



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

October 29, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *Reap for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek, WBS No. 14SP.20221.2, Clay County, ER 13-2086

Thank you for your submittal of September 12, 2013, transmitting the above survey report. We apologize for the delay in our response.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur with the report's recommendation that at this time, barring additional information to the contrary, the **West House** (CY 0047) is *not* eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. **Bridge No. 87** was determined *not* eligible in the 2005 NCDOT Historic Bridge Inventory.

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 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov
Clay Griffith, Acme Preservation Services, cgriffith.acme@gmail.com

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation: West House**

**Replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek
Clay County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 14SP.20221.2**

**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**

August 2013

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August 2013

Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

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

Date

Replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek, Swain County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
WBS No. 14SP.20221.2

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 (Myers Chapel Road) over Hyatt Mill Creek in Clay County. The project area is located in the south-central part of the county on the west side of Chatuge Reservoir and south of Hayesville, the county seat. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is delineated as 300 feet from either end of the bridge and 75 feet to either side from the center line.

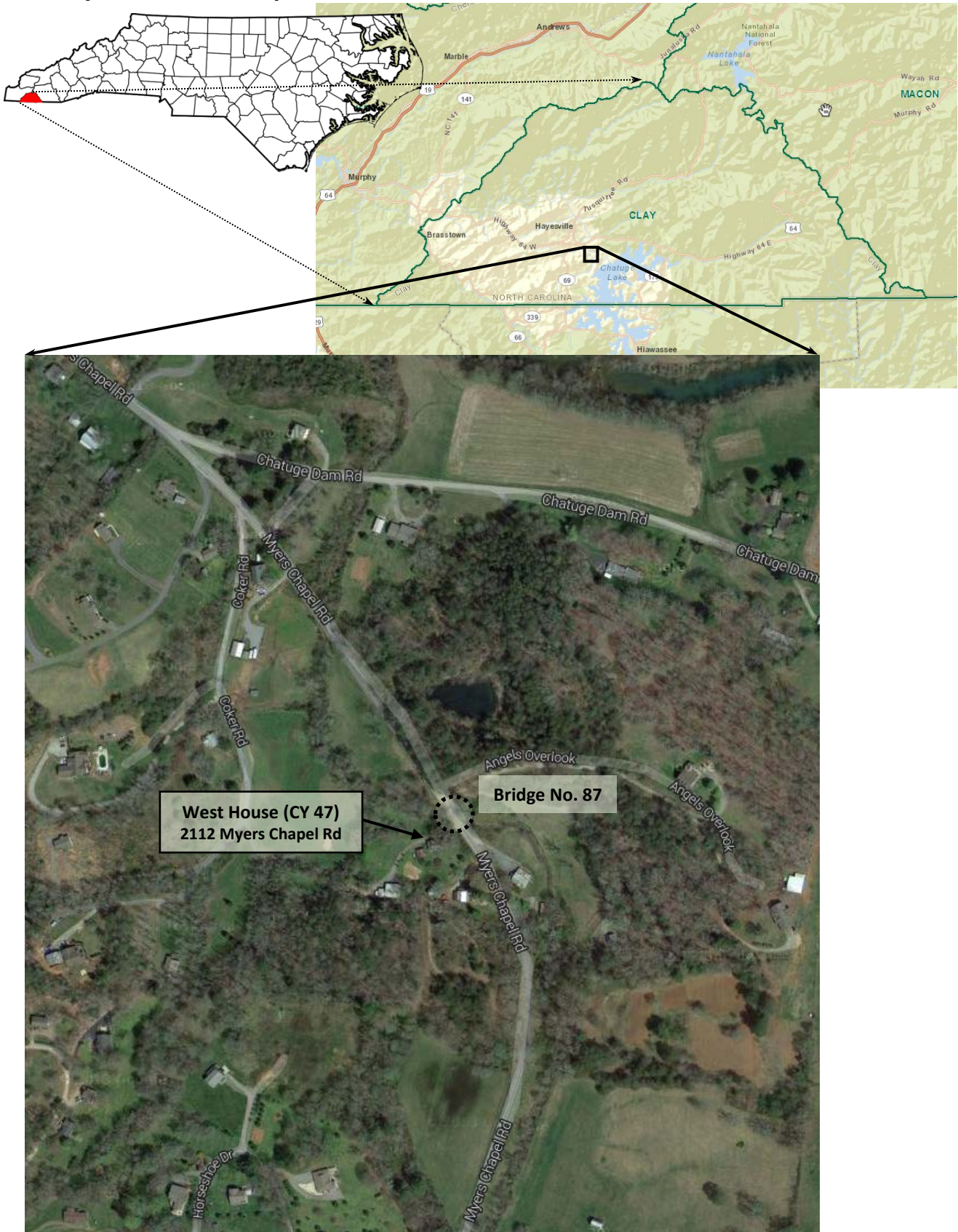
NCDOT contracted with Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) in March 2013 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the West House. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork on August 9, 2013, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Clay County Government Center in Hayesville, Murphy Public Library in Murphy, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The HPO's Clay County survey files at the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville were searched to provide some architectural context. After an intensive evaluation following the National Register of Historic Places criteria for eligibility, the West House was found to be not eligible due to a lack of any special historic and architectural significance.

