the Cherokee people, the General Assembly created a new county from the land “lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.” The county boundary originally included land that was later separated to create Clay and Graham counties. The area around Fort Butler became designated as the county seat, which was named Murphy in honor of North Carolina statesman Archibald D. Murphey (1777-1832). A typographical error in the conveyance of 400 acres for the location of the town led to the common spelling of the name without the “e.”³

White settlement and development occurred rapidly following Indian removal and creation of the new county. With land sold at auction, the best land in the fertile river valleys went for the highest prices to the wealthiest buyers. The economic and social diversity of nineteenth-century Cherokee County was reflected in the size and quality of a family’s farmland. The majority of early settlers were of English or Scots-Irish ancestry and came to the county from elsewhere in North Carolina.⁴

The earliest communities developed around the farms and settlements of the pioneer settlers who had arrived prior to the Removal period. Post offices were established at Murphy and Peachtree in 1839, but within the next decade a number of communities began to flourish along the Valley River and around Persimmon and Shoal creeks. By the mid-nineteenth century, the county government, schools, churches, and businesses were well established. The 1840 census records sixteen grist mills and four saw mills. While log construction was used for houses throughout the nineteenth century, frame construction became more common in the second half of the century.⁵

Transportation into, and out of, the county remained difficult until the coming of the railroad in the late nineteenth century. In 1849, however, the North Carolina legislature authorized construction of the Western Turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia state line by way of Asheville and Murphy. In 1854, the terminus was changed to Ducktown, Tennessee. Although the turnpike was slow to develop, travelers were able to move throughout the county more readily, and by 1850, Walker’s Inn, near the present-day town of Andrews, provided a resting place and accommodations on the state road between Franklin and Murphy. The first railroad connections

² Williams, 15-16. Bishir, et al, 27-28.

³ Williams, 19. David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943* (Raleigh, NC: State Department of Archives and History, 1950), 62. Alice D. White, ed., *The Heritage of Cherokee County, North Carolina*, Volume I (Murphy, NC: Cherokee County Historical Museum, 1987), 16.

⁴ Williams, 19. Bishir, et al, 28.

⁵ Williams, 19 and 22-23.

were established in 1888, and in the following years Murphy and the surrounding communities enjoyed increased accessibility.⁶

The accessibility afforded by the railroad connections helped to improve economic conditions and to provide resources for new towns and industries. Cherokee County residents remained largely self-sufficient through the late nineteenth century, even as timber, iron production, and mining gradually gained importance in the local economy. Significant copper mining operations were established just across the state line in Ducktown, Tennessee, while rich veins of marble and limestone were discovered within the county. Even as these industries developed, the county remained, as it does today, predominantly rural and agricultural.

One of the most significant twentieth-century developments in Cherokee County was the construction of the Hiwassee Dam and creation of Hiwassee Reservoir by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in the late 1930s. A force of 1,200 men worked to construct the dam between 1936 and 1940. The dam and reservoir transformed the county's economy and landscape, bringing electricity and other signals of progress and, at the same time, flooding thousands of acres of farmland. Completion of the project meant a substantial loss of jobs and steady decline in population over the next several decades.⁷

Even as the TVA helped bring power and recreational opportunities to Cherokee County, it remains largely agricultural. Approximately 80 percent of Cherokee's total land area is forested, and timber products rank highest among local industry. In the mid-twentieth century, there were more than 2,000 farms, which averaged 66.5 acres in size. The number of farms showed a 15 percent decline over the next decades. Like many parts of western North Carolina, however, Cherokee County has come to rely tourism and recreational attractions as an important part of the modern economy. The Hiwassee Reservoir and Nantahala National Forest offer abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation.⁸

⁶ Bishir, et al, 28-29.

⁷ Rudy Abramson and Jean Haskell, eds., *Encyclopedia of Appalachia* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 1619-1621. Bishir, et al, 415-417. Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Volume II (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Company, Inc. 1961), 730.

⁸ Bill Sharpe, ed., *North Carolina: A Description by Counties* (Raleigh, NC: Warren Publishing Company, 1948), n.p. Sharpe 1961, 728-731.

V. Property Description and Evaluations

Property #5 – Hickey House (CE 117)

3845 NC Hwy 294, Murphy vic. [PIN 4541-0087-9276-000]



Hickey House (CE 117), 3845 NC Hwy 294, oblique front view to west

Recorded in the 1981 Cherokee County Survey by Michael Ann Williams, the Hickey House was built in the 1870s or early 1880s for James G. Hickey as a one-story frame dwelling. The original house was believed to have been built by a local carpenter named Jenkins, who also constructed the nearby Wood House (no longer standing). Hickey's son, Decatur Hickey, enlarged the house to its present two-story hip-roof appearance with a wraparound two-tiered porch in the first decades of the twentieth century.

The original one-story frame structure was enlarged first to the southwest, adding one bay to the house. A change in the flush board sheathing beneath the porch on the façade marks the added bay. It was later remodeled into a two-story double-pile dwelling and contained five bedrooms and one bathroom. The house features an exterior stuccoed stone chimney, shed-roof extension on the northeast side elevation, and original two-over-two double-hung sash on the façade and southwest elevations. The current owner is in the process of covering the house with vinyl and replacing the windows with modern four-over-four sash; the northeast and rear (northwest) elevations have been completed. During the 1990s, the square wood

porch posts, which had become severely deteriorated, were replaced. Around 2000, the porch balustrades and single-leaf entry door were also replaced.

A one-story three-sided garage is built into the hillside to rear of the house. It is constructed of concrete block and capped with a corrugated-metal shed roof.

At present, only the Hickey House and detached garage occupy the half-acre parcel [PIN 454100879276000] owned by Chad and Theresa McNabb. The McNabb's own a second parcel of 4.95 acres surrounding the Hickey House property on the north, east, and west sides. The parcel contains the McNabb's primary residence—a modern house at 4045 NC Hwy 294 and the Hickey family cemetery. Mr. McNabb's mother, Glenda, owns a 91.7-acre tract that circumscribes the two other parcels and contains a majority of the outbuildings and agricultural land associated with the Hickey House. Glenda and her husband, Larry (1945-2012), were the fourth-generation owners of the Hickey House, but built themselves a one-story brick Ranch-style house at 4041 NC Hwy 294 in the early 1970s.



Hickey House, view to northwest. Chad and Theresa McNabb House at 4045 NC Hwy 294 shown on the hill in background.



Hickey House, façade, view to northwest



Hickey House, oblique front view to north



Hickey House, northeast elevation showing new siding and windows, view to southwest



Hickey House, oblique rear view to northeast. New siding on rear elevation and original weatherboards under the porch



Hickey House, southwest elevation, view to north



Garage, oblique view to west

A cluster of seven outbuildings historically associated with the Hickey House stands to the south of the house and is located across an unpaved driveway on a separate parcel owned by Glenda McNabb [PIN 454100775985000]. The present land divisions do not obscure the physical relationships between the buildings, which read as a single farm complex on the west side of the road.



Hickey House and outbuildings, overall view to northwest

The barn that stands to the southwest of the house appears to be the oldest of the agricultural buildings, probably dating from the early twentieth century. Nestled against the unpaved driveway, the two-story, gambrel-roof frame barn is accessible at grade on both stories. The center passage structure features a standing-seam metal roof, attached metal pent roof on the southeast elevation, shed extension to the northwest, and horizontal wood siding that is slatted for ventilation. The center passage on the lower story runs perpendicular to the upper story passage.



