

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

July 24, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Spot Safety Improvements, SR 1388 (Bristol Ave)
Andrews, W-52140, Cherokee County, ER 14-1388

Thank you for your June 26, 2014, transmittal of the above-referenced report. We have reviewed it and offer the following comments.

We concur that the **Bruce Bristol House at 376 Bristol Avenue in Andrews is not individually eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the National Register Criteria for Eligibility.

While we would have liked to have seen the report consider the potential for a historic district along Bristol Avenue, we understand that this is a project under the Programmatic Agreement for small transportation projects. Thus, staff of the Human Environment Section visited the project area, determined that there was not a historic district in the APE, and engaged the consultant to evaluate the Bristol House only.

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

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Intensive Evaluation: Bruce Bristol House**

**Spot Safety Improvements, SR 1388 (Bristol Avenue)
Andrews, Cherokee County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. W-52140
WBS No. 45344.1.FD15**

**Prepared for:
Human Environment Section
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**

June 2014

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June 2014

Clay Griffith, Principal Investigator
Acme Preservation Services, LLC

Date

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

Date

Spot Safety Improvement Project, SR 1388 (Bristol Avenue), Cherokee County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. W-52140, WBS No. 45344.1.FD15

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes minor roadway widening and installing curb and gutter, sidewalk, retaining wall, and guardrail along 0.77 mile of SR 1388 (Bristol Avenue) in Andrews, Cherokee County. The project begins at the intersection of Bristol Avenue, Locust Street, and Sixth Street within the incorporated limits of the Town of Andrews and extends to the south along Bristol Avenue. The project ends approximate 0.4 mile south of the city limits, in the vicinity of the house at 891 Bristol Avenue. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed project is delineated as 100 feet to either side the existing center line for the length of the project.

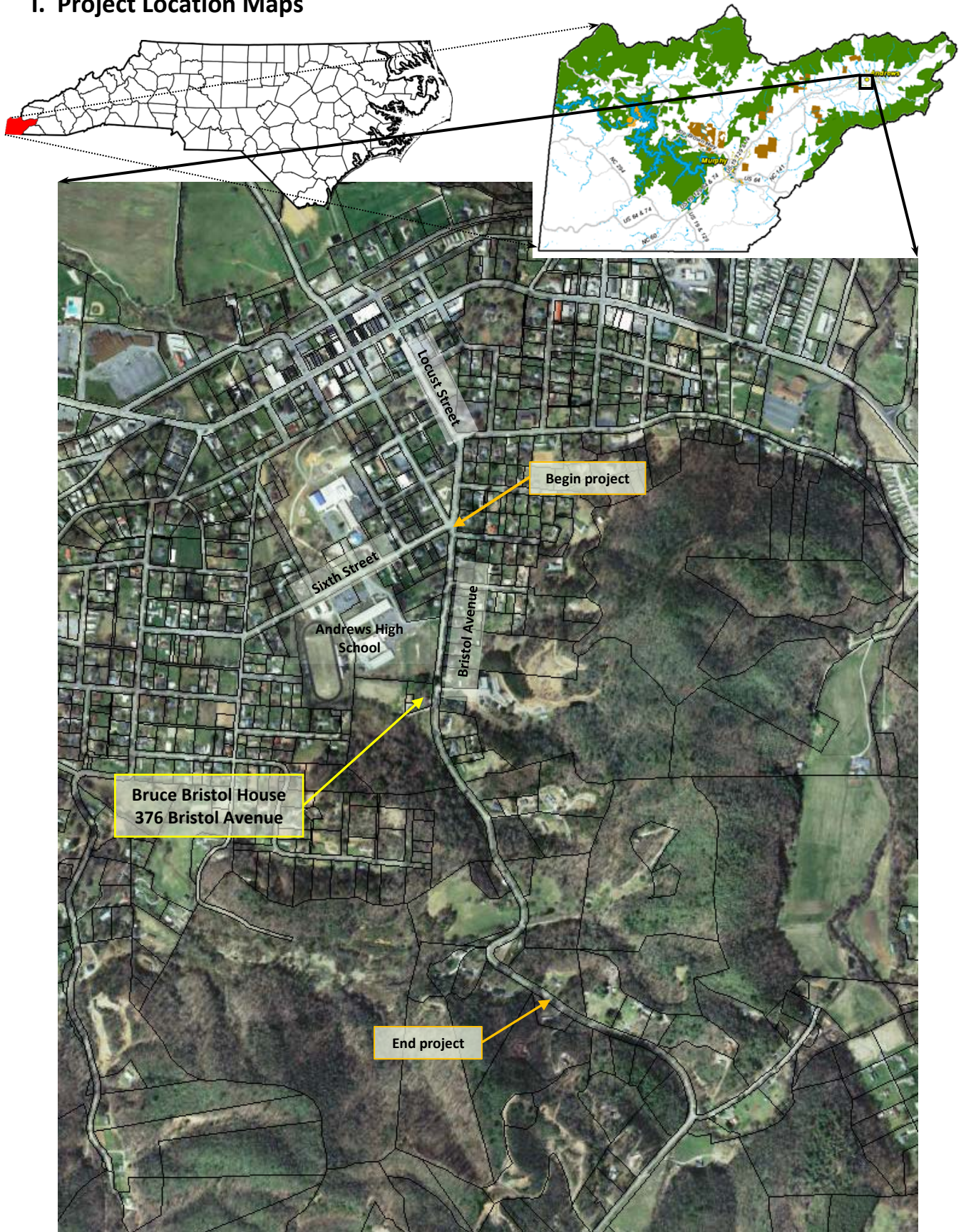
NCDOT contracted with Acme Preservation Services, LLC (APS) in May 2014 to complete an intensive historic resources evaluation of the Bruce Bristol House (CE 230) at 376 Bristol Avenue. Architectural historian Clay Griffith conducted the fieldwork on May 21, 2014, photographing and mapping the property, and authored the report. Primary source investigation included research at the Cherokee County Courthouse, Murphy Public Library, and Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's Cherokee 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 Bruce Bristol House was found to be not eligible due to a lack of any special historic and architectural significance.