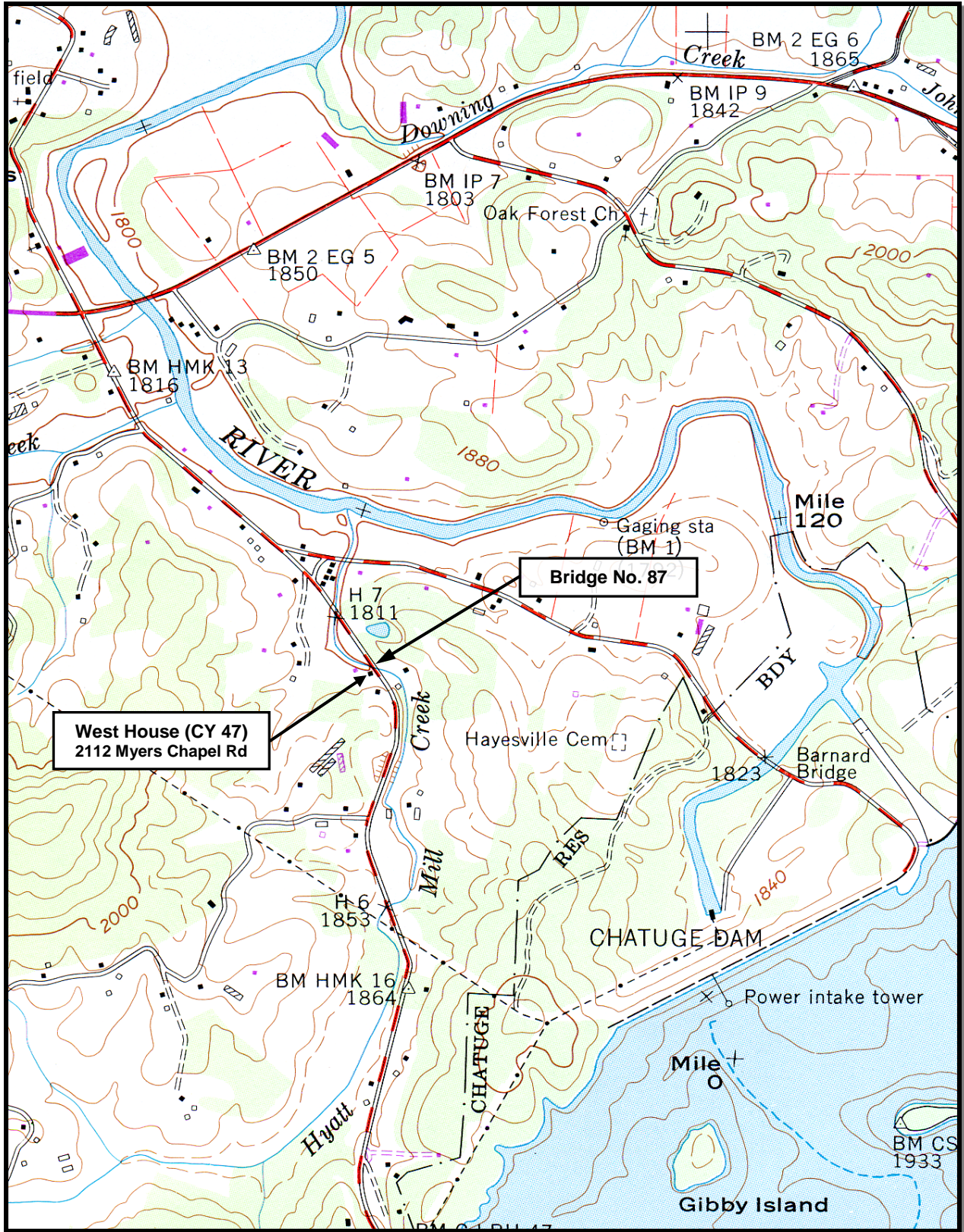
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for 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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I. Project Location Maps

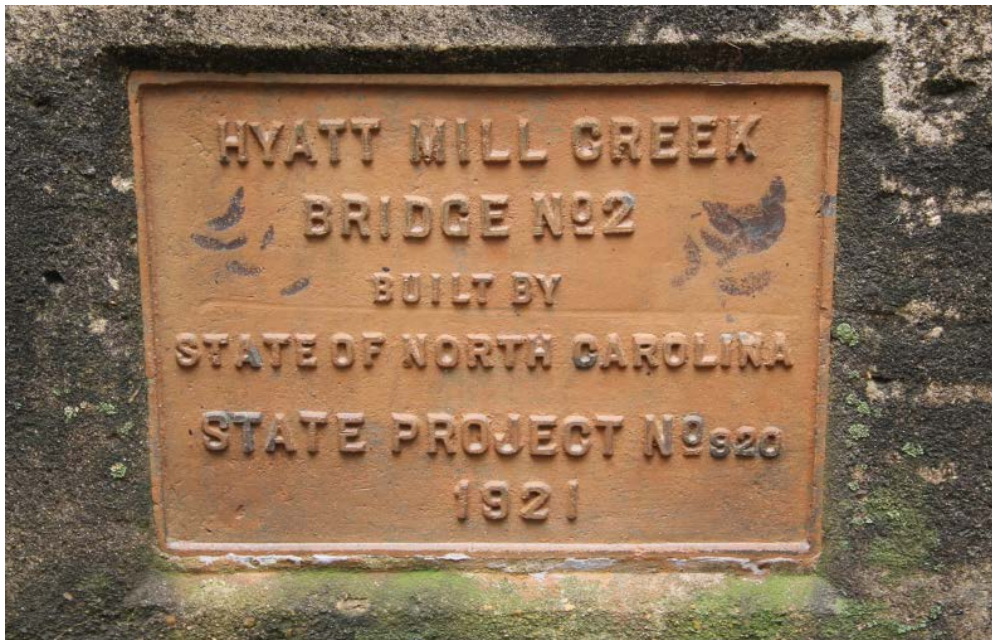




Location Map – Hayesville, NC USGS topographic quadrangle map (1966, photoinspected 1987)