Barn, oblique front view to west

To the south of the house is the sheet metal shop, a two-story shed-roof building constructed of concrete block, built for Guy McNabb in the 1940s or early 1950s. The building abuts the driveway and is accessible at grade on both stories. The second-story front elevation features a single-leaf metal door sheltered by a metal canopy suspended from tie rods. The windows throughout are ten-light metal-frame industrial sash. A narrow set of concrete steps descends along the north elevation to the first-story entrances on the east side. A single-leaf metal door and a metal garage door provide access to the first-story interior. The garage door slides along an exterior track. An open, one-story shed extension on the south side of the building is capped with a metal roof and covered with metal sheathing along the south elevation.



Sheet metal shop, oblique front view to southwest



Sheet metal shop, east elevation, view to west

The cluster of agricultural buildings standing to the south of the sheet metal shop includes two large metal buildings erected since 2000 and a remodeled cow barn. The largest structure is a tall, one-story, three-bay structure enclosed on three sides with metal sheathing. Capped with a metal side-gable roof, the building is currently used for storing hay. The one-story, two-bay tractor shed features a broad side-gable roof, wood framing, and metal roofing and siding. It is also open on the east side. A one-story shed-roof cow barn was remodeled in the late 1990s. The wood frame structure is covered with metal siding. An attached metal pent roof shelters the three bays on the front (north) elevation. A large central opening is flanked by smaller side openings, and each of the openings is partially enclosed with a door fashioned from the metal siding.

To the rear (west) of the newer agricultural buildings stand a chicken house and brood house. The long one-story gable-roof chicken house is located directly behind the hay barn. The building, which is severely deteriorated, is constructed of wood frame and capped by a standing-seam metal roof. It is partially enclosed with metal siding except for the open north end. The roof is beginning to collapse at the center of the building. The small one-story brood house rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by a metal shed roof. The building appears to be constructed of wood frame and clad with vertical wood siding. Sheet metal panels have been attached over much of the exterior. A single-leaf wood door is located on the east elevation.



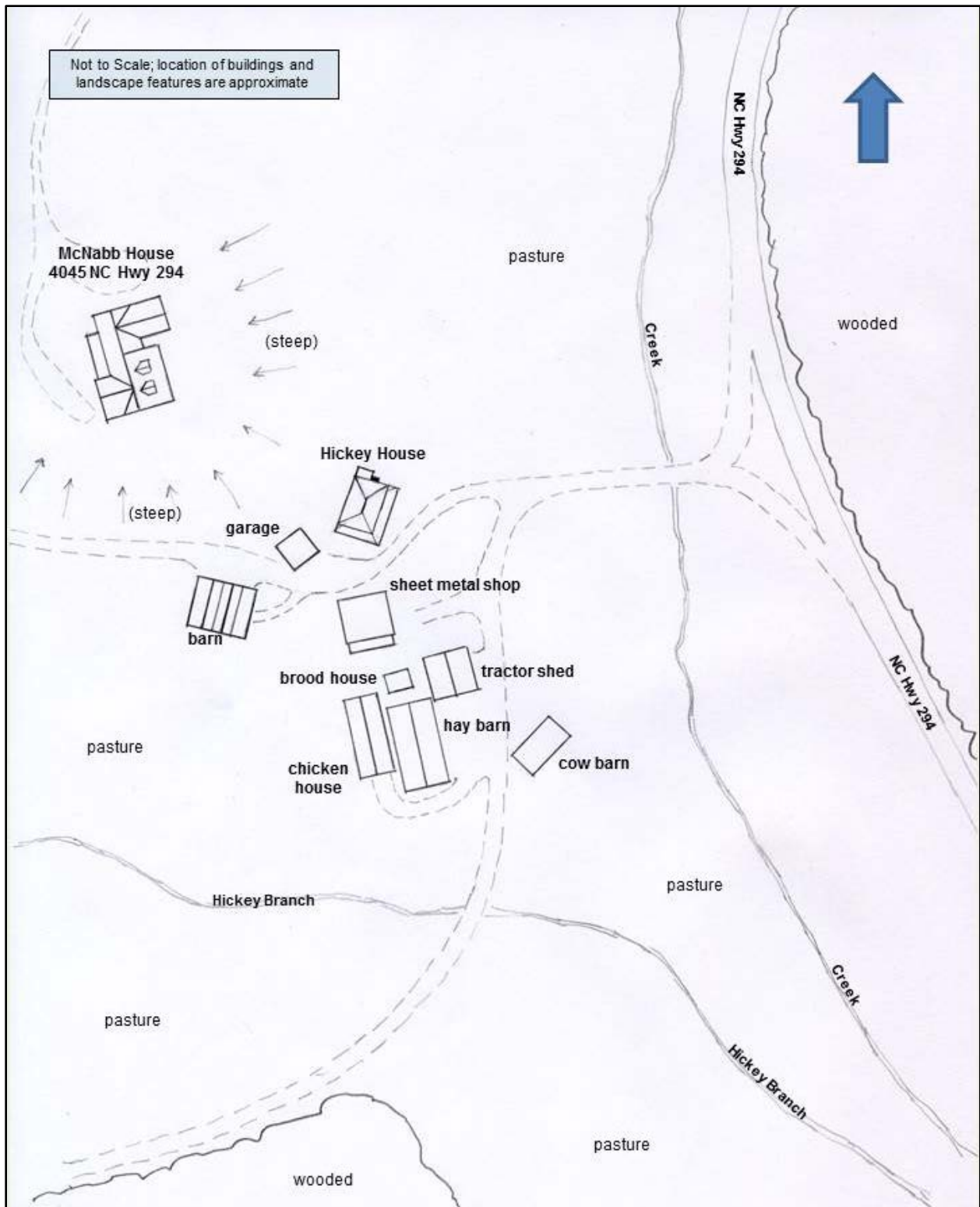
(L to R) Cow barn, hay barn, tractor shed, and brood house, view to southwest



Brood house, oblique front view to southwest



Chicken house, north elevation, view to south



Site Plan – Hickey House, 3845 NC Hwy 294

It is unclear exactly when James Guinn Hickey (1836-1916) built the original house. According to family history, he arrived in the area following the Civil War and erected the house in the late 1860s or early 1870s. He served in Company G of the 3rd Tennessee Mounted Infantry Division during the Civil War and was recorded as residing in the Shoal Creek township of Cherokee County with his wife and children in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. The first deeds for James Hickey, however, were recorded in 1883, which suggest the house was built slightly later. Hickey was a farmer and also ran the Letitia Post Office from the house for a number of years. The property eventually passed to Thomas Decatur Hickey (1870-1941), the fourth son of James and Ruth Hickey.⁹

Thomas Decatur Hickey, a farmer like his father, acquired the property from his parents in 1897 (Deed 32/271). He married Sarah Jane Taylor (1873-1943) of a neighboring family in 1892 and raised a large family. The Hickey's raised beef cattle as their primary farm product. To a lesser degree they raised hogs and, when they became an important cash product, chickens. They kept a small garden and two dairy cows for the family's use. The family, which was active in the Friendship Baptist Church, operated a general store. Thomas Hickey served as a Cherokee County commissioner. The Hickey's daughter Leora (1905-1984), the sixth of seven daughters, married Guy William McNabb (1907-1982) of another local family.¹⁰