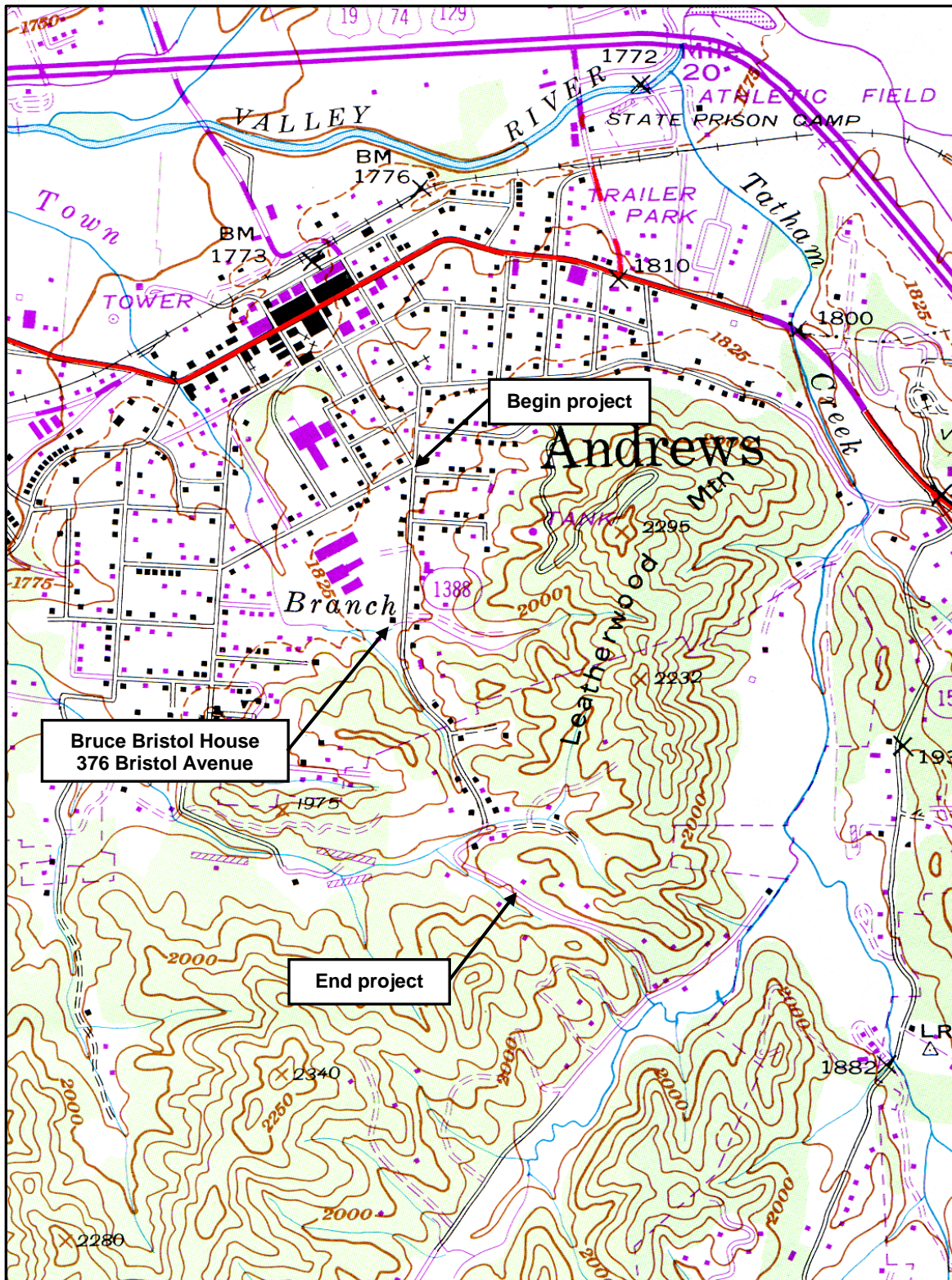
APS conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for 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 – Andrews, NC USGS topographic quadrangle map (1938; photorevised 1990)