II. Introduction

The project area is located in the south-central portion of Clay County, a southwestern county bordering Georgia. Bridge No. 87 is situated on Myers Chapel Road (SR 1140) approximately 0.3-mile south of its intersection with Chatuge Dam Road (SR 1146) and 0.8-mile south of its intersection with US 64. The bridge is situated approximately one-half mile northwest of the Chatuge Dam. Bridge No. 87, originally known as Hyatt Mill Creek Bridge No. 2, is one of three reinforced-concrete bridges on Myers Chapel Road that span Hyatt Mill Creek. The other two bridges are 0.1-mile north of Bridge No. 87 and 0.4-mile to the south. Built in 1921, the three bridges are all single-span structures with solid, paneled balustrades. The bridges were evaluated and determined not eligible during a statewide inventory of bridges conducted by Lichtenstein Engineering in 2001.



Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 (Myers Chapel Road) over Hyatt Mill Creek, view to southwest

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed bridge replacement project is delineated at 300 feet from either end of the bridge and 75 feet to either side of the center line of the road. The APE encompasses five tax parcels that are largely undeveloped. The 5.5-acre tract containing the West House (CY 47) and associated outbuildings lies immediately southwest of the bridge on the south side of Hyatt Mill Creek. Two additional properties, located on both sides of Myers Chapel Road to the south of the West House, contain resources over fifty years of age, but these properties do not meet the minimum criteria for National Register significance.

The general project area is characterized as gently rolling, wooded terrain. The Chatuge reservoir, owned and operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), begins approximately one-half mile southeast of the project area. The reservoir, which is described as a broad bowl surrounded by high mountains to the north and east, has more than 130 miles of gentle shoreline. Much of the

modern commercial development in the county is located along US 64, which generally bisects the county from west to east. Early-twentieth century houses and small farmsteads are interspersed with newer residential construction on Myers Chapel Road.

III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on August 9, 2013, and the West House property at 2112 Myers Chapel Road was photographed and recorded. Basic research on the project area was conducted by consulting with the Clay County mapping and tax departments, Clay County Register of Deeds office, Murphy Public Library in neighboring Cherokee County, and at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The project area is not covered by Sanborn maps, but USGS topographic quadrangle maps dating back to 1935 were reviewed. Additional research was conducted through email correspondence with the TVA Library in Knoxville and the National Archives in Atlanta to identify TVA records pertaining to family removals during the construction of the Chatuge reservoir in 1941-1942. The property owners, Pat and Candis List, were also consulted for information related to the property.

A search of the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) records revealed no previously recorded properties in the general project area. Clay County was part of a ten-county reconnaissance-level survey of historic architectural resources conducted by Roger Manley and Margaret Owen in 1978. It has received no additional comprehensive survey. Only three properties in Clay County are listed in the National Register, including the 1887 courthouse in Hayesville, the ca. 1838 John C. Moore House, and an archaeological site associated with the Cherokee town of Spikebuck. Several properties including three farms and one 1920 reinforced-concrete bridge were determined eligible for the National Register in 2005, as a result of Section 106 compliance projects. The three farms were located within the APE for widening of NC 69 from US 64 to the Georgia state line.



Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 (Myers Chapel Road) over Hyatt Mill Creek, view to southwest



Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 (Myers Chapel Road), view to south



Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek, view to northeast from West House driveway



View south along SR 1140 (Myers Chapel Road) from Bridge No. 87

IV. West House (CY 47)

2112 Myers Chapel Road, Hayesville vic., Clay County
PIN 546900287658



West House, oblique front view to southwest

Resting on a coursed stone foundation, the one-story front-gable West House stands just southwest of the bridge. A gravel driveway enters the property at the south end of the bridge and extends into the property along the north side of the house. A tall privet hedge carries across the highway frontage of the property. A mature maple tree stands in front of the house and a concrete walkway curves around the tree to link the driveway with the front porch of the house. Hyatt Mill Creek forms the northern boundary of the 5.5-acre property, which has an open, grass lawn at the rear of the house.

The compact Craftsman bungalow is covered with German siding and capped by an asphalt-shingle roof. It features an exterior brick chimney, projecting gable-roof side bays, exposed rafter tails, triangular eave brackets in the gable ends, and three-over-one double-hung sash. An attached hip-roof porch is supported on square wood posts with a balustrade of chamfered balusters. The porch is reached from low steps constructed of river rock with concrete treads. The single-leaf front entry door is a replacement. A window in the upper gable end is composed of six-light sliding wood sash. A hip-roof wing projects at the rear and appears to have an enclosed corner porch on the south side. The rear wing is covered with German siding and exhibits a single

three-light window and basement door on the north end of the rear elevation. The south section, which appears to be an enclosed porch, displays pairs of two-light sash on the south and west elevations. A single-leaf wood door on the south side contains a single diamond-shaped light. The sliding window in the upper gable end of the rear elevation appears to be a replacement. The interior was not available for inspection.

