



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

April 30, 2007

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Bridge 82 on SR 1002 over the  
Tuckasee River, B-4160, Jackson County, ER 03-0947

Thank you for your letter of April 3, 2007, transmitting the survey report by Courtney Foley, concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ (JK 349) Hugh Bryson House, south side of SR 1170, 0.1 mile east of junction with NC 107, is not eligible for the National Register because it has lost its integrity of setting, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, the house can no longer express integrity of feeling or association.

In addition, Bridge 82 and the house at 4719 Old Cullowhee Road are not architecturally or historically significant and not worthy of further evaluation.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-733-4763 ext. 246. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

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	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)753-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**  
**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 82 OVER THE TUCKASEGEE RIVER ON SR 1002**  
**JACKSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

TIP No. B-4160  
WBS No. 33508.1.1  
FEDERAL AID No. BRZ-1002 (14)



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE**

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
REPORT PREPARED BY COURTNEY FOLEY

MARCH 2007

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Courtney Foley, Principal Investigator  
Historic Architecture Group  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date 7

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

Date

## **Management Summary**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 82 over the Tuckasegee River on SR 1002 in Jackson County, North Carolina. The purpose and need of this project is to replace a bridge because the bridge deck and superstructure are in poor condition. This report represents the initial documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Bridge No. 82 for TIP No. B-4160.

In response to a request for input on 2 July 2003, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) asked that an architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age within the project area. In an additional letter dated 28 October 2003 HPO stated, "we are aware of historic structures located within the area of potential effects. If this project requires more work than a simple deck replacement, a survey will be required." Appendix I contains copies of these letters.

This report documents historic architectural resources located within the APE of Bridge No. 82. The APE was delineated by NCDOT architectural historians and reviewed in the field in November 2006. At that time, NCDOT architectural historians identified three (3) properties that appeared to be at least fifty years of age within the APE. Two (2) of the properties identified were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between HPO and NCDOT held on 28 November 2006 (see signed concurrence form in Appendix I). At that meeting, HPO requested additional information on Property No. 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349].

Based on this request, architectural historians completed additional field work and archival research in December 2006 and January 2007. Further investigation recommends that Property No. 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349] is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

This project is Federally funded [Federal Aid Number BRZ-1002 (14)] and is classified as a Categorical Exclusion (CE).

# **HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 82 OVER THE TUCKASEGEE RIVER ON SR 1002  
JACKSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP No. B-4160  
WBS No. 33508.1.1  
FEDERAL AID No. BRZ-1002 (14)**



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE**

**COURTNEY FOLEY  
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**MARCH 2007**

## **Table of Contents**

Project Description	1
Purpose of Survey and Report	1
Methodology	1
Summary of Findings	2
Historic Context: Jackson County	5
Evaluated Property – Recommended Not Eligible for National Register Listing	
Property No. 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349]	
Description	7
Representative Photographs	8
Developmental Context	12
National Register Evaluation	13
Bibliography	16
Appendix I   HPO Correspondence	17
Appendix II   Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation	22
Appendix III   Photographs of Other Single Pile Houses with Two-Story Porches in Jackson County	24

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1:    Project Location Map	3
Figure 2:    Map of the APE	4
Figure 3:    Property No. 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349] Site Plan	11
Figure 4:    1907 USGS Quadrilateral Map	12



## **Project Description**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 82 over the Tuckasegee River on SR 1002 in Jackson County, North Carolina. The purpose and need of this project is to replace a bridge because the bridge deck and superstructure are in poor condition. This report represents the initial documentation of historic properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of Bridge No. 82 for TIP No. B-4160.

The project area is located in a rural, mountainous area south of Cullowhee at the intersection of SR 1002, SR 1732, and unpaved SR 1170. Historically, this area, located along the Tuckasegee River, contained a limited number of scattered farmsteads that practiced small scale agriculture.

Today, a clearing on the east side of SR 1002 just south of Bridge No. 82 contains nonhistoric residential development. Densely wooded mountainsides hug the west side of the Tuckasegee River and SR 1002. *Figure 1: Project Location Map* on page 3 of this report depicts the location of the project on a USGS 7.5-minute topographic map.

The one build alternative being considered for this project is to replace the bridge in place while utilizing an offsite detour.

## **Purpose of Survey and Report**

The purpose and need of this undertaking is to replace Bridge No. 82. The bridge deck and superstructure are in poor condition. The bridge has a sufficiency rating of 72.3 out of a possible 100.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a categorical exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

## **Methodology**

NCDOT conducted a survey and prepared this report in accordance with provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.



NCDOT conducted this survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all architectural resources within the APE that are fifty years of age or older; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary for this undertaking is delineated on *Figure 2: Map of the APE* on page 4 of this report.