II. Introduction

The project area is located in the town of Andrews in the northeastern section of Cherokee County approximately twenty-one miles northeast of Murphy, the county seat. The Bruce Bristol House (CE 230) is located at 376 Bristol Avenue (SR 1388) approximately 0.6-mile south of its intersection with Main Street/US 19 Business. The house, which stands on the west side of Bristol Avenue, is located immediately south of the eight-acre Andrews High School property. It is bordered to the south and west by approximately eighteen acres of undeveloped, wooded land owned by Bristol family descendants.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed improvements is delineated as 100 feet to either side of the center line of Bristol Avenue for the length of the project, which extends from the intersection of Bristol Avenue, Locust Street, and Sixth Street on the north end to the vicinity of a house located at 891 Bristol Avenue on the south end. The project length is 0.77 mile.

The general project area is characterized by gentle rolling terrain that becomes increasingly rural as it stretches southward beyond the city limits. The north end of the project is located within an established residential section of Andrews, defined by gridded street patterns and interspersed with schools, churches, and public parks. Moving south along Bristol Avenue, the density of the residential development begins to decrease beyond the high school property and Bruce Bristol House on the west side of the road. The east side generally retains its residential density approximately 475 feet beyond the Bristol House to the south, where the road begins to rise through a narrow, low gap that roughly marks the city limits. South of the city limits, Bristol Avenue descends through rolling terrain that is increasingly rural and agricultural in character.

III. Methodology

The field survey was conducted on May 21, 2014, and the property containing the Bruce Bristol House was photographed and recorded. Basic research on the project area was conducted by consulting with the Cherokee County GIS and tax records, Register of Deeds office, Murphy Public Library, and at Pack Memorial Library in Asheville. Sanborn Maps are available for Andrews beginning in 1916, but the maps, even as they were updated through 1949, do not cover the area of Bristol Avenue where the Bristol House is located. USGS topographic quadrangle maps dating to 1935 were also consulted.