It is unclear when the house was built, but it seems likely to have been constructed during the 1920s or 1930s, when Craftsman-influenced bungalows were most popular in North Carolina. It appears from deed records that the property was acquired at some point by Flora Crawford, who then sold it to her daughter, Gertrude Crawford West, in August 1941 (Deed 35/427). The Crawford family was prominent in Clay County, with several branches of the family living in the Shooting Creek and Ledford Chapel sections of the county. Flora Crawford (1885-1974) owned a considerable amount of property including a 20-acre farm tract on both sides of US 64 approximately one mile east of the Hiwassee River. Mrs. Crawford sold the farm, which was rented to Lyle Cheeks, to the federal government on September 10, 1941, for the inundation of the Chatuge Reservoir (Deed 35/553). She sold another property that she owned jointly with her son-in-law and daughter, Robert Clifton and Gertrude West, to the government for the same reason on November 6, 1941 (Deed 36/149). It is possible that the West's had relocated to the house on Myers Chapel Road prior to selling the other 4.5-acre tract.¹

R. C. West, who worked as a farmer, miller, and bridge builder, died in 1948. Gertrude West (1907-1996) appears to have remained in the house into the late twentieth century. The property was sold in 1989 by a guardian on behalf of Mrs. West, who was living in a health care facility in Georgia (Deed 142/65). Jerry and Lois Strange of Florida held the property for ten years before selling it to the current owners, Pat and Candis List, in 1999 (Deed 219/57).²

¹ Clay County Register of Deeds Office, Clay County Government Center, Hayesville, NC. Genealogical and census records access through Ancestry.com website (<http://www.ancestry.com>; retrieved August 2013).

² Ibid.



West House, façade, view to west



West House, oblique front view to northwest



West House, rear elevation, view to east



West House, oblique rear view to northeast



Garage, façade, view to south

Garage, ca. 1945

A large, one-story, one-bay, front-gable garage probably dates from the 1940s. Constructed of concrete block, the garage is entered through double-leaf wood doors on the north elevation. The gable ends are covered with wood shingles. The garage also displays a standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter tails, and four-light windows. A single-leaf entry door on the east elevation enters a store room located alongside the garage bay. The store room has a concrete floor.



Garage, oblique front view to southeast



Garage, east elevation, view to northwest



Chicken coop, oblique front view to northwest

Chicken Coop, ca. 1945

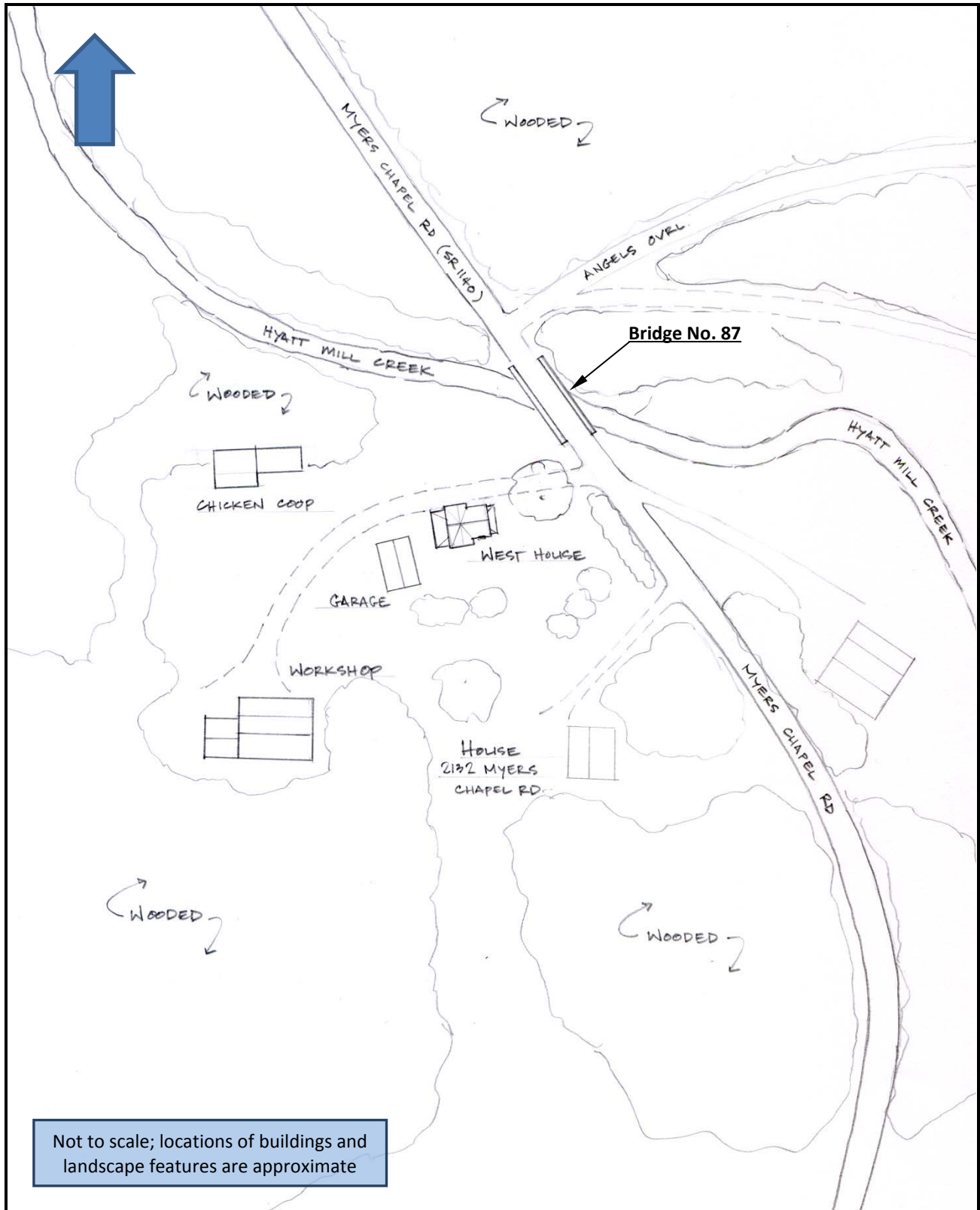
A long, frame chicken coop is located west of the house at the edge of the tree line. The one-story structure is capped by a low-pitch shed roof and covered with wood plank siding. It has multiple four-light window openings that have no glass but are covered with metal screening; a few four-light windows remain intact. A single-leaf screened door provides access to the interior. The building is currently used for storage.