Married in 1928, Guy and Leora McNabb eventually bought out the interests in the Hickey family farm from her siblings in the 1940s (Deeds 149/153 and 149/155). Guy McNabb worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) during the construction of the Hiwassee, Fontana, and Watts Bar dams in the 1930s and 1940s. The 1940 census records the McNabb's residing in Ducktown, Tennessee, where he worked for the TVA and she operated a beauty shop. After they moved into the Hickey House, Leora McNabb continued to work as a beautician, while Guy McNabb occasionally cut hair as a barber in the first-story room at the southwest corner of the house. Grandson and current owner Chad McNabb recalls that it was referred to by local residents as the "barber shop" for many years afterward. Following his employment with the TVA, Guy McNabb did sheet metal work and built the shop adjacent to the house. Based on the construction and materials, Guy McNabb likely built the garage around the same time as the sheet metal shop and also erected the basketball goal with a tapered metal post. The McNabb's raised three children, and the house passed to their son, William Larry McNabb (1945-2012), and his wife Glenda Roberson, in the late twentieth century. The house is presently owned by Chad McNabb, one of Larry and Glenda McNabb's two sons.¹¹

⁹ According to family tradition the family moved to the farm when Thomas Decatur Hickey, born in 1870, was four years old. Alice D. White, ed., *The Heritage of Cherokee County, North Carolina*, Volume I (Murphy, NC: Cherokee County Historical Museum, 1987), 236. 1870 and 1880 United States Census records from Ancestry.com (accessed March 2013).

¹⁰ Ibid., 236. Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office.

¹¹ Ibid., 236 and 324. Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office. 1940 United States Census records from Ancestry.com (accessed March 2013). Chad McNabb, personal communication.

The Hickey House belongs to a group of one-and-a-half and two-story frame houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that developed with the availability of sawn lumber and increased prosperity. While the earliest frame dwellings replicated the size and proportions of two-room log dwellings, many were built with a central hall derived from eighteenth-century Georgian architecture. It is not known exactly when the Hickey House was originally built, but the structure appears to have been constructed along the lines of a two-room log dwelling. The one-story house was later expanded by one bay to the southwest. It was not until the early twentieth century, when the house was enlarged by Thomas Decatur Hickey into a two-story, double-pile structure, that it took on its present appearance.

The principal architectural feature defining the house is the two-tiered wraparound porch added in the early twentieth century. As a result, the Hickey House was among twelve or so late nineteenth and early twentieth century frame houses recorded by Michael Ann Williams in 1981 that display some form of two-tiered porch. Several examples, including the C. F. Martin House (CE 138) and the Joe Cunningham House (CE 106), featured either a one-story porch with a central second-story bay or a narrow two-story entry porch. The Cunningham House no longer stands, but the Price-Martin House (CE 165) from the 1880s presents its nicely finished two-tiered front-gable entry porch at the center bay. As Ms. Williams noted, "Porches represent the main source of variation in these rural homes."¹²

Ms. Williams recorded a number of houses that exhibited two-tiered full-width porches, an architectural feature that appears to have enjoyed a period of wide popularity in Cherokee County. Built around 1906, the Samuel Stewart House (CE 177) near Andrews is a two-story three-bay farmhouse with a two-tiered full-façade porch. Samuel Stewart replaced the one-story dwelling of his ancestor James Stewart, who purchased the farm in 1846 and built one of the first frame houses in the county. Samuel Stewart's house was built with a central hallway that was removed later. The early-twentieth century Cuthbertson House (CE 107) in the Marble community is similar in style and plan to the Samuel Stewart House. The two-story, three-bay frame dwelling featured a center hall plan and semi-engaged two-tiered full-façade porch. The porch balustrade displays turned balusters. The house was altered in the late twentieth century with rear additions and interior renovations. The ca. 1911 Jack Davis House (CE 108) near Boiling Springs is a two-story frame house with a two-story rear ell. Two-tiered porches carry across the full width of the façade and the interior angle of the rear ell. The house also displays a large exterior end chimney of cut stone and simple, but distinctive sawnwork trim.

The Abram Harshaw House (CE 41) stands to the southeast of Murphy on a elevated site overlooking the Hiwassee River to the north. The two-story brick house with a front-gable bay features a two-tiered porch across the façade adjacent to the projecting front bay. The porch is carried on slender, bracketed posts and exhibits a delicate cut-out balustrade. Abram Harshaw, son of the county's largest slave owner, built the ten-room house in 1880 from bricks made on site. In addition to the elaborate porch elements, the basic form is embellished with Victorian-era

¹² Williams, 40-41.

details such as polygonal bays, diamond-shape windows, and decorative bargeboards. The Harshaw House was placed on the Study List in 1979.

The George W. Hayes House (CE 67) in the Tomotla community was approved for the Study List in 1979. Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, the original two-story section of the house displays a two-tier full-façade porch, exterior brick end chimneys, and nine-over-six double-hung sash on the façade. Capt. George W. Hayes was a prominent early settler with a nearby store and mill. He served in the North Carolina General Assembly and was instrumental in the creation of Clay County in 1979. The county seat of Hayesville was named in his honor. In the early twentieth century, a one-story rear ell was added to the house, and due to a realignment of the road near the house, the gable-roof ell now appears to be the primary façade.

One of the best examples, however, of an intact two-story house with a two-tiered front porch is Walker's Inn (CE 1) in Andrews, which was listed on the National Register in 1975. The five-bay frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and is covered with weatherboards. Built around an earlier log house, Walker's Inn served as a stagecoach stop on the state-built road from Franklin to Murphy. The engaged full-façade porch is carried on heavy wooden posts and has no balustrade on the first story. The second-story balustrade is composed of simple square balusters, but a scalloped porch frieze is evident between the first and second stories. A one-story rear wing connected by a breezeway has been enclosed with porches located on either side of the wing. At the time the property was listed in the National Register, a frame well house in the front yard and a log building to the rear were associated with the house.



Walker's Inn, Andrews, North Carolina

(Source: <http://www.main.nc.us/cherokee/walkerinn.html>, retrieved March 21, 2013)

Evaluation

The Hickey House is an attractively-sited and imposing frame dwelling from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The remodeling of the house in the early twentieth century by the original owner's son is part of its defining architectural character, but material changes in the late twentieth century have diminished its historic integrity. The house and associated outbuildings represent a substantial farm property in Cherokee County. While the house retains good integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, the design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised with changes to the windows, porch elements, siding, and entry door. The replacement of windows and installation of vinyl siding on two sides of the house only partially obscures the original materials, but is indicative of other proposed changes to the house. The three modern outbuildings also detract from the historic character of the property due to their size and siting.