In November 2006, NCDOT architectural historians conducted an intensive field survey covering one hundred percent of the project APE by car and on foot with the goal of identifying historical architectural resources within the APE. Every property appearing to be fifty years of age or older, as well as any properties appearing to have exceptional architectural significance, regardless of age, were photographed and documented.

Background research and National Register evaluation of the properties in the project area included the following materials: architectural survey maps and files located at HPO in Raleigh; survey files located at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville; deeds, plats, and tax records housed at the Jackson County Government Offices in Sylva; and primary and secondary source materials at the Louis Round Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

### **Summary of Findings**

The November 2006 field survey identified three (3) properties within the APE that appeared to be at least fifty years old. Of the three identified properties, two (2) were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meeting between HPO and NCDOT held on 28 November 2006 (see concurrence form in Appendix I). Photographs of these two properties are located in Appendix II. At that meeting, HPO requested further information on one (1) property, Property No. 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349].

#### **Properties Located within the APE and Discussed in this Report:**

*Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE):*

None

*Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places:*

None

*Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List:*

None

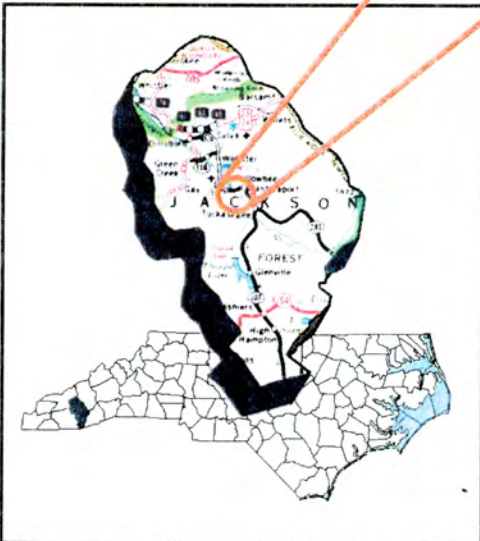
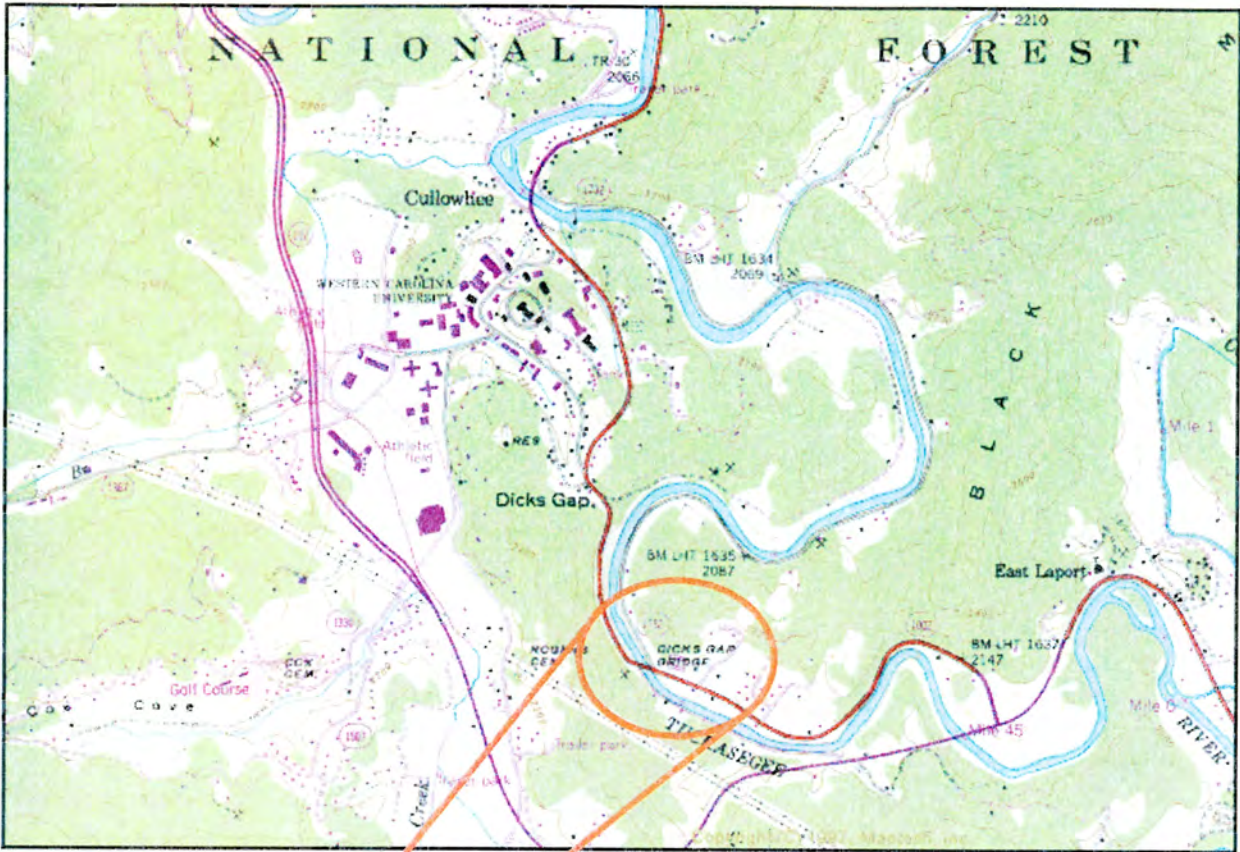
*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