Workshop, façade, view to southwest

Workshop, ca. 2010

A large, two-bay, side-gable workshop building has been constructed at the rear of the property within the past five years by the current owners. The frame building is covered with vinyl siding and capped by a standing-seam metal roof. The main block has an inset garage bay with a metal overhead door and second bay accessed through a three-part folding door. A one-story hip-roof wing to the west contains a single garage bay accessed through a metal overhead door.



Site plan – West House (CY 47), 2112 Myers Chapel Road

V. Historical Background

Following the creation of Clay County in 1861, the county seat was established at the site of Fort Hembree, a stockade built and occupied during the period of Cherokee removal in the late 1830s. A cluster of houses and post office developed around the fort in the early 1840s, and a small academy run by John O. Hicks of Rutherford County was founded by 1850. George W. Hayes, state representative from Cherokee County, pushed for the creation of Clay County, and the county seat of Hayesville was named in his honor.³

The county is predominantly rural and agricultural, although farmland is relatively scarce. Approximately 87 percent of the county's 213 square miles is woodland, including the forested mountains that form its northern and eastern borders. Additionally, 85 percent of the woodland area belongs to the Nantahala National Forest, which was created in 1920. As a result the population and farming centers are concentrated in the southern portion of the county along the major river and creek valleys: Hiwassee, Brasstown, Shooting, and Tusquittee.⁴

Due, in part, to its location, Clay County remained sparsely settled with little industry beyond timbering and subsistence agriculture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Transportation into, and out of, the county was difficult for many years, especially the transportation of farm products and timber. A 1913 bond issue for the construction of a rail line to Clay County passed unanimously. The first train, however, did not reach Hayesville until 1920, and the short line, known as the "Peavine," connected with the Southern Railway at Andrews in Cherokee County. It brought fertilizer, feed, and hay into the county and took out lumber and timber products.⁵

Improved, paved roads did not come to Clay County until the 1920s. Construction started in 1921 on a road, designated as NC 28, to connect Hayesville with Brasstown to the west. In 1926, the State Highway Commission began construction on an extension of NC 28 to the east, linking Hayesville with Franklin in neighboring Macon County. The road was completed with federal funds in the early 1930s. US Highway 64, the longest route through North Carolina, was created in 1932 and followed old NC 28 as it passed through Clay County and linked the larger towns of Murphy and Franklin.⁶

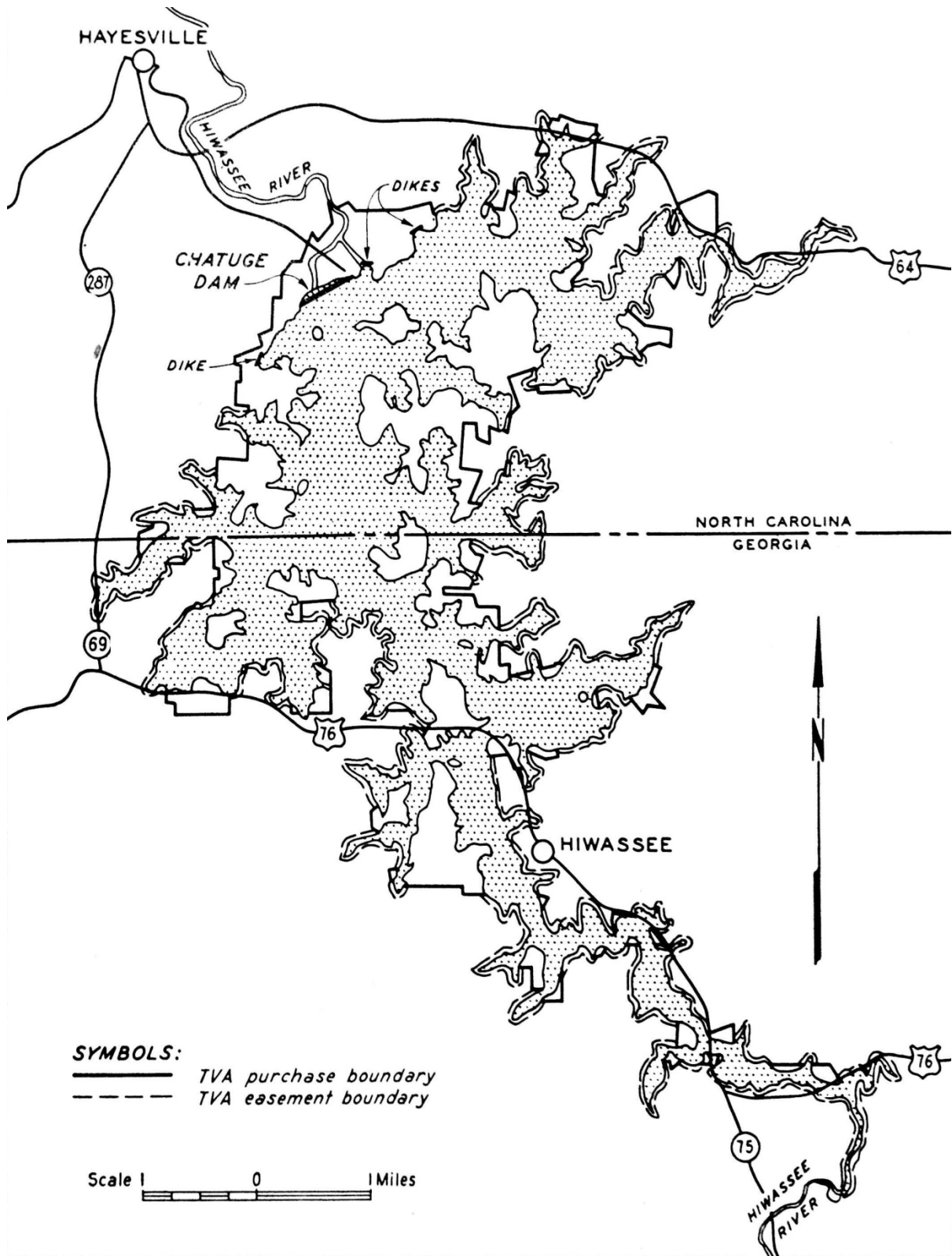
Perhaps the most significant development of the twentieth century in Clay County was the construction of the Chatuge dam and reservoir by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1941-