Michael Ann Williams conducted a comprehensive county-wide survey of historic architectural resources in 1981 and published the results of the survey in *Marble & Log: The History and Architecture of Cherokee County, North Carolina (1984)*. Documented properties resulting from the survey were primarily nineteenth and turn of the century resources, with few examples of residential architecture in Andrews dating from after 1910. Only nine properties in Cherokee County are listed in the National Register and, of these, three located in Andrews, including the mid-nineteenth century Walker's Inn, the 1900 Franklin Pierce Cover House, and the First Baptist Church, built in 1923.



View south along Bristol Avenue (SR 1388) toward Bruce Bristol House, 376 Bristol Avenue



View north along Bristol Avenue (SR 1388) from northeast corner of Bristol House property

IV. Bruce Bristol House (CE 230)

376 Bristol Avenue, Andrews, Cherokee County
PIN 5556-2090-5673-000



Bruce Bristol House, 376 Bristol Avenue, façade, view to west

The Bruce Bristol House was built in 1929, following the marriage of Thomas Bruce Bristol to Aline Elizabeth Edwards in December 1928. The house is a modest one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage constructed of irregularly-coursed stone with wood shingles on the gable ends and rear dormer. The façade features a projecting front-gable bay and an exterior stone chimney with a tapered stack. The windows are paired four-over-four double-hung sash with a group of three windows in the front-gable bay. Cast concrete lintels span the window openings. A setback side wing on the north elevation has an attached shed-roof porch that shelters two single-leaf multi-light doors that open into the house and the wing. The stone porch posts are tapered at the top above their square base. A solid balustrade covered with wood shingles extends between the posts. A large rear dormer is composed of a central front-gable section flanked by shed dormers. An attached shed-roof porch extends the full width of the rear elevation. The rear porch rests on a stone foundation and is carried on square wood posts with a solid, shingled balustrade. The interior was not available for inspection.

The house, which is oriented to the east, occupies a relatively flat lot on the west side of Bristol Avenue. The lot is slightly less than one acre in size and is well maintained with a grass lawn, mature trees, boxwoods, and foundation plantings. A low stone wall is located just off the west edge of pavement at the front of the property. It extends north from the driveway, which

enters the property south of the house, to the northeast corner of the lot. A curving concrete walkway approaches the house from the northeast and is lined on both sides with boxwoods. A concrete patio carries across the front of the house, and a row of large boxwoods are planted along the north elevation. A three-bay wooden arbor at the southwest corner of the house supports a mature flowering vine. A tall hedge along the northern edge of the property separates the house lot from the adjacent parcel, which is the eight-acre site of Andrews High School. The southern edge of the property follows Colvard Branch, which is spanned by a small, stone culvert with a grass top.



Bristol House, oblique view to southwest

An unpaved driveway on the adjacent parcel parallels the creek and property line. The adjoining parcel is an approximately 10.5-acre tract (PIN 5556-2090-3382-000) owned by Dave Bristol, son of Bruce and Aline Bristol. The driveway then turns north at the southwest corner of the Bruce Bristol House lot and provides access to a modern workshop that occupies a separate 0.08-acre parcel (PIN 5556-2090-5611-000), which was partitioned from the original Bristol House lot. The two parcels containing the house and workshop comprise the original tract conveyed to Bruce Bristol in 1929 (Deed 97/589).¹ The workshop appears to have been built around 2000 and is a tall one-story front-gable frame building covered with plywood sheathing. The center-passage structure is entered through metal overhead doors and has an open, shed-roof extension on the west elevation.

¹ Register of Deeds Office, Cherokee County Courthouse, Murphy, NC. Cherokee County GIS Interactive Map Viewer (<http://66.119.96.71/flexviewers/gisflex/>; accessed May 22, 2014).