None

*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

Property 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349]





Historic Architecture

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

TIP No. **B-4160**

Project **Replace Bridge No. 82 over the Tuckasegee River on SR 1002**

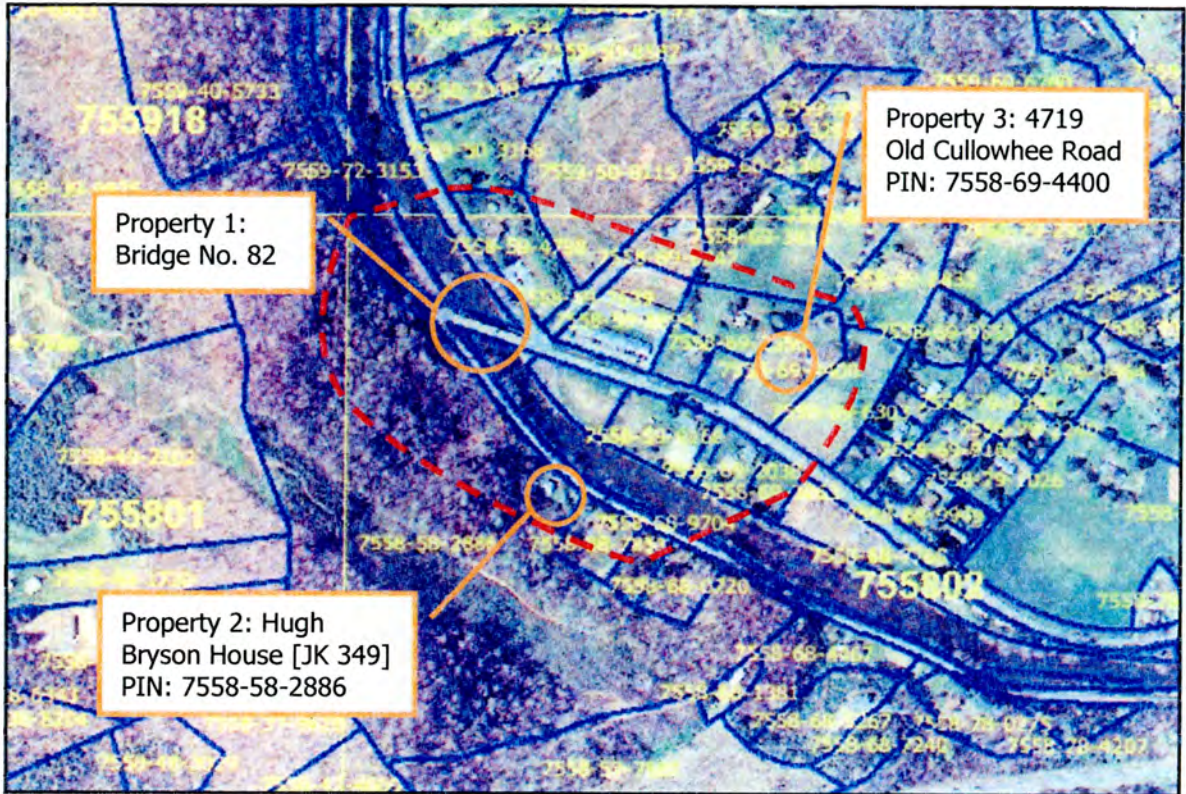
County **Jackson**

Sheet Title **Figure 1: Project Location Map**

Drawn By: cpf  
 Scale: NTS  
 Issue Date: 5 January 2007







			<b>Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report</b>	
	<b>Historic Architecture</b>			
	TIP No. <b>B-4160</b> Project <b>Replace Bridge No. 82 over the Tuckasegee River on SR 1002</b> County <b>Jackson</b>			
Sheet Title <b>Figure 2: Map of the APE</b>		Drawn By: cpf Scale: NTS Issue Date: 5 January 2007		
		--- APE Boundary ○ Historic Property Location		



## **Historic Context: Jackson County**

White settlement of the mountainous terrain in what is now Jackson County began in the late eighteenth century, part of the general expansion westward after the American Revolution. Natural topography strongly influenced early settlement patterns. Jackson County lacked any semblance of town life until the 1850s despite being populated several decades earlier.