³ The Clay County Heritage Book Committee, *Clay County Heritage, North Carolina*, Vol. 1 (Waynesville, NC: Don Mills, Inc., and the Clay County Heritage Book Committee, 1994), 1 (hereinafter cited as *Clay County Heritage*). Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina*, Vol. IV (Raleigh, NC: Sharpe Publishing Company, Inc. 1965), 1768-1769.

⁴ Sharpe, 1768-1769.

⁵ *Clay County Heritage*, 8.

⁶ J. Guy Padgett, *A History of Clay County, North Carolina* (Hayesville, NC: Clay County Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 46-47.



Chatuge Reservoir Boundary Map (Figure 236 in Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Hiwassee Valley Projects, Vol. 2: The Appalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Nottely, and Chatuge Projects*, Technical Report No. 5 (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1948).)

1942. President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the TVA as one of the federal relief agencies of the New Deal to counteract the effects of the Great Depression. The Chatuge Project, however, was constructed along with three similar projects—Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, and Nottely—in the Hiwassee Valley on an emergency basis during World War II. The projects were intended to supply electric power for aluminum production used in the construction of military aircraft.

However, the development of the Hiwassee River was not a program made desirable or feasible solely by a threat of war. The dams and reservoirs ultimately built in that basin were integral parts of the unified development of the Tennessee River, and their construction was merely advanced in schedule by the necessities of war-born power demand.⁷

Originally known as the Hayesville project, the Chatuge dam and reservoir were designed to store and supply water, under controlled conditions, for the hydroelectric power station on the deeper Hiwassee Lake, completed downstream in Cherokee County in 1940. The resolution authorizing TVA to begin the four Hiwassee Valley projects, and allocating \$40,000,000 for their construction, became law on July 16, 1941. Chatuge Reservoir was closed on February 12, 1942. Constructed of impervious rolled earth fill, the dam is 2,850 feet long and 144 feet high at its tallest point. The 13-mile long reservoir straddles the North Carolina-Georgia state line and extends almost equally in both states. The name “Chatuge” given to the project came from the name of a Cherokee settlement in the area.⁸

Construction of the Chatuge project proceeded on a stringent schedule and required the acquisition of more than 11,000 acres of agricultural lands along the Hiwassee River and Shooting Creek. The number of families required to be relocated for the four Hiwassee Valley projects totaled 391, of which 278 were relocated from the Chatuge basin. In addition, five cemeteries were affected by the project, and 532 of 581 graves were moved and reinterred. Relocation of infrastructure included 40 miles of new roads and 37 miles of utility lines. Land acquisition for the project was completed within three months, with nearly 88 percent of the affected families voluntarily transferring property to the government. The majority of families displaced by the Chatuge project remained in Clay County, and they were given until December 31, 1941, to vacate their land. Owners were permitted to remove their buildings and improvements that were not needed by the TVA.⁹

The greatest challenge facing the displaced families was the need to move so many houses, barns, crops, and livestock in such a short period of time. Professional house movers within a 200-mile radius were notified, and seven companies came to assist with the relocations. A number of farms were purchased in part, and the owners simply moved their buildings to areas above pool level on their remaining property. Landowners were given the opportunity to apply for priority status that would allow them to purchase certain building materials otherwise restricted by wartime demands. TVA policy stipulated that the reservoirs be cleared of all merchantable timber

⁷ Tennessee Valley Authority, *The Hiwassee Valley Projects, Vol. 2: The Apalachia, Ocoee No. 3, Nottely, and Chatuge Projects*, Technical Report No. 5 (Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1948), 1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 7-8 and 17.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 18, 495-497, 517, and 521-522.

and frequently offered supplemental employment to local farmers and laborers. Because the Chatuge project was designed as a headwater storage reservoir and subject to complete draw-down, thorough clearing and timber removal was carried out on 1,900 acres below the clearing contour, elevation 1928.¹⁰

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. Even with loss of agricultural land, subsistence farming remained a primary occupation through the mid-twentieth century. While the majority of farm products were used at home by farm families, efforts were made to increase commercial farming with poultry, dairy, and tobacco as the chief products. In the mid-twentieth century, there were more than 1,120 farms, which averaged 50.3 acres in size. The number of farms, however, declined nearly 40 percent over the next two decades even as average farm size rose by almost 30 percent.¹¹