The Hickey House was not selected for inclusion on the Study List following the county-wide survey in 1981, which suggests that it was not considered to have any special historic or architectural significance at that time. Given the passage of time, it is possible that the property may now be a rare surviving example of its type in Cherokee County, but the integrity issues still confound its potential eligibility. Due to the property's compounded loss of integrity, the Hickey House does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

The Hickey House is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register criteria. The property is typical of larger farm properties in Cherokee County, which often served as the economic and social centers of local communities. There is insufficient evidence, however, to claim significance under Criterion A for agriculture and the Hickey and McNabb farming operations. The surviving collection of agricultural outbuildings has been augmented by newer metal buildings that dominate the farm complex. Members of the McNabb family prided themselves on maintaining the farm property during the second half of the twentieth century even as the farming operations declined. Both the Hickeys and McNabbs were among the numerous prominent and extended families residing in this section Cherokee County, but none of the individual members attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The property is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Property #9 – Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery (CE 224)

15 Friendship Baptist Church Road, Murphy vic. [PIN 4542-0073-5482-000]



Friendship Baptist Church (CE 224), 15 Friendship Baptist Church Road, view to north

The present home of the Friendship Baptist Church, which organized in 1866, was constructed around 1905, on an elevated site to the northeast of NC 294 in the Suit community. The front-gable frame building features a tall, gable wing on the southwest side and a one-story shed extension on the northeast side. The gabled wing on the southwest side of the church originally formed the front of the building, which was covered with weatherboards and featured peaked window lintels. In 1960, the interior sanctuary was re-oriented southeast-northwest and small entrance vestibule was added on the southeast elevation. A front-gable entry porch sheltering the vestibule displays a wooden cross in the open gable end and is surmounted by a vinyl-clad bell tower. The original bell tower rose from the side gable wing above the original entrance. A slender steeple rests on an octagonal base above a square plinth on the main roof. The steeple base displays four narrow paneled faces separating four wide faces with arched multi-light windows. The original structure has been extensively remodeled with vinyl siding and stuccoed foundation. The vinyl siding has obscured the majority of historic exterior details, including window openings.¹³

¹³ Grace T. Carringer, Friendship Historiographer, graciously provided information about the history of the church and dates of the buildings in a letter to the author (March 18, 2013) and by copy of her unpublished manuscript, "History of Friendship Baptist Church 1866-2010: A snapshot of the roots of Friendship Baptist Church" (2010).

In addition to remodeling of the original building, the church has been altered with a one-story rear ell and a two-story L-shaped fellowship hall that extends to the northeast from the sanctuary. Built in 1988, the one-story rear wing rests on a concrete block foundation and contains offices. Three single-leaf entrances on the southwest elevation are reached from concrete steps. The windows are modern one-over-one sash. The fellowship hall wing, which was added in 2001, connects to the rear wing at the north corner of the sanctuary and is built against the slope of the hillside. Concrete retaining walls extend from both ends of the fellowship hall to support a narrow paved driveway that passes along the northeast elevation and accesses a second-story single-leaf entrance. The upper entrance is sheltered by a front-gable porch on square wood posts. An attached front-gable porch on the southeast elevation shelters double-leaf entrance doors on the first story. The vinyl-clad wing displays modern six-over-six windows.

A one-story side-gable frame building with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one windows is located on the northeast side of the paved parking lot that lies in front of the church building. An attached front-gable entry porch supported on metal posts shelters the single-leaf entry door. A shed-roof extension on the southeast end of the building contains a one-bay carport and enclosed storage room at the rear. The building, erected in 1906, originally housed the two-room Friendship School and a Masonic hall. The church purchased the building from the Cherokee County Board of Education in 1951 and remodeled it into a parsonage. The building served as a parsonage from 1960 to 1987. It was renovated again in 2000 for use as the meeting house for the youth of Fellowship Baptist Church.

The church cemetery occupies a grassy hillside above the church and is shaded by mature oak trees. A paved loop driveway accessed from Friendship Baptist Church Road (SR 1311) encircles the cemetery, which contains several hundred graves. The earliest recorded grave belongs to Arthur Abernathy, who died as a child in 1887. Only nine stones record burials from before 1900. Forty veterans are interred here, including servicemen from every major conflict from the Civil War through the Vietnam War. The Stiles, McNabb, Beavers, and Wood/Woods families are represented most frequently among the cemetery's marked stones. The nineteenth-century burying ground was formally enlarged in 1891, when J. C. and Cordelia Jenkins donated "one acre or more if ever needed for a graveyard where the graveyard is at present on top of a hill east of our house to be oblong in shape." The Jenkins' donation to make the graveyard permanent was given "without any conditions or qualifications." (Deed 25/495).¹⁴

A small, one-story, side-gable maintenance building stands at the southwest end of the cemetery, which is nearest to the church building. Built in 1976, the concrete block structure exhibits a single-leaf entry door and metal overhead door on the front elevation. Small metal-frame windows are positioned on the narrow side elevations, with vinyl siding in the upper gable ends.

¹⁴ Western NC Genealogy Resource Center for Cherokee County website (<http://www.goldenbranches.com/nc-state/chokeee/friendship.html>); accessed September 2012). Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office.



Friendship Baptist Church, façade, view to northwest



Friendship Baptist Church, oblique front view to north



Friendship Baptist Church, oblique rear view to southeast



Friendship Baptist Church, Fellowship Hall, view to north



Fellowship Baptist Church, Fellowship Hall, 2nd story side elevation, view to northwest



**Friendship School (present-day Friendship Baptist Church Youth House),
oblique front view to northeast**



Friendship School, oblique view to north



Friendship School cornerstone (no longer in place on the building)



Friendship Baptist Church, view to north from NC 294



Intersection of NC 294 and Friendship Baptist Church Road (SR 1311), view to northeast



Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery, view to southwest



Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery, view to northeast



Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery, representative grave markers, view to northwest



Grave stone of Thomas Decatur and Sarah J. Hickey, view to west



Friendship Baptist Church Cemetery, representative grave markers, view to northwest