Although not open legally to white settlement until 1820, several families, including the Bryson family, settled land in the Tuckasegee Valley during the first two decades of the nineteenth century. River valleys and Cherokee trails dictated early settlement patterns and community formation. The most important of the existing local paths, called the War Road, passed from Haywood County, to the northeast, through Balsam Gap, where it followed Scotts Creek down the valley to the Tuckasegee River, roughly the alignment of US 23/74 today.<sup>1</sup>

By the 1830s, settlers had cut a network of crude roads throughout the county that better connected the area to the outside world. A weekly stagecoach route came from Asheville, and in 1837 the state legislature authorized the Scotts Creek Turnpike between Waynesville and Franklin. Up until this time, the lack of transportation routes and rugged terrain limited most farmers to subsistence farming. With the opening of the Scotts Creek Turnpike and improvement of other overland routes out of the county, farmers began to raise crops and livestock in larger quantities selling surplus at markets outside of the region.<sup>2</sup>

The official creation of Jackson County in 1851 necessitated a county seat. The original location of Webster consisted of an eighteen-acre tract of land centrally located in the middle of the county. Incorporated in 1859, Webster remained the only incorporated town in the county for three decades. However, the long-awaited arrival of the railroad in the 1880s turned out to be the undoing of this once-thriving town. Extending a rail line to Dillsboro via Webster required several more miles of track than if the railroad took a more direct route through Sylva. This lack of railroad connection caused Webster to languish, and in 1913 the county seat relocated to Sylva.

Sylva blossomed with the arrival of the railroad. A year after becoming the county seat, the town constructed a courthouse sited impressively on top of a hill overlooking the bustling commercial district. Rail transport also increased commercial mining and logging operations throughout the county. The production of the most profitable mineral, kaolin, began in 1888, peaked in 1902, and ceased in 1926. Mining for mica, iron, gold, copper, and corundum met with mixed success. Large-scale logging of virgin timber also became financially viable.

Commercial farming ventures, more practical with the introduction of the railroad, encouraged the growth of rural communities scattered throughout the county. Community indicators such as churches, stores, and schools developed in the valleys

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<sup>1</sup> Max R. Williams, ed., *The History of Jackson County*, Sylva, North Carolina: Jackson County Historical Association, 1987, 67-69.

<sup>2</sup> Williams, 74-75; Richard L. Mattson, "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 193, TIP B-3196," 1999, 6.

along the Tuckasegee and other streams and creeks that snake through the numerous valleys. By 1896 thirty-four community post offices existed in Jackson County.<sup>3</sup>

Progress in the county continued steadily throughout the twentieth century. Intense commercial logging left numerous mountainsides deforested. The US Forest Service reclaimed these lands as part of the Nantahala National Forest. Improvement to the existing network of county roads and bridges in conjunction with forest conservation efforts allowed the tourism industry to blossom. Despite sustained progress, mountainous terrain causes large portions of the county to remain rural and sparsely settled today.

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<sup>3</sup> Mattson, 7.



*Properties Evaluated In This Report and Recommended **Not Eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:*

**Property 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349]**

**Property Identification:** The Hugh Bryson House (Jackson County PIN: 7558-49-2102) is identified as Property 2 on *Figure 2: Map of the APE*. This property was identified as JK 349 in the HPO-sponsored 1989 Jackson County Survey.

**Location and Setting** (*Photographs 1-5*): The Hugh Bryson House is located on the south side of SR 1170, 0.1 mile east of its junction with NC 107, in the Cullowhee vicinity of Jackson County (refer to *Figure 2: Map of the APE*). Nestled between the banks of the Tuckasegee River and the base of Cullowhee Mountain, the house sits in a small, flat clearing on an otherwise wooded mountainside and is accessed by a dirt drive. A 1960s house is located approximately 211 feet to the south. Modern residential development exists across the Tuckasegee River.

**Description:** The Hugh Bryson House is a two-story frame, single-pile house with a full-width, shed-roof addition across the rear. The house is clad with weatherboard siding and sits on a continuous fieldstone foundation that replaced the original in the 1970s. Modern vinyl windows rest inside the original casings; four-over-four, double-hung sash remained until the 1990s. A brick chimney stack pierces the side-gable roof at the center of the ridgeline. Metal roofing that features a decorative scallop detail covers the main block, while v-crimp metal roofing shelters the shed addition. The single-story rear addition features a small recessed porch on the west side. A concrete-block flue on the south exterior elevation (evident in the 1989 survey photographs) is no longer extant. Two concrete-block additions are present on the southeast corner of the house. The smaller of the two juts off the east elevation, while the other is attached to the southeast corner of the rear addition. A nonhistoric outbuilding is located to the rear of the main house off the northwest corner.