Following completion of the Chatuge reservoir, the TVA worked to help establish recreational activity on and around the lake. Boating and fishing are among the most popular activities, but they are seasonally limited by the operation of the reservoir, which is typically drawn down during the late summer months and refilled during the winter and early spring. Hiking, camping, and picnicking, along with hunting and fishing, are popular in the Nantahala National Forest. Like many parts of western North Carolina, Clay County has come to rely on tourism and recreational attractions as an important part of the modern economy. The Chatuge Reservoir and Nantahala National Forest offer abundant opportunities for these pursuits.¹²

VI. Architectural Context

While the historic architectural resources of Clay County have not been comprehensively inventoried, a reconnaissance survey undertaken in 1978 recorded relatively few structures. The population of the county has remained relatively stable since the late nineteenth century with no periods of exceptional growth or development. Physical changes to the landscape wrought by the construction of the Chatuge reservoir represent one of the most extensive influences on the historic architectural resources of the county during the twentieth century.

The nineteenth and early twentieth century building patterns in Clay County followed along the lines of the surrounding rural mountain counties in southwestern North Carolina. The earliest dwellings were often constructed of log, which was later superseded by vernacular frame construction as the availability of sawn lumber began to increase. In the absence of many academic or high-style examples of popular architectural styles in Clay County, vernacular dwellings predominated as evidenced by the resources recorded during the 1978 reconnaissance

¹⁰ Ibid., 526-530 and 536-538.

¹¹ Bill Sharpe, ed., *North Carolina: A Description by Counties* (Raleigh, NC: Warren Publishing Company, 1948), n.p. Sharpe 1965, 1722-1723.

¹² Sharpe 1948, n.p.

survey. These were typically simple, one- or two-story, frame dwellings with minimal decoration that emphasized the unpretentiousness and efficiency of the subsistence farming culture that they served. While the architecture of Clay County was not often directly influenced by nationally popular styles, the prevalence of common vernacular house types and forms indicates certain stylistic influences that filtered down from the more populated areas of the state and into wide use based on their broad appeal.¹³

One of the most popular house types to gain widespread use in rural western North Carolina was the Craftsman-influenced bungalow. The name “bungalow” derived from the broad-roofed, informal cottage, or *bangla*, in India. The general form was appropriated by California architects who designed finely crafted bungalows for wealthy clients wanting comfortable residences that encouraged healthy living and combined natural materials with modern amenities. In the early twentieth century, bungalows and their essential features were popularized Gustav Stickley’s *The Craftsman* magazine (1901-1916) and the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement that spread from England to the United States in the late nineteenth century. Through his magazine Stickley defined the Craftsman style and became the chief advocate of the ideals of vernacular revival, honest expression of structure, responsiveness to site, and the use of local materials for comfortable domestic architecture.¹⁴

Many of the design elements promoted by Stickley and other proponents of the Craftsman idea were intended to create a comfortable and secure home environment, which was the natural antithesis of the commercial and industrial expansion that was perceived by many reformers of the early twentieth century to be corrupting the nation and its citizens. Therefore, efforts to simplify the home—a direct response to the ornate Queen Anne and late Victorian styles of the nineteenth century—were concentrated on removing applied ornament from house designs. Stickley and others argued that the beauty inherent in fine craftsmanship and natural materials was sufficient decoration in itself; decoration that emphasized “the fundamental principles of honesty, simplicity and usefulness...” The typical Craftsman elements included a dominant roofline to define the scale of the house, augmented by deep eaves, multiple gables or dormers, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, porches with bold porch posts, large windows, and convenient, informal floor plans. In residential architecture the Craftsman style often employed wood or shingle siding (frequently in combination), unenclosed eave overhangs with exposed roof rafters, decorative beams or brackets in gable ends, and square or tapered porch posts supported by piers extending from above the porch floor to ground level without a break. Door and windows also typically contained a distinctive glazing pattern with multi-pane areas across the top or multiple lights over a single pane in double-hung sash. The most common bungalow form was one story tall with one or more front-facing gables that integrated the porch and house. A frequent bungalow

¹³ Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 425-427.

¹⁴ Ibid. Elizabeth Cumming and Wendy Kaplan, *The Arts and Crafts Movement*, World of Art Series (New York: Thames and Hudson, Inc., 1991), 107, 122-124, and 141-142.

variant was one-and-a-half stories with a side-gable roof that engaged a full-width front porch and large front dormers.¹⁵

The West House represents the popularity of the Craftsman style and the incorporation of architectural elements applied on a broad scale, with variations of the Craftsman bungalow especially widespread in western North Carolina. The West House, like many similar houses in Clay County, is relatively small with one story of living space and an attic. The majority of Craftsman-type houses in the county are defined more by their form and function than by their specific architectural elements and applied detailing. As a result the West House is notable for its coursed stone foundation, projecting side bays, and triangular eave brackets. These elements indicate a more intentional application of the Craftsman style than some other examples found in the county.¹⁶



W. M. Burch House (Tract No. CHR-237-F), Elf vic., Clay County. Photo taken October 31, 1941.
(Records of the Tennessee Valley Authority, National Archives, Atlanta, GA)

Documentary photographs taken during the land acquisition phase of the TVA's Chatuge project indicate the presence of comparable Craftsman bungalows and other Craftsman-influenced dwellings in the county at the time. The W. M. Burch House represents a similar type structure to the West House. The Burch House, where Mr. Burch lived with his wife and two sons, was a one-story front-gable residence with an attached front-gable porch, weatherboards or German siding, exposed rafter tails, and decorative purlin brackets in the gable ends. The porch

¹⁵ From an essay entitled "The Craftsman Idea" in Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Homes, Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement* (New York: Dover Publications, 1979), 194-205. Stickley originally published this volume as *Craftsman Homes* in 1909. Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1995), 38-41.