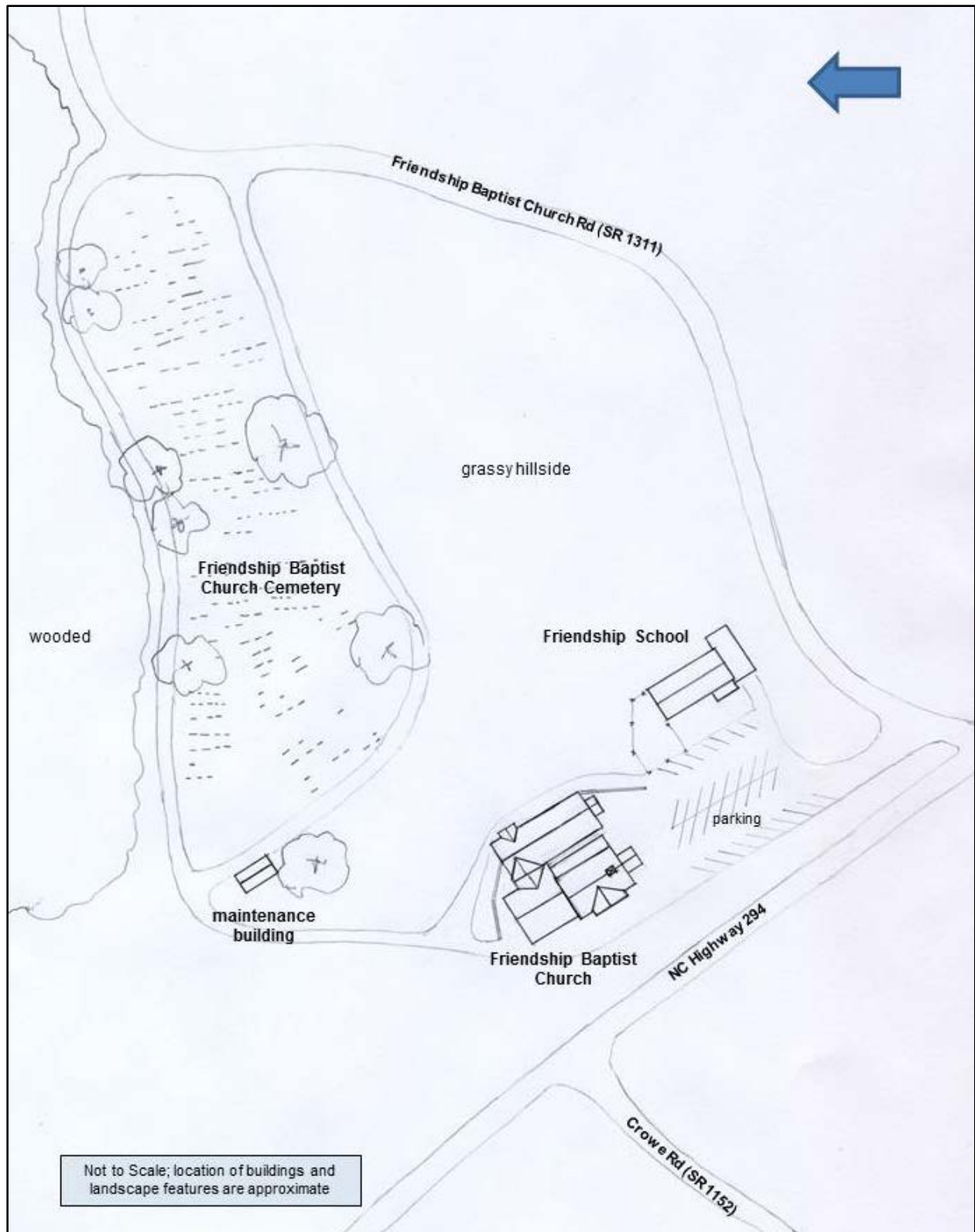
Grave stone of Guy W. and Leora H. McNabb, view to south



Maintenance building, oblique front view to south



Maintenance building, oblique view to northwest



Site plan – Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery, 15 Friendship Baptist Church Road

The congregation of Friendship Baptist Church organized in 1866 to serve the spiritual needs of the rural community of Suit. The first church structure was located on the southwest side of NC 294 near Bearpaw Creek. Land for the building appears to have been formally given by J. C. and Cordelia Jenkins in July 1891, although the church house was already standing as noted in the deed. The Jenkins' gift also included provisions for a school building and land to enlarge the graveyard (Deed 25/495). John Ingram reportedly drove the first nail in the original church building and his wife Mary Hall Ingram suggested the name "Friendship." The congregation has remained modest, but stable, in size throughout its history. Membership grew during the 1950s when people came to the area for the construction of the TVA's Hiwassee Dam.¹⁵

Since 1960 the church has been served by a regular pastor, and almost all were either bi-vocational or retired. The church purchased its first parsonage in the 1950s. The residence, known as the Pope House, is located on the opposite side of NC 294 from the church. The church subsequently acquired the Friendship School, which was consolidated with the Hiwassee Dam School, and converted the two-room building to a parsonage beginning in 1960. The building served as the parsonage until 1987, when it was remodeled for use as the Youth House.¹⁶

Evaluation

The Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery are important components of the history of the rural Suit community in Cherokee County. The property contains the enlarged and altered early twentieth-century frame church building, former Friendship School building, and the nineteenth-century graveyard. While the cemetery retains a good degree of design integrity, the two buildings have been extensively altered and remodeled. The church building, erected around 1905 after the first building on the opposite side of the road burned, originally faced southwest, overlooking the road. In 1960, the building was remodeled with the entrance moved to the southeast, removal of the bell tower, and re-orientation of the sanctuary interior. A two-story fellowship hall and education wing was constructed to the northeast in 2001 and an administrative wing built to the northwest in 1988. The former two-room school building erected in 1906 was subsequently remodeled as a parsonage and youth meeting house. While the resources associated with the Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery retain good integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, the buildings are severely compromised by later additions and alterations. The structures no longer retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The property does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under any criteria.

¹⁵ Carringer manuscript, n.p. Cherokee County Register of Deeds Office.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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Appendix A

Eligibility Form and Inventory List

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Widen NC 294 from SR 1130 (Sunny Point Rd) to SR 1312-A (Upper Bear Paw Rd)

On 11/13/2012, representatives of the

- ☒ North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
☒ North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Other

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- ☐ There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- ☒ There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- ☒ There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-4, 6-8, 10-14 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- ☒ There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- ☐ All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- ☒ More information is requested on properties 5, 3, 9.

Signed:

Mary Pope
Representative, NCDOT

11/13/2012
Date

Representative, NC-HPO

Date

Renee Medhill-Early
Representative, Federal Agency

11/13/12
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

INVENTORY LIST

Widen NC 294 from SR 1130 (Sunny Point Rd) to SR 1312-A (Upper Bear Paw Rd) Cherokee County, TIP No. R-3622B, WBS No. 38068.1.1

1. Wood House (site) (CE 188), 5135 NC Hwy 294, PIN 4542-0063-7238-000

Recorded in 1981 by Michael Ann Williams, the Wood House appears to have been demolished in recent years. A structure appears at this location on the county's 2008 aerial photography.

It is possible that the house on the adjacent property, 5165 NC Hwy 294, which is also owned by members of the Wood family, is the house that was surveyed by Ms. Williams. This seems unlikely, however, since the present structure is considerably larger than the one photographed in 1981, and the present house has a significantly different roof line. It is also covered with vinyl siding and has modern one-over-one windows.

2. House, 5085 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1950, PIN 4542-0073-1166-000

This one-story, side-gable Minimal Traditional-style frame house is located on the west side of the road and shaded by several large trees on the property. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the house is covered with asbestos shingle siding and features a front-gable entry porch, façade picture window, aluminum window awnings, and two-over-two double-hung sash with horizontal muntins. The front porch displays a replacement wood balustrade. An elevated wood deck is attached to the south elevation of the house and provides access to a side entrance.

The house is an unremarkable example of a common mid-century house type and does not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance.

3. House, 4581 NC Hwy 294, date unknown, PIN 4542-0080-1781-000

The house at the center of this small farmstead is an unusual structure that is neither clearly historic nor obviously modern. The main house, which is reached by a curving unpaved driveway, is sited to take advantage of the sloping topography in a manner similar to 1970s-era split-level residences. Covered with board-and-batten, the house is one-and-a-half-stories with a tall side-gable roof and side-gable wings. Two gabled front dormers are located on the center section, and the front slope of the roof on the south wing extends down to nearly ground level. An offset front-gable entry pavilion contains an arched, single-leaf wood door set within a low-relief flat-headed surround. An uncovered wood deck accesses the front entrance. Windows throughout are typically small six-over-six double-hung sash. The south wing of the house partially extends over a hip-roof single-bay garage at the foundation. The garage is entered through a metal overhead door and the windows are two-over-two sash with horizontal muntins. A gable-roof sunroom has been added above the garage and is lit by banks of three-light, metal-frame louvered windows on the three exposed elevations. An elevated wood deck is attached at the rear.