Constructed circa 1895, the house features a distinctive two-story, front-gable portico that shelters the compacted three-bay fenestration of the facade, meaning that all three bays are sheltered by the narrow portico. The pediment features a louvered lancet vent. Chamfered wood posts support portico. The second story features a railing with flat, decorative, cutout balusters.

**Integrity:** The Hugh Bryson House possesses integrity of location because the house remains at the original site on which it was constructed. Integrity of setting has been lost. Despite the overall rural nature of the area, modern development surrounds the house on all sides including an apartment complex across the Tuckasegee River, modern houses to the east, and a large power line cut running through the property on top of the ridge to the west. The nonsympathetic concrete-block additions that project from the southeast corner of dwelling compromise integrity of design. The recent additions of a new continuous fieldstone foundation and replacement windows lessen integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship. These changes in addition to the loss of the historic setting cause the house to no longer express integrity of feeling or association.



**Property 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349] Representative Photographs**



Photo 1: Looking towards Bridge No. 82 and the Tuckasegee River from the side yard of the Hugh Bryson House.



Photo 2: North front and west side elevations.



**Property 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349] Representative Photographs**



Photo 3: West side and south rear elevations.



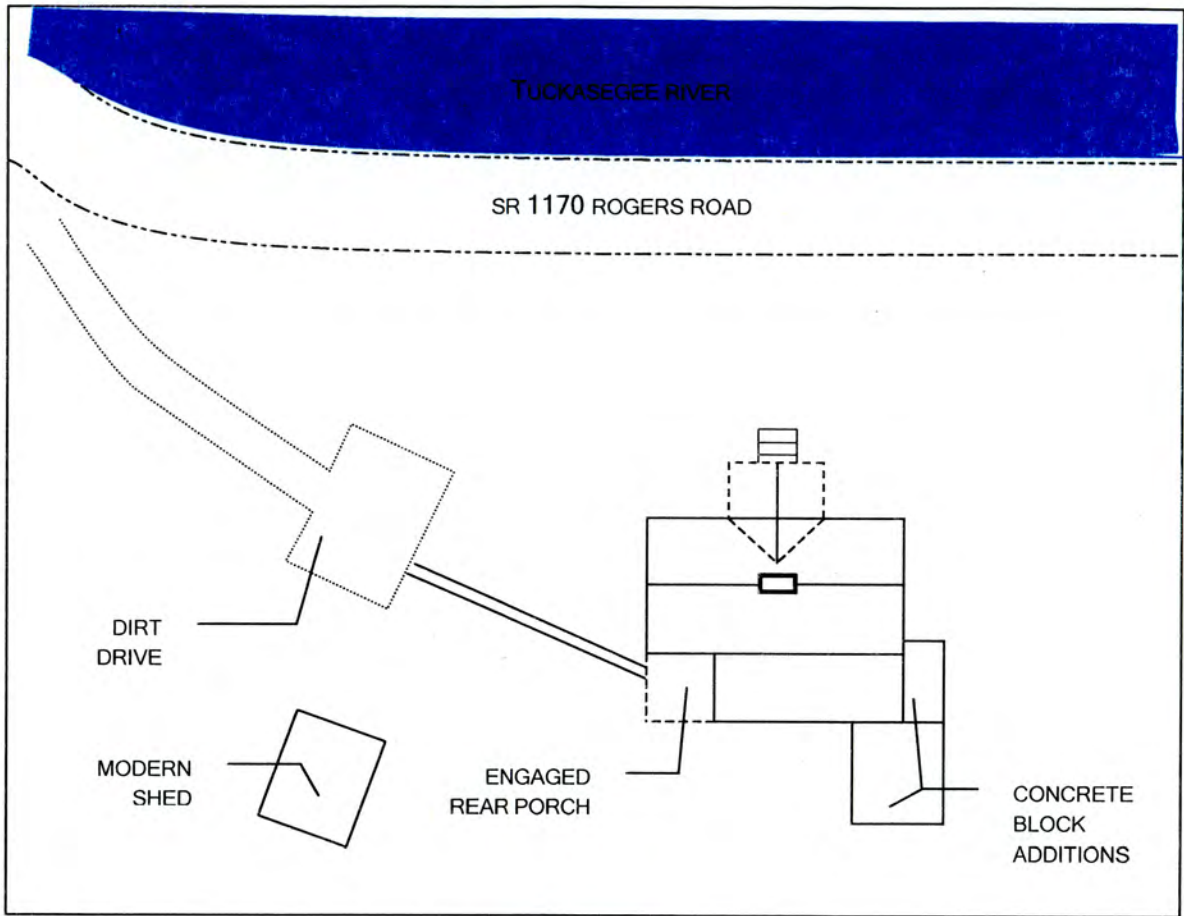
Photo 4: East side elevation with concrete block additions.