¹⁶ Bishir, et al., 55.

displayed square wood posts and a solid balustrade. TVA records indicate that approximately 12 acres of the Burch's land was acquired for the Chatuge project and the family elected to move the house to an unsevered portion of their property above pool level. The records describe the house in its original setting as "an attractive painted frame construction building surrounded by shrubbery, shade trees, and well kept lawn. The interior of the house is inexpensively furnished though well kept."¹⁷

The current owners of the West House own another residence at 364 Hiwassee Street in Hayesville that was moved to its present location to make way for the reservoir. According to the owners, the one-and-a-half-story side-gable bungalow has materials on the interior that are visibly labeled and numbered from the time of its relocation. The house exhibits a gabled front dormer and an engaged full-width porch.¹⁸



House, 2910 Myers Chapel Road, view to west

During the fieldwork, the principal investigator noted a few additional examples of bungalows and Craftsman-type dwellings around the county. The majority of the surviving examples appear to have undergone alterations and additions, most often replacement doors and windows and the application of vinyl siding. The house located at 2910 Myers Chapel Road, approximately 0.8-mile south of the West House, is a typical example. The one-story front-gable dwelling, which is covered with aluminum siding, has replacement one-over-one windows and a replacement single-leaf door. It features an attached hip-roof porch supported on square wood posts, exposed rafter tails, decorative purlin brackets, and an exterior brick chimney.

¹⁷ Records of the Tennessee Valley Authority, National Archives, Atlanta, GA.

¹⁸ Pat List, personal communication (November 16, 2012).



House, 5103 Myers Chapel Road, view to southeast

The house at 5103 Myers Chapel Road, approximately 2.9 miles southwest of the West House, bears some similarity to the West House, but it has been altered with replacement porch elements and an attached carport. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the structure is a one-story, front-gable frame dwelling with weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, triangular eave brackets, and two-over-two double-hung sash. The attached hip-roof porch is carried on turned porch posts, which are likely replacements, and has a metal balustrade. A pair of two-light fixed-sash windows is located in the upper gable end. The shed-roof carport on the southwest elevation is supported by square wood posts. A small cluster of outbuildings, including a gambrel-roof barn, are located behind the house.

A one-story front-gable bungalow constructed of river rock is located at 565 Chatuge Dam Road, which is less than one-half mile northeast of the West House. Set back from the road and shaded by an enormous oak tree, the neatly-maintained house exhibits an attached hip-roof porch, exposed rafter tails, and Craftsman-type window sash with cast concrete sills and lintels. The porch is supported by square wood posts on rock piers with concrete caps. A shed-roof frame addition is attached to the rear of the house, and a large gambrel-roof center-passage barn stands in the field northeast of the house.



House, 565 Chatuge Dam Road, view to northeast

VII. Evaluation

The West House at 2112 Myers Chapel Road is house is a good example of the popular Craftsman bungalows found throughout western North Carolina and retains a good degree of historic integrity. It appears that R. C. and Gertrude West moved into the house after they were forced to relocate due to the construction of the Chatuge reservoir by the TVA in 1941-1942. The front-gable house displays a number of typical Craftsman elements on the modest frame structure including an attached hip-roof porch, coursed stone foundation, exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets, gabled side bays, and three-over-one double-hung sash. It has also undergone some alteration with the replacement of the doors, new windows at the rear, and enclosure of the rear porch. A chicken coop and concrete-block garage to the rear of the house appear to have been added in the 1940s, while the workshop at the rear of the property was built within the past five years. It does not appear, however, that the West House possesses sufficient historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register. The house is a typical example of a very common, early-twentieth century house type, and as such does not rise to the level of National Register significance.

VIII. Bibliography

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Appendix A

Professional Qualifications

CLAY GRIFFITH

President/Architectural Historian

ACME PRESERVATION SERVICES, LLC

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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

- *Phillips & Son Texaco Station Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 293 on SR 1411 over Bald Mountain Creek, (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report , Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 11 on NC 143B over Long Creek (for NCDOT), Graham County, North Carolina*
- *Boxed House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 121 on SR 1103 over Silvermine Creek, (for NCDOT), Swain County, North Carolina*
- *Murrell House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 23 on SR 1152 over Burlingame Creek, (for NCDOT), Transylvania County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Widening NC 294 from SR 1130 to SR 1312-A, TIP No. R-3622B (for NCDOT), Cherokee County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 112 on SR 1124 over Indian Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report , Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 217 on SR 1358 over Guilders Creek (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Francis Grist Mill National Register Nomination (co-author), Waymesville vic., Haywood County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Improve Intersection NC 225/SR 1164/SR 1779, TIP No. U-5105 (for NCDOT), Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for Replace Bridge No. 244 on SR 1137 over Clarks Creek (for NCDOT), Watauga County, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), Cherokee, Clay, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, and Polk Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 13 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties, North Carolina*
- *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 NCDOT), Buncombe and Henderson Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory Presentation and Chapman House Intensive Evaluation Report, US 64 Improvements, TIP No. R-2409D (for NCDOT), Transylvania County, North Carolina*

- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Intensive Evaluation, for Replace Bridge No. 115 on SR 1908 over Dan River (for NCDOT), Stokes County, North Carolina*
- *Johnson House and Store Intensive Evaluation Report (for NCDOT), 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 NCDOT), Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Watauga and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina*
- *Historic Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys for Division 14 Bridge Replacement Projects (for NCDOT), 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
- *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

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