Bristol House, oblique rear view to northeast



Workshop, façade, view to north



Stone border wall, view north along Bristol Avenue



Stone border wall, oblique view to southwest



Landscape elements at north edge of property, view to northwest



Colvard Branch and stone culvert, view to northeast



**Site plan – Bruce Bristol House, 376 Bristol Avenue, aerial view
(Source: Cherokee County GIS Interactive Map Viewer, May 2014)**

Bruce Bristol (1895-1986) was one of five children born to T. J. and Clara Bristol of Andrews, North Carolina. His father, Thomas Jefferson Bristol (1862-1962) was born in Clay County and likely came to the Andrews area, then known as Valley Town, about the time of his marriage to Clara McClelland (1875-1940) in 1890. T. J. Bristol was a farmer and merchant with a large farm located approximately two miles south of the small railroad town. The nineteenth-century farmhouse had been the home of James Tatham, Clara McClelland's adoptive father, and the Bristol's farm extended all the way north to the edge of Andrews. In 1929, T. J. Bristol conveyed an approximately one-acre parcel on the west side of Bristol Avenue to his son Bruce (1895-1986), where he erected the one-and-a-half-story stone house (Deed 97/589).²

² Michael Ann Williams, *Marble & Log: The History & Architecture of Cherokee County, North Carolina* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1984), 117. Alice D. White, *The Heritage of Cherokee County, North Carolina*, Vol. I (Murphy, NC: Cherokee County Historical Museum, 1987),

Bruce Bristol married Aline Edwards (1899-1978) of Macon, Georgia, on December 11, 1928, and the young couple built the house in 1929. A veteran of World War I, Bruce Bristol farmed and raised livestock and horses. He also worked in the timber industry as a timber cruiser and wood scaler. Aline Bristol, who came to Andrews in 1924, taught English and Latin at Andrews High School for many years before retiring in 1966. The 1930 United States Census records the value of Bruce and Aline Bristol's home as \$4,500, one of the more valuable properties on Bristol Avenue at the time. The couple had two children: James David (b. 1933) and Anne (b. 1935).³

Dave Bristol, son of Bruce and Aline Bristol, was born in his mother's hometown of Macon, Georgia, but grew up at his parents' house in Andrews. He attended Andrews High School and served as an equipment manager for the high school baseball team in the seventh and eighth grades. He went on to a career in professional baseball that began in 1951, as a playing manager within the Cincinnati Reds' minor league system. He managed multiple teams in Cincinnati's farm system beginning with the Hornell Redlegs in 1957. In 1966, Bristol made his major league debut as manager of the Reds, relieving troubled manager Don Heffner in July. At age 33, Bristol was the youngest manager in the Major Leagues. He compiled a 298-265 record through four seasons with the Reds. He went on to manage the Milwaukee Brewers (1970-1972), Atlanta Braves (1976-1977), and San Francisco Giants (1979-1980), as well as coaching for several teams including the Reds, Giants, Montreal Expos, and Philadelphia Phillies. He was the third base coach for the Phillies team that won the World Series in 1983. During his career Bristol spent his winters in Andrews and eventually retired to the area, where he raised horses and wild boars with his father.⁴

Shortly before his death in 1986, Bruce Bristol sold the house on Bristol Avenue to his daughter Anne and her husband, John L. Williams (Deed 531/160). At the same time, he sold four adjacent tracts totaling more than fifteen acres to his son, Dave Bristol (Deed 531/161). The Williams' later moved to Texas and the house was placed in a family trust, which sold the house and lot, containing approximately 0.93 acres, to Snowbird Outfitters, Inc., the current owner (Deed 938/93).⁵

91-92. Margaret Walker Freel, *Our Heritage: The People of Cherokee County, North Carolina, 1540-1955* (Asheville, NC: Miller Printing Co., 1956), 274. Register of Deeds Office.

³ White, 91-92. United States Census and genealogical records accessed from Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed May 2014).