In addition to the house, several outbuildings are located on the property. A one-story frame building with a metal-clad shed roof, board-and-batten and metal siding, metal sliding and double-leaf wood garage doors, and an attached asphalt-shingle pent roof is

located alongside the driveway. In a lower field southeast of the house, is a prefabricated shelter with metal posts and a corrugated metal front-gable roof. A one-story goat barn, which likely dates from the mid-twentieth century, stands adjacent to the metal shed. The frame structure features a metal-clad gable roof, center passage, wood plank and metal siding, decorative hexagonal cupola, and partially enclosed shed extensions containing animal pens. Above the house to the northwest, a one-story frame animal barn is covered with metal sheathing and capped by a low-pitched standing-seam metal roof.

The property does not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance and does not appear potentially eligible for the National Register. The house probably dates from the latter part of the twentieth century, although it is not entirely clear based on its exterior appearance. A few Tudor Revival-inspired elements, including the multi-gable roof, front-gable entry pavilion, and entry door, suggest that the house could be older, but it seems unlikely that it was built before 1960. The outbuildings are generally unremarkable. The goat barn, which may date from the mid-twentieth century, is a nice example of its type, but does not possess any special significance.

4. McNabb House & Outbuildings, 4041 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1973, PIN 4541-0077-5985-000

Built around 1973, this one-story, brick Ranch house occupies a 91-acre parcel that encircles two other family-owned houses including the Hickey House (CE 117) at 3845 NC Hwy 294 and a modern house at 4045 NC Hwy 294. The property also encompasses the majority of outbuildings historically associated with the Hickey House. The main house is located on the northern side of the property and occupies a grassy knoll. A three-bay garage and one-story frame shed, both contemporary with Ranch house, stand to the north of the house.

On the southern portion of the property, and directly opposite an unpaved driveway from the Hickey House (see #5), is a cluster of seven agricultural outbuildings. Three prominent metal-clad storage buildings stand in front of the other historic outbuildings and were erected after the Hickey House was surveyed in 1981. Two of the three modern buildings are three-sided structures with side-gable roofs; one is two-bays wide and one is three-bays wide. The third modern building is capped by a shed roof and has three enclosed stalls access from the front elevation. A ca. 1940 two-story garage is constructed of concrete block and is capped by a shed roof. A single garage bay is located on the lower level and is accessed through a metal sliding door. Windows are metal-frame industrial sash. An open shed extension is attached to the south side elevation. A substantial, gambrel-roof frame barn is located to the rear (west) of the garage. Built against the bank, the barn has a center passage on the upper level and a transverse center passage on the lower level. The barn is covered with wood plank siding and vented horizontal slats; it is capped by a standing-seam metal roof. The two remaining outbuildings are located behind the large modern buildings and are largely screened from view. A small, one-story, square frame shed with a metal roof is haphazardly covered with synthetic panels. A long, one-story, center-passage frame building (possibly a chicken coop?) is capped by a low-pitched gable roof clad with metal.

The present land divisions cloud the historical associations of the outbuildings on this property with the McNabb House, which is clearly ineligible for the National Register due to

its age and lack of significance. The outbuildings could possibly be eligible in association with the Hickey House, although there are sufficient integrity issues with the modern buildings and alterations to the Hickey House that compromise its potential eligibility (see #5).

5. Hickey House (CE 117), 3845 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1883, ca. 1920, PIN 4541-0087-9276-000

Recorded in 1981 by Michael Ann Williams, the Hickey House was built in the early 1880s for J. G. Hickey as a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling. The original house was believed to have been built by a local carpenter named Jenkins, who also constructed the nearby Wood House (see #1). Hickey's son, Decatur Hickey, enlarged the house to its present two-story hip-roof appearance with a wraparound two-tiered porch. The house features an exterior stone chimney, shed-roof extension on the north side elevation, and original two-over-two double-hung sash on the façade. Unfortunately, window on the side elevations have been replaced with modern four-over-four sash. Beneath the porch, the façade is covered with flush boards on the first story and weatherboards on the second, but the north side elevation and shed-roof extension are clad with vinyl. The porch balustrades and single-leaf entry door are also replacements.

A one-story three-sided garage stands adjacent to the house. It is constructed of concrete block and capped with a corrugated-metal shed roof.

The Hickey House is an attractively-sited and imposing frame dwelling from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The remodeling of the house in the 1920s by the original owner's son is part of its defining architectural character, but material changes to the windows, porch, siding, and entry door have diminished its historic integrity. The house has also been separated from its outbuildings—legally, though not physically—which also challenges the overall integrity of the property. The Hickey House was not selected for inclusion on the Study List following the county-wide survey in 1981, which suggests that it was not considered to have any special historic or architectural significance at that time. Given the passage of time, it is possible that the property may now be a rare surviving example of its type in Cherokee County, but the integrity issues still confound its potential eligibility.

6. Agricultural outbuilding, NC Hwy 294, 2nd qtr. 20th c., PIN 4541-0096-3601-000

Located in a field on a parcel containing no other structures, this one-story shed-roof agricultural outbuilding may have once been part of the farm associated with the Hickey House (see #5), which stands a short distance to the north. The structure is six bays wide and three bays deep and supported on peeled log posts. A wall of wood plank siding separates the rear (southwest) section of the structure from the open front bays. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal.

This agricultural outbuilding does not appear to be eligible for the National Register. It lacks any specific historic or architectural significance and has lost its historical association.

7. House, 60 Upper Bear Paw Road, ca. 1950, PIN 4542-0065-8533-000

One-story side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house is covered with weatherboards but presents a stone-veneer façade. The house features an interior stone chimney, façade

picture window, offset single-leaf entry framed by sidelights, uncovered entry stoop, and one-over-one windows.

The house is an unremarkable example of a common mid-century house type and does not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance.

8. House and Barn, 5424 NC Hwy 294, ca. 2000, PIN 4542-0064-5786-000

A deteriorated two-story frame barn is located on a 19-acre tract with a modern (or heavily remodeled) two-story stone and frame house. The large, front-gable structure has a standing-seam metal roof, stone foundation, wood plank siding, and an enclosed shed extension on the north side. Approximately half of the siding on the façade is removed and sections of the roofing material have been lost or damaged.

While the barn looks as though it may date from the early twentieth century, the house associated with it appears to be of fairly recent construction. It is composed of a center two-story section capped by a pyramidal roof, one-story gable-on-hip-roof wing containing an inset porch, and one-story hip-roof wings at the side and rear. The house is covered with vinyl siding and a stone-veneer apron. Windows appear to be typically single-pane fixed sash. The wing to the southwest includes a large window of glass block.

The historic resource on the property, the two-story barn, suffers from deterioration and a corresponding lack of historic integrity. It does not possess any specific historic or architectural significance.

9. Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery, 21 Friendship Baptist Church Road, 1916 PIN 4542-0073-5482-000

The present home of the Friendship Baptist Church, which organized in 1866, was constructed in 1916 and is a front-gable frame structure with a tall, gable wing on the south side, one-story rear ell, and a two-story L-shaped education wing that extends to the northeast from the sanctuary. The building appears to have been extensively remodeled in the late twentieth century with vinyl siding, stuccoed foundation, and replacement six-over-six windows. A front-gable entry porch is surmounted by a vinyl-clad bell tower. A slender steeple rests on an octagonal base above a square plinth on the main roof. The steeple base displays four narrow paneled faces separating four wide faces with arched multi-light windows. The vinyl siding has obscured the majority of historic details that may have been evident on the church building. The rear ell and education wing appear to be later additions.