Property 2: Hugh Bryson House [JK 349] Representative Photographs



Photo 5: North elevation showing two-story portico and compacted fenestration.



		<b>Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report</b>	
	<b>Historic Architecture</b>		
	TIP No. <b>B-4160</b> Project <b>Replace Bridge No. 82 over the Tuckasegee River on SR 1002</b> County <b>Jackson</b>		
	Sheet Title <b>Figure 3: Property 2: Hugh Rogers House [JK 349] Site Plan</b>	Drawn By: cpf Scale: NTS Issue Date: 31 January 2007	



### **Developmental Context:**

Among the first settlers in present-day Jackson County, the Bryson family established themselves in what was then Macon County by 1830. That year, John Bryson, the grandfather of Hugh Bryson, obtained a land grant for 272 acres along the Tuckasegee River.<sup>4</sup>

Hugh Rogers Bryson was born in 1861 to Milton and Ann Bryson, just three years before Milton died as a Confederate prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois. The seventh of nine children, Hugh spent his entire life in the Cullowhee area of Jackson County. In 1870 he attended school as a nine-year-old; by 1880 he worked the family farm for his widowed mother. At twenty-six Hugh wed the twenty-two-year-old Martha E. Presley on March 10, 1887 in Cullowhee.<sup>5</sup>

On April 26, 1890, Hugh Bryson purchased a tract of land on the Tuckasegee that was “supposed to be about thirty (30) acres more or less.”<sup>6</sup> He paid \$300 to his siblings, the remaining heirs of his father, for the property. Although the deed does not mention an extant house on the property, the land description matches that of later deeds known to contain the Hugh Bryson House.

Hugh Bryson most likely constructed his house sometime in the 1890s after his purchase of the thirty acres. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, family tradition states that Hugh’s nephew Bascom Bryson (1889–1964) remembers the house being constructed when he was a small child.<sup>7</sup>

By 1900, Hugh was farming his own land. Jackson County farmers based their agricultural practices on a farming pattern typical in southern pioneer agriculture. Although crops were grown for both personal use and to sell at market, farmers failed to till large swaths of land. Instead, they cleared small areas of forested land quickly by burning trees and then planted crops among the stumps by hand or using a light plow. As crops drained nutrients from the rich bottomland soil, the process started over. This slash and burn technique worked well because farmers owned far more acreage than was cleared and in agricultural production at any one time. Livestock production likewise thrived as cattle and hogs could graze on any land that was not fenced. The livestock trade allowed mountain farmers to earn cash and maintain the ability to purchase goods outside of their communities.<sup>8</sup> The Hugh Bryson farm appears to have followed this pattern, as the steep terrain offered limited area for large-scale crop production.

Because Hugh and Martha never had children of their own, Hugh gave his house and land to Bascom (B.T) and Ollie Bryson in 1936, three years after Martha passed away. The transaction created a life estate for Hugh, allowing him to remain in his house. More specifically, it stipulated that B.T. and Ollie would receive the thirty acres of land and all of Hugh’s personal belongings at his death in return for providing for Hugh during the

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<sup>4</sup> Macon County Deed Book A, 41.

<sup>5</sup> National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System Website <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.cfm>, accessed 01.30.2007; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Jackson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule 1, Webster Post Office, 1; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Jackson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule 1, Cullowhee Township, 8; *Marriage Bonds of Haywood and Jackson Counties, NC*, np.

<sup>6</sup> Jackson County Deed Book 15, 207.

<sup>7</sup> HPO-Sponsored Jackson County Survey Form Hugh Bryson House [JK 349], 1989.

<sup>8</sup> Williams, 77, 85-87.



remainder of his life and giving him a “suitable” burial.<sup>9</sup> B.T. and Ollie moved into the house in 1936 and lived with Hugh until he died in January 1942. In September 1943, B.T. purchased ten additional acres of land “adjoining the Hugh Bryson Homeplace.”<sup>10</sup> This brought the total landholdings up to just under forty acres.



**Figure 4:** 1907 USGS 60-minute topographic map showing a bridge over the Tuckasee River and a house where the Hugh Bryson House and Bridge No. 82 are located today.

B.T. and Ollie Bryson continued to live in the house until their deaths in 1964 and 1999. Most of the changes to the Hugh Bryson House occurred under their ownership. They added on the two concrete block additions to the southwest corner of the house. A new continuous fieldstone foundation replaced the brick piers. They also constructed the shed that is currently on the property. No historic outbuildings remain.