⁴ North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame and Museum website (<http://www.ncshof.org/2012/03/09/dave-bristol/>; accessed May 2014). Laura L. Woodring, "Hall of Fame Honors Six" *Andrews Journal* (January 28, 2009); retrieved online (<http://www.theandrewsjournal.com/articles/2009/01/29/news/doc4980b1aa19e90819921673.txt>; accessed May 23, 2014).

⁵ Register of Deeds Office.

V. Architectural Context

Located in the farthest southwestern corner of North Carolina, the area covered by Cherokee County once lay near the center of the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee lived in small, scattered farming settlements throughout the area, which consists of high mountains and fertile valleys. In the early nineteenth century, a few European settlers—primarily traders and missionaries—established themselves among the Cherokee, 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. Following the New Echota Treaty of 1835, which relinquished all Cherokee land holdings east of the Mississippi River, the area (then part of Macon County) attracted settlers of English, Scots-Irish, and Dutch ancestry, who typically came to the region from elsewhere in North Carolina. By 1850, permanent settlements had been established along the Valley River, and while log construction was used for houses throughout the nineteenth century, frame construction became more common in the second half of the century. Two log houses in the Andrews area—the ca. 1835 Thomas C. Tatham Log House and the ca. 1844 Walker’s Inn (NR, 1975)—are among the oldest surviving structures in the county.⁶

Settlement in the valley continued at moderate pace throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. As plans were being made to extend the Murphy branch of the Richmond and Danville Railroad through the county, the land comprising present-day Andrews was surveyed and platted in the 1880s in anticipation of a future town. Col. A. B. Andrews, vice-president of the railroad, visited the Valley River valley in 1885 to assess business prospects along the future rail line and, recognizing the opportunities presented by the fertile, heavily-timbered valley, purchased land for the town in 1890. The Kanawha Hardwood Company, founded in 1897 by J. Q. Barker, was the first industry to establish itself in Andrews, and in 1899, Franklin Pierce Cover opened the F. P. Cover & Sons Tannery, relocating from Virginia. Within four decades, the town of Andrews, which was incorporated in 1905, boasted a population of more than 2,000, with flourishing timber and agricultural industries.⁷

The architecture of the Andrews area reflected these industries, as well as the persistence of traditional nineteenth-century building forms and styles. Prior to the late nineteenth century, there was little distinction between the domestic architecture found in the towns and rural areas of Cherokee County, with frame dwellings often replicating the size and proportions or log dwellings. A number of early houses in Andrews appear to be simple one- and two-story frame houses built for workers at Andrews’ various industries. As growth and trade increased in the early part of the twentieth century, area architecture became more varied. The railroad era brought outside influences into the county, manifest in a break from regionally derived building traditions. The introduction of nationally popular styles, including variations of Colonial Revival, Craftsman

⁶ Williams, 13-16, 19, and 66-67. Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide To The Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 14-16. Bob Satterwhite, ed., *A Pictorial History of Cherokee County* (Asheville, NC: Performance Publications, 1995), 4-5.

⁷ Williams, 68-70. Satterwhite, 68.

bungalows, Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional residences, appeared alongside more traditional frame houses in Andrews. Houses were executed in frame, brick, and stone, and hip roofs became a common factor that often distinguished the newer, twentieth-century styles. With the exception of a small number of structures built by more prominent landowners, architectural examples in Andrews are generally modest in scale and detail.⁸



Franklin Pierce Cover House (NR), 177 Wilson Street, façade, view to northwest
Photograph by Michael Ann Williams, ca. 1981
(Source: *Marble & Log*, p. 124)

Of the few remaining residences from Andrews' early industrial era, the Franklin Pierce Cover House (NR, 1982) stands as perhaps one of the area's most unique architectural examples. Built in 1900, the two-story, brick Queen Anne style house features a three-story octagonal tower crowned by a corbeled chevron-patterned cornice and a splayed octagonal cap and finial, as well as original interior pine and oak woodwork. Aside from the general grandness and historic integrity of the residence, the brick exterior of the house is one of its most notable features, due to the relatively uncommon use of the material in Queen Anne architecture in the southern part of the United States. This distinguishing feature was more commonly seen in the northern part of the country and was most likely a result of the Pennsylvania-born carpenter hired by F. P. Pierce to build the house and bricklayers brought from Virginia, who also built the tannery buildings. Moreover, the Cover House is representative of the legacy of one of Andrews' most significant industries. After traveling throughout Western North Carolina in search of a new location for his tannery, F. P. Cover and family arrived in Andrews in 1900. Close proximity to rail lines and an abundance of tanbark were essential to the success of the tannery and made Andrews an ideal