A one-story side-gable parsonage is located on the east side of the paved parking lot that lies in front of the church building. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the simple structure is covered with vinyl siding and has a shed-roof carport attached to the south elevation. The windows are typically modern one-over-one sash, and a front-gable entry porch supported on metal posts shelters the single-leaf entry door.

The church cemetery occupies a grassy hillside above the church and is shaded by mature oak trees. A paved loop driveway accessed from Friendship Baptist Church Road (SR 1311) encircles the cemetery, which contains several hundred graves. The earliest recorded grave belongs to Arthur Abernathy, who died as a child in 1887. Only nine stones record burials from before 1900. Forty veterans are interred here, including servicemen from every major conflict from the Civil War through the Vietnam War. The Stiles, McNabb, Beavers,

and Wood/Woods families are represented most frequently among the cemetery's marked stones.

A small, one-story, side-gable maintenance building stands at the southwest end of the cemetery, which is nearest to the church building. The concrete block structure appears to date from the mid-twentieth century and exhibits a single-leaf entry door and metal overhead door on the front elevation. Small metal-frame windows are positioned on the narrow side elevations, with vinyl siding in the upper gable ends.

The Friendship Baptist Church and Cemetery do not appear to possess any special historic or architectural significance. The 1916 church building suffers from a substantial loss of historic integrity on the exterior. Neither the church nor the well-maintained cemetery appears to possess the significance and integrity necessary to fulfill the criteria considerations for religious properties or cemeteries that are not eligible for their architecture or historic design elements.

10. House, 4790 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1930, PIN 4542-0091-7136-000

Craftsman-inspired one-story front-gable frame dwelling is situated on a well-defined, fenced parcel within a larger 228-acre tract. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and is clad with vinyl. The house features interior and exterior brick chimneys, an attached hip-roof porch on square wood posts, and replacement six-over-six windows. An attached hip-roof porch on the rear elevation is screened and partially enclosed with a pair of six-over-six windows on the north side.

A large, two-car, frame carport with a low-pitched front-gable roof is located just east of the house at the end of an unpaved driveway. The structure is capped by a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafters.

The house is an unremarkable example of a common house type and lacks historic integrity due to material changes. It does not appear eligible for the National Register.

As noted above, however, the house is situated on a considerably larger tax parcel that includes a separate residence, agricultural buildings, and extensive pasture land. The full property is owned by T. L. & Sue McNabb Jr., and the couple resides in the other residence at 186 Friendship Baptist Church Road. Their one-story hip-roof brick Ranch house (not photographed), built in the mid-1970s, occupies a hilltop site approximately 0.35-mile northeast of the house at 4790 NC Hwy 294. The larger property also includes several agricultural outbuildings including a one-story, eight-bay shed and a one-story center-passage frame barn that are located behind (northwest) the ca. 1930 house. The open shed has a standing-seam metal roof supported on peeled log posts and an enclosed end bay covered with metal sheathing. The barn rests on a stone foundation and is covered with wood plank siding. The metal-clad gable roof extends to shelter to open sheds that are supported by peeled logs and square wood posts. A large mid-twentieth century frame barn with a metal-clad front-gable roof is located further to the northwest. It consists of five open bays across the northwest elevation and is covered with vertical wood siding. Two other agricultural buildings are located on the north side of Ware Road (SR 1310) including a front-gable frame barn with side shed extensions and a long, one-story side-gable barn. Both of these structures are covered with metal sheathing.

In consideration of these additional structures and the full extent of the property, it remains unlikely that the property is potentially eligible for the National Register. The two residences do not appear eligible due to age and integrity issues. The complex of agricultural outbuildings is suggestive of a substantial mid-twentieth century farming operation, but the buildings are fairly common examples of their type. On the whole, it does not appear that there is sufficient historic or architectural significance for the property to be eligible for the National Register.

11. Outbuildings, NC Hwy 294, ca. 1940, PIN 4541-0098-8166-000

Three outbuildings are located on the north side of an unpaved driveway that leads to a late-twentieth century dwelling, which is situated on a separate tax parcel (3976 NC Hwy 294). The buildings include a tall, two-story, gambrel-roof frame barn and a front-gable garage constructed of concrete block. Both buildings are capped by standing-seam metal roofs. The garage displays wide weatherboards in the gable end, metal overhead door, exposed rafter tails, and a boarded-over window opening on the side elevation. A third building (not photographed), which is located at the tree line to the rear (north) of the garage, is severely deteriorated and overgrown. The barn has shed extensions to either side.

Without an associated residence, these outbuildings do not possess any special historic or architectural significance. The structures are undistinguished examples of common early-to mid-twentieth century building types.

12. House, 3974 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1960, PIN 4541-0097-5791-000

One-story side-gable Ranch house rests on a concrete block foundation and is covered with aluminum siding. It features a front-gable entry porch supported on metal posts, a façade picture window, and six-over-six double-hung sash. A side wing on the north contains a two-bay garage.

To the rear of the house is a deteriorated one-story front-gable frame building that may have once been a small store. Resting on a pier foundation, the building is covered with rolled asphalt siding and capped by a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The central front entrance is closely flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. It appears that the door and window glass are no longer present. A prefabricated metal storage building is located in front of the former store building.

The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century house type and as such lacks any special historic or architectural significance. Both the house and outbuilding have diminished historic integrity that renders them ineligible for the National Register.

13. House, 3610 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1925, PIN 4541-0096-8474-000

Located on an elevated site at a curve in the highway, the house is a one-story hip-roof frame dwelling with an attached wraparound porch and projecting side wing on the northwest side. The eclectic dwelling features a clipped, decorative front gable, standing-seam metal roof, square porch posts, and four-light and six-over-six double-hung windows. It has been altered with a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, replacement porch balustrade, and an elevated wood deck attached to the northwest side in front of the wing. The

attached porch is carried on square wood posts and exhibits a decorative front gable with beaded board siding and a row of five square lights above the entry bay.

A shed-roof frame privy is located to the southeast of the house. It features a ledged-and-braced single-leaf door, metal-clad roof, and vertical plank siding. A pre-fabricated one-story frame shed is located at the northwest edge of the property. The simple structure displays plywood sheathing, a single-leaf door, and applied decorative woodwork. A pre-fabricated one-story metal storage building stands at the far northwest edge of the property.

The house and outbuildings do not possess any special historic or architectural significance and are compromised by diminished historic integrity. The property is not eligible for the National Register.

This property also appears to include the former site of the Taylor Log House (CE 180), which was recorded by Michael Ann Williams in 1981. Based on her survey photographs, the building appears to have stood at the northwest end of this property near the location of the present metal storage building. The northwest end of the side of the surviving house appears to be visible beyond the Taylor Log House in one of the photos and the Hickey House outbuildings are clearly visible across the road in another photograph. It is odd, however, that the ca. 1925 house was not recorded along with the log house. Nonetheless, the Taylor Log House is no longer standing at this location.