After Ollie Bryson’s death in 1999, family members sold the property to Bret K. and Suzanne M. Leonhardt, who owned the property for about two years. The Leonhardts replaced the original two-over-two, vertically-divided sash with vinyl windows during this time. In June 2005, the Leonhardts sold the property to Mountainbrook LLC, a developer based in Florida.<sup>11</sup>

The house is currently vacant and appears to have been so for several years. As architectural historians could not obtain access to the house, the interior condition is unknown. The house suffers from a lack of general maintenance, but is in overall good condition. A large spray-painted sign at the foot of the driveway advertises river-front lots for sale.

**National Register Evaluation:** The Hugh Bryson House was evaluated for listing in the National Register using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in

<sup>9</sup> Jackson County Deed Book 124, 506.

<sup>10</sup> Jackson County Deed Book 158, 13.

<sup>11</sup> Jackson County Deed Book 1192,499; Jackson County Deed Book 1505, 588.



36 CFR Part 60.4. For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Hugh Bryson House is recommended **Not Eligible** for National Register listing.

**National Register Criteria Assessment:** The Hugh Bryson House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no known associations of this property with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although Hugh Bryson farmed a portion of the property during his lifetime, the land no longer retains any association with agriculture; no historic agricultural outbuildings remain on the property and no land that is in agricultural production is currently associated with the house. Therefore, the Hugh Bryson House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

The Hugh Bryson House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* There are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. No associations were indicated or suggested as a result of additional research on the project area in general nor on this specific property. The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts. Thus the Hugh Bryson House is not eligible under Criterion B.

The Hugh Bryson House is **not eligible** for National Register listing under Criterion C (Design/Construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Although the Hugh Bryson House still embodies characteristics of a two-story, single-pile mountain farm house, the projecting concrete block additions cause a distinct lack of architectural integrity. Recent window replacement and the loss of the historic setting further compromise the property.

The Hugh Bryson House was one of thirty single-pile houses documented in the 1989 Jackson County survey. A windshield survey in the county of other single-pile houses with a two-story portico yielded two other highly intact examples that retain a higher level of integrity that are better examples of this type. (Photographs of three examples are located in Appendix III.) The John Wyke House (JK 187) stood out as the best example of this type. Despite deterioration of the front porch posts, the house is



remarkably unaltered. It retains a rural setting along the Tuckasegee River absent of modern development. Located less than two miles from the Hugh Bryson House, this property is a better representation of the type because it retains its rural, agricultural setting, a historic barn associated with the property, and original building form and materials.

Although located at the northern end of the county, the William Ernest Bird House (JK 229) is another unaltered example of the type that retains its rural setting, a historic barn, and integrity of original building form and materials.

The Hugh Bryson House lacks a historic setting and agricultural outbuildings. Furthermore, the property has undergone changes in both material and, more significantly, form. Because of these changes, the Hugh Bryson House is recommended not eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture.

The Hugh Bryson House is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Hugh Bryson House does not appear to have the potential to be the principal source of important information. Therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

**National Register Boundary:**

Not Applicable.

**National Register Boundary Justification and Description:**

Not Applicable.



## **Bibliography:**

- Bishir, Catherine W., Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1999.
- Jackson County Genealogical Society. *Jackson County Heritage, North Carolina*. Marcelline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1992.
- Mattson, Richard L. "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 193, TIP No. B-3196," 1999.
- State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), Western Office. Survey Files. Asheville, NC. Sylva, NC. Jackson County Assessor's Office. Real Property Tax Records.
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- United States Bureau of the Census. Federal Census Population Schedules. Jackson County, North Carolina. 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920.
- Williams, Max R., ed. *The History of Jackson County*. Sylva, NC: Jackson County Historical Association, 1987.

**APPENDIX I:**  
HPO Correspondence



Federal Aid # BRZ-1002 (14)

TIP# B-4160

County: Jackson

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

*Project Description:* **Replace Bridge No. 82 over the Tuckasegee River on SR 1002.**

On **28 November 2006** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)  
 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)  
 North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)  
 Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting  
 Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation  
 Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as ~~1, 2~~ are 1, 3 considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- 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 121-1.2(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative, NCDOT

28 November 2006  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative, HPO

11-28-06  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State Historic Preservation Officer

11-28-06  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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

WRITE REPORT ON # 2 = JK-349 HUGH BRAYSON HOUSE



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lubeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Division of Historical Resources  
David J. Olson, Director

June 26, 2003

MEMORANDUM

CITIZENS PARTICIPATION  
RECEIVED

JUL 02 2003

TO: Greg Thorpe, Manager  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Replacement of Bridge No. 82 on SR 1002 over Tuckasee River, B-4160,  
Jackson County, ER03-0947

Thank you for your memorandum of April 7, 2003, concerning the above project.