⁸ Williams, 78-79.

location. Although F. P. Cover died in 1903, shortly after arriving in Andrews, his sons Samuel and Giles carried on operating the tannery until 1939.⁹

The Bruce Bristol House survives as a good example of late-1920s Period Cottage in Andrews, but lacks any special distinction. The one-and-a-half story side-gable dwelling with a front-gable bay is a relatively common domestic architectural form from the early- to mid-twentieth century. In addition to its form, the Bristol House displays an irregularly-coursed stone exterior, façade chimney, wood shingles in the gable ends, setback side wing with attached shed-roof porch, and a shed-roof porch that spans the length of the rear elevation. The approximately one-acre property retains a number of complementary landscaping elements, including mature trees, a curving concrete walkway lined with boxwoods that leads to the front entrance and patio, and a three-bay arbor at the southwest corner that supports a flowering vine. A low stone wall borders the pavement at the front of the property, while the southern edge of the property is bordered by a creek that separates it from the adjacent property.



House, 208 Bristol Avenue, façade, view to southwest

Among the comparable properties documented by Acme Preservation Services during the fieldwork in May 2014 are several residences located along Bristol Avenue and Main Street in Andrews. The house at 208 Bristol Avenue, which stands approximately 0.1 mile north of the Bristol House, is a one-story front-gable brick bungalow with an attached front-gable porch. The house has paired, six over six double-hung sash, interior brick chimneys, and decorative purlin brackets. Williams noted in the county survey that the “stripped-down bungalow, a simple small dwelling with a front facing gable,” was the most common house type of the 1930s and 1940s in Cherokee County.¹⁰

⁹ Janet Hutchinson, Jim Sumner, and Douglas Swaim, “Franklin Pierce Cover House” National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC, 1982. Williams, 124.

¹⁰ Williams, 79.

The adjacent residence at 230 Bristol Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story side-gable frame house that appears to be a Craftsman-influenced dwelling with aluminum siding and a front-gable dormer. An attached one-story hip-roof is carried by tapered wood posts on a solid balustrade of ashlar-faced concrete block. The porch may have been a later addition, but the house is a fairly representative example of Andrews' early-twentieth century residential architecture. Common domestic forms are embellished with simple, or modest, decorative elements that provide a hint of more popular architectural styles.



House, 230 Bristol Avenue, oblique view to southwest

The houses at 208 and 230 Bristol Avenue are representative of the more intact examples of residential architecture in Andrews. While there appears to be a good concentration of these types of houses dating from the 1920s through the 1950s, it does not appear that there is sufficient consistency among the resources on Bristol Avenue to constitute a potential historic district. In addition to the variety of early-twentieth century styles, Bristol Avenue is interspersed with modern construction and significantly altered resources that detract from the historic character of the road as an extension of the residential neighborhood north of Sixth Street.

The house at 193 Bristol Avenue, located approximately 0.2 mile north of the Bristol House, is a one-story hip-roof dwelling constructed with an irregularly coursed stone exterior. A projecting hip-roof section contains the single-leaf entry door and paired windows. A façade picture window is composed six-over-six double-hung sash flanking a wider, single plate-glass window. An attached carport wing on the south elevation is carried on square wood posts supported on a low stone wall. Other stonework around the house includes cheek walls flanking the front concrete steps, front walkway, and a stone wall forming a raised planting bed on the façade.