14. House, 40 Artemis Drive, date unknown, PIN 4551-0006-2196-000

It is unclear if this is a heavily altered older house with modern materials and additions or if it is modern construction with a core form that is historic in appearance. The main section of the house appears to be a Craftsman-inspired one-story front-gable frame bungalow with an attached front-gable porch. A two-story side-gable wing projects to the southeast and contains two garage bays in the lower story. A stone retaining wall borders the driveway on the southeast side as it approaches the garage bays.

The house is located at the gated entrance to a modern residential development called Stag's Leap. However, two one-story gable-roof barns that appear to date from the mid-twentieth century are located on a grassy knoll to the east of the house. The larger of the two barns is a center-passage frame structure with a concrete foundation, metal sheathing, and a standing-seam metal roof. The smaller barn is a side passage structure and features a concrete pier foundation, vertical plank siding, and a standing-seam metal roof. Both structures appear to be in good condition and well maintained, but no longer used for agricultural purposes.

The house and barns all lack any special historic or architectural significance. The house has been so compromised by modern alterations, if it is in fact over fifty years of age, that it does not possess sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register. The barns are unremarkable examples of mid-twentieth century agricultural outbuildings.



1. Wood House (site) (CE 188), 5135 NC Hwy 294 [PIN 4542-0063-7238-000]



2. House, 5085 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1950 [PIN 4542-0073-1166-000]



3. House, 4581 NC Hwy 294, date unknown [PIN 4542-0080-1781-000]



4. McNabb House& Outbuildings, 4041 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1973 [PIN 4541-0077-5985-000]



6. Agricultural outbuilding, NC Hwy 294, 2nd qtr. 20th c. [PIN 4541-0096-3601-000]



7. House, 60 Upper Bear Paw Road, ca. 1950 [PIN 4542-0065-8533-000]



8. House and Barn, 5424 NC Hwy 294, ca. 2000 [PIN 4542-0064-5786-000]



10. House, 4790 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1930 [PIN 4542-0091-7136-000]



11. Outbuildings, NC Hwy 294, ca. 1940 [PIN 4541-0098-8166-000]



12. House, 3974 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1960 [PIN 4541-0097-5791-000]



13. House, 3610 NC Hwy 294, ca. 1925 [PIN 4541-0096-8474-000]



14. House, 40 Artemis Drive, date unknown [PIN 4551-0006-2196-000]

Appendix B

Professional Qualifications

CLAY GRIFFITH

President/Architectural Historian

ACME PRESERVATION SERVICES, LLC

825C Merrimon Ave, #345

Asheville, NC 28804

Tel 828 281 3852

cgriffith.acme@gmail.com

EDUCATION

- Master of Architectural History (1993)
University of Virginia
- Bachelor of Science, Architecture (1990)
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (1994)

EXPERIENCE

- **Acme Preservation Services, LLC, Asheville, NC**
November 2007 – present

Formed independent firm to provide historic preservation consulting services. Services provided include preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Asheville, NC**
January 2002 – October 2007

Served as Senior Architectural Historian in Asheville office of private consulting firm. Responsibilities included preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark designation reports, rehabilitation tax credit applications, municipal historic architectural resources surveys, Section 106 compliance reports, and historical research.

- **North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Western Office, Asheville, NC**
July 1998 – January 2002

Preservation Specialist serving the 25-county western region of North Carolina. Administered State Historic Preservation Office programs including statewide inventory of historic properties, survey and planning grant supervision, National Register of Historic Places nominations, environmental review, technical assistance, and public education.

- **North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, NC**
June 1993 – June 1998

Preservation Specialist with Historic Architectural Resources Section. Responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Duties included conducting field work, identifying and documenting historic resources, evaluating National Register eligibility, and assessing effects to minimize impacts of NCDOT undertakings.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

- *Tryon Country Club National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Dr. Samuel Stringfield House and Dr. Thomas Stringfield House Local Landmark Designation Reports*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation for SR 1419 (Old Fanning Bridge Road) Improvements and new access road, TIP No. 5524 (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina
- *Chapman House Intensive Evaluation Report, US 64 Improvements, TIP No. R-2409D (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey, Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 115 on SR 1908 over Dan River (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Stokes County, North Carolina
- *Johnson House and Store Intensive Evaluation Report (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Wilkes County, North Carolina
- *Downtown Newton Historic District National Register Nomination*, Newton, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Adams-Millis Corporation Plant No. 8 National Register Nomination and Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 11 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Watauga and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NC Department of Transportation)*, Graham, Henderson, Swain and Transylvania Counties, North Carolina
- *Downtown Asheville Historic District Boundary Increase III, Boundary Decrease and Additional Documentation*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Sunnydale National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application* Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Supply & Foundry Company Part 1 Tax Credit Application*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Asheville Survey Update*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Spread Out Historic District National Register Nomination*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina
- *Dougherty Heights Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina
- *Lynncote National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina

- *South Montreat Road Historic District National Register Nomination*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Pink Beds Picnic Shelters and Wayah Bald Lookout Tower Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Biltmore High School National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Claremont High School Historic District Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation National Register Nomination*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Mill Farm Inn National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Richard Sharp Smith House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Broyhill Conover Plant Redevelopment Determination of Eligibility and Recordation (for City of Conover)*, Conover, Catawba County, North Carolina
- *Tryon Downtown Survey and Trade Street Commercial Historic District Study List Application*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Monte Vista Hotel National Register Nomination and Local Landmark Designation Report*, Black Mountain, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Bank of Tryon National Register Nomination*, Tryon, Polk County, North Carolina
- *Wilson Lick Ranger Station Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, North Carolina (co-authored with Lynn Marie Pietak, Ph.D., Archaeologist)
- *Graham County Courthouse National Register Nomination*, Robbinsville, Graham County, North Carolina
- *Historic Workcenters Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina
- *Charles E. Orr House National Register Nomination*, Brevard, Transylvania County, North Carolina
- *Franklin-Penland House National Register Nomination*, Linville Falls, Burke County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville End of Car Line Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *West Asheville-Aycock School Historic District National Register Nomination*, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina
- *Lookout Towers Documentation and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation (for USDA Forest Service)*, Nantahala and Pisgah National Forests, North Carolina
- *The Charlton Leland (Saluda Inn) National Register Nomination*, Saluda, Polk County, North Carolina

- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, US 21 Bridge over Catawba River (for Ralph Whitehead Associates), York County, South Carolina*
- *Biltmore Hospital National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *South Carolina Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Survey Report, S-75 (Cherokee Road) over US 29 Bridge Replacement Project (for Kennedy Engineering and Associates), Anderson County, South Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 86 on SR 1328 over Howard Creek, Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge 33 on SR 1335 over Meat Camp Creek, Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *Sunset Terrace Historic District National Register Nomination, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Mars Hill High School National Register Nomination, Mars Hill, Madison County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for Newfound Gap Road, Phase II, Great Smoky Mountains National Park (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.), Swain County, North Carolina*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, Replace Bridge 246 on SR 1503 over Laurel Creek, Evaluation of Ebbs Chapel School, Madison County, North Carolina*
- *Elk Park School National Register Nomination, Elk Park, Avery County, North Carolina*
- *Sawyer Motor Company Building Local Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Bynum House Local Landmark Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*
- *Grove Park Country Club Clubhouse Local Landmark Designation Report, Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina*

PUBLICATIONS

- Contributing author, "North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary" (Website: <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu>)
- "Henry Bacon," "Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. University of Tennessee Press, 2006.
- "An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 2001