There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed project area. Based on our knowledge of the area, it is unlikely that any archaeological resources that may be eligible for conclusion in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the project. We, therefore, recommend that no archaeological investigation be conducted in connection with this project.

We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age within the project area and report the findings to us.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT  
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT

[www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us](http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us)

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-4653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 733-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 733-4801





North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
 LuBeth C. Evans, Secretary  
 Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary  
 Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources

October 28, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director  
 Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
 NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Replacement of Bridge No. 82 on SR 1002 over Tuckasegee River, B-4160,  
 Jackson County, ER03-0947

On September 4, 2003, Sarah McBride, our preservation specialist for transportation projects, met with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) staff for a meeting of the minds concerning the above project. We reported on our available information on historic architectural and archaeological surveys and resources along with our recommendations. Dor provided project area photographs and aerial photographs at the meeting.

Based on our review of the information discussed at the meeting, we offer our preliminary comments regarding this project.

In terms of historic architectural resources, we are aware of historic structures located within the area of potential effect. If this project requires more work than a simple deck replacement, a survey will be required.

There are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed project area. Based on our present knowledge of the area, it is unlikely that any archaeological resources which may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the project construction. We, therefore, recommend that no archaeological investigation be conducted in connection with this project.

Having provided this information, we look forward to receipt of either a Categorical Exclusion or Environmental Assessment which indicates how NCDOT addressed our comments.

[www.hpo.der.state.nc.us](http://www.hpo.der.state.nc.us)

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October 28, 2003

Page 2

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: ✓ Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

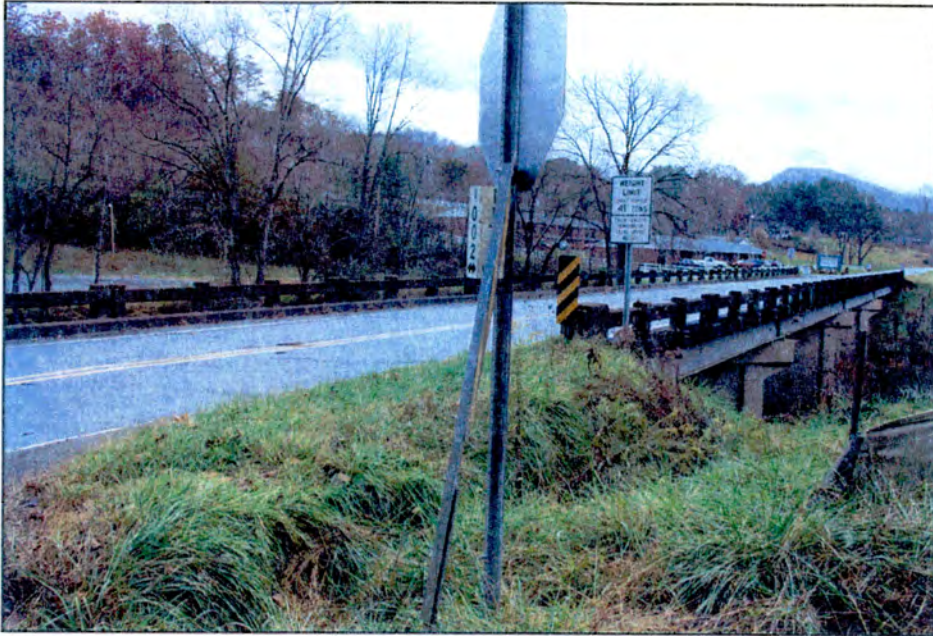


## **APPENDIX II:**

### **Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**

**Properties Determined Not Eligible For the National Register of Historic Places at 28 November 2006 Concurrence Meeting**

**Not Significant for Architecture and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation**



1. Bridge No. 82



2. 4719 Old Cullowhee Road – Jackson County PIN: 7558-69-4400 – JK 551  
This 1930s bungalow with Craftsman elements is a typical example of a common type. It is neither historically or architecturally significant.



**APPENDIX III:**

**Photographs of Other Single-Pile Houses with Two-Story Porches  
in Jackson County**



JK 187: C.B. Cogdill House circa 1890, Willits vicinity



JK 229: William Ernest Bird House circa 1900, Whittier vicinity





JK 364: John Wyke House circa 1880, East Laport vicinity



JK 364: John Wyke House on the bank of the Tuckasegee River





JK 187: C.B. Cogdill House circa 1890, Willits vicinity



JK 229: William Ernest Bird House circa 1900, Whittier vicinity





JK 364: John Wyke House circa 1880, East Laport vicinity



JK 364: John Wyke House on the bank of the Tuckasegee River