House, 193 Bristol Avenue, façade, view to east



House, 39 Bristol Avenue, façade, view to east

Located north of Sixth Street, approximately 0.3 mile north of the Bristol House and outside the APE, the house at 39 Bristol Avenue is a one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage that features a side-gable roof, brick-veneer exterior, projecting front-gable bay, stuccoed gable ends, and a façade chimney. An attached front-gable canopy is supported by triangular brackets and shelters a single-leaf entry door and open porch entrance. The inset corner porch is partially screened with wood lattice. The house displays a metal-clad roof, exposed rafter tails, decorative purlin brackets, replacement windows, and molded window frames.

A large one-and-a-half-story bungalow located at 432 Main Street, approximately 1.2 miles northwest of the Bristol House, exhibits similar materials and finishes to the Bristol House. The bungalow is constructed of irregularly coursed river rock with wood shingles on the gable ends, gabled front dormer, and a rear shed dormer. The house has a metal-clad roof, exterior rock chimneys, triangular eave brackets, some original four-over-one double-hung sash, and replacement six-over-six windows. An engaged full-width porch with rock corner posts, tapered central posts, and arched spandrels has been enclosed with modern six-over-six windows. A one-story side-gable wing extends to the west and is clad with vinyl siding.



House, 432 Main Street, oblique view to southwest

In addition to the stone landscape elements found at the Bristol House, several other stone and concrete border walls were observed in close proximity to the Bristol House, including the low concrete wall located approximately six feet from the edge of pavement at 230 Bristol Avenue. A decorative stone wall wraps around the edge of the property that contains the house at 17 Sixth Street, in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Sixth Street and Bristol Avenue. A stone retaining wall forms the south edge of the driveway of the Brady House at 455 Bristol Avenue and extends for approximately 200 feet along the east side of the road. These types of landscape elements appear to be relatively common throughout Andrews' residential sections.



House, 17 Sixth Street, stone wall, view to south along Bristol Avenue



Brady House, 455 Bristol Avenue, stone wall, view to southeast

VI. Evaluation

Constructed of stone, the Bruce Bristol House is a one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage on the south side of Andrews in Cherokee County. Built in 1929 by Bruce and Aline Bristol, the house is a good, if undistinguished, example of a relatively common type with its modest defining architectural features intact. The house features few architectural embellishments beyond its stone exterior, façade chimney, attached side porch, and rear dormer. While the Bristol House retains good integrity on the exterior, this type of dwelling is representative of residences found around town that date from the second quarter of the twentieth century. The arrival of the railroad ushered in an era of expanding architectural tastes in the community, with numerous examples of locally interpreted variations of nationally popular styles found throughout Andrews' residential sections. As such, the Bristol House is representative of the shift away from local building traditions, but it is not a particularly strong example of a specific architectural style. With a number of early twentieth century residences in Andrews and surrounding Cherokee County that remain intact, the Bruce Bristol House appears to lack the requisite significance and distinguishing characteristics to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.

The Bruce Bristol House is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register criteria. The property is typical of residences that were common throughout the town and county. Without additional documentation or evidence, the Bristol House does not appear to possess any special distinction that would allow it to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Although the Bristols were members of prominent local family, it is unlikely that the house is eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B due to its association with the original owners, Bruce and Aline Bristol; their son, Dave Bristol; or any subsequent owners. Moreover, 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.

VII. Bibliography

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Appendix A

Professional Qualifications

CLAY GRIFFITH

President/Architectural Historian

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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

- *Rhoney-Sain House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 34 on SR 1907 over Rock Creek (for NCDOT), Burke County, North Carolina*
- *Mt. Helen Estates Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 184 on SR 1102 over Winter Star Branch, TIP No. B-5401 (for NCDOT), Yancey County, North Carolina*
- *Riley Wall House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 261 on SR 1597 over Hickory Creek (for NCDOT), Henderson County, North Carolina*
- *West House Intensive Evaluation Report, Replace Bridge No. 87 on SR 1140 over Hyatt Mill Creek (for NCDOT), Clay County, North Carolina*
- *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 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
- *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*, 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
- *West Asheville End of Car Line Historic District / West Asheville-Aycock School Historic District National Register Nominations*, 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

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